

# FOIA MARKER

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**OA/ID Number:** 4126

**FolderID:**

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**Folder Title:**

National Service [Folder 3]

**Stack:**

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**Row:**

**28**

**Section:**

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**Shelf:**

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**Position:**

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Joan -  
from  
Diane

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 NANCY LANDAUER MASSACHUSETTS  
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NICE LITTLEFIELD STAFF DIRECTOR AND CHIEF COUNSEL  
 SUSAN E. HATTAN, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES  
 WASHINGTON, DC 20510-8300

July 14, 1993

Dear Colleague:

On June 16, the Labor and Human Resources Committee favorably reported S.919, the National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993. The report was filed on June 29 and the legislation will likely go to the floor this week or next. We are enclosing some recent articles on the legislation, and we hope you will find them of interest.

National service legislation is one of the Clinton Administration's top priorities. It will achieve a variety of goals. It will provide opportunities for service for Americans of all ages -- kindergarten through high school, college, out-of-school youth and senior citizens. It will provide important skills to participants and help meet environmental, public safety, educational and other social needs. It will also help participants finance their post-secondary education. Above all, it provides incentives and opportunities to bring citizens of all backgrounds together to improve their communities.

The legislation was reported by the Labor and Human Resources Committee on a vote of 14-3. It received the support of all the Democrats and a majority of the Republicans on the Committee. We urge you to support this legislation.

We look forward to working with you in the Senate debate. If your staff has questions about its provisions, please contact Tom Sander at x4-5501.

Sincerely,

*E. M. Kennedy*  
 Edward M. Kennedy

*D. Durenberger*  
 Dave Durenberger

*Barbara A. Mikulski*  
 Barbara A. Mikulski

*Jim Jeffords*  
 James M. Jeffords

*Sam Nunn*  
 Sam Nunn

*D. L. Bors*  
 David L. Bors

*Arlen Specter*  
 Arlen Specter

*John B. Breaugh*  
 John B. Breaugh

*Harris Wofford*  
 Harris Wofford

**Endorsements for National and Community Service Trust Act, 1993**  
(partial list)

**ORGANIZATIONS**

AFL-CIO  
Albany Service Corps  
Alliance for Service Learning in Educational Reform  
American Association of Retired Persons (AARP)  
American Council on Education  
American Counseling Association  
American Muslim Council  
American Red Cross  
American Youth Policy Forum  
American Federation of Teachers (AFT)  
Arkansas Division of Volunteerism  
Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America  
Campus Compact  
Campus Outreach Opportunity League (COOL)  
Chatham-Savannah Youth Service Corps  
Child Welfare League of America  
Christian Childrens Fund  
City Volunteer Corp  
City Year  
Close Up Foundation  
Community Service Learning Center Inc.  
East Bay Conservation Corps  
Fraternal Order of Police (FOP)  
Generations United  
Girl Scouts of the USA  
Greencorps Campus Greenvote  
International Association of Firefighters  
Kansas City Urban Youth Corps  
Kentucky Council on Higher Education  
Maryland Student Alliance  
Michigan Commission on Community Service  
National Association for Public Interest Law  
National Association of Foster Grandparent Program Directors,  
Senior Campaign Directors, RSVP Directors  
National Association of State Universities and Land Grant  
Colleges  
National Association of Partners in Education  
National Association of Service and Conservation Corps (NASCC)  
National Campaign Against Hunger & Homelessness  
National Campus Compact  
National Center for Service Learning in Early Adolescence  
National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare  
National Council of Educational Opportunity Associations (NCEOA)  
National Crime Prevention Council

ORGANIZATIONS CONTINUED

National Governors Association (NGA)  
National Interfraternity Council  
National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council (NJCRAC)  
PennServe  
People for the American Way  
Presbyterian Church  
Project Service Leadership  
Public Allies  
Rock the Vote  
SCALE  
Save the Children  
Service Employees International Union (SEIU)  
Teach for America  
United Methodist Church - General Board of Church and Society  
United States Students Association (USSA)  
United States Public Interest Research Group (PIRGs)  
United Way of America  
Volunteer Maryland  
Women in Community Service (WIC)  
YMCA of the USA  
YSA Youth Action Council  
Young People for National Service  
Young Women's Project  
Youth Action  
Youth Engaged in Service (YES)  
Youth Service America (YSA)  
Youth Volunteer Corp of America  
Youthbuild Coalition

Endorsements for National and Community Service Trust Act, 1993  
(partial list)

CORPORATIONS

American Society of Association Executives  
Apple Computer, Inc.  
Archer Daniel Midland  
Arco  
Bank of Boston  
Ben & Jerry's Homemade  
Beneficial Management Corporation  
The Body Shop  
C&P Telephone  
Calvert Group  
Children's Television Workshop  
Coca Cola Bottling-Philadelphia  
Dialogos International, Inc.  
Dow Chemical Company  
Dresser  
Educational Services of the Edison Electric Institute  
The Ford Motor Company  
The Gap, Inc.  
Greater Texas Finishing Corp.  
Grumman Corporation  
Gulf Atlantic Life Insurance Company  
Hard Rock America  
Hasbro, Inc.  
Hechinger Company  
Home Box Office  
HR Enterprise, Inc.  
John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.  
Josten's  
The Kamber Group  
The Longfellow Clubs  
The Louisiana Land and Exploration Company  
Mattel Toys  
Mead  
Metrosound USA, Inc.  
Miranda Associates

CORPORATIONS CONTINUED

Murphy Oil Corp.  
Nations Bank  
New England Telephone  
Nucor Corp.  
Quad Graphics  
Reebok  
Rosewein Corp.  
Sara Lee  
Southwest Airlines Co.  
Sony Pictures  
Steelcase, Inc.  
Sun Apparel, Inc.  
Tabu  
TCB Mgmt. Corp-McDonald's  
Timberland  
Time Warner  
The Upjohn Company  
Victory Van Lines, Inc.  
Zenith

# Americans for National Service

## College and University Presidents Who Support S. 919

Melvin L. Vulgamore, President, Albion College, Albion, MI  
Carol A. Cartwright, President, Kent State University, Kent, OH  
Michael Mooney, President, Lewis & Clark College, Portland, OR  
David Mertes, Chancellor, California Community Colleges, Sacramento, CA  
Peter Likins, President, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, PA  
Nils Hasselmo, President, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN  
John D. Welty, President, California State University, Fresno, CA  
William P. Gerberding, President, University of Washington, Seattle, WA  
Neil Bucklew, President, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV  
Peter R. Pouncey, President, Amherst College, Amherst, MA  
Arthur DeCabooter, President, Scottsdale Community College, Scottsdale, AR  
Dale W. Lick, President, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL  
James J. Duderstadt, President, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI  
Tom Gerety, President, Trinity College, Hartford, CT  
Brice W. Harris, President, Fresno City College, Fresno, CA  
Richard A. Jones, Interim President, De Anza College, Cupertino, CA  
Robert C. Detweiler, President, California State University, Dominguez Hills, CA  
William M. Chace, President, Wesleyan University, Middletown, CT  
Donald W. Zacharias, President, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, MS  
David P. Roselle, President, University of Delaware, Newark, DE  
Charles A. McCallum, President, University of Alabama at Birmingham, AL  
Rev. Dennis Dease, President, University of St. Thomas, St. Paul, MN  
Author Hughes, President, University of San Diego, San Diego, CA  
John Kerbs, President, Union College, Lincoln, NE  
John M. Kingsmore, Pres., Community College of Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, PA  
Sister Jeanne O'Laughlin, O.P., Barry University, Miami Shores, FL  
Gordon A. Haaland, President, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, PA  
John P. Schlegel, S.J., President, University of San Francisco, CA  
Richard Wood, President, Earlham College, Richmond, IN  
Mary L. Smith, President, Kentucky State University, Frankfort, KY  
James A. Hefner, President, Tennessee State University, TN  
Richard D. Breslin, Ph.D., President, Drexel University, Philadelphia, PA  
Judith E. N. Albino, President, University of Colorado at Boulder, CO  
Orville Kean, President, University of the Virgin Islands, U.S. Virgin Islands  
Arthur Smith, President, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT  
Dolores Cross, President, Chicago State University, Chicago, IL  
Robert L. Carothers, President, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI  
Alice Stone Ilchman, President, Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, NY  
Michael Hooker, President, University of Massachusetts System, Boston, MA  
James M. Brown, Chancellor, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL  
Francis J. Mertz, President, Fairleigh Dickinson College, Madison, NJ  
Michele Tolela Myers, President, Denison University, Granville, OH  
Claire Gaudiani, President, Connecticut College, New London, CT  
Thomas Wallace, President, Illinois State University, Normal, IL

Robert Rothberg, President, Lafayette College, Easton, PA  
William H. Cunningham, Chancellor, University of Texas System, Austin, TX  
Neil Rudenstine, President, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA  
Blenda J. Wilson, President, California State University-Northridge, CA  
Harry J. Hartley, President, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT  
Joel Cunningham, President, Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, PA  
G. M. Dennison, President, University of Montana, Missoula, MT  
Maxwell C. King, President, Brevard Community College, Cocoa, FL  
Dennis M. Mayer, President, Colorado Mountain College, Glenwood Springs, CO  
Chang-Lin Tien, Chancellor, University of California at Berkeley, CA  
Frederick E. Hutchinson, President, University of Maine, Orono, ME  
Kathryn Mohrman, President, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, CO  
Mary L. Smith, President, Kentucky State University, Frankfort, KY  
Paul E. Elsner, President, Maricopa Community Colleges, Tempe, AZ  
Gary A. Thibodeau, Chancellor, University of Wisconsin-River Falls, WI  
Martha E. Church, President, Hood College, Frederick, MD  
Harry E. Smith, President, Austin College, Sherman, TX  
Charles Vest, President, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA  
Harry Ausprich, President, Bloomsburg University, Bloomsburg, PA  
Colman O'Connell, President, College of St. Benedict, St. Joseph, MN  
Gen. Julius Becton, President, Prairie View A&M University, Prairie View, TX  
Vartan Gregorian, President, Brown University, Providence, RI  
Richard Pattenau, President, University of Southern Maine, Portland ME  
Leroy Keith, President, Morehouse, Atlanta, GA  
Rev. Christian Oravec, T.O.R., President, St. Francis College, Loretto, PA  
Herman D. Lujan, President, University of Northern Colorado, Greeley, CO  
Lawrence Pettit, President, University of Indiana, Indiana, PA  
Gregory Prince, President, Hampshire College, Amherst, MA  
Kendall L. Baker, President, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, ND  
Joel N. Jones, President, Fort Lewis College, Durango, CO  
Sr. Colman O'Connell, President, College of St. Benedict, St. Joseph, MN  
William Shield, President, Rockford College, Rockford, IL  
Freeman Hrabowski III, President, University of Maryland/Baltimore County, MD  
Charles Reed, Chancellor, State University System of Florida, FL  
Thomas McFadden, President, Marymount College, Ranchos Palos, CA  
Byron McClenney, President, Community College of Denver, Denver, CO  
Herman Lujan, President, University of Northern Colorado, CO  
Johnnetta B. Cole, President, Spelman College, Atlanta, GA  
R. Paul Nelson, President, Aquinas College, Grand Rapids, MI  
Patrick McDonough, President, Marietta College, Marietta, OH  
John Van de Wetering, President, State University of New York, Brockport, NY  
Agnar Pytte, President, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH  
William Hogan, Chancellor, University of Massachusetts at Lowell, MA  
Richard R. Rush, President, Mankato State University, Mankato, MN  
Larry Carter, President, Community College of Aurora, Aurora, CO  
Evan F. Dobelle, Chancellor, San Francisco City College, CA  
Dietrich Reinhart, O.S.B., President, St. John's University, Collegeville, MN  
Thomas A. Bartlett, Chancellor, Oregon State System of Higher Education, Eugene, OR



May 4, 1993

Hon. Edward Kennedy  
Chairman  
Labor and Human Resources Committee  
United States Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Chairman Kennedy:

We are writing to communicate to you our support for the President's National Service Trust Act of 1993 which we understand you will be introducing shortly.

For eighty one years Girl Scouts of the USA has been teaching girls the value of community service.

We hope this initiative will revitalize our nation's sense of commitment to our common good.

Yours sincerely,

*B. LaRae Orullian*  
B. LaRae Orullian  
National President

*Mary Rose Main*  
Mary Rose Main  
National Executive Director



National Headquarters  
Washington, DC 20006

Elizabeth Dole  
President

July 9, 1993

The Honorable William D. Ford  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515-6100

Dear Senator Ford:

The American Red Cross supports HR 2010, the National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993. We welcome your continued efforts to enhance opportunities for all Americans to serve their communities. We particularly appreciate the proposed act's strong emphasis on:

Renewing the ethic of civic responsibility;

Engaging locally based and diverse organizations in a system of service delivery that is both decentralized and nationwide;

Facilitating the replication of existing successful service programs; and

Providing service opportunities for both stipended and non-stipended participants and for persons of all ages.

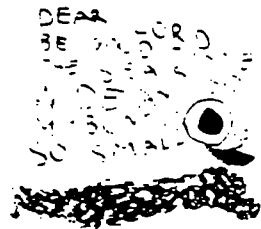
We understand that community service is neither a panacea for the nation's problems nor a substitute for traditional volunteerism. However, your bill will enlarge the means by which individuals can make a difference in their community.

We look forward to the bill's passage into law and to the opportunity of offering more than one hundred years of Red Cross experience to its implementation.

Thank you for your leadership in this vital area.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Elizabeth Dole". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of "Elizabeth" and "Dole" being capitalized and prominent.  
Elizabeth Dole



Children's Defense Fund

June 11, 1993

The Honorable William D. Ford  
Chairman, Committee on  
Education and Labor  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Chairman Ford:

I want to thank you for your leadership on the national service initiative. This is truly a society-transforming idea, and largely because of you, we can expect to see a diverse group of young people serving our communities in the very near future.

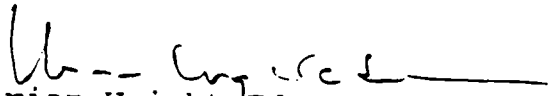
I understand that amendments that would means-test national service awards or sharply restrict participation are under consideration. I am writing to express my strong opposition to such proposals.

At its heart, national service is not an education program. It is an effort to restore American citizenship and rebuild American society. While the services that participants provide should be targeted at those who need them most, the participants ought to be as diverse as America itself. Everyone benefits from serving, not just the poor.

Means-testing would threaten to rob the national service initiative of a central idea -- that people of all backgrounds should serve, and work side-by-side doing so. National service can bring Americans of varied backgrounds together in the shared experience of working for a common good, building a community of citizens that goes beyond economic or racial lines. Nothing could be more important. Strict limits on eligibility jeopardize the breadth of participation that is critical to the proposal.

No one believes more firmly than I that programs with participation targeted at the needy are critically important and the proposal that will be considered by the Committee already requires that half of the funds allocated to states be targeted to areas of economic distress. But, this program has a broader purpose of inclusiveness as well. National service promises a new spirit of hope for all Americans. It is time to give that spirit a chance.

Sincerely yours,

  
Marian Wright Edelman

MWE/emb

May 7, 1993

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:


On behalf of the National Governors' Association, we write to express our support for the National Service Trust Act. This initiative embodies one of our most valued American traditions -- working together to help one another -- and we applaud your efforts to work with the states to provide a variety of meaningful service opportunities that reflect the needs of our communities, the states, and the nation.


We support the strong state and federal partnership for providing service opportunities proposed in the bill. The bill is structured to permit states to supplement existing service activities, while also encouraging the development of innovative service activities through a competitive grant program. The proposal draws on current gubernatorial leadership that is promoting state service projects by asking the Governors to appoint the proposed state commissions on national service. We also are pleased by the involvement of state agency heads in the work of the commission to ensure that programs funded by the commissions complement and support existing state activities. In addition, for those states that have proven to be the real leaders in service activities, the bill recognizes existing state structures and provides flexibility and time for a transition to the new system.

At the federal level, we are pleased with the planned involvement of state service experts in the work of the proposed federal Corporation for National Service and with the opportunity to coordinate programs funded by the corporation with the appropriate state commissions.

We commend the Office of National Service for their cooperation in developing legislation that draws on the leadership of the states to support a national service initiative and we look forward to working with you toward the enactment of this important legislation.

Sincerely

  
Governor Roy Romer

  
Governor Carroll Campbell



# National Council of Educational Opportunity Associations

1025 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Suite 1201 Washington, D.C. 20005

(202) 347-7411  
FAX (202) 347-0771  
Information Line (202) 347-1771  
Job Line (202) 347-1521

Association for Equity and Excellence in Education, Inc.

Association of Special Programs in Region Eight

Caribbean Association of TRIO Programs

Mid America Association of Educational Opportunity Program Personnel

Middle Eastern Association of Educational Opportunity Program Personnel

New England Association of Educational Opportunity Program Personnel

Northwest Association of Special Programs

Southeastern Association of Educational Opportunity Program Personnel

Southwest Association of Student Assistance Programs

Western Association of Educational Opportunity Personnel

June 8, 1993

The Honorable William Ford  
Chairman  
Committee on Education and Labor  
2181 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Congressman Ford:

I am writing on behalf of the National Council of Educational Opportunity Associations to endorse HR 2010 establishing a program of national and community service. The National Service program provides an opportunity to involve our most idealistic youth in solving the problems of their communities.

This month the NCEO is sponsoring a Leadership Congress for low-income students involved in TRIO programs which focuses on issues related to national service and the legislation before you. We have found that TRIO students are very interested in tackling pressing problems in their communities. HR 2010 provides a vehicle to engage their sense of individual responsibility and involve all segments of America in seeking solutions to common problems.

Our support of this proposal comes despite our concerns regarding the likely underrepresentation of low-income students in the program as proposed. We especially encourage your Committee to consider expanded opportunities for part-time community service both prior to and during college as a means of involving more individuals from low-income families in the program.

Again, the NCEO views HR 2010 as an important and worthwhile initiative and we look forward to working with you in ensuring its enactment.

Sincerely,

Arnold L. Mitchem, Ph.D.  
Executive Director



# CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 9, 1993

## **NATIONAL SERVICE -- TRULY REPUBLICAN**

Dear Republican Colleague:

As Republican cosponsors of H.R. 2010, the National Service Trust Act, we encourage you to take a close look at the legislation proposed by President Clinton and reported out of the Education and Labor Committee, with slight changes.

We believe national service is a basic Republican idea and that the President's proposal is structured as a Republican would have structured it and that it deserves broad Republican support.

Establishing a program of National Service promotes sound public values while providing a measure of college tuition assistance and a significant benefit to our communities, states, and nation. Young Americans across the country will participate in programs addressing the many challenges of our communities including illiteracy, child immunization, environmental enhancement, crime prevention, and drug education.

This program will produce young Americans with a sense of individual and civic responsibility and a keen understanding of the value of service.

National service participants will disperse throughout the country, carrying with them a belief that personal betterment results from contributing to the betterment of society and enriching the lives of others.

Some have said the President's national service proposal will compete with existing non-profit organizations -- not so. In fact, the program's very structure builds upon these institutions and harnesses their energy to magnify the impact of service in local communities.

While we currently provide grants and loans to students on a needs basis, this program embodies the truly Republican principle of having individuals earn the right to educational assistance.

The decentralized nature of the organizational structure ensures decisions will be made at the state and local level by people who know what a community's needs are and the best ways to address these needs.

Congressman Christopher Shays, Fourth District Connecticut  
1034 Longworth Building, Washington, DC 20515-0704  
Bridgeport 579-5870 • Stamford 357-8277 • Norwalk 866-6469 • Washington, DC 202/225-5541

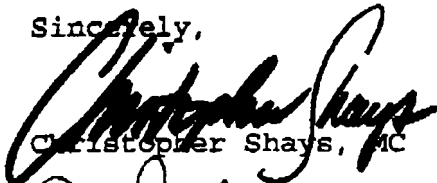
Lastly, we want to clear up any misunderstanding regarding the relationship of this legislation to the proposed restructuring of the guaranteed student loan program. H.R. 2010, the National Service Trust Act, contains NO provisions providing for direct lending. These two proposals are contained in entirely separate pieces of legislation.

Finally, it should be noted this legislation contains a specific authorization only for fiscal year 1994 and authorizes "such sums" in the out years. Congress will need to appropriate funds each year based on the program's ability to support continued or increased funding.

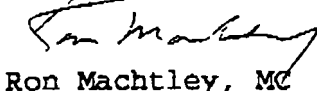
When the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee reported this legislation, it did so with the support of four of the Committee's seven Republicans. In the House, 19 Republicans signed on as original cosponsors of this legislation, which was reported by voice vote out of the Education and Labor Committee.

We hope you will carefully consider the impact this legislation will have and that it will have your support on the floor.

Sincerely,

  
Christopher Shays, MC

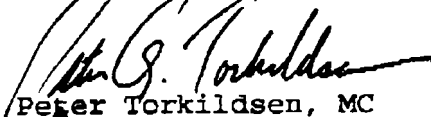
  
Ben Gilman, MC

  
Ron Machtley, MC

  
Steve Horn, MC

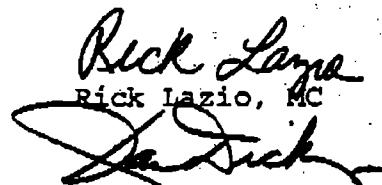
  
Connie Morella, MC

  
Pete Hoekstra, MC


  
Peter Torkildsen, MC

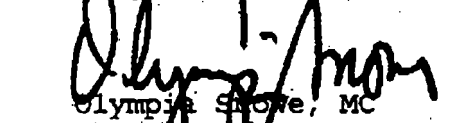
  
Ann Houghton, MC

  
Steve Gunderson, MC

  
Rick Lazio, MC

  
Jay Dickey, MC

  
Doug Bereuter, MC

  
Olympia Snowe, MC

  
Tom Lewis, MC

  
Peter Blute, MC

  
Fred Upton, MC



# Fraternal Order of Police

CRESCENT CITY LODGE No. 2

715 SOUTH BROAD STREET  
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70119  
(Lodge Home: 5918 Babylon Street)

April 30, 1993

On behalf of the National Fraternal Order of Police, I am honored to be here today at the request of National F.O.P. President Dewey Stokes to offer the endorsement of the Fraternal Order of Police for President Clinton's innovative and insightful National Service Program. This program would not only offer financial support to college students in this country, but would aid law enforcement and the communities we serve.

The National Service Trust Act of 1993 would allow students to become involved in law enforcement projects and work hand in hand with law enforcement for the betterment of our communities and its citizens. Over the years, we in law enforcement have come to realize the community involvement in the prevention of crime is essential in making our neighborhoods safer. Unfortunately as we all know, manpower is not always available to institute and optimize needed projects.

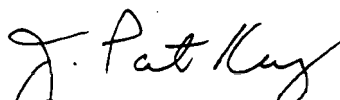
President Clinton's National Service Program could provide much needed manpower support that would allow implementation of programs aimed at crime prevention and at the same time allow law enforcement officers more time to fight crime.

An added benefit will be the number of young adults who, after being involved in this program, will recognize the importance and the personal fulfillment gained by being part of the law enforcement profession and choose law enforcement as their careers.

It pleases me, Mr. President, to offer the support of the National Fraternal Order of Police on behalf of President Dewey Stokes to the National Service Trust Act of 1993 and guarantee that we will do whatever we can to see it accepted and implemented.

Sincerely,

Dewey Stokes, President  
National Fraternal Order of Police

by:   
J. Pat King, President  
Fraternal Order of Police  
Crescent City Lodge #2

# NEWS FROM FIRE FIGHTERS



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE FIGHTERS, AFL-CIO-CLC  
1750 NEW YORK AVENUE N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006  
PHONE 202/737-8484

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:  
April 30, 1993

FURTHER INFORMATION:  
George Burke - (202) 737-8484

## Fire Fighters Endorse Clinton's National Service Program

WASHINGTON—The International Association of Fire Fighters wholeheartedly supports President Clinton's National Service program, IAFF General President Alfred K. Whitehead announced today.

The IAFF supports the creation of a national service corps because it would serve the dual purpose of educating America's young while providing for much-needed community services. "It will teach people the meaning of responsibility while offering them a better education," Whitehead said.

At Clinton's invitation, Whitehead joined the President to demonstrate the IAFF's support of his National Service program at its unveiling in New Orleans.

"Fire fighters understand community service better than anybody because it is at the heart of their jobs," Whitehead said. "They risk their lives every day to protect the lives of others. It is not a job that can be taken lightly."

One of the fundamental elements of Clinton's national service plan stipulates that it will not displace or duplicate the work of existing workers who have staked their careers in public service.

"We support the President's proposal," said Whitehead. "We look forward to working together with him and appreciate the opportunities that will be given to the sons and daughters of fire fighters to participate and benefit from this program."

The program affords students the opportunity to receive educational awards in return for a commitment to community service. Those who are already in the workforce will have an opportunity to pay off college loans while providing important community services.

Whitehead pledged the IAFF's support in working to enact the program as the Congress begins consideration of this proposal. The National Service program will expand educational opportunities to Americans. It builds on what is good with America and will be our domestic peace corps.

The International Association of Fire Fighters is an AFL-CIO affiliated labor union representing 195,000 fire fighters and emergency medical personnel in the U.S. and Canada.



Today's debate is on **NATIONAL SERVICE**  
and whether the program would be worth the cost.

# National service: An idea whose time has come

**OUR VIEW** It's not an entitlement or a jobs program. It's a smart plan to engage Americans in generous work.

In Congress, a rare coincidence has produced a rare opportunity. Committees in the House and the Senate Wednesday approved legislation to create a national service program.

It's a profoundly worthwhile achievement. The National Service Trust Act will cost less than \$400 million its first year, mostly in stipends and tuition benefits for 25,000 past, present and future college students.

That's a relatively small expense to serve genuinely grand ambitions:

- ▶ To encourage public service.
- ▶ To help citizens join that service.
- ▶ To answer at least some of the nation's unmet needs.

For instance, fewer than half of all U.S. children under age 2 are immunized, in part because outreach programs are understaffed. Likewise, recycling programs stutter for want of able hands; community policing programs need extra facilitators. Imagine the difference 25,000 bodies could make.

Some say the program will become just another burly boondoggle — a tub-by jobs/tuition/entitlement program that takes work from needy people.

To the contrary: The act merges two large federal agencies, thus streamlining government. And participants would take only unfilled jobs. Even many unions support it.

The act will enable citizens to perform service work to an extent never before possible. It links education to service — allowing students to work off loans — in a way that will linger long after the participants move on. In addition, it will assist tens of thousands of other Americans, from kindergarten students to senior citizens, to join in part-time community and national service.

For all of that, the cost is exceptionally low: about \$20,000 per full-time participant, *including* a \$5,000 tuition benefit. In comparison, ROTC costs at least \$40,000 per participant; the Peace Corps, \$39,000; the Job Corps, \$20,000.

So the rare opportunity is this: for federal lawmakers to prove that, despite all the talk about the failure of government, they know a good idea when they see it. Are they looking?

# The New York Times

THE NEW YORK TIMES NATIONAL WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1993

## Slow but Sure on National Service

President Clinton promised voters "a domestic G.I. Bill that will pledge college assistance to any student who wants it." But the national service plan he recently announced falls short of that lofty goal. Only a handful of students will participate, and they will receive a fraction of what it takes to attend private colleges.

Some are urging the President to move faster. But in the current political vortex faster is probably wrong. Mr. Clinton is already trying to ram three major bills — the budget, health care reform and the Mexican trade pact — through Congress this summer. Moreover, Congress needs his strong leadership to strengthen and pass the campaign finance legislation expected to be unveiled later this week. To add an ambitious national service plan to the Congressional agenda risks overload — and gridlock.

So Mr. Clinton has decided to start national service off slowly. That's acceptable, as long as he honors his campaign promises by accelerating the plan next year.

The Clinton plan would open college gates to more students through national service and a restructured student loan program. High school graduates who volunteer for a year or two of community service would, besides earning the minimum wage, receive awards of up to \$10,000 toward post-secondary education or training.

The award isn't large enough to pay for four years at private colleges. And the program would initially accommodate only 25,000 students — a tiny fraction of the eligible population. But a slow pace may prove wise.

Mr. Clinton's vision is grand: young Americans advancing themselves as they combat illiteracy, aid the homeless or rehabilitate housing. But if it is rushed, the program could degenerate into a government bureaucracy handing out useless jobs that

wouldn't be filled by anyone other than volunteers.

The President also proposes to open college to students who don't volunteer for community service by providing affordable student loans. The current loan program is a complex myriad of options under which commercial banks extend loans with the backing of Federal guarantees and subsidies.

Mr. Clinton's would simplify the process by having the Government directly lend to students, thereby cutting out the banks and saving money. The plan would also give students the option to tie repayment to their future income — thereby eliminating the fear of bankruptcy for those who enter low-paid occupations. Whether the plan would work smoothly depends on details that have yet to be provided.

President Clinton's student loan program would be simpler than the current program. But it may not be cheaper. The money saved by eliminating bank profits could easily be swallowed up by bloated bureaucracy and less vigilant collection from deadbeats. And there are ways to cut out fat from the existing program — by reducing the subsidies paid to the banks and forcing them to bear more of the risk from student defaults.

What's odd is Mr. Clinton's decision to revamp the system even before the results of a pilot project of direct lending is studied. Surely it would make sense to see how the program works on a small scale before launching it nationwide.

The President's vision draws on the inspiring model of the G.I. Bill of Rights, which put millions of World War II veterans into college classrooms and made them the best educated, and most productive, workers American has ever had. His plan isn't up to that standard — yet. But Mr. Clinton is on to something important — an idea that is fully consistent with his campaign pledge to fashion government programs that help the needy only in exchange for performance. This worthy endeavor need not be rushed.

# The Washington Post

SUNDAY, JUNE 20, 1993

## *Progress on National Service ...*

**D**URING LAST year's presidential campaign, candidate Bill Clinton almost always won loud applause when he described his vision of a national service program. The idea was that every student in America could borrow the money to go to college and pay it off in one of two ways: either as "a small percentage" of the recipient's annual income, or through service in projects for law enforcement, education, the environment or help to the needy. Mr. Clinton always implied that service was the way to go.

Once Mr. Clinton became president, he was compelled to face the fact that the program promised to be very expensive at a time when college grant programs for poor students were already short of cash. Although the concept remains one idea in Mr. Clinton's mind, its components were severed for legislative purposes. As (1) a service program and (2) a move toward more direct government loans, it has made considerable progress in Congress. The idea has not suffered for becoming a bit less grand, and it bids to become one of Mr. Clinton's more worthy legislative monuments.

We take, first, the service proposal, which emerged Tuesday from the House and Senate education committees. It would create a National Service Corporation aimed at involving 25,000 students in service projects next year. Under the

\$394 million program, participants would get stipends of about \$7,000 a year, with the federal government paying 85 percent and local sponsors paying the rest. Volunteers would get \$5,000 awards for each year of service; these could be used to pay off education loans. By 1997, the administration hopes the program can accommodate 150,000 participants. The program counts on local agencies and not-for-profit groups to generate volunteer slots; the administration would like it to be a model for bottom-up, rather than from the top-down, government.

The plan won support across partisan and ideological lines, but perhaps at least as striking was the quality of the opposition it drew. Republican critics of the proposal seemed interested less in the narrowly partisan point-scoring so much in evidence in the budget debate and more in raising legitimate points of difference. Sen. Nancy Kassebaum suggested a pilot program might be useful before a full-scale service program was launched. Rep. William Goodling offered an unsuccessful amendment that would have meant-tested the program's benefits to concentrate them on the needy. The relatively constructive debate suggested that when the subject is encouraging civic virtue, even a bitterly divided Congress can rise to the occasion.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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VOL. 85 NO. 1

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## Sensible National Service

**D**EFENSIVE words like "compromise" and "reconciliation" are being applied to almost every Clinton program, from the buffeted budget to any and all health care proposals. Translated, this means: The White House is having to give up a lot to get a little.

By contrast, the president's national service plan, allowing college students to pay for tuition by public service work, sailed with one-sided approval through two tests - a voice vote from the House Education and Labor Committee and a 14-3 vote from the Senate Labor and Human Services Committee.

Under the proposal, the new National Service Corporation would involve 25,000 students next year and grow to an estimated 150,000 students by 1997. Participants would work in fields such as education, the environment, and law enforcement. For each year of service, students would receive \$5,000 to pay off school loans.

After the Capitol Hill trouncings of recent weeks, this relatively clear-cut triumph must leave the White House in a pleasant state of amazement, though the full test will come when the bill goes to the floor after the Fourth of July recess.

There are, of course, some reserva-

tions. A number of Republicans question the health and child-care benefits included in the plan. A few oppose the \$7,440 stipends that would keep students afloat while they work off up to \$10,000 in college tuition.

Still, even the critics accept the basic justice of the proposal in a way that promises to save it from turning into just another case of political wheeling and dealing. Of all the promises made during the campaign, this is one that has not been forgotten, one that deserves to be kept.

Clinton's description of the program as a domestic Peace Corps is not mere hype. Good sense and idealism coexist at a bargain price, all things considered, certainly on the scale of Stealth bombers. (The plan's first-year price tag is about \$400 million.)

After noting the absence of a honeymoon period for his administration, President Clinton summed up the favorable response to the plan with a certain justified satisfaction. "We have known for a long time that national service will bring Americans together," he said. "It's good to see that it brings Congress together as well."

Furthermore, by giving students a socially useful way to pay back tuition, national service sets a small but imaginative precedent for balancing the government's books.

# The New York Times

June 17, 1993  
Front Page

## Clinton Wins Key Votes on Plan For Service Tied to School Loans

By **CLIFFORD KRAUSS**  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 16 — With overwhelming bipartisan support, Senate and House committees today approved President Clinton's national service program to enlist volunteers to do social, law-enforcement and environmental work in return for payments toward education loans.

Democrats and Republicans harkened back to the initiation of the Peace Corps and Vista (for Volunteers in Service to America) in the 1960's as they voted for a program designed to spur greater community spirit, broaden access to higher education and engage new graduates in socially useful work.

Virtually guaranteeing a major Administration legislative victory before the end of the summer, the Senate Labor and Human Resources approved the bill 14 to 3. After tinkering around the edges of the proposal, the House Education and Labor Committee followed by voice vote.

### How It Would Work

The plan would create a National Service Corporation to allocate service slots to state governments, which in turn would distribute volunteer positions to local governments, not-for-profit organizations, school districts and institutions of higher education.

Local programs involved in education, environmental or police work and assisting the elderly or the homeless would offer stipends to participants of about \$7,000, with the Federal Government picking up 85 percent of the tab. Aside from the stipend, volunteers awarded positions would receive awards of \$5,000 toward paying off their education loans for each year of work. Recent graduates of college or trade schools would be able to volunteer up to two years, and they also would receive health benefits.

In a year when budgets are tight, the amount of money Congress will ulti-

*Continued on Page A20, Column 1*

# Lawmakers Back Volunteer Program Tied to Education Loans

Continued From Page A1

imately spend for the program is in question. Mr. Clinton called for \$400 million in 1994 to cover 25,000 community service jobs. Earlier, the House Appropriations Committee approved spending only \$105 million for 10,000 jobs, although sponsors hope to get more money once the plan is passed later this summer.

The Administration hopes that by 1997 some 150,000 participants can be included in the program, which was a cornerstone of Mr. Clinton's Presidential campaign. It was viewed as a tenet of the New Democratic agenda, which calls for programs that emphasize personal initiative over dependence on government largess.

But the plan has also been embraced by liberals like Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, chairman of the Senate panel, who is a sponsor of the bill.

## Best of Two Parties?

"It combines the idealism of the Democratic Party with the pragmatic realism of the Republican Party," Representative Steve Gunderson of Wisconsin, a leading Republican backer of national service, said before the House panel approved the bill.

Before today's vote, Mr. Kennedy characterized the national service plan as "an important step toward revitalizing our country by challenging citizens of all ages to become involved in service programs in our communities."

Senator Daniel R. Coats of Indiana, a conservative Republican member of the panel who rarely agrees with Mr. Kennedy, predicted that the program would "rekindle some habits of the heart."

## Milestone of Sorts?

Democratic strategists noted that while legislation providing leaves for workers in cases of family health emergencies and easing voter registration have been enacted since Mr. Clinton

took office, this would probably become the first major bill to pass that originated from the Clinton White House.

Although it would affect far fewer graduates, the national service program is designed to meet President Clinton's objectives of reducing interest rates on student loans by replacing middleman bankers with Education Department administrators.

The House has approved the direct-lending plan, but the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee modified the program last week to retain some banker involvement in student lending and phase in direct Government lending to students over several years.

When Mr. Clinton outlined the national service plan in April before an audience of cheering students at the University of New Orleans, he predicted it would eventually "revive America's commitment to community and make affordable the cost of a college education for every American."

## Republicans' Reservations

While watching the House panel work through the bill with a few minor modifications today, Eli Segal, director of the Office of National Service, said Mr. Clinton "is very excited about this. This was certainly what resonated during the campaign."

Whatever dissent was voiced today in the two committees came from Re-

publicans. Senator Nancy L. Kassebaum of Kansas, the ranking minority member on the Senate committee and herself a former volunteer in Vista, roughly a domestic version of the Peace Corps, said she voted against the plan because it created too much bureaucracy. She suggested that \$5,000 in debt relief, which she called "educational rewards," would be better spent directly on educational programs.

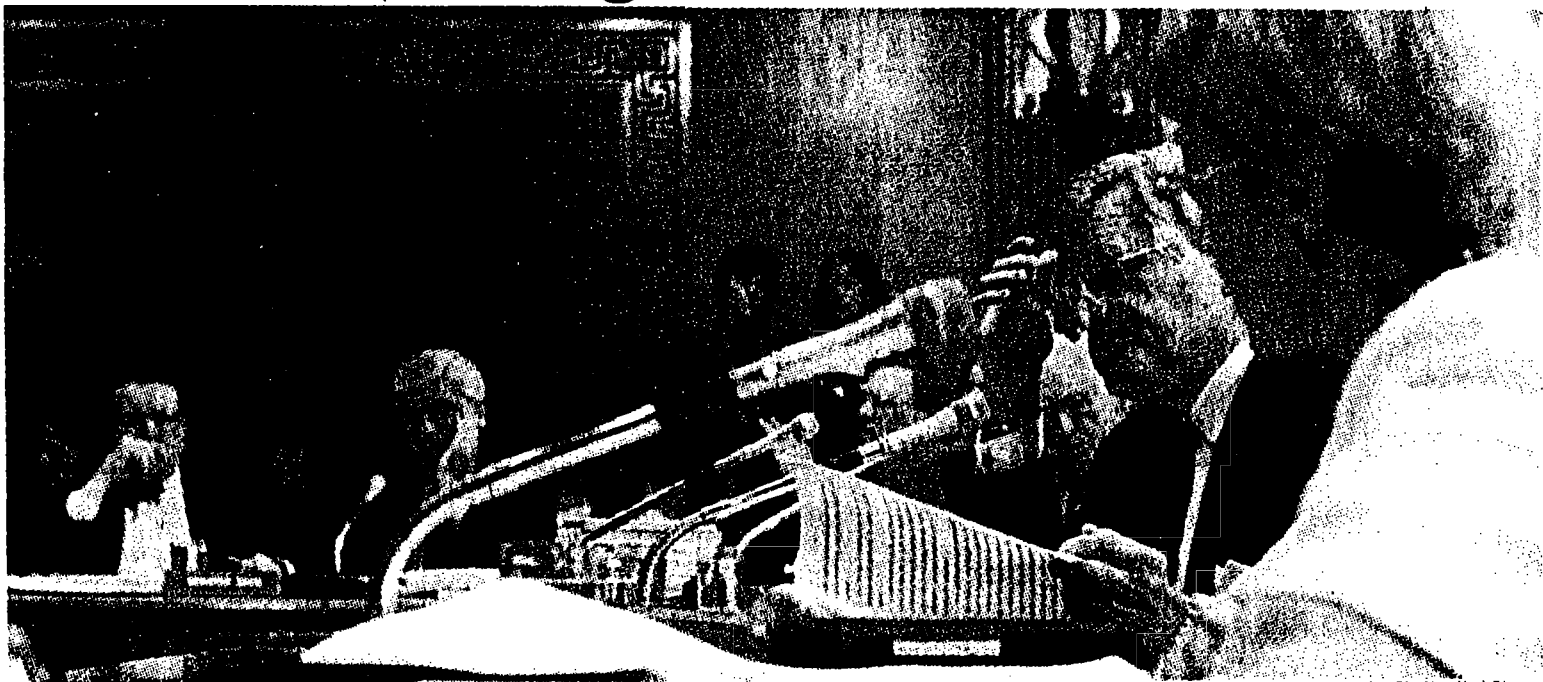
Ms. Kassebaum is expected to offer a substitute amendment on the floor of the Senate that would create pilot national service programs that would offer stipends but not educational benefits.

In the House committee, Representative William F. Goodling, Republican

of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment that would create a needs test to aim the program's benefits at the underprivileged. Democrats strongly objected, saying national service should be open to people of all classes, not just the poor. On a near party-line vote, the Goodling amendment was defeated, 29 to 12.

Representative Marge Roukema, Republican of New Jersey, said she was opposing the plan with regret because "what we're doing is planting the seed for a new full-blown entitlement program with a constituency of its own."

GIVE TO THE FRESH AIR FUND



Stephen Crowley/The New York Times

At a meeting of the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, members worked yesterday on a national service program. At the session were, from left, Senators Paul Simon, Christopher J. Dodd, Howard M. Metzenbaum, Edward M. Kennedy and Nancy Landon Kassebaum.

## National Service Already Attracts Volunteers, Even Before the Debate in Congress Has Begun

By GERALD F. SEIB

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL  
**WASHINGTON** — "If you build it, he will come," a mysterious voice told Kevin Costner about the baseball diamond in "Field of Dreams." President Clinton hasn't even built his National Service program yet, and they are already coming in droves.

National Service is Mr. Clinton's dream of putting young Americans to work tackling the nation's pressing social problems in return for college tuition benefits. Already, Eli Segal, the man in charge of making the dream a reality, is being besieged with letters from young people volunteering to join a preliminary National Service pilot program this summer. More than 4,000 applications have poured in so far for a program that will have only about 1,000 jobs to offer — and that's if congressional Democrats and Republicans end their squabbling and pass the Clinton economic stimulus package that contains money to pay for it.

### Bill in Congress Soon

In many ways, the real debate over such knotty questions as how much the program should tilt toward middle-class youths and how much toward the disadvantaged is yet to begin. Within the next month or so, Mr. Segal says, he hopes to send Congress a bill formally creating the full-blown National Service program, which will aim to put 100,000 young Americans to work in hundreds of projects around the country at a total cost of \$6 billion by 1997, sowing the seeds for greater spending later.

The administration's short-term goals, he says, are to get the legislation passed by the end of this year and then have 25,000 young Americans at work as teachers, police officers, and health and environmental workers by the end of next year.

The long-term goal is to have an impact on young Americans as profound as that felt by the G.I. Bill half a century ago. "If done properly, this is one of the more nonpartisan initiatives of the Clinton administration," says Mr. Segal, a successful business entrepreneur who became a top Clinton campaign aide last year. "If we do this right, we can wash out all of the problems."

### Skeptics Cite Costliness

Skeptics say the program will be too small to have the sweeping effect on society that Mr. Clinton desires — and would be too costly if it were made large enough to have such an impact. "It's hard to imagine this program having anything close to the kind of national impact they

talk about," says Doug Bandow, an analyst at the Cato Institute, a conservative Washington think tank. Even among proponents, there are nagging worries that the program may crush grass-roots volunteer programs, or that the jobs it provides could either steal work from adult workers or become make-work jobs.

The idea of a National Service program has been gaining steam, particularly among moderate and conservative Democrats, for several years. The idea is both to solve nettlesome social problems and instill a sense of civic responsibility in young Americans by putting them to work in community service projects for one or two years at a time. By the time Mr. Clinton latched onto the idea as a presidential candidate, Congress already had started the ball rolling by funding a few pilot projects.

In his campaign, Mr. Clinton talked of a far more ambitious program in which any college student would be able to borrow money from a new National Service Trust Fund, and then pay it back through service work. The problem with that formulation, in the eyes of many National Service advocates, was that it seemed a recipe simply for helping middle-class kids already enrolled in college find a way to pay off their school loans.

### Need to Lure Poor Youth

The early champions of National Service prefer an approach that more closely resembled the G.I. Bill formula, in which young people would do community service first, and then get their college tuition benefits afterward. That way, these advocates hope, the program would lure more lower-class and minority youngsters, who otherwise wouldn't find their way into college in the first place. They argue that helping steer those youngsters into jobs and college is especially important with the shrinkage of the military, a traditional avenue for social advancement.

"We want it to be more than a loan-forgiveness program," says Al From, who's president of the moderate Democratic Leadership Council and was director of domestic policy for the Clinton presidential transition. "We want it to be potentially an upward-mobility track for the disadvantaged as the military is downsized."

In post-election discussions with advisers, Mr. Segal says, the president "became aware of a feeling that this should be made available to a much larger universe of people." So Mr. Clinton shifted his vision. Now, Mr. Segal says, the administration's plan will offer slots to those who are "pre-college, non-college, during-col-

lege and post-college." The young participants will get a small salary and also earn education benefits that can be applied to either college or job-training programs.

The administration is working behind the scenes to settle other potentially emotional debates about the program. Some of those who already run grass-roots volunteer programs worry that the new national program will swallow them up, rather than simply feed them young workers. "Is this effort going to build on the strengths and models that already are out there in the field, as opposed to just running roughshod over them with a lot of government-centered efforts?" asks Roger Landrum, president of Youth Service America, a nonprofit organization that promotes community service projects.

### Working Behind the Scenes

Predictably, Mr. Segal is trying to assure people that he isn't building a big new bureaucracy. Mr. Clinton, he says, will use the presidential "bully pulpit" to pick the kinds of jobs he thinks National Service workers should tackle; helping run clinics that immunize young children is likely to be one early priority.

But he insists the White House will mostly look for promising programs that already are under way in cities and towns across the U.S., and funnel federally financed young workers toward them. For instance, he says his office has received proposals from 435 different communities around the country seeking to put to work young volunteers in the coming summer pilot project. Mainly, he says, those are projects that already are up and running but eager for help from federally financed young workers to expand. "I look

at this as an investment banking house," Mr. Segal says. "This is not a federal program for the most part."

Unions fret that the program will send low-paid workers into the field to steal jobs from their members. Mr. Segal has met union leaders to assure them that National Service workers will be doing jobs that aren't being done by anybody right now. And some in the military worry that a National Service program will hurt them by drawing away potential military enlistees. Cleverly, the White House is helping win over the military by making it part of the new program. Mr. Segal says military officers, drawing on their long experience in organizing legions of young volunteers, will help conduct training sessions for workers this summer.

For now, though, such political worries seem far removed from the young people who are lining up for National Service — and baring their idealism in the process. "I readily accept your call to action, your call to serve my nation through national service," reads one letter Mr. Clinton just received from a Kentucky college student. "This summer, I want to MAKE A DIFFERENCE."

# The New York Times

## CLINTON PROPOSES SERVICE PROGRAM TO AID STUDENTS

### National Service Plan

\$10,000 per student in school grants would be available in return for community work (\$5,000 per year of service).

Students would also be paid at least the minimum wage, and receive health care and child care assistance if needed.

25,000 students would take part in 1994, working in human services, education, the environment and safety.

### Student Loan Overhaul

**MONEY** would be lent to students directly by the Government.

**REPAYMENT** would be based on a percentage of a worker's income. Those with lower-income jobs would have longer to pay.

**WAGE WITHHOLDING** might be used by the Internal Revenue Service to enforce loan collection.

## ALSO URGES LENDING

### \$10,000 Grants Planned in Return for 2 Years in Community Jobs

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

Special to The New York Times

NEW ORLEANS, April 30 — President Clinton outlined a plan today to overhaul the way Americans pay for college, offering students up to \$10,000 for college or vocational training in return for two years of community service. In addition, he would change the student loan program to allow students to borrow money directly from the Government.

Mr. Clinton unveiled the aid program — a central promise of his campaign, with great appeal to middle-class voters — to a cheering audience of students at the University of New Orleans, saying that if adopted by Congress, it would “revive America’s commitment to community and make affordable the cost of a college education for every American.”

#### G.I. Bill of the 90’s?

He said his National Service Trust Act would be to the 1990’s what the G.I. Bill was for the 1950’s and the Peace Corps was for the 1960’s — the place “where higher learning goes hand in hand with the higher purpose of addressing our unmet needs.”

If Congress passes the national service bill this year, Mr. Clinton said, the program can start in 1994. The National Service budget calls for \$400 million in 1994, which would cover about 25,000 community service jobs, rising to \$3.4 billion a year for 150,000 participants in 1997.

They would do minimum-wage jobs in education, the environment, public safety and human services. On top of their wages, about \$8,500 a year, they would get \$5,000 a year to repay college loans or otherwise pay for education and training.

#### Bypassing Banks

The other major component of the aid program, to be introduced as a separate bill, is direct student loans from the Federal Government. Such loans are now guaranteed by the Government but made by banks, which earn a profit on the interest. The President said direct aid would eliminate bank profits, making loans available at lower rates.

In 1992, banks made \$13.6 billion in federally insured student loans. Administration officials estimate that demand for such loans could rise to \$20 billion to \$25 billion a year after five years. The Government would raise the money it lends in the bond market, not from taxes.

The legislation will include a proposal to allow graduates to repay tuition loans at a monthly rate linked to their income, thereby reducing defaults and encouraging graduates to

*Continued on Page 10, Column 1*

# Clinton Offers New Plan To Aid College Students

Continued From Page 1

take low-paying community service jobs. The payments would be collected through the Internal Revenue Service, Mr. Clinton said, most likely through payroll deductions or as part of income tax filings.

## Contrary Opinions

Administration officials said they were cautiously optimistic that the plan would have bipartisan support in Congress, but early reaction was mixed.

"The President's plan gets two A's from me because it makes a college education or better job training more affordable and accessible to our young people and our workers," said Representative William D. Ford, of Michigan, chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee.

But Representative Marge Roukema of New Jersey, the senior Republican on Mr. Ford's committee, said the President "should be concentrating on reducing the deficit, instead of proposing new multibillion-dollar entitlement programs."

The night before his announcement, Mr. Clinton decided to slash the compensation for community service from a maximum of \$13,000 for two years'

## Assistance that appeals to the middle-class.

work to \$10,000, in hopes of pre-empting complaints from Republicans about costs, and to deal with Pentagon concerns that too much cash would lure young people away from the military which has its own scholarship program in return for service.

Mr. Clinton said his proposal, which is the work of Eli Segal, the director of the White House national service bureau, had been designed to put as much of the bureaucratic burden as possible on state and local institutions.

## Bones of the Program

It would work as follows: A National Service Corporation would be set up by the Government to allocate National Service slots to states, which would allot them to community service groups and municipalities.

The number of a state's slots would be based on population, but the Administration hopes to encourage competi-

tion by giving states the opportunity to get more if they come up with creative ideas. The states would decide which groups would get slots and the National Service Corporation in Washington will simply ratify the choices.

A community service program authorized for three slots, for instance, can make this offer to three people ages 17 years or older: If they will work for the minimum wage of \$4.25 an hour for one year, the national service trust fund will provide up to \$5,000 toward their tuition, room and board. That money, if used for tuition payments, would be paid by the Government directly to the college of the student's choice; money for loan repayment for former students would be made directly to the bank.

Anyone could volunteer for national service and receive the grants regardless of family income. If a volunteer works for two years, the government would pay \$10,000 toward his education, the maximum available under the program. The money must be used for education within five years of the service work. The Federal government would also pay 85 percent of the \$4.25 minimum wage — roughly \$6,000 a year per person — with state and local authorities expected to pick up the rest.

The states would be responsible for monitoring the local service organizations to prevent fraud, and the National Service Corporation would also have its own inspector general to monitor the programs. Any program caught in fraud would be removed.

As for the student loan programs, Mr. Clinton proposed two fundamental changes. The first is the establishment of what is being called one-stop direct student loans. Student loans are now provided by commercial banks at below-market interest rates and guaranteed by the Government. When students default, the Government pays the banks; defaults cost the Government about \$3 billion a year.

Under the new program detailed by Mr. Clinton today, the Federal Government would provide a pool of public money for student loans, replacing the private capital being provided by commercial banks. The government would grant student loans, with colleges and vocational schools working as the middlemen. Mr. Clinton said he would like to phase in this program, beginning with roughly \$500 million in loan capital for fiscal 1994 and eventually growing to cover all loans by 1997.

The commercial banking industry is expected to fight this proposal.

Mr. Clinton argued that in the long run this program would save taxpayers money, primarily because the gov-

## The National Service Plan



### Who is eligible?

High school graduates and those with a General Equivalency Diploma, 17 or older, can qualify for school grants in return for community service.

### How long will participants serve?

At least one year of full-time service.

### How much are the awards worth?

Awards of \$5,000 will be paid for each year of service; students can choose one or two years. The money could be used to repay college loans, or to pay for other education or training. Students would also receive at least minimum wage stipends, along with health care and child care assistance if needed.

### What kinds of jobs will be available?

Service will be in four broad areas. Here are examples:

**Education:** Helping teachers in Head Start or in classrooms.

**The Environment:** Working on recycling or conservation projects.

**Human services:** Providing care to homebound elderly. Helping to build housing for the homeless.

**Public safety:** Teaching drug education seminars. Serving as a community service officer with a police department.

ernment will no longer have to extend a subsidy to commercial banks to keep the loans below market rate, because bank profits will be taken out of the equation and because the Government can borrow money for student loans more cheaply than banks can. The loan program is intended to pay for itself.

In the 1991-92 school year, annual costs — tuition, room, board, books and expenses — at four-year public institutions averaged \$7,584, according to the College Board, while the costs of four-year private institutions averaged \$16,292.

The last program Mr. Clinton unveiled is called Excel Accounts, under

which the Government would provide all students with the opportunity to pay back their student loans as a percentage of their income over time; the less the graduate makes, the more time he has to pay off the loan. The value of this program, he said, is that graduates, freed from the pressure of large loan payments, would be encouraged to take low-paying public service jobs.

Mr. Clinton directed the Secretaries of the Treasury and Education to come up with a plan for I.R.S. collection of student loans, through wage withholdings or some other means, to reduce defaults and simplify the system for borrowers.

# Bulls' 3rd Straight Title

Chicago Clinches NBA Championship by Beating Suns, 99-98 / Sports

Barkley and Jordan head to head



AP Photo

# Newsday

THE LONG ISLAND NEWSPAPER

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1993 • SUFFOLK

40¢

# Worked Up



Students from Atlanta at rally to kick off a week's training in San Francisco

AP Photo

Enthusiastic Rally as 1,500 Begin Trial Run Of Clinton's National Service Program / Page 5

## NUCLEAR SAFETY

Engineers Cite Design Flaw At N-Plant in Pa. / Page 4

## U.S. OPEN CHAMP

Lee Janzen Defeats Stewart By Two Strokes / Sports

## ARTHUR KUNZ

Suffolk Planning Chief Dies Of Heart Attack / Page 3

# Ready to Serve

*1,500 cheering youths kick off U.S. volunteer program*

By Jane Meredith Adams  
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

San Francisco — A wildly enthusiastic crowd of nearly 1,500 young people from around the country — hailing from places as diverse as Los Angeles, a Minnesota American Indian reservation and Harlem — launched President Bill Clinton's Summer of Service program in an outdoor rally yesterday, vowing to rebuild their communities and the nation.

Their enthusiasm for improving the country and themselves as part of Clinton's ambitious national service program was so strong that during the opening day ceremony on Treasure Island naval base, many danced, cheered and waved their fists. Participants from the Harlem Freedom Schools Project broke into a chant: "We're fired up! We can't take it anymore!"

"You better be fired up," answered Warren Furutani, a Los Angeles community activist who was addressing the group. "It won't be easy."

After a week of training on Treasure Island, participants will return to work in their communities for eight weeks in exchange for minimum wage and a \$1,000 education voucher.

Summer of Service, which has been likened to a domestic Peace Corps, is a \$9-million trial run of the president's national service initiative, which cleared two key committees in the House and

Senate last week. Like Summer of Service, the national service program is designed to channel workers into existing projects in their own communities.

"I'm from a low-income community," said Camille McKinnon, 23, who was raised in the South Bronx and now attends the College of New Rochelle. "I know what it's like to feel you're not worth anything. I know I can make it. I want to give them hope."

But critics of the national service initiative have balked at its \$379-million price tag for the first year — in which 15,000 people of all ages could participate and receive as much as \$5,000 in education vouchers for their service work. By the fourth year, as many as 150,000 people would be enrolled in the program at a cost critics estimate at \$3.4 billion.

Rep. Marge Roukema (R-N.J.), a member of the

House Education and Labor Committee who opposes the bill, said: "We have no right to be establishing a program, whatever its merits, that is going to have multiple billions of dollars in costs."

All who participate in the national service initiative also would receive minimum wage, health benefits and child care service.

Among the participants in the Summer of Service pilot are 150 people from New York City and 200 from the Newark area who will work for minimum wage performing tasks such as tutoring schoolchildren in reading and writing, inspecting apartments for lead paint and giving swimming lessons.

As this first group of service corps members, aged 17 to 25, rallied, many were coping with the double shock of being away from home for the first time and

discovering that summer in San Francisco means a blanket of fog.

"It's cold," said Pablo Quinones, 19, of Harlem.

Although the spirit of the Peace Corps and 1960s idealism was invoked, this gathering had many 1990s touches. The crowd was ethnically diverse, and some people gave their pep rally cheers in Spanish and English. All the participants wore white Gap sweatshirts with the Summer of Service sunrise logo — an emblem of the private-public partnerships the program seeks to form. And when Rear Adm. Merrill Ruck was introduced as the man hosting the group on Treasure Island, he received boisterous applause.

"We've been called apathetic," said Pia Infante, a sophomore at the University of California at Berkeley, who spoke to the group. "Give me a break."



San Francisco Chronicle / Brent Ward

Service volunteers from New York City cheer as they are introduced on the opening day of their training program

# Boot camp trains youths to step up as role models

By Maria Goodavage  
USA TODAY

TREASURE ISLAND, Calif. — The cabin pressure bothered his ears, and landing over the San Francisco Bay made him jittery. But Isaac Vaughn, 17, says getting here was worth every jangled nerve he got on his first plane ride.

"This is a chance in a lifetime for me to help others who need help more than myself," says Vaughn, of Baltimore.

About 1,500 youths from the USA's most troubled cities met at this naval base Sunday for a week-long boot camp-style training that will teach them leadership skills they can take back to their neighborhoods.

The program, "Summer of Service," is the pilot to the national community service program President Clinton promised in his campaign. After the training, participants will return home to serve in summer

projects focused on helping disadvantaged children.

Sunday, the program got off to a jamming, hip-hopping, rapping and clapping start as the youths, ages 17 to 25, gathered.

During one zealous moment, the 75 participants from Atlanta plunged to the ground when the bleachers they were on collapsed. Spirits and bodies unscathed, they untangled themselves and continued to cheer.

"We can't be hurt," says Tiffany Thrasher, 18, of Atlanta. "The future rests with us, and we've got to help the kids that need help so bad and give them real hope."

Organizers hope this week's intensive physical, mental and spiritual training will keep the youths strong during the summer. They'll work in back-breaking, often heartbreaking, jobs for minimum wage plus a \$1,000 school stipend.

Jobs include testing for lead paint poisoning in thousands of



By Mark Hundley, AP

**SPIRITED:** Clarissa Starks, left, and April Butts, from Atlanta's Clark University, at a 'Summer of Service' rally in San Francisco.

low-income New York homes, helping 15,000 at-risk children in Oakland, Calif., with health, education and self-esteem problems, and rebuilding school grounds across the USA.

As part of this week's hands-on training, participants will spread out across the Bay Area

and tutor school children, clean up graffiti, paint public housing projects and help build centers for low-income kids.

"Oh God, how we need their help," says Drucilla Wright, a community assistant at Emerson Elementary School in Oakland. "Sometimes you feel for-

gotten, neglected."

Most of the participants say they could be earning more at other summer jobs, "but it's like this: The kids in our neighborhoods need role models real bad," says Carol Leslin Munroe, 22, of Newark, N.J.

The children aren't the only ones depending on this summer's pilot program: The future of the project itself may rest on the pilot's success.

Congress is expected to vote on the program based on the success or failure of the first Summer of Service.

Clinton wants \$400 million next year for 25,000 jobs. By 1997, he hopes for 150,000 such service-oriented youth jobs.

It's important, says Catherine Milton, head of the Commission on National and Community Service, which is developing the program. "These youths may well be the ones who will turn our country around."

## Perchance, the 'Us' Decade?

**T**he best of Bill Clinton has gone up to Capitol Hill. It's his idealistic but shrewd proposals for "national service" and student loan reform. Between them, they bring back memories of the Peace Corps and the GI Bill. The national service program will certify the suspicion that U.S. youth has ditched the cynicism and greed of the '80s and has gone back to the shameless caring of the Kennedy years.

Clinton doesn't ask for the self-sacrifice that was required of the Peace Corps. Volunteers get stipends and the satisfaction of doing good. But in this Peace Corps-come-home experiment, in addition to a minimum wage stipend (\$4.25 an hour) participants get a subsidy for their college or training school education—\$5,000 a year.

If successful, it could demonstrate a new Democratic philosophy, giving people to problems rather than money. Rich and poor alike between the ages of 17 and 25 are eligible: all they need is a willingness to pitch in and tutor ghetto children, clean parks, rehabilitate schools—and maybe save our cities.

Almost imperceptibly, the student who lived only to storm Wall Street has been fading from the American campus. The young are no longer unwilling to identify with losers. Lately, colleges have organized altruistic enterprises like fasts to show solidarity with Haiti. They send out their students to help poor children with homework, serve in soup kitchens, sit with the old, shelter the homeless and in general acknowledge that we are all in this together.

In some states and cities, students are required to do community service.

One of the more imaginative projects is being carried on at Georgetown Law School. Volunteers run the D.C. Family Literacy Project. Students travel to Lorton Reformatory, carrying such childhood classics as "Goodnight, Moon" and "Black Beauty." They teach the inmates how to read these books to their children. They coach them in diction and dramatic presentation and conduct seminars in child development. On visiting day, the incarcerated parents put on shows for their families. They did a dramatization of "The Three Bears."

Whenever he spoke of national service in the campaign, Clinton got his biggest response. After he formally announced the program at Rutgers

University on March 1, the national service office got 6,000 letters from young people who were just waiting to be asked. One recent Villanova graduate declared a willingness to give up a well-paid accountant's job because "I want the business of my life to be helping others, not dollars and cents."

Last week, National Service Director Eli Segal, a lifelong exponent of participatory politics, a longtime friend of Clinton's and a highly successful Boston toy tycoon, announced the opening of a pilot program called "Summer of Service." It's strikingly modest. In 11 cities, 1,000 volunteers will work in enterprises already well established in their communities.

Four-hundred-fifty cities and towns applied. Washington did not make the cut, but Boston did.

Its well-known "City Year" got a grant of \$313,000 to expand its activities. City Year volunteers wear uniforms and do calisthenics every morning before plunging into their work. They clean parks and vacant lots—erstwhile drug-dealers' offices, which they have turned into playgrounds or urban gardens. This summer, they will keep open an inner-city elementary school. They will have summer camp, tutoring, crafts. Children will go on day trips to the aquarium, the airport and other points of interest.

The lucky thing about Summer of Service is that the money—\$10 million—was appropriated last year. No one can quarrel with the idea of national service. The one difficulty anticipated on Capitol Hill involves the change in student loans. Previously, banks made government-guaranteed loans. Now Uncle Sam will make direct loans to students, who will pay back on an income-related scale. Republicans would prefer to keep the banks in the picture, but they can't deny that money will be saved. Enforcement will be transferred to the Internal Revenue Service. The current student loan default rate is a scandalous \$3 billion a year. By 1997, the Corporation for National Service should have 150,000 young people on its rolls. The only rational complaint that could be made about the whole thing is that it isn't big enough.

Eli Segal promises there will be no bureaucracy, no boondoggles.

"This is about excellence," he says.

National service could give Bill Clinton a much-needed success.

*Colman McCarthy*

# Clinton's Call to Service

March 13, 1993

No speech in the Clinton campaign was more inspirational than the candidate's remarks at the University of Notre Dame last September. As president, Clinton didn't match it until his March 1 speech at Rutgers University. At both campuses, he issued calls for national service for college students.

At Notre Dame: "If we are truly to practice what we preach, Americans of every faith and viewpoint should come together to promote the common good." It was similar at Rutgers: "National service is nothing less than the American way to change America."

Clinton's effort to rally the young to altruism has created a debate that pits idealism against realism, as if the two are forever locked in conflict. Where's the money, ask realists, for the tuition-for-service program that Clinton is proposing: \$389 million in scholarships for 25,000 students the first year and \$3.4 billion for 100,000 by 1997. Realists say that Clinton's sweet talk ignores sour facts: There's no money for a new social program.

From that negative, despairing argument, Clinton is supposed to get the message: Don't even try. That means don't lead, just preside. The past 12 years witnessed two presidencies in the White House. Most first-year college students today were in kindergarten when Ronald Reagan was elected and in fourth grade when reelected. They came into adolescence under a politician who tried nothing by way of linking government with national service. Instead of selflessness to others, he extolled self-enrichment.

Evidence suggests that the young weren't seduced either by Reagan's message of contempt for government or his disdain for altruism. The 1980s saw a surge in campus community-service programs, such as the ones Clinton praised at Notre Dame and Rutgers. Amnesty International chapters increased on campuses, as did those of Oxfam USA. Applications to Peace Corps remained high, as they did for such private domestic programs as the Jesuit Volunteer Corps and the Lutheran Volunteer Corps.

Clinton's philosophy of service represents intellectual newness to many in high school and college. John F. Kennedy's appeals to national service are seen as historical relics, known from books but not live on MTV as are Clinton's. It wasn't a politician's celebrityhood that created support for the president at Notre Dame and Rutgers. Students saw in him someone with a positive message—put community interest above self-interest—that many professors and counselors at their schools had been exposing them to all along: If you can't teach the illiterate, comfort the sick and handicapped, or mend whatever and whoever is broken during your college years, you're receiving a limited education.

Clinton deserves to be honored for taking a risk that he'll be able to raise the money for his program of national service. Critics in Congress with no greater agenda than carping about ideas they were too dull-witted or timid to propose themselves now lie in wait for the president when he comes in with specifics. They will say Clinton's ideas are dangerous because they are romantic and utopian, a charge that ignores the thought of James Madison in 1788: "No theoretical checks—no form of government, can render us secure. To suppose that any form of government will secure liberty or happiness without any virtue in the people is a chimerical idea."

Some critics charge that Clinton is into bribery: tuition money for service. While the details are being worked out on how much money for what service, who complains that the U.S. Army entices recruits with as much as \$20,000 toward a college education. Why isn't it bribery when ROTC programs pay students to shine their boots occasionally and take gut courses in military lore. Nor is much alarm expressed over the most lavish enticement of all: a free ride at the military academies in exchange for a few years in uniform after graduation.

Clinton's Rutgers speech marked the 32nd anniversary of the Peace Corps. Kennedy's spirited message was repeated by Clinton: "Answer the call to service." In "The Bold Experiment," a history of the Peace Corps by Gerard Rice, one of those who responded to Kennedy's call explained why: "I'd never done anything political, patriotic or unselfish because nobody ever asked me to. Kennedy asked."

So has Clinton.

# National Service — Now

By Bill Clinton

**A** pathy is dead. Of everything I've learned in my first few weeks in the White House, that's the thing that's made me the happiest. Whether or not the people I've met outside the capital support the changes I have proposed, they're all saying they're ready to rebuild our country.

But they know, as I do, that no economic plan can do it alone. A plan can make vaccines available to children, but alone it will not administer the shots to all of them. It can put security guards in the schools, but alone it will not take gangs off the streets. And it can provide more aid for college, but alone it will not make the costs of college less daunting for the middle class.

That's why I believe we need national service — now.

If Congress acts quickly enough, just months from now more than 1,000 young people will start serving our country in a special summer effort. In four years, the successors to these pioneers will multiply a hundredfold. Imagine: an army of 100,000 young people restoring urban and rural communities and giving their labor in return for education and training.

National service is an idea as old as America. Time and again, our people have found new ways to honor citizenship and match the needs of changing times.

Lincoln's Homestead Act rewarded those who had the courage to settle the frontier with the land to raise a family. Franklin D. Roosevelt's Social Security Act insured that Americans who work a lifetime can grow old with dignity. Harry S. Truman's G.I. Bill rewarded the service of my father's generation, transforming youthful veterans into an army of educated civilians that led our nation into a new era.

For my generation, the reality of national service was born 32 years ago tomorrow, when President John F. Kennedy created the Peace Corps. At its peak, the Peace Corps enrolled only 16,000 volunteers yet it changed the way a generation of Americans look at themselves and the world.

Today, the spirit of our people once again can meet head-on the troubles of our times.

The task is as complex as our chal-

President Clinton will deliver a speech on national service tomorrow at Rutgers University.

lenge is great. We must combine the intensity of the post-World War II years with the idealism of the early 1960's — and help young people afford a college education or job training.

In 1993, we'll restore the spirit of service by asking our people to serve here at home. We won't relight the wars we won, but we'll tackle the growing domestic dangers that threaten our future.

Our new initiative will embody the same principles as the old G.I. Bill. It will challenge our people to serve our country and do the work that should — and must — be done. It will give those who serve the honor and rewards they deserve. It will invest in the future of the quiet heroes who invest in the future of others.

The national service legislation that I will send to Congress shortly will give our people the chance to serve in two basic ways:

First, it will make it easier for young people to hold low-paying public service jobs and still pay off their student loans.

Under our program, Americans will be able to borrow the money they need for college and pay it back as a small percentage of their income over time. By giving graduates the chance to repay loans on an affordable, reasonable schedule, this "income-contingent" program will allow our people to do the work that our communities really need.

Second, our legislation will create new opportunities for Americans to serve our country for a year or two —

and receive financial support for education or training in return.

We'll offer people of different ages and educational levels different ways to serve. And to focus our energies and get the most for our money, we'll direct special attention to a few areas:

• We'll ask thousands of young people to serve in our schools — some as teachers, others as youth mentors, reading specialists and math tutors. They'll join the effort to insure that our schools offer the best education in the world.

## Federal seed money, but local management.

• We'll send people into medical clinics to help immunize the nation's 2-year-olds. Some participants will be qualified to give the shots, but thousands of others can provide essential support, contacting parents and following up to make sure children get the shots they need.

• We'll help police forces across the

country through a new Police Corps trained to walk beats. We'll also organize others in our communities to keep kids out of gangs and off drugs.

• We'll put still others to work controlling pollution and recycling waste, to help insure that we pass on to our children a nation that is clean and safe for years to come.

Our national service program will offer more than benefits to individuals. We'll help pay operating costs for community groups with proved track records, providing the support they'll need to grow. And we'll let entrepreneurs compete for venture capital to develop new service programs.

While the Federal Government will provide the seed money for national service, we are determined that the participants — the individuals who serve and the groups that sponsor their service — will guide the process. Spending tens of millions of tax dollars to build a massive bureaucracy

would be self-defeating. It would squash the spirit of innovation that national service demands.

By design, our national service program will not happen overnight. Instead, it will grow year by year, with funding reaching \$3 billion in 1997. And as I've said many times, I believe it will be the best money we ever spend.

If Congress gives us the chance, this summer we'll create an eight-week leadership training program. We'll recruit more than 1,000 young people for special projects to meet the needs of children at risk — and to train the first class of full-year participants.

In the first full year of our initiative, we'll launch our flexible loan program and aim to put tens of thousands of people to work. By 1997, more than 100,000 citizens could be serving our country, getting education and training benefits in return. And hundreds of thousands more people could be



doing invaluable work because college loans no longer block the way.

But the best planning and the most ambitious design won't make this vision of national service a reality. That responsibility ultimately rests with the American people.

I am convinced that after 12 years of drifting apart instead of working together we are ready to meet the challenge. From a 14-year-old boy in North Dakota who sent us \$1,000 to help pay off the deficit, to a 92-year-old widower in Kansas who followed his example, people are demonstrating that they want to give something back to their nation.

National service will exercise our talents and rebuild our communities. It will harness the energy of our youth and attack the problems of our time. It will bring together men and women of every age and race and lift up our nation's spirit. And for all of us, it will rekindle the excitement of being Americans.

GREER, MARGOLIS, MITCHELL & ASSOCIATES  
2626 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Suite 301  
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202-338-8700 (phone)  
202-338-2334 (fax)

FAX COVER SHEET

To: Joan Baggett  
Fax # 456-7929  
From: Steve Miller  
Re: Career College Association  
Date: May 6, 1993  
Time: 6:30 pm  
Pages: 3, including cover

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Message: Please deliver to Joan Baggett.

# #

May 7, 1993

MEMORANDUM

To: Joan Baggett  
Deputy Assistant to the President  
for Political Affairs

From: Steve Miller 

Re: CCA support of direct student loan program

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Last month the Board of Directors of Career College Association endorsed the President's direct student loan program. CCA has about 1,600 members across the nation and has its national headquarters here in Washington.

CCA is eager to lend assistance to the effort for passage of the direct loan program. Based upon my observation of their government relations operation, I am confident that CCA can:

- lobby persuadable members of Congress through their Washington headquarters
- cause persuadable members of Congress to be contacted by CCA members both at congressional offices in Washington and in the Congresspersons' home states
- involve students (who should be great spokespersons) in the lobbying effort

Memo to Joan Baggett  
page 2

The Clinton Administration, in my judgment, would be well served by contacting Stephen Blair, President of CCA, at 202-336-6760 to enlist his association's help on this front.

I would be appreciative of your assistance in passing this information along to the appropriate person(s) in Howard Paster's office. The President's program could get a boost in the field from these folks.

slm

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

FACT SHEET

**NATIONAL SERVICE TRUST ACT OF 1993**

The "National Service Trust Act of 1993" is innovative public policy founded on traditional American values: offering educational opportunity, demanding personal responsibility, and building the American community. In affirming these values, the initiative also rejects big bureaucracy -- reinventing government to unleash the initiative of the American people.

The President's support for service extends from the youngest elementary school students to our oldest citizens, and includes everything from part-time volunteer activities to full-time public service jobs.

The President's initiative will:

- Build the American community through a new domestic Peace Corps that brings Americans together to tackle pressing national problems.
- Offer educational opportunity and reward individual responsibility by providing educational awards to hundreds of thousands of Americans who serve our country.
- Reinvent government by streamlining Federal bureaucracies, relying on locally driven initiatives, and creating flexibility for students and competition among programs.

The Act will establish a Corporation for National Service that will offer Americans who do vital work in the national service initiative an educational award.

The Corporation will establish quality criteria and require measurable impacts, but within these bounds, communities will be able to design programs that meet their own pressing needs. Programs will be expected to educate their participants both in the particular skills their service demands and in the civic responsibility that our democracy requires. In all respects, the Act is designed to build partnerships -- among Federal Government, State governments, and the private sector; and within communities, among the schools, businesses, and civic organizations that seek to fight common problems. Assistance will be distributed on a competitive basis and no program will have a right to funding, but a wide variety of organizations will have a chance to establish programs that serve our country.

## **Definition of National Service**

- Meets unmet educational, environmental, human, or public safety needs.
- Improves the life of the participant, through citizenship education and training.
- Does not displace or duplicate the functions of existing workers.

## **Organization**

- To reduce waste and promote an entrepreneurial government culture, a new government Corporation for National Service will be established, combining the Commission on National and Community Service and ACTION.
- While maintaining existing programs such as VISTA, the new program makes investments in new initiatives; neither the Corporation nor the State commissions will operate them.
- A small bipartisan Board will share power with a Chairperson.
- Flexible and quality-driven personnel policies will include pay-for-performance and a 7-year limit on most tenures.
- The Corporation may solicit and accept private contributions.
- At the state level, commissions on national service will be established to mirror and cooperate with the Federal Corporation.
- Like the Corporation Board, commissions will be composed of bipartisan members from a variety of fields. To ensure a genuine Federal/State partnership, a representative of the Corporation will sit on the State commissions, and a State representative will sit on the Corporation Board.
- All programs will have to compete for support; none will be guaranteed funding.
- One-third of funds will be allocated by population-based formula to State commissions with approved plans for competitive distribution of funds; at least one-third to State commissions on a competitive basis for competitive distribution; and up to one-third will be reserved to the Corporation for allocation on a competitive basis.

## **Programs**

- National quality criteria for programming will be developed for every type of program in conjunction with experts in the field.
- Performance goals and independent evaluations will be required in every program.

- An Inspector General will police fraud and abuse and perform oversight of funded programs.
- To encourage public/private partnership, programs must provide a 15 percent cash match on stipends and health care and a 25 percent match for other program support.
- Entities ranging from small community organizations to Federal agencies will be eligible to operate service programs.
- A broad array of possible programs will be eligible for funding: from youth corps for at-risk youth, to specialized service programs for college graduates, to diverse community corps for Americans of all backgrounds. Many other models are possible, and venture capital will be available for new efforts.

### **Participants**

- To encourage wide and diverse participation, individuals aged 17 and over may serve before, during, or after post-secondary education.
- To target program participation to participant interests and community needs, participants will be recruited and selected by approved local programs. A national or State recruitment system will also be established to disseminate information and help interested individuals locate placements in local programs. Information about available positions will be widely disseminated through high schools, colleges, and other placement offices.
- To earn an educational award, a participant must complete at least 1 year of full-time or 2 years of part-time service in an approved program. An individual may serve up to two terms and earn up to two educational awards.
- Educational awards of \$5,000 will be provided for each term of service. Awards may be used for past, present or future expenses, including 2- and 4-year colleges, training programs, and graduate or professional programs.
- Programs will set stipends within a limited range based at minimum wage. Health and child care will be provided to those who need them.

### **Encouraging Service by All**

- The Act enhances the Serve-America program for school-age youth.
- The Act extends and improves the VISTA and Older Americans Volunteer Programs.
- The Act reauthorizes support for the Civilian Community Corps.
- The Act reauthorizes support for the Points of Light Foundation.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

OUTLINE OF LEGISLATION

**NATIONAL SERVICE INITIATIVE**

President Clinton's national service program will expand educational opportunity, reward individual responsibility, and build the American community by bringing citizens together to tackle common problems. The President's support for service extends from the youngest elementary students to our oldest citizens, and includes everything from part-time volunteer activities to full-time public service jobs.

The centerpiece of the President's initiative to support service is a new program to offer educational awards to Americans who make a substantial commitment to service. In addition to this program, which builds on the youth corps and demonstration programs of the National and Community Service Act of 1990, the National Service Trust Act includes:

- Extension and improvement of programs in the National and Community Service Act of 1990 that enhance elementary and secondary education through community service in schools, support after-school and summer programs for school-age youth, and fund service programs on college campuses.
- Support for the Civilian Community Corps, to provide service opportunities in areas adversely affected by defense cutbacks.
- Support for the Points of Light Foundation, to support volunteerism.
- Extension and improvement of VISTA and the Older American Volunteer Programs authorized by the Domestic Volunteer Service Act.
- Creation of a new Investment Fund for Quality and Innovation to support model service programs and activities designed to ensure the development of high quality national service programs.

# NATIONAL SERVICE TRUST ACT

## Focus of Service

- National service must address unmet educational, environmental, human, or public safety needs. National priorities may be established within these areas.
- National service must improve the life of the participants, through citizenship education and training.
- Participants may not displace or duplicate the functions of existing workers.

## Corporation for National Service

### *Structure*

- The national service program will be administered by a new government Corporation for National Service, created by combining two existing independent federal agencies, the Commission on National and Community Service and ACTION.
- The corporation will be responsible for administering all programs authorized under the National and Community Service Act and Domestic Volunteer Service Act, including VISTA and the Older American Volunteer Programs. The Corporation will also fund training and technical assistance, service clearinghouses and other activities.
- The investment division of the corporation will administer the new trust program and programs currently administered by the Commission on National and Community Service.
- The operating division will administer programs currently run by the ACTION agency, including VISTA and the Older American Volunteer Programs.
- Flexible and quality-driven personnel policies will include pay-for-performance and a 7-year limit on most tenures.
- The Corporation may solicit and accept private funds.

### *Governance*

- The corporation will have an eleven-member volunteer Board of Directors appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. It will be bipartisan and include persons experienced in national service, experts in providing educational, environmental, human, or public safety service, and representatives of States.
- The first Board members will be appointed primarily from the Board of Directors of the Commission on National and Community Service. Seven Cabinet secretaries will serve as non-voting ex-officio members.

- The Board will approve grant decisions, develop the corporation's strategic plan, review other policy and personnel decisions, receive and act on reports from the Inspector General, supervise evaluations, and advise the Corporation on all issues.

- A Chairperson of the Board and a Managing Director for each division will be full-time employees appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

### *Oversight*

- An Inspector General will oversee programs to guard against fraud and abuse.

- Programs must arrange for independent audits and evaluations, and may also be required to participate in national or state evaluations.

## **State Commissions**

### *Structure*

- In order to receive a grant, each state must establish a commission on national service. The corporation will provide funding for the state commission.

- Commissions will have 7 to 13 members appointed by the governors on a bipartisan basis. There must be at least one representative of national service programs, one representative of local governments, and one representative of local labor organizations on each Board. The remaining members of the Board will be selected from among representatives of community-based organizations, youth who participate in service, educators, business, or experts in the delivery of particular services. Not more than 25 percent of voting members may be state officials, although additional state agency representatives may sit on the commissions as non-voting ex-officio members. Commissions will elect their own chair.

- A representative of the corporation will sit on each commission as a voting member and act as liaison between the commission and the corporation.

### *Duties*

- State commissions will be responsible for selecting programs to be funded under the state formula allocation, and in any competitive grant states may request.

- State commissions must also design strategic plans for service in the states, recruit participants, and disseminate information about service opportunities.

- State commissions may also support clearinghouses, training and technical assistance, and other initiatives to support service. They may not operate national service programs, but may use a portion of funds to support programs run by state agencies.

### *Transition*

- For a period of one year, existing state agencies may assume the responsibility of the state commissions.
- The Corporation may approve an alternative agency in place of a commission at a state's request, if the agency ensures diverse participation in policy making.

### **Allocation of Funds**

- States submitting plans approved by the Corporation will receive one-third of funds according to a population-based formula and one-third on a competitive basis.
- One-third of funds will be allocated directly by the corporation. Programs eligible for priority consideration include federal programs, national nonprofit organizations operating multiple programs or competitive grant programs, national service initiatives in more than one state and meeting priority needs, proposals to replicate successful programs in more than one state, professional corps, and innovative national service programs.

### **Programs**

#### *Goals*

- Programs must set measurable goals regarding the impact of the service on the community and on participants.

#### *Eligibility*

- Programs eligible for national service designation include diverse community corps, youth corps, specialized service programs focusing on a specific community need, individual placement programs, campus-based service programs, programs that train and place service-learning coordinators in schools or team leaders in corps programs, intergenerational programs, national service entrepreneurship programs, and professional corps.
- Programs may be run by non-profit organizations, institutions of higher education, local governments, school districts, states, or federal agencies.
- Programs may not provide direct benefits to for-profit businesses, labor unions, or partisan political organizations, or involve participants in religious activities.

#### *Selection*

- Selection criteria include quality (based on criteria developed in consultation with experts in the field), innovation, sustainability, and replicability of programs.

- Past experience and management skills of program leadership, involvement of participants in leadership roles, and the extent to which the program builds on existing programs will also be taken into account.
- Programs serving and recruiting participants from communities of need, including those designated as enterprise zones, community redevelopment areas, areas with high poverty rates, environmentally distressed areas, and communities adversely affected by decreased defense spending will also receive special consideration.

### *Funding*

- All participants will receive educational awards.
- To develop programs, one-year planning grants will be available. To support national service participants, three-year renewable grants will be available for program expansion or replication.
- Administrative costs will be limited to five percent of all grants other than planning grants.
- Programs must pay 15 percent of the stipend and health care benefits in cash and 25 percent of other program costs receiving federal support. The 25 percent match may be in cash or in kind from any source other than programs funded under the National and Community Service or Domestic Volunteer Service Acts.
- Federal funds must supplement, not supplant, state and local dollars.

## **Participants**

### *Eligibility*

- Individuals may serve before, during, or after post-secondary education.
- In general, participants may be age 17 or older. Youth corps participants may be age 16 or older.
- Participants must be high school graduates or agree to achieve their GED prior to receiving educational awards.

### *Selection*

- Participants will be recruited and selected on a nondiscriminatory basis and without regard to political affiliation by local programs designated by states or the federal government.
- A national or state recruitment system will help interested individuals locate placements in local programs. Information about available positions will be widely

disseminated through high schools, colleges and other placement offices. A special leadership corps may be recruited, trained, and placed to assist in the development of new national service programs.

### *Term of Service*

- To earn an educational award, a participant one year of full-time or two years of part-time service in a program designated by a state or the federal government. An individual may serve up to two terms and earn up to two educational awards.

### *Educational Awards*

- Educational awards of \$5,000 will be provided for a term of service. Educational awards may be used to repay loans for higher education or to pay for higher education or training.

- Educational awards will be federally funded and deposited into a national service trust on behalf of all participants accepted into the program. Organizations and individuals may donate funds to support national service participants in the donor's community.

- Payments will be made directly to qualified post-secondary educational institutions, including two- and four-year colleges, training programs, and graduate or professional programs.

- In the case of participants with outstanding loan obligations for qualified educational activities, awards will be paid directly to lenders.

- Awards will not be taxable and must be used within five years of receipt.

### *Stipends*

- Programs will set stipends within program guidelines. However, federal support will be limited to a match of 85 percent of an annual stipend equivalent to benefits received by VISTA volunteers. Programs may provide additional stipends up to twice this amount, with no federal match for the portion of the stipend in excess of the VISTA benefit.

- In the limited case of designated professional corps in areas of great need, such as teaching and public safety in underserved areas, participants may be paid a salary in excess of the guidelines and receive an educational award. However, no federal support will be available for a stipend, and professional corps will be selected on a case-by-case basis directly by the Corporation.

### *Health and Child Care*

- All participants without access to health insurance will receive health coverage. Federal dollars will pay up to 85 percent of the cost of these benefits.

- Participants will receive child care assistance, if needed.

## **Serve-America**

The proposal extends and expands the existing Serve-America program for school-age youth and Higher Education Innovative Projects for Community Service. Modifications to these programs are described below.

### **Service-Learning Program**

#### ***Program Goals***

- To build a foundation for service among the nation's youth, inspiring them to serve and instilling in them the values and attitude to serve effectively after graduation.
- To create opportunities for all American children to serve our country.

#### ***Types of Programs***

- Programs may be partnerships of local education agencies and community-based organizations.
- Local educational agencies may receive planning grants to hire service-learning coordinators.

#### ***Types of Funding***

- School-based programs will be eligible for funding through state educational agencies, partly based on formula and partly through competition.
- State educational agencies must develop state plans that indicate programs to be funded and detail 3-year strategies for service-learning in their states. The Corporation must approve state plans.
- Programs may receive one-year planning grants for school-based programs. Subgranting to experienced institutions for school-based programs will also be allowed.
- All local programs will be required to provide at least 10 percent of total program costs in the first year of funding, increasing to 50 percent in the fourth. Local programs may utilize other federal education funds to meet the match requirement.

#### ***Training and Technical Assistance***

- Clearinghouses will be expanded to further enable them to disseminate information and curriculum materials; train teachers, service sponsors and participants; and provide needs assessments or technical assistance.
- States will also receive additional resources to train and educate state educational personnel.

### Community-based Program for School-Age Youth

- Community-based organizations working with school-age youth may receive grants from the State Commission for programs to involve such youth in community service.
- National non-profit organizations may apply to the Corporation to make subgrants or run multi-state community-service programs for this population.

### Higher Education Innovative Projects

- Higher Education institutions, consortia of such institutions, or partnerships of higher education institutions and non-profit institutions may receive grants from the Corporation for student community-service programs or programs to train teachers in service-learning methods.
- Funds may supplement College Work-Study funds being used for community service placements.

### **Extension of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973**

The proposal extends and expands VISTA and Older American Volunteer Programs authorized by the Domestic Volunteer Service Act. Following a transition period, these programs will be administered by the corporation for national service.

### VISTA

- Extends authority for the VISTA program and increases number of VISTA volunteers.
- Authorizes new VISTA Summer Associate program.
- Authorizes a University Year for VISTA program to encourage student volunteer efforts addressing the needs of low-income communities.
- Removes restrictions limiting the flexibility to manage VISTA, while reaffirming commitment to recruiting a diverse group of VISTA volunteers including young and older adults.
- Increases post-service stipends by \$30 for each month of service. Such stipends are not available if VISTA volunteer accepts an educational award under the national service trust.
- Continues support for VISTA Literacy Corps.

### Special Volunteer Programs

- Provides broadened authority under the Special Volunteer Programs to supporting demonstrations and innovations, provide technical assistance, and promote other entrepreneurial activities. Eliminates specific authority for student community service and drug programs, which are covered under the broadened demonstration authority and under the National and Community Service Act.

### Older American Volunteer Programs

- Renames the Older American Volunteer Programs as National Senior Volunteer Corps and the Retired Senior Volunteer Program as the Retired and Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP).
- Lowers eligibility age for participation in the RSVP program to 55.
- Clarifies that Foster Grandparents may work with children with special and exceptional needs in Head Start programs, schools, and day care centers.
- Provides for a new demonstration authority to enrich and strengthen older American volunteer programs across the country.
- Eliminates restrictions that limit the flexibility to administer the program.
- Increases the stipend for low-income Foster Grandparents and Senior Companions once over the next five years to account for inflation.

### Administration

- Encourages relationships between ACTION and other federal agencies where ACTION volunteers might help further the purposes of other Federal programs.
- Authorizes a Center for Research and Training on Volunteerism to strengthen volunteer programs across the country.
- Provides a technical amendment to restore the crediting of VISTA service for federal pensions.
- Provides copyright protection for the programs authorized under the Act.

**The White House**

**The Office of National Service**

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**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**  
**May 6, 1993**

**Contact: Diana Aldridge**  
**(202) 456-6444**

**ADMINISTRATION INTRODUCES NATIONAL SERVICE LEGISLATION  
PRESIDENT'S INITIATIVE GAINS EARLY BI-PARTISAN SUPPORT**

Washington, D.C. The Administration's National Service Trust Act of 1993 was introduced today with significant bi-partisan support in both Houses of Congress.

Among the first-day cosponsors of the legislation were 18 Senators (14 Democrats and 4 Republicans) and 147 House Members (128 Democrats and 19 Republicans).

"We are pleased by the support our national service legislation is gaining on both sides of the political aisle, and we will work hard over the next days and weeks to reach all Members of Congress -- Democrats and Republicans alike," said Eli Segal, Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of National Service. "National Service is not about politics; it is about basic goals that all of us share."

(See attached lists of Senate and House original co-sponsors)

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SENATE SPONSORS OF NATIONAL SERVICE TRUST ACT OF 1993  
(As of May 6)

Breaux - D  
Boren - D  
Campbell - D  
Chafee - R  
Dodd - D  
Durenberger - R  
Jeffords - R  
Kennedy - D  
Lieberman - D  
Mikulski - D  
Nunn - D  
Pell - D  
Robb - D  
Rockefeller - D  
Specter - R  
Simon - D  
Wellstone - D  
Wofford - D

HOUSE CO-SPONSORS OF NATIONAL SERVICE TRUST ACT OF 1993  
(As of May 6)

Abercrombie - D	Horn - R	Serrano - D
Ackerman - D	Houghton - R	Shays - R
Andrews (N.J.) - D	Hoyer - D	Shepherd - D
Bacchus - D	Hughes - D	Skelton - D
Baesler - D	Jefferson - D	Slattery - D
Barlow - D	Johnson (GA) - D	Slaughter - D
Becerra - D	Kennedy - D	Snowe - R
Beilenson - D	Kennelly - D	Spratt - D
Bereuter - R	Kildee - D	Stokes - D
Berman - D	Klein - D	Strickland - D
Bevill - D	Klink - D	Studds - D
Bilbray - D	LaFalce - D	Stupak - D
Blute - R	Lancaster - D	Swett - D
Boucher - D	Lantos - D	Swift - D
Brewster - D	Larocco - D	Tanner - D
Browder - D	Lazio - R	Tauzin - D
Bryant - D	Leach - R	Thurman - D
Carr - D	Lewis (FLA) - R	Torkelson - R
Chapman - D	Lewis (GA) - D	Torres - D
Clay - D	Lipinski - D	Underwood - D
Clements - D	Lowey - D	Unsoeld - D
Cooper - D	McCurdy - D	Upton - R
Coopersmith - D	McDermott - D	Velasquez - D
Costello - D	McHale - D	Vento - D
Cramer - D	Machtley - R	Volkmer - D
Darden - D	Maloney - D	Waters - D
Deal - D	Manton - D	Watt - D
DeLauro - D	Martinez - D	Waxman - D
DeLugo - D	Mazzoli - D	Wheat - D
Derrick - D	Menendez - D	Williams - D
Dickey - R	Miller (CA) - D	Wise - D
Dicks - D	Mink - D	Woolsey - D
Engel - D	Mfume - D	
English (AZ) - D	Mollahan - D	
English (OK) - D	Montgomery - D	
Eshoo - D	Moran - D	
Faleomavaega - D	Morella - R	
Fazio - D	Murphy - D	
Fields (LA) - D	Murtha - D	
Filner - D	Oberstar - D	
Fish - R	Orton - D	
Flake - D	Owens - D	
Ford - D	Payne (N.J.) - D	
Frank (MA) - D	Payne (VA) - D	
Geren - D	Pelosi - D	
Gilman - R	Penny - D	
Gilmor - R	Peterson (MN) - D	
Gordon - D	Poshard - D	
Green - D	Price - D	
Gunderson - R	Reed - D	
Hayes - D	Richardson - D	
Hefner - D	Roemer - D	
Hinchey - D	Rose - D	
Hochbrueckner - D	Sawyer - D	
Hoekstra - R	Schenk - D	
Holden - D	Scott - D	

# Slow but Sure on National Service

President Clinton promised voters "a domestic G.I. Bill that will pledge college assistance to any student who wants it." But the national service plan he recently announced falls short of that lofty goal. Only a handful of students will participate, and they will receive a fraction of what it takes to attend private colleges.

Some are urging the President to move faster. But in the current political vortex faster is probably wrong. Mr. Clinton is already trying to ram three major bills — the budget, health care reform and the Mexican trade pact — through Congress this summer. Moreover, Congress needs his strong leadership to strengthen and pass the campaign finance legislation expected to be unveiled later this week. To add an ambitious national service plan to the Congressional agenda risks overload — and gridlock.

So Mr. Clinton has decided to start national service off slowly. That's acceptable, as long as he honors his campaign promises by accelerating the plan next year.

The Clinton plan would open college gates to more students through national service and a restructured student loan program. High school graduates who volunteer for a year or two of community service would, besides earning the minimum wage, receive awards of up to \$10,000 toward post-secondary education or training.

The award isn't large enough to pay for four years at private colleges. And the program would initially accommodate only 25,000 students — a tiny fraction of the eligible population. But a slow pace may prove wise.

Mr. Clinton's vision is grand: young Americans advancing themselves as they combat illiteracy, aid the homeless or rehabilitate housing. But if it is rushed, the program could degenerate into a government bureaucracy handing out useless jobs that

wouldn't be filled by anyone other than volunteers.

The President also proposes to open college to students who don't volunteer for community service by providing affordable student loans. The current loan program is a complex myriad of options under which commercial banks extend loans with the backing of Federal guarantees and subsidies.

Mr. Clinton's would simplify the process by having the Government directly lend to students, thereby cutting out the banks and saving money. The plan would also give students the option to tie repayment to their future income — thereby eliminating the fear of bankruptcy for those who enter low-paid occupations. Whether the plan would work smoothly depends on details that have yet to be provided.

President Clinton's student loan program would be simpler than the current program. But it may not be cheaper. The money saved by eliminating bank profits could easily be swallowed up by bloated bureaucracy and less vigilant collection from deadbeats. And there are ways to cut out fat from the existing program — by reducing the subsidies paid to the banks and forcing them to bear more of the risk from student defaults.

What's odd is Mr. Clinton's decision to revamp the system even before the results of a pilot project of direct lending is studied. Surely it would make sense to see how the program works on a small scale before launching it nationwide.

The President's vision draws on the inspiring model of the G.I. Bill of Rights, which put millions of World War II veterans into college classrooms and made them the best educated, and most productive, workers American has ever had. His plan isn't up to that standard — yet. But Mr. Clinton is on to something important — an idea that is fully consistent with his campaign pledge to fashion government programs that help the needy only in exchange for performance. This worthy endeavor need not be rushed.

# CLINTON PROPOSES SERVICE PROGRAM TO AID STUDENTS

## National Service Plan

\$10,000 per student in school grants would be available in return for community work (\$5,000 per year of service).

Students would also be paid at least the minimum wage, and receive health care and child care assistance if needed.

25,000 students would take part in 1994, working in human services, education, the environment and safety.

## Student Loan Overhaul

MONEY would be lent to students directly by the Government.

REPAYMENT would be based on a percentage of a worker's income. Those with lower-income jobs would have longer to pay.

WAGE WITHHOLDING might be used by the Internal Revenue Service to enforce loan collection.

## ALSO URGES LENDING

### \$10,000 Grants Planned in Return for 2 Years in Community Jobs

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

Special to The New York Times

NEW ORLEANS, April 30 — President Clinton outlined a plan today to overhaul the way Americans pay for college, offering students up to \$10,000 for college or vocational training in return for two years of community service. In addition, he would change the student loan program to allow students to borrow money directly from the Government.

Mr. Clinton unveiled the aid program — a central promise of his campaign, with great appeal to middle-class voters — to a cheering audience of students at the University of New Orleans, saying that if adopted by Congress, it would "revive America's commitment to community and make affordable the cost of a college education for every American."

#### G.I. Bill of the 90's?

He said his National Service Trust Act would be to the 1990's what the G.I. Bill was for the 1950's and the Peace Corps was for the 1960's — the place "where higher learning goes hand in hand with the higher purpose of addressing our unmet needs."

If Congress passes the national service bill this year, Mr. Clinton said, the program can start in 1994. The National Service budget calls for \$400 million in 1994, which would cover about 25,000 community service jobs, rising to \$3.4 billion a year for 150,000 participants in 1997.

They would do minimum-wage jobs in education, the environment, public safety and human services. On top of their wages, about \$8,500 a year, they would get \$5,000 a year to repay college loans or otherwise pay for education and training.

#### Bypassing Banks

The other major component of the aid program, to be introduced as a separate bill, is direct student loans from the Federal Government. Such loans are now guaranteed by the Government but made by banks, which earn a profit on the interest. The President said direct aid would eliminate bank profits, making loans available at lower rates.

In 1992, banks made \$13.6 billion in federally insured student loans. Administration officials estimate that demand for such loans could rise to \$20 billion to \$25 billion a year after five years. The Government would raise the money it lends in the bond market, not from taxes.

The legislation will include a proposal to allow graduates to repay tuition loans at a monthly rate linked to their income, thereby reducing defaults and encouraging graduates to

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

# Clinton Offers New Plan To Aid College Students

Continued From Page 1

take low-paying community service jobs. The payments would be collected through the Internal Revenue Service, Mr. Clinton said, most likely through payroll deductions or as part of income tax filings.

## Contrary Opinions

Administration officials said they were cautiously optimistic that the plan would have bipartisan support in Congress, but early reaction was mixed.

"The President's plan gets two A's from me because it makes a college education or better job training more affordable and accessible to our young people and our workers," said Representative William D. Ford, of Michigan, chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee.

But Representative Marge Roukema of New Jersey, the senior Republican on Mr. Ford's committee, said the President "should be concentrating on reducing the deficit, instead of proposing new multibillion-dollar entitlement programs."

The night before his announcement, Mr. Clinton decided to slash the compensation for community service from a maximum of \$13,000 for two years

## Assistance that appeals to the middle-class.

work to \$10,000, in hopes of pre-empting complaints from Republicans about costs, and to deal with Pentagon concerns that too much cash would lure young people away from the military which has its own scholarship program in return for service.

Mr. Clinton said his proposal, which is the work of Eli Segal, the director of the White House national service bureau, had been designed to put as much of the bureaucratic burden as possible on state and local institutions.

## Bones of the Program

It would work as follows: A National Service Corporation would be set up by the Government to allocate National Service slots to states, which would allot them to community service groups and municipalities.

The number of a state's slots would be based on population, but the Administration hopes to encourage competi-

tion by giving states the opportunity to get more if they come up with creative ideas. The states would decide which groups would get slots and the National Service Corporation in Washington will simply ratify the choices.

A community service program authorized for three slots, for instance, can make this offer to three people ages 17 years or older: If they will work for the minimum wage of \$4.25 an hour for one year, the national service trust fund will provide up to \$5,000 toward their tuition, room and board. That money, if used for tuition payments, would be paid by the Government directly to the college of the student's choice; money for loan repayment for former students would be made directly to the bank.

Anyone could volunteer for national service and receive the grants regardless of family income. If a volunteer works for two years, the government would pay \$10,000 toward his education, the maximum available under the program. The money must be used for education within five years of the service work. The Federal government would also pay 85 percent of the \$4.25 minimum wage — roughly \$6,000 a year per person — with state and local authorities expected to pick up the rest.

The states would be responsible for monitoring the local service organizations to prevent fraud, and the National Service Corporation would also have its own inspector general to monitor the programs. Any program caught in fraud would be removed.

As for the student loan programs, Mr. Clinton proposed two fundamental changes. The first is the establishment of what is being called one-stop direct student loans. Student loans are now provided by commercial banks at below-market interest rates and guaranteed by the Government. When students default, the Government pays the banks; defaults cost the Government about \$3 billion a year.

Under the new program detailed by Mr. Clinton today, the Federal Government would provide a pool of public money for student loans, replacing the private capital being provided by commercial banks. The government would grant student loans, with colleges and vocational schools working as the middlemen. Mr. Clinton said he would like to phase in this program, beginning with roughly \$500 million in loan capital for fiscal 1994 and eventually growing to cover all loans by 1997.

The commercial banking industry is expected to fight this proposal.

Mr. Clinton argued that in the long run this program would save taxpayers money, primarily because the gov-

## The National Service Plan



### Who is eligible?

High school graduates and those with a General Equivalency Diploma, 17 or older, can qualify for school grants in return for community service.

### How long will participants serve?

At least one year of full-time service.

### How much are the awards worth?

Awards of \$5,000 will be paid for each year of service; students can choose one or two years. The money could be used to repay college loans or to pay for other education or training. Students would also receive at least minimum wage wages, along with health and medical care assistance if needed.

### What kinds of jobs will be available?

Service will be in four broad areas. Here are examples:

**Education:** Helping teachers in Head Start or in classrooms.

**The Environment:** Working on recycling or conservation projects.

**Human services:** Providing care to homebound elderly. Helping to build housing for the homeless.

**Public safety:** Teaching drug education seminars. Serving as a community service officer with a police department.

ernment will no longer have to extend a subsidy to commercial banks to keep the loans below market rate, because bank profits will be taken out of the equation and because the Government can borrow money for student loans more cheaply than banks can. The loan program is intended to pay for itself.

In the 1991-92 school year, annual costs — tuition, room, board, books and expenses — at four-year public institutions averaged \$7,584, according to the College Board, while the costs of four-year private institutions averaged \$16,292.

The last program Mr. Clinton unveiled is called Excel Accounts, under

which the Government would provide all students with the opportunity to back their student loans as a percentage of their income over time; the more the graduate makes, the more time has to pay off the loan. The value of a program, he said, is that graduates freed from the pressure of large payments, would be encouraged to take low-paying public service jobs.

Mr. Clinton directed the Secretary of the Treasury and Education to come up with a plan for I.R.S. collector student loans, through wage withholdings or some other means, to reduce defaults and simplify the system for borrowers.

# NATIONAL SERVICE TRUST ACT OF 1993

## SUMMARY

The National Service Trust Act of 1993 has four titles.

Title I contains programs: the new national service program offering educational awards in return for service; amendments to service programs for school-age youth and students in institutions of higher education; and an investment fund to promote quality and innovation in programming. Title I amends the National and Community Service Act of 1990 ("NCSA").

Title II establishes the organizational framework for these programs: State Commissions on National Service and a Federal Corporation for National Service. Title II also amends the NCSA.

Title III reauthorizes the NCSA and the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 ("DVSA"), amends DVSA and authorizes appropriations for titles I and II of the Act.

Title IV contains the technical and conforming amendments.

## SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY

### Section 1. Short Title and Table of Contents.

The short title of the bill is the National Service Trust Act of 1993.

### Section 2. Findings and Purposes.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Throughout the United States, there are pressing unmet human, educational, environmental and public safety needs.

(2) Americans desire to affirm common responsibilities and shared values that transcend race, religion, or region.

(3) The rising costs of post-secondary education are putting higher education out of reach for an increasing number of citizens.

(4) Americans of all ages can improve their communities and become better citizens through service to the United States.

(5) Nonprofit organizations, local governments, States, and the Federal Government are already supporting a wide variety of national service programs that deliver needed services in a cost-effective manner.

It is the purpose of this Act to --

(1) meet the unmet human, educational, environmental, and public safety needs of the United States, without displacing existing workers;

(2) renew the ethic of civic responsibility and the spirit of community throughout the United States;

(3) expand educational opportunity by rewarding individuals who participate in national service with an increased ability to pursue higher education or job training;

(4) encourage citizens of the United States, regardless of age or income, to engage in full-time or part-time national service;

(5) reinvent government to eliminate duplication, support locally established initiatives, require measurable goals for performance, and offer flexibility in meeting those goals;

(6) build on the existing organizational service infrastructure of Federal State, and local programs and agencies to expand full-time and part-time service opportunities for all citizens; and

(7) provide tangible benefits to the communities in which national service is performed.

## **TITLE I -- PROGRAMS AND RELATED PROVISIONS**

### **Subtitle A -- Programs**

Section 101. Federal Investment in Support of National Service.

Section 101 replaces Subtitle C of the NCSA with a new National Service Program.

### **Subtitle C -- National Service Program**

#### **PART I -- INVESTMENT IN NATIONAL SERVICE**

Section 121.<sup>1</sup> Authority To Provide Assistance and Approved National Service Positions.

The Corporation for National Service ("Corporation") may provide assistance to organizations in order to carry out, or make grants to carry out, national service programs. The Corporation will provide educational awards to participants of any program that receives such program assistance. Organizations eligible to apply for assistance to carry out programs include nonprofit organizations, institutions of higher education, school districts, local governments, States and Federal agencies.

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<sup>1</sup> Underlined section numbers indicate sections of this Act. Non-underlined section numbers indicate amended sections of the National and Community Service.

Not more than 5 percent of program assistance may be used for administrative costs.

Federal assistance to programs under section 121, exclusive of stipends and health and child care assistance (covered in section 140), may not exceed 75 percent of total program costs. The program will provide the other 25 percent in cash or in kind. If inadequate financial resources are available at the local level, the Corporation may waive this match requirement and the other match requirements contained in section 140.

#### Section 122. Types of National Service Programs Eligible for Program Assistance.

A variety of national service programs will be eligible to receive funding. Programs will provide opportunities for full- or part-time service that meets unmet human, educational, environmental or public safety needs. Section 122 lists a number of examples of qualified programs, to which the Corporation may add others: (1) diverse community corps; (2) youth corps; (3) service-learning programs; (4) specialized services programs; (5) individualized placement programs with regular group activities; (6) campus-based programs; (7) preprofessional programs with summer training while in college; (8) professional corps; (9) youthbuild programs; (10) national service entrepreneurship programs; (11) intergenerational programs.

In consultation with experts in the fields, the Corporation will establish different quality criteria for different types of programs. The Corporation's criteria will apply to all grants made under the Act, including grants by States and other programs operating subgranting programs.

To focus national service programs on meeting particular needs and for other purposes consistent with the Act, the Corporation may establish priorities for the types of national service programs to be assisted. The Corporation will provide prompt notice of these priorities and any changes in these priorities.

#### Section 123. Types of National Service Positions Eligible for Approval for National Service Educational Awards.

All participants in programs that receive assistance will receive educational awards. In addition, participants in certain other service programs will be eligible for educational awards. The following categories, to which the Corporation may add others, will be eligible to receive educational awards: (1) positions as participants in programs receiving assistance under Section 121; (2) positions in approved national service programs not receiving assistance; (3) positions as VISTA volunteers; (4) positions as service-learning coordinators in programs receiving

assistance under the Serve-America program; (5) positions in the Civilian Conservation Corps; (6) positions as crew leaders in youth corps programs or other similar positions in national service programs.

#### Section 124. Types of Program Assistance.

The Corporation may make several kinds of grants. Non-renewable planning grants will be available for one year. Renewable operating grants and renewable replication grants will be available for up to three years. States and other organizations operating grant programs may provide the same types of assistance through subgrants.

#### Section 125. Training and Technical Assistance.

The Corporation is authorized to provide training and technical assistance, either directly, or by grant or contract. Training programs will help national service programs meet unmet needs, develop leaders, instill an ethic of civic responsibility in participants, improve their own management and budgetary skills, and enhance the training of participants. Technical assistance will help applicants develop programs and apply for assistance.

#### Section 126. Other Special Assistance.

The Corporation may also provide assistance for several other purposes. The Corporation is authorized to provide assistance to a State to establish and operate a State Commission. Corporation assistance will provide 85 percent of the total cost of a Commission in the first year, declining at a rate determined by the Corporation to not more than 50 percent of the total cost in the fifth and any subsequent year.

The Corporation may provide assistance to corps and other national service programs in order to provide disaster relief.

The Corporation may make challenge grants that offer \$1 of assistance for each \$1 in cash raised by a national service program from private sources. The Corporation will establish a ceiling on the amount of assistance through challenge grants, and establish criteria to ensure that they are made widely available to a variety of high-quality programs.

Section 129(c) establishes a limit on appropriations for challenge grants of \$10,000,000 in a fiscal year.

### PART II -- APPLICATION AND APPROVAL PROCESS

Section 129. Provision of Assistance and Approved National Service Positions by Competitive and Other Means.

National service programs must apply to the Corporation through State Commissions on National Service ("State Commissions") or directly. The Corporation may only distribute such funds as are available in each fiscal year. Funds allocated for educational awards will be maintained in a separate National Service Trust and will not be available for program expenses.

Program funds and educational awards will be made available in three ways: (a) by formula to States; (b) competitively to States; and (c) competitively to entities (including States) applying directly to the Corporation.

(a) One-third of program assistance and a corresponding number of educational awards, will be allocated to States based on population (one percent of all program assistance will be reserved for Indian tribes and territories).

(b) Not less than one-third of program assistance and a corresponding number of approved positions will be available to States on a competitive basis. With their applications for formula funding, States may include an application for additional competitive funding.

(c) Up to one-third of program assistance and a corresponding number of approved positions funds will be allocated competitively by the Corporation. Priorities for funds allocated under this section are contained in section 133.

Participants in programs operated directly by the Corporation -- VISTA and the Civilian Community Corps -- will automatically receive educational awards in any year when the total number of educational awards is at least twice the total number of such participants.

Individuals, corporations, foundations or other entities may sponsor approved positions in designated areas. Such sponsored positions will not be taken into account when the Corporation allocates Federally-funded positions, and such funds will be deposited in the National Service Trust.

If a State does not apply to the Corporation for an allocation, the Corporation may use the funds that the State would have received to make grants in that State and, subsequently, to make grants in other States.

Section 130. Application for Assistance and Approved National Service Positions.

In order to be eligible for program assistance and approved positions, entities must submit applications either to State Commissions or directly to the Corporation. The Corporation may set reasonable deadlines and require reasonable information to be

provided in such applications, including descriptions of: (1) programs to be carried out directly by the applicant; (2) programs selected to receive grants; (3) other funding sources that the program sought to use or used, particularly in the case of an application for renewed funding; (4) the extent to which the program will meet unmet needs and directly benefit the community in which projects are performed; (5) the plan to recruit participants, including economically disadvantaged youths, for the programs supported; (6) the manner in which the programs will build on existing programs; (7) the manner in which the program will develop an ethic of civic responsibility in participants; improve the lives of participants through training, meaningful service experiences, and opportunities to reflect on those experiences; and offer participants opportunities to design and lead programs; (8) measurable goals for meeting unmet needs and providing a meaningful service experience, and a strategy to meet those goals; (9) the extent to which the program meets the national service priorities established under section 122(c); (10) the past experience of the applicant; (11) the type and number of national service positions that the participant requests; (12) the extent to which participants, representatives of the community served, community-based organizations and labor organizations contributed to the program's development, including the identity of the labor representative and the nature of the consultation with him or her; and (13) such other information as the Corporation may require.

In the case of applications for educational awards that do not request program assistance, the Corporation may require special application requirements.

In general, State Commissions will submit applications on behalf of States. In submitting these applications, State Commissions must provide an assurance that they have selected all programs on a competitive basis. They must also provide an assurance that not less than 60 percent of assistance is provided to programs that are run by the State. In the event that insufficient qualified applications are submitted by non-State applicants, additional funds may be requested for programs administered directly by the State.

An application shall include written concurrence from any local labor organization representing employees of the applicant who are engaged in the same or substantially similar work as the work proposed to be carried out.

The Corporation will reject the application of a program if another application of the program is already pending before the Corporation.

### Section 131. National Service Program Assistance Requirements.

In order to be eligible for assistance, programs must provide assurances regarding: (1) the positive impact of service on communities and compliance with the nondisplacement and nonduplication requirements of section 177; (2) the positive impact of service on participants; (3) broad consultation with representatives of the community served and community-based organizations there; labor organizations representing employees engaged in similar work, to ensure compliance with nondisplacement provisions; and, in the case of programs not funded through the States, the State Commission for the State where the program is located; (4) development of performance goals, arrangement of an independent evaluation, and compliance with evaluation requirements; (5) provision of a living allowance; (6) willingness to select some participants from among prospective participants recruited at the State and national level under section 138(c), including the national leadership pool recruited and trained by the Corporation.

### Section 132. Ineligible Service Categories.

National service programs may not provide direct benefits to businesses organized for profit, labor unions, or partisan political organizations. Benefits may be provided to religious organizations only if assistance is not used for and participants do not provide religious instruction, conduct worship services, or proselytize.

### Section 133. Consideration of Applications.

The Corporation, States, and other applicants operating subgrant programs will use the following criteria in determining whether to provide assistance and approved slots to programs: (1) program quality; (2) innovation and replicability; (3) sustainability; (4) leadership quality, past performance, and the extent to which new programs build on existing programs; (5) involvement of participants and community residents in program design, leadership and operations; (6) the extent to which programs are in areas that most need them, such as enterprise zones, environmentally distressed areas, or areas adversely affected by reductions in defense spending; (7) in the case of applicants other than States, consistency with applications under section 130 of the State in which projects would be funded; and (8) other criteria established by the Corporation.

The Corporation will also ensure that programs receiving assistance are geographically diverse and in urban and rural areas of States with the highest rates of poverty. Among programs applying directly to the Corporation, the Corporation may designate certain programs for priority consideration, such as: (1) programs carried out by other Federal agencies; (2) programs

addressing national priorities; (3) innovative programs; (4) private non-profit programs which would replicate in several States a model already operating in at least one State; (5) national grant programs operated by nonprofit organizations with established expertise in national service or in providing particular services; and (6) professional corps.

If the Corporation rejects the application of a State Commission, the Corporation will promptly notify the Commission of the reasons for the rejection. The Corporation must then provide the Commission with reasonable opportunity to revise and resubmit the application, and with technical assistance if the Commission requests. If the request of a State Commission is again rejected, the Corporation may reallocate funds to make grants directly to programs in that State and, subsequently, to programs in other States.

### PART III -- NATIONAL SERVICE PARTICIPANTS

#### Section 137. Description of Participants.

In order to participate in a national service program, an individual must in general be 17 years of age or older, a citizen or permanent resident, have a high school diploma or agree to obtain one while serving, meet eligibility requirements for the particular program, and be selected by that program.

Out-of-school youths ages 16 to 25 are eligible to participate in youth corps or youthbuild programs.

#### Section 138. Selection of National Service Participants.

In general, a program that receives assistance or approved positions will be responsible for selecting participants. In addition to ensuring that participants satisfy eligibility requirements under section 137, programs must select participants without regard to political affiliation, race, color, national origin, sex, age, or disability.

Participants may serve for a second term of service only if they have satisfactorily completed their first term of service.

While individual programs will be responsible for most recruiting, the Corporation and State Commissions will establish a recruiting and placement system from which programs may be required to recruit a portion of their participants under section 131(f). The Corporation and State Commissions will also disseminate information about national service through cooperation with secondary schools, institutions of higher education, employment service offices, and other appropriate entities, particularly those that provide outreach to disadvantaged youths.

From among individuals it recruits, the Corporation will establish a national leadership pool and training program. The Corporation will make special efforts to include in the leadership pool individuals who have served in the Peace Corps, as VISTA volunteers, or in national service programs assisted under section 121. The Corporation will assign these leaders to national service programs that request them, in order to lead the programs in ways not carried out by regular participants.

#### Section 139. Terms of Service.

In general, in order to receive an educational award, an individual must serve either full-time (not less than 1,700 hours over 9 months to 1 year) or part-time (not less than 1,700 hours over 1 to 2 years). The Corporation is authorized to develop guidelines for part-time participants to complete fewer hours of service and receive a correspondingly smaller educational award.

Participants may be released by recipients of assistance from completing a term of service for compelling personal reasons or for cause. Participants released for compelling personal reasons may be eligible for partial educational awards; participants released for cause are not eligible for awards.

#### Section 140. Living allowances for national service participants.

All programs must provide living allowances within specified guidelines. The provisions are designed to permit a great deal of flexibility in designing programs which are attractive and accessible to a wide range of potential participants in widely differing economic circumstances, including college graduates, high school graduates, and high school drop-outs who enroll in high school equivalency programs.

The Corporation will support 85 percent of the living allowances up to the total amount of the VISTA average annual subsistence allowance, which is comparable to a minimum age stipend. For living allowances up to the VISTA average annual subsistence allowance, the program must provide the other 15 percent.

Programs may offer stipends up to twice this target stipend level, but the Corporation will not match any amount in excess of the total of the VISTA subsistence allowance.

Living allowances may be prorated in the case of part-time participants who serve a reduced term of service. Living allowances will not count in determining eligibility for any benefits or assistance.

To encourage professional corps in underserved communities, programs may provide living allowances above 200 percent of the

VISTA living allowance and stipend. In such instances, however, the Corporation will provide no contributions toward such stipends, and applications for this assistance will be approved by the Corporation on a case-by-case, competitive basis.

The Corporation will also provide assistance to pay 85 percent of the cost of a basic health insurance policy for each full-time participant who is not otherwise covered by a health insurance policy. The Corporation will establish the contents of the basic health insurance policy. The program must pay the other 15 percent of health care premium costs.

The Corporation will also make child care or a child care allowance available for full-time participants who require such services. The Corporation will establish guidelines for the availability of child care.

The Corporation may waive the limitations on the Federal share in this section due to lack of available financial resources for a program.

#### Section 141. National Service Educational Awards.

In general, a participant in a national service program will be eligible for an educational award if he or she serves in an approved position and satisfies eligibility requirements under section 146. VISTA volunteers shall not be eligible to receive awards if they accept the VISTA readjustment allowance.

#### Section 102. National Service Trust and provision of national service educational awards.

Section 102 replaces Subtitle D of the NCSA with the National Service Trust.

#### Subtitle D -- National Service Trust and Provision of National Service Educational Awards

#### Section 145. Establishment of the National Service Trust.

The National Service Trust is established as an account in the United States Treasury. Funds in the Trust are available for educational awards. The Trust consists of: (1) amounts designated by the Corporation for educational awards, and for payment of interest expenses under section (e), from amounts appropriated to the Corporation and made available for this subtitle; (2) amounts received by the Corporation as gifts, bequests, or in other such ways; and (3) interest on, and proceeds from sale or redemption of, any obligations held by the Trust.

The Secretary of the Treasury will invest amounts appropriated to the Trust in interest-bearing obligations.

The Corporation will report to Congress every year on the financial status of the Trust.

Section 146. Individuals Eligible to Receive a National Service Educational Award from the Trust.

Individuals who complete a term of service in approved national service positions will be eligible for an educational award for each of up to two terms of service. Individuals may participate in programs for more than two terms, but will not be eligible for educational awards after the second term of service.

Awards must be used within five years after the completion of service. The Corporation may waive this requirement if an individual was unavoidably prevented from using the award or performed another term of service during that period.

Section 147. Determination of the Amount of the National Service Educational Award.

Educational awards of \$5,000 will be provided for each term of service. For individuals released from service for compelling personal reasons, a partial award will be available.

Section 148. Disbursement of National Service Educational Awards.

Individuals may use educational awards to repay student loans, to pay for attendance at an institution of higher education, or to pay for expenses in an approved school-to-work program.

An individual who wants to use his or her educational award to repay loans will submit an application, in a manner prescribed by the Corporation, that identifies or enables the Corporation easily to identify the holder of the loan, the outstanding principal and interest, and other basic information. The Corporation will then disburse to the holder the amount to which the individual is entitled. The Corporation may require verification by the lender, and may aggregate payments to holders.

Loans made, insured, or guaranteed under title IV of the Higher Education Act ("HEA"), other than a loan to a parent under section 428B of the Act, and loans made under title VII or VIII of the Public Health Service Act, will be eligible for repayment.

During the period of service, interest on loans will be deferred. At the completion of a participant's year of service, the Corporation may by regulation prescribe for payment of

accrued interest. Such regulations will be prescribed after consultation with the Secretary of Education.

An individual who intends to use an education award to pay current educational expenses must verify eligibility through an eligible institution of higher education. Institutions designated by these individuals will notify the Corporation of the names of those students and the amounts of educational awards that will be claimed. In order to be eligible, these institutions must also verify participation in programs under section 487 of the HEA.

The Corporation will disburse the amount for which eligible individuals have qualified, provided that combined with federal means tested grant assistance and veterans' education benefits, such payments do not exceed the cost of attendance. Disbursements will be made in at least two installments, with the interval between first and second to be not less than half of the enrollment period. Institutions will be required to refund amounts disbursed for individuals who do not complete their periods of enrollment at those institutions.

The Corporation will establish regulations for the payment of national service awards to individuals who participate in school-to-work programs approved by the Secretaries of Labor and Education.

National service awards will not be taken into account in determining eligibility for any federal means-tested benefits or be considered taxable income.

This section amends the Stafford loan forgiveness provisions in existing law to make such forgiveness available to individuals who were new borrowers after October 1, 1989, and provides that such loan forgiveness will not be taken into account in determining eligibility for any federal means-tested benefits or be considered taxable income.

Section 103. School-based and Community-based Service Learning Programs.

The section strikes Subtitle B, Part I of the National and Community Service Act and replaces it with a similar program that differs from existing law in the following ways: by authorizing planning grants to local educational agencies to recruit and train, or support, service-learning coordinators; eliminating authority within existing Serve-America program for grants by the State Educational Agency for community service programs for school dropouts and out-of-school youth; authorizing the Corporation to make grants to existing public or private non-profit organizations that will make subgrants to eligible organizations for service-learning programs; authorizing the

Corporation to reserve up to 25 percent of appropriated funds to make competitive grants to States or existing public or private non-profit organizations that will make subgrants; modifying allocation of funds requirements; and making other improvements.

The section further authorizes the Corporation to provide assistance through State Commissions for community-based programs involving school-age youth (including school dropouts and out-of-school youth) in community service.

The section further amends Subtitle B, Part II of the National and Community Service Act by adding priority criteria to be considered by the Corporation in allocating funds under the Higher Education Innovative Projects, and making other improvements.

#### Section 104. Quality and Innovation Activities.

Section 104 repeals subtitle E of Title I of the National and Community Service Act, renumbers the Act, and authorizes an investments for quality and innovation. Activities authorized for funding include: support for innovative and model programs, support for summer programs; provision of training and technical assistance to community-based agencies that are service sponsors; provision of training and technical assistance in applying for assistance; national service fellowships; conferences and materials; Peace Corps and VISTA training; promotion and recruitment; provision of training for participants and supervisors; research; intergenerational support; planning coordination; activities to promote youth leadership; development of a national program identity; clearinghouses; service-learning; and Presidential awards. The section also makes a series of technical and conforming amendments, including an extension of authority under section 1092(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993.

### **Subtitle B -- Related Provisions**

#### Section 111. Definitions.

The section provides definitions of terms used in the National and Community Service Act and makes a series of technical and conforming amendments.

#### Section 112. Authority to Make Grants.

Repeals section 102 of the NCSA.

#### Section 113. Family and Medical Leave.

Provides that participants are employees of service sponsors for purposes of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993.

Section 114. Reports

Provides that NCSA reporting requirements apply to both NCSA and DVSA.

Section 115. Nondiscrimination.

Amends nondiscrimination provisions of NCSA to conform to the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Section 116. Notice, Hearing and Grievance Procedures.

Amends administrative provisions of NCSA to provide a process for decertification of approved national service provisions and to clarify grievance procedures.

Section 117. Nondisplacement.

Amends the nondisplacement provisions of NCSA to protect employees with recall rights pursuant to a collective bargaining or personnel procedure.

Section 118. Evaluation.

Provides that NCSA evaluation requirements apply to both NCSA and DVSA.

Sections 119-121. Conforming Amendments.

Make conforming amendments.

**TITLE II -- ORGANIZATION**

Section 201. State Commissions on National Service.

Section 201 replaces section 178 of the NCSA, describing State advisory and in general requires the establishment of State Commissions.

Section 178. State Commissions on National Service.

In order to be eligible for allotments under subtitle B or C, a State must establish a State Commission on National Service. For a transitional period and under other circumstances in which wide participation in policy functions is ensured, the Corporation may recognize already existing State programs as an alternative to the State Commission.

State Commissions will consist of not less than 7 members and not more than 13 members. The Governor of the State will appoint members. There will be at least one representative of national service programs, one representative of local

governments in the State, and one representative of local labor organizations. Other appointments will be made from among the following: representatives of community-based organizations, youth who participate in service, educators, business, or experts in the delivery of human, educational, environmental or public safety services. Not more than 25 percent of Commission members may be employees of State government, though more may sit as non-voting ex officio members. A representative of the Corporation will sit on the State Commission.

Not more than 50 percent of the State Commissions plus one member may be from the same political party. To the maximum extent possible, State Commissions should be balanced according to race, ethnic background, age and gender. Members will serve for 3 year terms, with shorter periods at first to ensure staggered terms, and may only receive as compensation reimbursements for travel expenses and per diems. State Commissions will elect a chairperson from among the members of the Commission.

The responsibilities of the State Commission include: (1) preparation of a 3-year national service plan, updated annually; (2) preparation of applications for funds under sections 117B and 130; (3) assistance in the preparation of applications by the State educational agency under section 113; (4) preparation of the application of the State for approved national service provisions under section 130; (5) assistance to programs in providing health care and child care benefits; (6) development of a State recruitment, placement and information dissemination system; (7) administration of the grant program, including selection, oversight and evaluation of grant recipients; (8) development of projects, training methods, curriculum materials, and other activities related to service.

State commissions may not directly operate a national service program. They may delegate nonpolicy duties to a State agency or nonprofit organization, subject to limitations.

In order to establish the eligibility of the State Commission to receive grants, the Governor must notify the Corporation of its composition and authority under State law. The Corporation may reject a State Commission if the Commission does not comply with the requirements of this section. In such instances, the Corporation must notify the State of its reasons, provide technical assistance if requested, and give an opportunity for resubmission.

Section 202. Interim authorities of the Corporation for National Service and ACTION agency.

This section amends Subtitle G of Title I of the NCSA.

Subtitle G -- Corporation for  
National Service

Section 191. Corporation for National Service.

Section 202 establishes a new Corporation for National Service to administer the National Service Program. The Corporation is a Government Corporation as defined in section 103 of title 5, United States Code.

Section 192. Board of Directors.

The Board of the Corporation will consist of eleven members, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Board members will have extensive experience in service and in State government, represent a broad range of viewpoints, have expertise in education, environmental, public safety or human services. To the maximum extent practicable, the Board shall be diverse according to race, ethnic background, age and gender. No more than 6 Board members may be from the same political party.

No fewer than eight initial members of the Board will be appointed from the individuals serving on the Board of Directors of the Commission on National and Community Service. Ten Cabinet members and agency directors will sit on the Corporation Board as ex officio members.

Terms will generally be three years, except that certain initial appointments will be for one year or two years in order to stagger terms of service.

Section 192A. Authorities and Duties of Board of Directors.

The Board will meet at least three times each year. The Board will elect a Vice-Chairperson from among its members, as well as such other officers that the Board determines to be appropriate.

The Board will establish an Inspector General Oversight Committee, comprised of the Vice Chairperson and two members selected by him or her. The Chairperson shall not serve on the Oversight Committee.

Board members other than the chairperson will be reimbursed only for travel and other business expenses, including a per diem in lieu of subsistence.

Board members who are not otherwise Government employees will be considered special Government employees. Board members will be considered Federal employees for the purposes of tort claims.

The duties of the Board include the following: (1) making grants and allotments of national service positions; (2) preparing for the Corporation a strategic plan every three years, with updates annually; (3) making recommendations with respect to the personnel system; (4) reviewing the actions of the Chairperson with respect to standards, policies, procedures, programs and initiatives, and informing the Chairperson of any deviation from the strategic plan or Board recommendations; (5) receiving and acting on the Inspector General's reports; (6) arranging for evaluations; (7) providing for research; (8) advising the President and Congress on national and community service; (9) disseminating information; (10) other activities determined by the Chairperson.

### Section 193. Chairperson and Director.

The Chairperson will be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and compensated at the rate provided for Level III of the Executive Schedule.

The Chairperson will prescribe such rules and regulations as are necessary and appropriate under this Act.

### Section 193A. Authorities and Duties of the Chairperson.

The Chairperson will be responsible for the exercise of the powers of the Corporation that are not reserved to the Board, including authority and control over personnel.

The Chairperson will: (1) submit to the Board a proposal regarding standards, policies and procedures necessary to carry out this Act; (2) establish programs and initiatives necessary to carry out the Act; (3) consult with other Federal agencies; (4) on the recommendation of the Board, suspend or terminate payments, or decertify programs and approved positions; (5) prepare and submit to the Board an annual report and necessary interim reports describing major actions with respect to personnel and standards, policies, and procedures; (6) notify the Board and explain to the Board any substantial difference between the actions of the Chairperson and the strategic plan recommended by the Board; (7) prepare an annual report for Congress on donated services, money and property, and other matters.

The Chairperson may (1) establish and change the organizational units within the Corporation; (2) with the approval of the President, arrange with and reimburse other Federal agencies for the performance of duties under this Act, or delegate duties to the heads of other Federal agencies; (3) accept or utilize the services and facilities of a Federal agency or State; (4) allocate funds to other Federal agencies as may be necessary to carry out this Act; (5) rent offices and expend

Corporation funds to acquire space; and (6) perform other functions necessary to carry out this Act.

The Chairperson is authorized to bring legal actions on behalf of the Corporation.

When programs administered by ACTION are transferred to the Corporation, the Chairperson will assume the duties of the Director of ACTION.

The Chairperson may not delegate a function of the Board without permission of the Board.

#### Section 194. Officers.

There will be two managing directors within the Corporation, one responsible for Federally operated programs and the other responsible for investment programs. The managing directors will be compensated at the rate provided for level IV of the Executive Schedule.

There will be an Inspector General who will report directly to the oversight committee. The Inspector General will be compensated at rate provided for level IV of the Executive Schedule.

There will be a Chief Financial Officer reporting directly to the Chairperson. The Chief Financial Officer will be compensated at level IV of the Executive Schedule.

#### Section 195. Employees, Consultants, and other Personnel.

The Corporation will establish a merit-based competitive selection system based on job requirements and applicant qualifications. Except for special circumstances, the personnel of the Corporation may be appointed for terms that do not exceed five years, with renewals for a period not to exceed seven years. Employees will be covered by civil service health and life insurance programs. Employees who transfer or separate after working at the Corporation for three years will be eligible for appointment in the competitive service. Service for one year or more will be treated as a period of service for personnel seeking employment in the competitive service.

After appropriate consultations, the Chairperson will establish the compensation system, which will include pay-for performance compensation and an upper limit on salaries of Executive Level IV.

The Chairperson may also establish advisory committees to assist in developing quality criteria for programs, outreach programs, or other key elements of the initiative. Members of

advisory committees may have only their travel expenses reimbursed.

**Section 196. Administration.**

The Corporation may solicit and accept voluntary services and donations, consistent with reasonable conflict of interest rules. The Corporation may also enter into contracts to carry out this Act.

The functions of the Commission on National and Community Service are transferred to the Corporation on October 1, 1993. The Board of the Commission will continue to serve until such time as the Board of the Corporation is formed.

Job search assistance will be provided for any personnel from ACTION or the Commission who do not become employees of the Corporation.

**Section 203. Final Authorities of the Corporation.**

During a transitional period not to exceed 18 months after the date of enactment, the Corporation, together with the Office of Management and Budget, will organize an orderly transfer of certain functions from ACTION to the Corporation. To the extent that ACTION personnel accept employment at the Corporation prior to the transfer of function, such employment will be under the Corporation's personnel system. To the extent that functions are transferred, personnel who are transferred will retain their rights under the competitive civil service system. At the point that such transferred personnel separate from the Corporation, these positions may be filled under the Corporation's personnel system.

**TITLE III -- REAUTHORIZATION**

**Subtitle A -- National and Community Service Act of 1990**

**Section 301. Authorization of Appropriations.**

Section 501 of the NCSA is amended to read as follows.

**Section 501. Authorization of Appropriations.**

To provide financial assistance under title I, subtitle B, \$45,000,000 are authorized in fiscal year 1994, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1995 through 1998.

To provide financial assistance under title I, subtitles C,D and H, \$389,000,000 are authorized for fiscal year 1994, and such

sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1995 through 1998.

To carry out the provisions of title I, such sums as may be necessary are authorized for each of the fiscal years 1994 through 1998.

To carry out the provisions of title III, assistance to the Points of Light Foundation, \$5,000,000 are authorized for each of the fiscal years 1994 through 1998.

Funds appropriated under this section will remain available until expended.

### **Subtitle B -- Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973**

#### Section 311. Short Title; References.

Provides that this subtitle may be cited as the "Domestic Volunteer Service Act Amendments of 1993" and provides that amendments, unless otherwise specified, are to the Domestic Volunteer Service Act.

#### Chapter 1 -- VISTA and other Anti-Poverty Programs.

#### Section 321. Purpose of the VISTA program.

Provides an addition to the Statement of purpose for the VISTA program to include strengthening local agencies and organizations to address the needs of low-income communities and individuals.

#### Section 322. Selection and Assignment of VISTA volunteers.

Provides for a series of amendments affecting the selection and assignment of VISTA volunteers, including clarifying that volunteers may participate in programs similar to those authorized under the VISTA Literacy Corps and repealing mandated organizational structures, information systems, staffing levels, hiring requirements, and content of an application to become a VISTA volunteer. The section further revises authority for a sponsoring organization to recruit a volunteer to clarify that it is subject to the Director's approval; makes a series of changes to the existing requirements concerning public awareness and recruitment, the composition of the volunteer force, and spending requirements related to promotion and recruitment; and encourages the Director to enter into agreements with other Federal agencies to place VISTA volunteers.

Section 323. Terms and Periods of Service.

Clarifies the terms and periods of service for VISTA volunteers and authorizes the creation of a VISTA Summer Associates program.

Section 324. Support for VISTA volunteers.

Provides for several amendments affecting the subsistence allowance and stipend rates for VISTA volunteers.

Section 325. Participation of Younger and Older Persons

Revises the requirement for program participation to have the Director take necessary steps to encourage the fullest participation of younger and older individuals.

Section 326. Literacy Activities.

Repeals the requirement that funds made available under VISTA Literacy Corps will be used to supplement and not supplant the level of services provided under part A in fiscal year 1986 to address the problem of illiteracy.

Section 327. Applications for Assistance.

Restates the requirements related to the consideration of applications under the VISTA program to clarify existing statutory requirements.

Section 328. Repeal of Authority for Student Community Service Programs.

Repeals authority to make grants for student community service programs.

Section 329. University Year for VISTA.

Redesignates the University Year for ACTION program to the University Year for VISTA program. Revises the minimum period of service under the program from an academic year to an academic semester or its equivalent.

Section 330. Authority to establish and operate special volunteer and demonstration programs.

Authorizes the Director to conduct or make grants or contracts for special volunteer and demonstration programs that will fulfill the purpose of the Agency. Specifies that grants will be made on the basis of merit. Deletes current provisions restricting the flexibility of the Director under part C of title

I. Permits supporting both stipended and non-stipended volunteer programs under part C.

Section 331. Technical and Financial Assistance.

Clarifies authority for the Director to provide technical and financial assistance.

Section 332. Elimination of Separate Authority for Drug Abuse Programs.

Deletes separate authority for drug abuse programs under part C of title I.

Chapter 2 -- National Senior Volunteer Corps

Section 341. National Senior Volunteer Corps.

Revises all references to Older American Volunteer Program to refer to National Senior Volunteer Corps.

Section 342. The Retired and Senior Volunteer Program.

Revises the name of the Retired Senior Volunteer Program to the Retired and Senior Volunteer Program.

Section 343. Operation of the Retired and Senior Volunteer Program.

Revises the minimum age for participation in the program from 60 to 55 and recognizes the participation of older working persons, in addition to retired individuals, in the program. Also deletes an obsolete requirement to give State agencies established under the Older Americans Act of 1965 the opportunity to comment on any award within the State.

Section 344. Services Under the Foster Grandparent Program.

Modifies the statutory description of types of activities of Foster Grandparents to reflect the current scope and breadth of the program. Further, clarifies that Foster Grandparents may provide services to multiple children.

Section 345. Stipends for Low-Income Volunteers.

Requires that the hourly stipend for low-income volunteers under the Foster Grandparent and Senior Companion Programs be adjusted once over the next several years, rounded to the nearest five cents. Further requires that the stipend be a minimum of \$2.45 per hour, the current rate under the programs.

Section 346. Participation of Non-Low-Income Persons under Parts B and C.

Revises the section allowing non-low-income persons to participate under parts B and C of title II. Detailed statutory requirements governing such participation are unnecessary. Local projects retain the flexibility to determine whether volunteers will be used.

Section 347. Conditions of Grants and Contracts.

Repeals a limitation on participation in the Foster Grandparent and Senior Companions to those no longer in the work force, thereby enabling these volunteers to work on a part-time basis. Also repeals a requirement that grants under the Foster Grandparent Program be made to a community action agency, and if not made to that agency, that certain requirements be met. Further, repeals a requirement that provides certain State agencies with the opportunity to review and comment on recommendations for awards within the State.

Section 348. Evaluation of the Senior Companion Program.

Deletes a duplicative provision requirement the evaluation of the impact of projects assisted under the Senior Companion Program.

Section 349. Agreements with Other Federal Agencies.

Inserts a section encouraging the Director to enter into certain arrangements with other Federal agencies that will promote both the mission of ACTION and the mission and programs of those agencies.

Section 350. Programs of National Significance.

Eliminates a requirement that not less than one-third of the new funds made available for Older American Volunteer Programs be earmarked for programs of national significance, provides discretion for the Director to determine which programs will be supported in a particular year, expands the categories of activities that may be funded, and replaces the limitation on authorization with the authority to award such sums as necessary.

Section 351. Adjustments to Federal Financial Assistance.

Repeals reporting and certain other requirements with respect to inflationary considerations.

Section 352. Demonstration Programs.

Provides for a new demonstration authority to fund projects involving Older American volunteers.

Chapter 3 -- Administration

Section 361. Purpose of Agency.

Clarifies the responsibility of the agency to promote coordination of volunteer efforts and other activities.

Section 362. Authority of the Director.

Provides authority to the Agency to solicit gifts and services.

Section 363. Compensation for Volunteers.

Clarifies that only contributions from Volunteers and beneficiaries is prohibited under the Act.

Section 364. Repeal of Report.

Repeals a requirement that the Director submit an annual report to Congress on the recruitment plan and activities conducted for the VISTA program.

Section 365. Application of Federal Law.

Revises the basis of computation for disability benefits for volunteers under the VISTA program from the entrance salary of a grade GS-7 employee to the entrance salary of a grade GS-5 employee.

Section 366. Evaluation of Programs.

Revises requirements for program evaluations.

Section 367. Nondiscrimination Provisions.

Replaces existing nondiscrimination provisions with those currently provided for under the National and Community Service Act, updated to conform to the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Section 368. Elimination of Separate Requirements for Setting Regulations.

Eliminates a series of requirements related to prescribing regulations under the Act.

Section 369. Clarification of Role of Inspector General.

Clarifies the Act to indicate that recipients of grants must make records available to the Inspector General of ACTION.

Section 370. Copyright Protection.

Provides copyright protection for the major programs operated by the Agency.

Section 371. Center for Research and Training.

Authorizes a Center for Research and Training on Volunteerism.

Section 372. Deposit Requirement Credit for Service as a Volunteer.

Amends title 5, United States Code, to provide that retirement credit under the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) and the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) for time served as a VISTA volunteer will be available for all former volunteers who become Federal employees subsequent to their volunteer service, upon payment of a deposit based on their post service stipends.

Chapter 4 -- Authorization of Appropriations and  
Other Amendments

Section 381. Authorization of Appropriations for Title I.

Provides separate authorization for various parts and sections under title I of the legislation for fiscal years 1994 through 1998. Also stipulates that the legislatively mandated minimum subsistence allowance for VISTA volunteers may not be reduced in order to increase the number of volunteer service years. Specifies that any VISTA volunteers also working on activities authorized under parts B and/or C of title I must meet the antipoverty criteria specified under part A. Finally, specifies that amounts appropriated for part A must provide for a minimum number of volunteer service years in each fiscal year.

To carry out part A of title I, \$40,000,000 is authorized for fiscal year 1994, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1994 through 1998.

Section 382. Authorization of Appropriations for Title II.

Provides authorizes for programs under Title II for each of the fiscal years 1994 through 1998.

To carry out part A of title II, the Retired and Senior Volunteer Program, \$35,800,000 is authorized in fiscal year 1994,

and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1995 through 1998.

To carry out part B of title II, the Foster Grandparent Program, \$68,800,000 is authorized for fiscal year 1994, and such sums as may be necessary in fiscal years 1995 through 1998.

To carry out part C of title II, the Senior Companion Program, \$31,700,000 are authorized for fiscal year 1994, and such sums as may be necessary in fiscal years 1995 through 1998.

To carry out part E of title II, Demonstration Programs, such sums as may be necessary are authorized for each of the fiscal years 1995 through 1998.

Section 383. Authorization of Appropriations for Title IV.

Provides authorization for program administration under title IV. Provides separate authorization for evaluation and the Center for Research and Training.

Section 384. Conforming Amendments; Compensation for VISTA FECA Claimants.

Provides for Conforming amendments.

Section 385. Repeal of Authority.

Repeals authority for Youthbuild.

Chapter 5 -- General Provisions

Section 391. Technical and Conforming Amendments

Amends the table of contents.

Section 392. Effective Date.

Makes October 1, 1993 or date of enactment effective date.

**TITLE IV -- TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS**

Sections 401 - 405.

Makes a series of technical and conforming amendments.

Section 404 provides that funding for the Points of Light Foundation will be provided through the Corporation.

Section 406. Effective Date.

Establishes effective dates for the legislation.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary  
(New Orleans, Louisiana)

For Immediate Release

April 30, 1993

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
IN ADDRESS TO THE COMMUNITY OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF NEW ORLEANS  
ON THE PRESIDENT'S NATIONAL SERVICE INITIATIVE

Health and Physical Education Center  
New Orleans, Louisiana

2:10 P.M. CDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. I ought to quit while I'm ahead. (Laughter.) It is wonderful to be back in New Orleans and in Louisiana and to have the first chance I've had since the election to thank you for your support, your electoral votes and the education you gave me on my many trips here during the campaign last year. I'm glad to be back on this campus. (Applause.)

I want to thank your Student Body President, Robert Styron. And I thought he gave a good speech. I think he's got a future in politics, don't you? (Applause.) And Chancellor O'Brien. I want to thank Senator Breaux for his kind remarks and for his leadership of the Democratic Leadership Council. And I want to acknowledge the presence here of Senator Johnston and many members of the Louisiana House and many other members of the United States Congress, along with many others who are here with the Democratic Leadership Council, including my good friend and former colleague, the Governor of New Mexico, Bruce King, who's here. (Applause.) There are two members of my Cabinet here, the Secretary of Education, Dick Riley, and the Secretary of Agriculture Mike Espy, also a DLC Vice Chair. (Applause.)

I want to thank all the people who are here representing volunteer organizations. I met with some young people just before I came in here who are scattered around near me from Benjamin Franklin High School just across the way. (Applause.) Absolutely no enthusiasm in that place. (Laughter.) From the Delta Service Corps. (Applause.) From VISTA, from Summerbridge. (Applause.) From Teach for America. (Applause.)

We also have some students here apart from all of you from UNO, we have some students here who have worked in service projects at Xavier University -- (applause) -- and at Tulane. (Applause.) We also have people here who have been

involved in service for a long time from ACTION, from the Older Americans Volunteer Program, from the National Association of Senior Companions and Foster Grandparents and the National Association of Retired Senior Volunteers. All these people I am very grateful to.

I'd like to just acknowledge in general who are here from law enforcement organizations and firefighters' organizations and public employees and teachers' groups who have helped us on this national service project. And I want to say a special word of thanks to three other people. First of all, General David Jones, a former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff who has worked very hard, helping us put together this program who is here. General Jones, thank you for being here. (Applause.)

Secondly, a remarkable gentleman from New Jersey, an immensely successful businessman who retired early and is devoting his entire life to community service, to rebuild the lives and the neighborhoods of the people in his community in New Jersey, and now helping others around the country. A founding member of the Points of Light Foundation, Mr. Ray Chambers who is here. (Applause.)

And I'd like to pay a little special attention to two members of Congress who are not here and to one who is for their long work on the whole idea of national service. The two in the Senate who are not here are Senator Harris Wofford from Pennsylvania and Senator Sam Nunn from Georgia. (Applause.) And then Representative Dave McCurdy from Oklahoma, thank you for all of the work you've done on this over the years. (Applause.)

I am glad to be here. You know, when I come down here I always sort of relax. I don't know why that is. (Laughter.) I timed it just in time for the Jazz Festival, but I left my saxophone at the White House. (Applause.)

This is the 100th day of my administration. In Washington, some say it marks a milestone. But in many ways, it's just another day at the office for what we're trying to do in changing America.

In the last 99 days, we have worked relentlessly to address the pressing and long-ignored needs of the American people, and to bring to the government something it has not seen in a long time: an acknowledgement that bold action is needed, and needed now to secure and enlarge America's future, and that in order to do it we not only have to change programs, we have to change the way the government works and engage the energies of the American people in the process.

In the last 100 days, I think we have begun to change the direction in which our country has been going for a long time, and to go toward a new direction, more like the one the American people demanded last November. We've also started

an unprecedented debate in our nation's capital about big ideas and better lives across our nation -- ideas that in many cases were shaped and nurtured by some of the people who are here today, as Senator Breaux said earlier, the members of the Democratic Leadership Council, of which I am proud to be a founding member.

The DLC has -- (applause) -- unlike most organizations, the DLC has done more than just talk about the problems in our country, it has made an honest effort to develop real ideas about how to restore the American economy and make the government work and rebuild the confidence and the link that exists between the American people and their government when things are at their best here. And it's been a laboratory for experimentation and solutions.

During my years with the DLC, we really tried to refine our philosophy of what it would mean to take not only the Democratic Party, but the United States of America in a new direction; to make our country work again; and to reward work and family; to encourage education and enterprise; to establish what I have often called a new covenant with the American people, creating opportunity but demanding responsibility from all so that once again we could be a true American community where we know and believe and live as if we're all in this together. (Applause.)

This group has conceived many of the ideas that I've advocated since I've been in Washington, from setting a limit on welfare and putting people to work, to police reform and community policing, to rewarding work of low income working people by having an earned income tax credit that would lift the working poor with children out of poverty. So we could say if you work 40 hours a week in this country, you have a child in the house, you ought not to be poor. (Applause.) These are the kinds of things that this organization has done. (Applause.)

They helped to develop the idea I want to talk to you today about that has so much to do with the future of the young people here and throughout our country -- national service. This is an organization about ideas.

Now, in Washington, as you might imagine, we don't always agree with one another. And that is good; that's why we've got a system where the government's divided up and we have two parties and we have people fighting all the time, as long as it's about ideas. But too often we've seen that the debate over big ideas gets mired in petty politics.

I know one thing: The American people are tired of gridlock and petty politics. If we're going to fight, they want us to fight over ideas and the future of this country. (Applause.)

In the past 99 days, we tried to address the problems the American people told me they wanted to be addressed. We focused more than anything else on the economy -- passing the outline of a budget that will reduce the deficit by more than \$500 billion; increase investment in education and technologies and the things that will create the economy of the 21st century that all of you need, so that you'll have good and decent jobs and a decent future; laying the groundwork for a more prosperous tomorrow.

Just in 100 days we've announced a policy to help to convert the defense cutbacks and the economic opportunities for people who are losing their jobs because of the military cutbacks; to take a new direction in technology to create more opportunities for our people; to be more aggressive in preserving the environment, but do it in a way that creates jobs, not a way that costs jobs; to have a trade policy that will really reflect our common interest with other nations and expanding jobs and opportunities everywhere.

We've begun the long-overdue renovation of the American economic base. The question now, unlike 100 days ago, the question is now not whether we're going to reduce the deficit, but how and how much. The question now is not whether the government will have a new partnership with the private sector to shape the economy, but exactly what the details will be and how much our part will be.

We've also taken on the issue of health care, something millions of Americans cried out for last year. I am so tired of seeing people -- I got a letter today from a young woman I shook hands with whose -- literally, her life is on the line and she cannot get health insurance. It is wrong that in this nation we are the only advanced country in the world with 34 million people without health insurance. It is wrong that millions of Americans cannot change their jobs without losing their health insurance, because they or a child or a spouse has been sick. It is wrong that the price of health care goes up 2.5 times the rate of inflation every year. And it is wrong that we spend 30 percent more of our income than any other country on Earth on health care and have less to show for it.

But it is also wrong to assume that there is some magic, quick answer. That's why we've been working with a task force headed by The First Lady, and over 400 people from all aspects of health care to do something about this. (Applause.)

But now, for the American people the issue is no longer whether we're going to address the health care crisis, whether we're going to provide security to hard-working, middle class Americans, whether we're going to cover the people who aren't covered, whether we're going to control costs, but how are we going to do it and how fast, and when are we going to begin. I hope the answer is soon. And not too soon is soon enough for

me. (Applause.)

We used to debate -- there was a lot of discussion last year about how bad the government was, and it didn't work, and it was bloated, it needed a change. Look at the last 100 days. I've tried to set an example by offering a budget to reduce the White House staff by 25 percent, by putting the lid on and reducing the federal bureaucratic expenses, the administrative expenses of the federal government by over \$10 billion. By moving dramatically to reduce the influence of special interest on Executive Branch appointments by having the toughest ethics laws and restrictions on people becoming lobbyists for other interests when they leave the payroll of the President of the United States. (Applause.) By asking the Vice President to share the most sweeping review of the way the federal government works in a generation, with a promise of real reform and reinventing government -- something else this organization has long believed in.

We are moving. And the Congress is moving to join. The Congress has voted to cut the administrative costs of running the Congress, something many of you never thought you would see happen. They did that. The Congress -- the House of Representatives voted yesterday to give the President of the United States a modified line-item veto; and I hope the Senate will follow their lead. (Applause.)

I hope soon they will send to my desk the motor voter bill which will make it easier for young people and other people to vote and participate in their country's political process. (Applause.) And there will be campaign finance reform and lobby reform legislation, and a crime bill that will put more police on the street and give us the capacity we need to take our communities back. These things are going on. The question is no longer whether we're going to reform the way government works, but how fast and how much and how well. And those are the right questions, my fellow Americans -- good questions to ask. (Applause.)

And now, I come to the last, and in many ways the most important issue that we have tried to address -- the economy, yes; health care, yes; reform in the way the government works, yes. But also what about the American people. How can each American make a contribution? How can each American do the work that all Americans must, taking responsibility for himself or herself and growing up into a vibrant community? We have tried to address those issues as well.

The buzz word now people use is empowerment. I used to call it responsibility. I often have said, and I want to reiterate today, the United States government cannot create an opportunity for anyone who will not be responsible enough to seize it. Opportunity is a two-way street and requires responsibility. (Applause.) That is the only we'll every

rebuild the American community. (Applause.)

In the days and months ahead, you will see the Secretary of Education talk about his remarkable education program to provide tougher national standards in education, but also to give people at the grassroots level more flexibility in making public education work. You will see the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development talk about how we can empower even the poorest Americans to start their own businesses, save their own money and take control of their own future. You will see other people talking about how we can reform the welfare system.

All of these things are at the core of the notion that we ought to make it possible for every American to live up to the fullest of his or her God-given ability. And that is what in the end national service is all about -- helping ourselves and helping each other at the same time. (Applause.)

On this 100th day of my administration, I want to recommit myself and those who work with me to the values that have made our nation without peer in all human history, those of opportunity, responsibility, community and respect for one another.

Today I want to propose applying those values to a revolution of opportunity for our hard-pressed families and for those who have been left out. As a first step we're going to ease the terms of college loans, helping students from middle and lower-middle income families to clear a major path to the American Dream, the path of higher education. In return we'll demand responsibility from young people. We'll make it easier to borrow money and much easier to pay it off, but this time you have to pay it off. You can't just default on the loan. (Applause.) And we will also offer the young people of America the opportunity of paying their loans back by serving their communities in a new program of national service.

In just a few days I will send to the Congress two bills containing our proposals, first to strengthen college opportunity and to establish national service. Together they will revive America's commitment to community and make affordable the cost of a college education for every American. It's no secret that over the last 10 or 12 years the cost of a college education is about the only essential thing that's gone up even more rapidly than health care costs.

And middle class parents, and even upper middle class parents, not to mention lower income people, have borne the burden, paying now about five percent of median income just to put one child through a four year in-state public college. It costs an average of over \$5,200 a year for that education. That means families are depleting savings and many students are faced with cutting back to a part-time course load or having to drop

out simply because of the cost of a college education. A college dropout is now more than twice the high school dropout rate. We cannot afford that, and we can do better. (Applause.)

I propose a new way to finance college for millions of students who seek loans every year. We call it an Excel Account. With it, students can repay the loans they take out not with a percentage of the loan they borrowed, but with a percentage of their actual earnings. Now, think about that. For students driven into debt -- driven by debt into careers with high pay and low satisfaction, this can be very liberating. Take a student torn, for example, between pursuing a career in teaching and corporate law. This student now can at least make the career choice based on what he or she wants to do, and not the size of the outstanding student loan; because we propose to let everybody have the option of paying the student loan back based on how much they earn, not just how much they owe. That is an incredible incentive. (Applause.)

However, under the current system, as many of you know, students faced with big bills or just inconvenient responsibilities have too often taken the irresponsible route and defaulted on their loans, or have been found in default because they couldn't find a job. Often times there's no serious effort to collect the loan, because the government guarantees 90 percent of it. So if the bank makes the loan, it costs more than 10 percent to go collect it. What's the result? The taxpayers every year pay about \$3 billion on other people's loans -- money that could be spent on your education, on the schools here, on the future of the children here just for bad loans. It isn't right. (Applause.)

Under our system, the Department of Education would engage the Internal Revenue Service. We would have the payroll records. And you wouldn't be able to beat the bill because you would have to pay the loan back as a percentage of your income, if you choose, but you'd have to pay it because you pay taxes and because we have your records and because you won't be able to get out of it. And that is the right thing to do. (Applause.)

But these Excel Accounts are just the beginning. We hope they will lead more and more Americans not only to seize the opportunity of a college education, and to exert a stronger sense of responsibility, but also to seek to serve their communities through a program of national service. It was Thomas Jefferson who first told the American people in essence that the more you know, the more you owe. In his words -- and I quote -- "A debt of service is due from every man to his country proportioned to the bounties which nature and fortune have measured to him." This statement reminds us that values never go out of fashion, that civic responsibility is as good for democracy today as it was when Thomas Jefferson said that, and that if you really want to be the best citizen of your country, you have to give something back to your country. (Applause.)

With national service, we can literally open a new world to a new generation of Americans, where higher learning goes hand-in-hand with the higher purpose of addressing our unmet needs -- our educational, our social, our environmental needs, to secure the future that we all will share. National service will mark the start of a new era for America in which every citizen, every one of you, can become an agent of change, armed with the knowledge and experience that a college education brings. And ready to transform the world in which we live, city by city, community by community, block by block. I say to you, we need you.

You know, there's a lot of talk in America today -- and I spend hours every week worrying about the effect that automation and technology is having on employment. Indeed, as we see the productivity of American enterprises rise, their need for workers goes down because they can do more with computers that they used to do with people. So people ask me all the time, where will we find the jobs for this new generation of Americans? How can we drive this unemployment rate down? But if you look around this country at all the human problems, all the homeless people, all the environmental waste dumps in our cities and our rural areas, all the problems that we've got in every community in America; and see you all the kids that are in trouble -- 15 million of them at risk and needing somebody to pay attention to. You know where the work needs to be. (Applause.)

Late last night when I was preparing to come down here, I took a little time off at my desk and I read the letters that my staff had given me. And I got a letter from a woman who grew up with me. I've known her since we were in grade school. And she said -- in this letter, she said, you know, someone asked me a couple of days ago: How are we going to save all these kids in this country that are in trouble? And she said, without even thinking, I blurted out, the same way we lost them, one at a time. (Applause.)

And so today, my fellow Americans, I issue a call to national service, to Americans young and old, Democrats and Republicans, white, black, Hispanic, Asian and you name it, all of us that make up this great nation. I call you to national service because it is only that together we can advance a tradition rooted in our people's history, helping our people to help themselves.

And with national service, we can rejoin the citizens in communities of this country, bonding each to the other with the glue of common purpose and real patriotism.

We have many young people here today, students of this place of higher learning where we're gathered. In you, I know I see the builders of tomorrow. And I say to you, as good as the education is here, and at the other great institutions

represented here today, and all across America, the power of academic learning is incomplete unless every American can share in it. That is the only way we can lift our whole country up. (Applause.)

I say to you further that our country needs you. We need your knowledge and your initiative and your energy. We need you because you are still stripped and free of the cynicism that has paralyzed too many of your parents and your grandparents, and led us to spend too much time talking about what we can't do instead of seizing what we can. You are not afflicted by that, and I pray you never will be. (Applause.)

We need to make sure that we can use your energies and your talents. One way is by making sure that the low wages that public service often offers won't be a route to the poorhouse for someone with college loans. As I said, we're going to make it easier for you to pay off your college loan. But also, if you engage in national service, we'll make it easier for you to pay off a college debt or to earn credits toward it before you got to college or while you're in college.

For each term of service, one or two years, participants in national service programs will receive benefits that can be used toward past, present or future obligations, whether for college or advanced job training. You can get a college education and, in addition, through service perhaps the best experience of your life. That's a pretty good investment.

I've talked a lot about the students here. And they do play a large part in this plan, but they're not alone. Here in New Orleans many of you already know what it means to make a difference in your community because you've just been doing that for a long time. And I'm very proud -- as I said, I'm going to get another cheer about this, but one of the models that I had a little something to do with is the Delta Service Corps, and I appreciate what they're doing. (Applause.)

There are people here working to restore housing. There are people here working in other ways. I just want to mention three. Lawrence Williams, a team leader in the Corps who has helped to restore housing for low-income people with the local Habitat for Humanity Project. Jane Sullivan, a retired public schoolteacher and a former VISTA volunteer -- (applause) -- who helps rural communities gain better access to health care, housing and other assistance. And a young person I met just a few moments ago, Parris Moore-Brown, who works with parents in housing programs for drug awareness outreach and now plans to work with the physically challenged. She says that she has no tolerance for self-pity, and she lives what she preaches. She hasn't been slowed by what her birth dealt her -- a brittle bone disorder that has left her as an adult, and by her own measure, four feet, two and a quarter inches tall. Where are you? (Laughter and applause.) Stand up -- so we can see you.

(Applause.) After my meeting with her and the other young people today, I'd say she stands about 10 feet tall in America today.  
(Applause.)

There are tens of thousands of people like Parris and Jane and Lawrence and those of you who are here with these service programs who are dying to be called to a new season of service, and we want to do that.

Another part of our plan is to build on the National and Community Service Act that was passed in 1990, and the already flourishing programs that are started and up and going in every state in this country.

National service is not going to be a federal bureaucracy; it's going to operate at the grassroots with the real problems of real people, and with the programs that work today. It will be locally driven, because I trust the communities in this country to make decisions for themselves.  
(Applause.)

I also want to say that, while we want very much to have young people in this program who are working toward earning credits for college or paying their college loans off through national service, we need so many other people in service projects. We need our older people who never will go back to college, but have a lifetime of experience and energy to give to the young people of this country. (Applause.) We need young people who may not be old enough to drive a car or to qualify for this program, but can have a dramatic impact on fellow students by helping them learn better study habits or just keeping them out of trouble. (Applause.) I've learned already that as the parent of a teenager, that the peers can have a big impact on the shape and quality of a child's life. Even a child can serve in programs that now begin as early as kindergarten. We have no upper age limit in America, or lower age limit for being a good public servant.

To be successful, this national program will need the broad-based support of all the American people -- parents and children, churches and synagogues, colleges and universities, and the potential providers and the beneficiaries of our services. In this vision of national service, everyone is a partner. And that includes, of course, the business community in this country. We need businesses to contribute to the effort, to match federal money and local programs, and to contribute at the national level, helping to make sure that the programs we choose are good ones indeed.

What will set this legislation apart from other similar efforts in the past that rewarded service to our country is that it will totally eliminate the federal government bureaucracy. And, believe me, no one will miss that.  
(Applause.)

We're going to set up a national service corporation that will run like a big venture capital outfit, not like a bureaucracy. And communities, as I said, will have the flexibility to make their own programs work. I think that I've seen enough today and I've heard enough of your applause to know that the American people are hungry for a chance to serve their country and to reap the rewards of civic pride and education in the process. In answering this call, our people are following a proud history. More than a century ago, President Abraham Lincoln signed the Homestead Act, and the frontier of this country was settled by countless families who took up the challenge in exchange for 100 acres to call their own.

In the 1930s, President Roosevelt enlisted millions of young people to restore the environment through the Civilian Conservation Corps. FDR gave others a chance to support themselves through the buildings made possible by the Works Project Administration. I was in the United States Justice Department just yesterday, a building built in 1934 by people who were giving service to their country, and it's still a beautiful monument to the legacy of that kind of service.

The parents of the baby boom had the GI Bill, which was one of the best investments our government ever made. A generation ago, the young people of my generation saw suffering in Latin America, Asia, and Africa, and many rushed to the challenge laid down by President Kennedy when he created the Peace Corps, which became our country's greatest ambassador -- building bridges of understanding to far off cultures. And now, three decades later, a challenge has been presented to all of you. A new challenge and an old one -- as old as America and as new as your future.

A year ago when the Democratic Leadership Council met in New Orleans, I asked -- (gap) -- the following question: I said, I want you to think about what kind of citizens you're going to be -- (gap) -- administration that this was the day the American people were empowered to renew their nation and their communities, to seize a better future for themselves, and to help all of us to be what the -- (gap) -- out of helping our fellow citizens and ourselves to become what we ought to be, this country will be all right. (Applause.)

Thank you very much, and God bless you all.

(Applause.)

END2:44 P.M. CDT

MORE

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary  
(New Orleans, Louisiana)

For Immediate Release

April 30, 1993

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
IN ADDRESS TO THE COMMUNITY OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF NEW ORLEANS  
ON THE PRESIDENT'S NATIONAL SERVICE INITIATIVE

Health and Physical Education Center  
New Orleans, Louisiana

2:10 P.M. CDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. I ought to quit while I'm ahead. (Laughter.) It is wonderful to be back in New Orleans and in Louisiana and to have the first chance I've had since the election to thank you for your support, your electoral votes and the education you gave me on my many trips here during the campaign last year. I'm glad to be back on this campus. (Applause.)

I want to thank your Student Body President, Robert Styron. And I thought he gave a good speech. I think he's got a future in politics, don't you? (Applause.) And Chancellor O'Brien. I want to thank Senator Breaux for his kind remarks and for his leadership of the Democratic Leadership Council. And I want to acknowledge the presence here of Senator Johnston and many members of the Louisiana House and many other members of the United States Congress, along with many others who are here with the Democratic Leadership Council, including my good friend and former colleague, the Governor of New Mexico, Bruce King, who's here. (Applause.) There are two members of my Cabinet here, the Secretary of Education, Dick Riley, and the Secretary of Agriculture Mike Espy, also a DLC Vice Chair. (Applause.)

I want to thank all the people who are here representing volunteer organizations. I met with some young people just before I came in here who are scattered around near me from Benjamin Franklin High School just across the way. (Applause.) Absolutely no enthusiasm in that place. (Laughter.) From the Delta Service Corps. (Applause.) From VISTA, from Summerbridge. (Applause.) From Teach for America. (Applause.)

We also have some students here apart from all of you from UNO, we have some students here who have worked in service projects at Xavier University -- (applause) -- and at Tulane. (Applause.) We also have people here who have been

involved in service for a long time from ACTION, from the Older Americans Volunteer Program, from the National Association of Senior Companions and Foster Grandparents and the National Association of Retired Senior Volunteers. All these people I am very grateful to.

I'd like to just acknowledge in general who are here from law enforcement organizations and firefighters' organizations and public employees and teachers' groups who have helped us on this national service project. And I want to say a special word of thanks to three other people. First of all, General David Jones, a former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff who has worked very hard, helping us put together this program who is here. General Jones, thank you for being here. (Applause.)

Secondly, a remarkable gentleman from New Jersey, an immensely successful businessman who retired early and is devoting his entire life to community service, to rebuild the lives and the neighborhoods of the people in his community in New Jersey, and now helping others around the country. A founding member of the Points of Light Foundation, Mr. Ray Chambers who is here. (Applause.)

And I'd like to pay a little special attention to two members of Congress who are not here and to one who is for their long work on the whole idea of national service. The two in the Senate who are not here are Senator Harris Wofford from Pennsylvania and Senator Sam Nunn from Georgia. (Applause.) And then Representative Dave McCurdy from Oklahoma, thank you for all of the work you've done on this over the years. (Applause.)

I am glad to be here. You know, when I come down here I always sort of relax. I don't know why that is. (Laughter.) I timed it just in time for the Jazz Festival, but I left my saxophone at the White House. (Applause.)

This is the 100th day of my administration. In Washington, some say it marks a milestone. But in many ways, it's just another day at the office for what we're trying to do in changing America.

In the last 99 days, we have worked relentlessly to address the pressing and long-ignored needs of the American people, and to bring to the government something it has not seen in a long time: an acknowledgement that bold action is needed, and needed now to secure and enlarge America's future, and that in order to do it we not only have to change programs, we have to change the way the government works and engage the energies of the American people in the process.

In the last 100 days, I think we have begun to change the direction in which our country has been going for a long time, and to go toward a new direction, more like the one the American people demanded last November. We've also started

an unprecedented debate in our nation's capital about big ideas and better lives across our nation -- ideas that in many cases were shaped and nurtured by some of the people who are here today, as Senator Breaux said earlier, the members of the Democratic Leadership Council, of which I am proud to be a founding member.

The DLC has -- (applause) -- unlike most organizations, the DLC has done more than just talk about the problems in our country, it has made an honest effort to develop real ideas about how to restore the American economy and make the government work and rebuild the confidence and the link that exists between the American people and their government when things are at their best here. And it's been a laboratory for experimentation and solutions.

During my years with the DLC, we really tried to refine our philosophy of what it would mean to take not only the Democratic Party, but the United States of America in a new direction; to make our country work again; and to reward work and family; to encourage education and enterprise; to establish what I have often called a new covenant with the American people, creating opportunity but demanding responsibility from all so that once again we could be a true American community where we know and believe and live as if we're all in this together. (Applause.)

This group has conceived many of the ideas that I've advocated since I've been in Washington, from setting a limit on welfare and putting people to work, to police reform and community policing, to rewarding work of low income working people by having an earned income tax credit that would lift the working poor with children out of poverty. So we could say if you work 40 hours a week in this country, you have a child in the house, you ought not to be poor. (Applause.) These are the kinds of things that this organization has done. (Applause.)

They helped to develop the idea I want to talk to you today about that has so much to do with the future of the young people here and throughout our country -- national service. This is an organization about ideas.

Now, in Washington, as you might imagine, we don't always agree with one another. And that is good; that's why we've got a system where the government's divided up and we have two parties and we have people fighting all the time, as long as it's about ideas. But too often we've seen that the debate over big ideas gets mired in petty politics.

I know one thing: The American people are tired of gridlock and petty politics. If we're going to fight, they want us to fight over ideas and the future of this country. (Applause.)

In the past 99 days, we tried to address the problems the American people told me they wanted to be addressed. We focused more than anything else on the economy -- passing the outline of a budget that will reduce the deficit by more than \$500 billion; increase investment in education and technologies and the things that will create the economy of the 21st century that all of you need, so that you'll have good and decent jobs and a decent future; laying the groundwork for a more prosperous tomorrow.

Just in 100 days we've announced a policy to help to convert the defense cutbacks and the economic opportunities for people who are losing their jobs because of the military cutbacks; to take a new direction in technology to create more opportunities for our people; to be more aggressive in preserving the environment, but do it in a way that creates jobs, not a way that costs jobs; to have a trade policy that will really reflect our common interest with other nations and expanding jobs and opportunities everywhere.

We've begun the long-overdue renovation of the American economic base. The question now, unlike 100 days ago, the question is now not whether we're going to reduce the deficit, but how and how much. The question now is not whether the government will have a new partnership with the private sector to shape the economy, but exactly what the details will be and how much our part will be.

We've also taken on the issue of health care, something millions of Americans cried out for last year. I am so tired of seeing people -- I got a letter today from a young woman I shook hands with whose -- literally, her life is on the line and she cannot get health insurance. It is wrong that in this nation we are the only advanced country in the world with 34 million people without health insurance. It is wrong that millions of Americans cannot change their jobs without losing their health insurance, because they or a child or a spouse has been sick. It is wrong that the price of health care goes up 2.5 times the rate of inflation every year. And it is wrong that we spend 30 percent more of our income than any other country on Earth on health care and have less to show for it.

But it is also wrong to assume that there is some magic, quick answer. That's why we've been working with a task force headed by The First Lady, and over 400 people from all aspects of health care to do something about this. (Applause.)

But now, for the American people the issue is no longer whether we're going to address the health care crisis, whether we're going to provide security to hard-working, middle class Americans, whether we're going to cover the people who aren't covered, whether we're going to control costs, but how are we going to do it and how fast, and when are we going to begin. I hope the answer is soon. And not too soon is soon enough for

me. (Applause.)

We used to debate -- there was a lot of discussion last year about how bad the government was, and it didn't work, and it was bloated, it needed a change. Look at the last 100 days. I've tried to set an example by offering a budget to reduce the White House staff by 25 percent, by putting the lid on and reducing the federal bureaucratic expenses, the administrative expenses of the federal government by over \$10 billion. By moving dramatically to reduce the influence of special interest on Executive Branch appointments by having the toughest ethics laws and restrictions on people becoming lobbyists for other interests when they leave the payroll of the President of the United States. (Applause.) By asking the Vice President to share the most sweeping review of the way the federal government works in a generation, with a promise of real reform and reinventing government -- something else this organization has long believed in.

We are moving. And the Congress is moving to join. The Congress has voted to cut the administrative costs of running the Congress, something many of you never thought you would see happen. They did that. The Congress -- the House of Representatives voted yesterday to give the President of the United States a modified line-item veto; and I hope the Senate will follow their lead. (Applause.)

I hope soon they will send to my desk the motor voter bill which will make it easier for young people and other people to vote and participate in their country's political process. (Applause.) And there will be campaign finance reform and lobby reform legislation, and a crime bill that will put more police on the street and give us the capacity we need to take our communities back. These things are going on. The question is no longer whether we're going to reform the way government works, but how fast and how much and how well. And those are the right questions, my fellow Americans -- good questions to ask. (Applause.)

And now, I come to the last, and in many ways the most important issue that we have tried to address -- the economy, yes; health care, yes; reform in the way the government works, yes. But also what about the American people. How can each American make a contribution? How can each American do the work that all Americans must, taking responsibility for himself or herself and growing up into a vibrant community? We have tried to address those issues as well.

The buzz word now people use is empowerment. I used to call it responsibility. I often have said, and I want to reiterate today, the United States government cannot create an opportunity for anyone who will not be responsible enough to seize it. Opportunity is a two-way street and requires responsibility. (Applause.) That is the only we'll every

rebuild the American community. (Applause.)

In the days and months ahead, you will see the Secretary of Education talk about his remarkable education program to provide tougher national standards in education, but also to give people at the grassroots level more flexibility in making public education work. You will see the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development talk about how we can empower even the poorest Americans to start their own businesses, save their own money and take control of their own future. You will see other people talking about how we can reform the welfare system.

All of these things are at the core of the notion that we ought to make it possible for every American to live up to the fullest of his or her God-given ability. And that is what in the end national service is all about -- helping ourselves and helping each other at the same time. (Applause.)

On this 100th day of my administration, I want to recommit myself and those who work with me to the values that have made our nation without peer in all human history, those of opportunity, responsibility, community and respect for one another.

Today I want to propose applying those values to a revolution of opportunity for our hard-pressed families and for those who have been left out. As a first step we're going to ease the terms of college loans, helping students from middle and lower-middle income families to clear a major path to the American Dream, the path of higher education. In return we'll demand responsibility from young people. We'll make it easier to borrow money and much easier to pay it off, but this time you have to pay it off. You can't just default on the loan. (Applause.) And we will also offer the young people of America the opportunity of paying their loans back by serving their communities in a new program of national service.

In just a few days I will send to the Congress two bills containing our proposals, first to strengthen college opportunity and to establish national service. Together they will revive America's commitment to community and make affordable the cost of a college education for every American. It's no secret that over the last 10 or 12 years the cost of a college education is about the only essential thing that's gone up even more rapidly than health care costs.

And middle class parents, and even upper middle class parents, not to mention lower income people, have borne the burden, paying now about five percent of median income just to put one child through a four year in-state public college. It costs an average of over \$5,200 a year for that education. That means families are depleting savings and many students are faced with cutting back to a part-time course load or having to drop

out simply because of the cost of a college education. A college dropout is now more than twice the high school dropout rate. We cannot afford that, and we can do better. (Applause.)

I propose a new way to finance college for millions of students who seek loans every year. We call it an Excel Account. With it, students can repay the loans they take out not with a percentage of the loan they borrowed, but with a percentage of their actual earnings. Now, think about that. For students driven into debt -- driven by debt into careers with high pay and low satisfaction, this can be very liberating. Take a student torn, for example, between pursuing a career in teaching and corporate law. This student now can at least make the career choice based on what he or she wants to do, and not the size of the outstanding student loan; because we propose to let everybody have the option of paying the student loan back based on how much they earn, not just how much they owe. That is an incredible incentive. (Applause.)

However, under the current system, as many of you know, students faced with big bills or just inconvenient responsibilities have too often taken the irresponsible route and defaulted on their loans, or have been found in default because they couldn't find a job. Often times there's no serious effort to collect the loan, because the government guarantees 90 percent of it. So if the bank makes the loan, it costs more than 10 percent to go collect it. What's the result? The taxpayers every year pay about \$3 billion on other people's loans -- money that could be spent on your education, on the schools here, on the future of the children here just for bad loans. It isn't right. (Applause.)

Under our system, the Department of Education would engage the Internal Revenue Service. We would have the payroll records. And you wouldn't be able to beat the bill because you would have to pay the loan back as a percentage of your income, if you choose, but you'd have to pay it because you pay taxes and because we have your records and because you won't be able to get out of it. And that is the right thing to do. (Applause.)

But these Excel Accounts are just the beginning. We hope they will lead more and more Americans not only to seize the opportunity of a college education, and to exert a stronger sense of responsibility, but also to seek to serve their communities through a program of national service. It was Thomas Jefferson who first told the American people in essence that the more you know, the more you owe. In his words -- and I quote -- "A debt of service is due from every man to his country proportioned to the bounties which nature and fortune have measured to him." This statement reminds us that values never go out of fashion, that civic responsibility is as good for democracy today as it was when Thomas Jefferson said that, and that if you really want to be the best citizen of your country, you have to give something back to your country. (Applause.)

With national service, we can literally open a new world to a new generation of Americans, where higher learning goes hand-in-hand with the higher purpose of addressing our unmet needs -- our educational, our social, our environmental needs, to secure the future that we all will share. National service will mark the start of a new era for America in which every citizen, every one of you, can become an agent of change, armed with the knowledge and experience that a college education brings. And ready to transform the world in which we live, city by city, community by community, block by block. I say to you, we need you.

You know, there's a lot of talk in America today -- and I spend hours every week worrying about the effect that automation and technology is having on employment. Indeed, as we see the productivity of American enterprises rise, their need for workers goes down because they can do more with computers that they used to do with people. So people ask me all the time, where will we find the jobs for this new generation of Americans? How can we drive this unemployment rate down? But if you look around this country at all the human problems, all the homeless people, all the environmental waste dumps in our cities and our rural areas, all the problems that we've got in every community in America; and see you all the kids that are in trouble -- 15 million of them at risk and needing somebody to pay attention to. You know where the work needs to be. (Applause.)

Late last night when I was preparing to come down here, I took a little time off at my desk and I read the letters that my staff had given me. And I got a letter from a woman who grew up with me. I've known her since we were in grade school. And she said -- in this letter, she said, you know, someone asked me a couple of days ago: How are we going to save all these kids in this country that are in trouble? And she said, without even thinking, I blurted out, the same way we lost them, one at a time. (Applause.)

And so today, my fellow Americans, I issue a call to national service, to Americans young and old, Democrats and Republicans, white, black, Hispanic, Asian and you name it, all of us that make up this great nation. I call you to national service because it is only that together we can advance a tradition rooted in our people's history, helping our people to help themselves.

And with national service, we can rejoin the citizens in communities of this country, bonding each to the other with the glue of common purpose and real patriotism.

We have many young people here today, students of this place of higher learning where we're gathered. In you, I know I see the builders of tomorrow. And I say to you, as good as the education is here, and at the other great institutions

represented here today, and all across America, the power of academic learning is incomplete unless every American can share in it. That is the only way we can lift our whole country up. (Applause.)

I say to you further that our country needs you. We need your knowledge and your initiative and your energy. We need you because you are still stripped and free of the cynicism that has paralyzed too many of your parents and your grandparents, and led us to spend too much time talking about what we can't do instead of seizing what we can. You are not afflicted by that, and I pray you never will be. (Applause.)

We need to make sure that we can use your energies and your talents. One way is by making sure that the low wages that public service often offers won't be a route to the poorhouse for someone with college loans. As I said, we're going to make it easier for you to pay off your college loan. But also, if you engage in national service, we'll make it easier for you to pay off a college debt or to earn credits toward it before you got to college of while you're in college.

For each term of service, one or two years, participants in national service programs will receive benefits that can be used toward past, present or future obligations, whether for college or advanced job training. You can get a college education and, in addition, through service perhaps the best experience of your life. That's a pretty good investment.

I've talked a lot about the students here. And they do play a large part in this plan, but they're not alone. Here in New Orleans many of you already know what it means to make a difference in your community because you've just been doing that for a long time. And I'm very proud -- as I said, I'm going to get another cheer about this, but one of the models that I had a little something to do with is the Delta Service Corps, and I appreciate what they're doing. (Applause.)

There are people here working to restore housing. There are people here working in other ways. I just want to mention three. Lawrence Williams, a team leader in the Corps who has helped to restore housing for low-income people with the local Habitat for Humanity Project. Jane Sullivan, a retired public schoolteacher and a former VISTA volunteer -- (applause) -- who helps rural communities gain better access to health care, housing and other assistance. And a young person I met just a few moments ago, Parris Moore-Brown, who works with parents in housing programs for drug awareness outreach and now plans to work with the physically challenged. She says that she has no tolerance for self-pity, and she lives what she preaches. She hasn't been slowed by what her birth dealt her -- a brittle bone disorder that has left her as an adult, and by her own measure, four feet, two and a quarter inches tall. Where are you? (Laughter and applause.) Stand up -- so we can see you.

(Applause.) After my meeting with her and the other young people today, I'd say she stands about 10 feet tall in America today.  
(Applause.)

There are tens of thousands of people like Parris and Jane and Lawrence and those of you who are here with these service programs who are dying to be called to a new season of service, and we want to do that.

Another part of our plan is to build on the National and Community Service Act that was passed in 1990, and the already flourishing programs that are started and up and going in every state in this country.

National service is not going to be a federal bureaucracy; it's going to operate at the grassroots with the real problems of real people, and with the programs that work today. It will be locally driven, because I trust the communities in this country to make decisions for themselves.  
(Applause.)

I also want to say that, while we want very much to have young people in this program who are working toward earning credits for college or paying their college loans off through national service, we need so many other people in service projects. We need our older people who never will go back to college, but have a lifetime of experience and energy to give to the young people of this country. (Applause.) We need young people who may not be old enough to drive a car or to qualify for this program, but can have a dramatic impact on fellow students by helping them learn better study habits or just keeping them out of trouble. (Applause.) I've learned already that as the parent of a teenager, that the peers can have a big impact on the shape and quality of a child's life. Even a child can serve in programs that now begin as early as kindergarten. We have no upper age limit in America, or lower age limit for being a good public servant.

To be successful, this national program will need the broad-based support of all the American people -- parents and children, churches and synagogues, colleges and universities, and the potential providers and the beneficiaries of our services. In this vision of national service, everyone is a partner. And that includes, of course, the business community in this country. We need businesses to contribute to the effort, to match federal money and local programs, and to contribute at the national level, helping to make sure that the programs we choose are good ones indeed.

What will set this legislation apart from other similar efforts in the past that rewarded service to our country is that it will totally eliminate the federal government bureaucracy. And, believe me, no one will miss that.  
(Applause.)

We're going to set up a national service corporation that will run like a big venture capital outfit, not like a bureaucracy. And communities, as I said, will have the flexibility to make their own programs work. I think that I've seen enough today and I've heard enough of your applause to know that the American people are hungry for a chance to serve their country and to reap the rewards of civic pride and education in the process. In answering this call, our people are following a proud history. More than a century ago, President Abraham Lincoln signed the Homestead Act, and the frontier of this country was settled by countless families who took up the challenge in exchange for 100 acres to call their own.

In the 1930s, President Roosevelt enlisted millions of young people to restore the environment through the Civilian Conservation Corps. FDR gave others a chance to support themselves through the buildings made possible by the Works Project Administration. I was in the United States Justice Department just yesterday, a building built in 1934 by people who were giving service to their country, and it's still a beautiful monument to the legacy of that kind of service.

The parents of the baby boom had the GI Bill, which was one of the best investments our government ever made. A generation ago, the young people of my generation saw suffering in Latin America, Asia, and Africa, and many rushed to the challenge laid down by President Kennedy when he created the Peace Corps, which became our country's greatest ambassador -- building bridges of understanding to far off cultures. And now, three decades later, a challenge has been presented to all of you. A new challenge and an old one -- as old as America and as new as your future.

A year ago when the Democratic Leadership Council met in New Orleans, I asked -- (gap) -- the following question: I said, I want you to think about what kind of citizens you're going to be -- (gap) -- administration that this was the day the American people were empowered to renew their nation and their communities, to seize a better future for themselves, and to help all of us to be what the -- (gap) -- out of helping our fellow citizens and ourselves to become what we ought to be, this country will be all right. (Applause.)

Thank you very much, and God bless you all.  
(Applause.)

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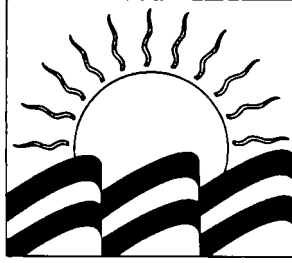
MORE

## BACKGROUND ON SUMMER OF SERVICE

- o On March 1, 1993, in a speech at Rutgers University, the President outlined his vision for National Service. Last week in New Orleans, he unveiled the first part of that vision -- a legislative initiative creating a National Service program. By reforming the student loan system and offering increased educational opportunity, the program will make it easier for every American to afford college. In return, National Service will demand responsibility from Americans for rebuilding our country and our communities -- city by city, neighborhood by neighborhood, block by block.
- o A second aspect of the President's vision of National Service is the "Summer of Service" -- an immediate initiative designed to meet critical needs of at-risk children this summer, while at the same time building future National Service leaders.
- o This effort will involve approximately 1,500 young people (ages 17-25) across the country in serving the educational, health, public safety and environmental needs of children at-risk.
- o The Commission on National and Community Service, which is responsible for implementing the Summer of Service, received more than 430 grant applications from community service organizations in all 50 states and three territories. The White Office of National Service received more than 6,000 letters expressing interest in the program.
- o The Office of National Service and the Commission will announce on Thursday, May 6, 1993, sixteen Summer of Service grant recipients from across the country. The programs range from a primary healthcare project for children at-risk, to a low-income housing safety inspection and smoke detector installation project, to a middle school tutoring and mentoring program. Groups that receive grants will then recruit and select the young people to serve in these programs. All of the initiatives will demonstrate the tangible and measurable community benefits that can result from National Service.
- o Summer of Service will kick off with a national leadership training week during the third week of June. All of these young national service pioneers will gather in one location and learn by doing. By going out into the community and serving, these leaders will learn what it takes to serve and make a difference. They will be trained by leaders from such programs as the Peace Corps, Outward Bound, Youth Build and Boston's City Year and learn how to bring their national training experience home to the communities in which they live.
- o The summer will end with a Summit on Service hosted by the President where he and the service pioneers will meet to discuss the challenges of the summer and lay future plans for National Service.

5/5/93

## SUMMER OF SERVICE



This summer nearly 1,500 young people from across the country, ages 17 - 25, will participate in the President's Summer of Service program. They will serve their communities through a rigorous program addressing the educational, health, public safety, and environmental needs of children at risk.

The Commission on National and Community Service, which is responsible for implementing this initiative, received over 430 program proposals. Sixteen were selected to be part of Summer of Service and were announced on May 6, 1993. The White House Office of National Service received over 5,000 letters from young people in response to the President's Summer of Service challenge.

The opportunities available are diverse and exciting. Summer of Service participants will:

- o Teach children to read, write, and gain critical thinking skills,
- o Help children and families gain access to health care including immunizations, eye exams, and hearing tests,
- o Conduct safety inspections in low income housing, install smoke detectors, and test for radon gas and lead paint,
- o Educate youth about alcohol and drugs, HIV infection and AIDS, and help reduce conflict and gang violence, and
- o Build homes, playgrounds and urban gardens, develop recycling programs, and refurbish schools and public housing.

If you are interested in being a part of the Summer of Service in your area, and are between the ages of 17 and 25, mail the enclosed form with information about yourself to a program listed on the reverse side of this sheet. Remember that space is limited and competition will be tough. The local programs have the responsibility for considering and selecting applicants.

(over)

**New Jersey Institute of Technology**  
Jim Mustacchia  
N.J.I.T.  
CDS 200 Weston Hall  
Newark, NJ 07102

**Acorn**

Jon Kest  
New York Acorn  
845 Flatbush Ave.  
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11226

**Harlem Freedom Schools**

Gerald Lewis  
Rheedlen Center for Children and  
Families, Inc.  
2770 Broadway  
New York, NY 10025

**Teach for America**

Richard Barth  
Teach for America, New York - S.O.S.  
23 Gramercy Park South  
New York, NY 10003

**University of Maryland, College Park**

Terry Chase  
Cent. for Political Leadership and Participation  
University of Maryland  
3110 Art and Sociology Building  
College Park, MD 20742

**City Year**

Michael MacCrystall/Magda Escobar  
City Year  
11 Stillings St.  
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**Tufts University**

Pat Barnicle  
Lincoln Filene Center  
Tufts University  
Medford, MA 02155

**Hands On Atlanta**

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Hands On Atlanta  
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**Greater Atlanta Conservation Corps/  
Clark Atlanta University**

Karen Wood  
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Suite 206  
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**Greater Philadelphia Urban Affairs  
Coalition**

Ernest Jones  
121 North Broad St.  
Philadelphia, PA 19107

**Ohio Wesleyan**

Jon Powers  
Ohio Wesleyan Summer of Service  
Delaware OH 43015

**Summerbridge**

Jay Altman  
Summerbridge  
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New Orleans, LA 70115

**Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians**

Judy Roy, Executive Administrator  
Red Lake Tribal Council  
P.O. Box 550  
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**CA Campus Compact/L.A. Conservation  
Corps**

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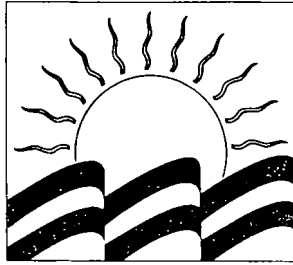
**UCLA School of Nursing**

Dr. Gwen Van Servellen  
3-246 Factor Building  
School of Nursing  
Leconte Ave.  
UCLA  
Los Angeles, CA 90024

**East Bay Conservation Corps**

Joanna Lennon  
East Bay Conservation Corps  
1021 Third St.  
Oakland, CA. 94607

**SUMMER OF SERVICE**



**SUMMER OF SERVICE SITE:** Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx

**PROGRAM NAME:** New York ACORN

**PARTNERSHIPS:** ACORN; Pediatrics Ambulatory Care -- State University of New York Health Science Center and Brooklyn/Children's Medical Center of Brooklyn.

**NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS:** 50

**SERVICE FOCUS:** Environment, Health

**OVERVIEW OF PROGRAM:**

With the help of service participants, the ACORN/Children's Medical Center Lead Paint Poisoning Prevention project will intervene on behalf of children who are at-risk of contracting lead paint poisoning in low income neighborhoods of Brooklyn, Queens, and the Bronx.

Fifty Summer of Service Participants working in teams with neighborhood volunteers, will visit, educate and refer for treatment approximately 25,000 families during the summer.

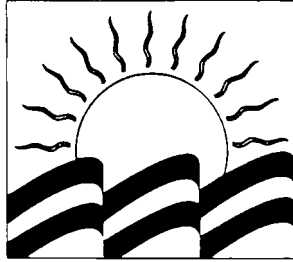
**HIGHLIGHTS OF SERVICE:**

**Environment:** During the regular, scheduled visits and in follow-up activities, participants will inspect apartments for the presence of lead paint. They will arrange for formal city inspections of these apartments, working toward abatement of the lead paint hazard. Service participants will also assist families in forming tenant organizations that can follow up on these activities after the Summer of Service.

**Health:** Participants will educate families on the dangers of lead paint poisoning and will arrange for children who live in apartments with lead paint to be tested and treated.

**CONTACT:** Jon Kest (718) 693-6700 ext. 202  
Jennifer Anderson (718) 693-6700 ext. 204

**SUMMER OF SERVICE**



**SUMMER OF SERVICE SITE:** Harlem, New York

**PROGRAM NAME:** Harlem Freedom Schools Project

**PARTNERSHIPS:** Rheedlen Center for Children and Families, Inc.; City College of New York; Borough of Manhattan Community College; Manhattan Valley Youth Outreach, El Puente, and Rise & Shine Productions.

**NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS:** 50

**SERVICE FOCUS:** Education, Health

**OVERVIEW OF PROGRAM:**

The program will set up five "one room schoolhouses" where up to 1000 eligible children between the ages of 5 and 18 from Harlem and Williamsburg will be served breakfast, lunch and a snack while they participate in the summer day school.

During the afternoons and evenings, program participants will develop their advocacy and organizing skills by working in the community to plan and implement a program to increase the involvement of residents in community issues including health, housing and violence.

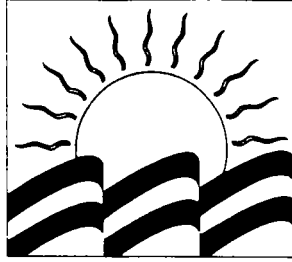
**HIGHLIGHTS OF SERVICE:**

**Education:** The program will manage five Freedom Schools in Central Harlem and Williamsburg where a staff of five experienced African American and Latino American student community organizer/supervisors will work with college faculty and Rheedlen staff to direct and support the 50 newly trained participants in operating a summer day school for 1000 at-risk children.

**Health:** In addition to providing the nutrition of two meals and a snack for the children who attend the schools, there will be a public education and media campaign on children's hunger issues. These advocacy efforts will also focus on the issues of lead paint poisoning and the violence prevention.

**CONTACT:** Geoffrey Canada, Gerald Lewis (212) 866-0700

SUMMER OF SERVICE



**SUMMER OF SERVICE SITE:** Boston, Medford and Roxbury, Massachusetts

**PROGRAM NAME:** Tufts University

**PARTNERSHIPS:** The Thomas Jefferson Forum; Lincoln Filene Center at Tufts University; Boston Department of Health and Hospitals, Boston School Department and the Environmental Diversity Forum.

**NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS:** 50

**ISSUE AREAS:** Health Care, Education, Environment

**OVERVIEW OF PROGRAM:**

This summer a service corps of 50 young people will serve children-at-risk throughout Boston, Medford and Roxbury. The Corps will be an economically and racially diverse group composed equally of Tufts undergraduate and graduate students, young people from Medford, and young people from Boston and the greater Roxbury community.

In addition to the direct service activities for children at-risk, a supplementary Civil Leadership Seminar will build participants' civic advocacy skills and emphasize how issues of racial justice influence the lives of citizens.

**HIGHLIGHTS OF SERVICE:**

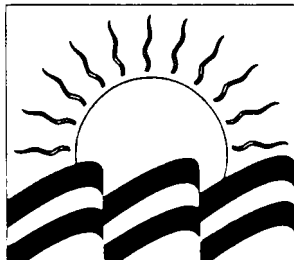
**Health Care:** Participants will be serving with the Boston Department of Health and Hospitals outreach program to encourage at-risk children and their families to receive health services through its system of community health centers. Corps participants will go door-to-door to distribute health information, urge residents to seek needed health services, assist them in traveling to community health centers, provide child care when necessary, and meet with youth in a broad range of settings to provide basic health information.

**Education:** Corps members will work with the Boston Public Schools' Summer Transition Program tutoring students who are entering sixth grade.

**Environment:** Teams will work with middle school children and volunteers from the neighborhood to rehabilitate school yards and reclaim vacant lots near schools.

**CONTACT:** Robert Hollister (617) 627-3453; Jay Chrepta (617) 627-3500

## SUMMER OF SERVICE



**SUMMER OF SERVICE SITE:** Boston

**PROGRAM NAME:** City Year

**PARTNERSHIPS:** Northeastern University; Mason School; Tobin Community Center; Safe Haven; Boston Urban Gardeners; Phyllis Wheatley Middle School; Healthy Boston; City of Boston, Division of Health and Hospitals, Mayor's Office, and Safe Neighborhoods Program; and the Massachusetts Youth Service Alliance.

**NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS:** 75

**ISSUE AREAS:** Education, Environment, Health Care

### **OVERVIEW OF PROGRAM:**

CY Corps members will form teams of economically, racially and educationally diverse young people to perform critically needed community services and build a cadre of leaders who will serve long after the summer. Corps members will begin their day with a mandatory calisthenics session (physical training - PT) which promotes corps discipline and a sense of community among corps members. After PT, corps members deploy in teams to serve the community's education, environmental and health care needs. In the evening, corps members will have time for community building and educational and training initiatives which will provide context for their service work and the skills to address critical community needs, both as individuals and as members of service groups.

### **HIGHLIGHTS OF SERVICE:**

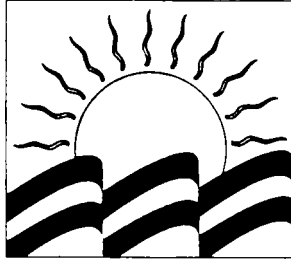
**Education:** City Year teams will operate educationally focused summer camp programs for hundreds of inner city elementary school students.

**Environment:** Corps members and community residents will launch an aggressive program to revitalize a semi-abandoned urban garden system surrounding the Wheatley Middle School in Roxbury.

**Health Care:** In collaboration with the Boston Immunization Action Plan, the City Year health promotion campaign will 1) increase availability and access to vaccines to up to 3,000 families this summer in inner city neighborhoods, 2) increase outreach and health education efforts and 3) help children at risk and their families to develop a pattern of regular health checkups.

**CONTACT:** Michael MacCrystall (617) 451-0699  
Magda Escobar (617) 451-0699

**SUMMER OF SERVICE**



**SUMMER OF SERVICE SITE:** Atlanta

**PROGRAM NAME:** Clark Atlanta University  
Greater Atlanta Conservation Corps

**PARTNERSHIPS:** Clark Atlanta University; Greater Atlanta Conversation Corps, Inc.; and the Atlanta Project.

**NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS:** 50

**ISSUE AREAS:** Education

**OVERVIEW OF PROGRAM:**

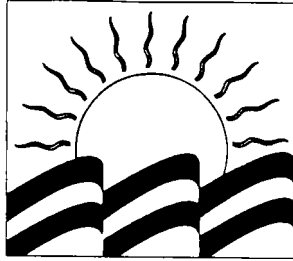
Clark Atlanta and Greater Atlanta Conservation Corps are forming education crews that will operate in five community education sites in the Booker T. Washington cluster of the Atlanta Project. Students will receive leadership and task-specific training to conduct hands-on learning projects at up to ten community education sites. Each crew will consist of 5 participants, 5 high school volunteers and 5 middle school students.

**HIGHLIGHTS OF SERVICE:**

**Education:** Projects will include conflict resolution, refugee services, and educational enrichment in summer schools and day camps for children at-risk and youth.

**CONTACT:** **Bill Denton** (404) 880-6016  
**Karen Wood** (404) 522-4222  
**Beryl Mitchell** (404) 880-6016

**SUMMER OF SERVICE**



**SUMMER OF SERVICE SITE:** Atlanta

**PROGRAM NAME:** Hands on Atlanta, Inc.

**PARTNERSHIPS:** Hands on Atlanta, Inc., Clark Atlanta University; College Park Elementary School.

**NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS:** 50

**SERVICE FOCUS:** Education

**OVERVIEW OF PROGRAM:**

Hands on Atlanta will deploy a diverse youth corps of 50 young people between the ages of 17 and 25 into College Park Elementary School during the summer session to work with at-risk youth. Located in a low-income, inner-city neighborhood, College Park is a year-round elementary school. Corps members will work as teacher's assistants and tutors, as well as build good relations between the school and neighborhood through service projects and an active outreach campaign to parents.

As a model service program, Summer of Service allows Hands on Atlanta to establish a partnership between public schools and a new youth service corps with potential long-term impact.

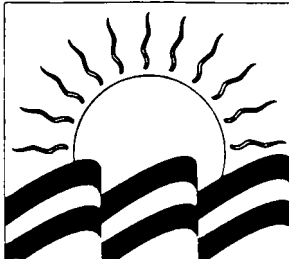
**HIGHLIGHTS OF SERVICE:**

**Education:** Corps members will work as teacher's assistants and tutors during the school day and develop enrichment activities for children after school.

**Environment:** During the first weeks of service, the corps will clean-up, renovate, and beautify the school grounds and the adjacent public housing authority complex which is home to most of the students.

**CONTACT:** Michelle Nunn (404) 872-2252

SUMMER OF SERVICE



SUMMER OF SERVICE SITE: Baltimore

PROGRAM NAME: MPOWER, the Maryland Summer of Service

PARTNERSHIPS: University of Maryland College Park (UMCP)  
Civic Works (Baltimore's Youth Service Corps)  
Summer Corps (Maryland Student Service Alliance)  
Volunteer Maryland! (Governor's Office on Volunteerism)

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS: 75

ISSUE AREAS: Education, Health Care, Environment, Service-learning

**OVERVIEW OF PROGRAM:**

MPOWER will conduct service project designed in partnership with community organizations to assist in schools, clean-up the environment, and conduct education outreach about critical community health issues.

MPOWER participants will engage in a variety of experiential service-learning and leadership development activities sponsored by UMCP's Center of Political Leadership and Participation, a nationally-recognized leader in the field of service-learning and leadership programs for college students.

**HIGHLIGHTS OF SERVICE:**

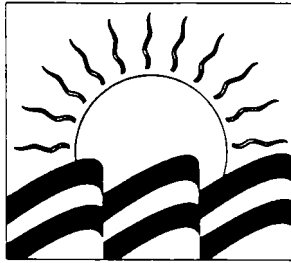
**Education:** Civic Works corpsmembers will tutor children and conduct the physical renovation of the recreation center and playground of the Herring Run Middle School. Corpsmembers will work with at-risk children (ages 5-10) at day camps in Baltimore City.

**Health Care:** Civic Works, in partnership with the Baltimore City Department of Health, will educate children about the consequences of sexual activity and substance abuse, and will promote good nutrition habits. The Summer Corps will immunize campers and teach healthy eating and exercise habits. Team Maryland, the student-athlete community outreach program at UMCP will be an integral part of the educational/health mission for both Civic Works and the Summer Corps.

**Environment:** Civic works, in partnership with Save our Streams, will construct the Gwynn's Falls Greenway, a trail from the Inner Harbor to Gwynn's Falls. Work will include clearing brush, laying chips, and restoring the natural landscape. Day-long stream renewal projects will be included.

CONTACT: Ermette Williams-Purce (301) 405-5751  
Terry Chase (301) 405-6402

## SUMMER OF SERVICE



**SUMMER OF SERVICE SITE:** Los Angeles

**PROGRAM NAME:** IT'S ABOUT HEALTH

**PARTNERSHIPS:** The UCLA Schools of Nursing, Dentistry, Social Welfare, Public Health and Medicine in clinical health/outreach centers in Los Angeles and Ventura counties and inner city high schools and community colleges which service underrepresented minority students.

- Students will be recruited from the following partners in the program: S.W. Community College, Oxnard Community College, Drew/Allied Health College, Bravo Medical Magnet High School, and Drew/King Medical Magnet High School.
- Agencies involved in the delivery of clinical field experience include: the King/Drew College of Medicine, the Venice Dental Clinic, the American Indian Clinic, UCLA School of Nursing Health Centre at the Union Rescue Mission, and UCLS School of Health Care at the St. Francis Medical Center.

**NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS:** 50

**ISSUE AREAS:** Health, Education

### **OVERVIEW OF PROGRAM:**

The program combines direct health service delivery with academic studies and leadership training. The UCLA School of Nursing will recruit and train minority high school and college students to deliver primary health care services to children at-risk through health care centers and home visits. The program provides leadership training and career development opportunities for participants to become potential minority health care providers for the long term.

The summer program will be divided into three components: UCLA basic sciences classes, clinical specialized health education classes, and service delivery at area locations serving the majority of the area's at-risk, homeless or shelter residential children.

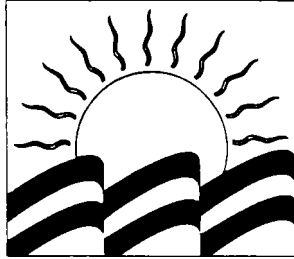
### **HIGHLIGHTS OF SERVICE:**

**Health:** The participants will conduct primary health care assessments of at least 1,000 at-risk patients in the five health care centers during the course of the summer; conduct individualized instruction in self-care behavior with these children; and conduct health care utilization histories on these children by interviewing parents either at the clinic or during follow-up home visits.

**Education:** The participants' work will be enhanced by special educational programs focusing on health issues relevant to children at risk, including violence prevention, substance abuse, sexual and physical abuse and diet issues.

**CONTACT:** Dr. Gwen Van Servellen (310) 825-3308

**SUMMER OF SERVICE**



**SUMMER OF SERVICE SITE:** Los Angeles

**PROGRAM:** Building Up: Summer of Service in Los Angeles

**PARTNERSHIPS:** Building Up: Summer of Service in Los Angeles is a city-wide partnership involving five universities and colleges, 29 community-based organizations and over 20 schools in the Los Angeles area.

**NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS:** 150

**ISSUE AREAS:** Education, Environment, Health Care, Public Safety

**OVERVIEW OF PROGRAM:**

Building Up is based on a peer-managed model; the core component is a five person team working together on an individual service project. Team members vary in age, ethnicity and socio-economic background.

Building Up will conduct service activities in many traditionally under-served Los Angeles neighborhoods. Building Up will engage participants in various activities in collaboration with existing community service organizations to galvanize and empower neighborhoods and assist youth at-risk.

**HIGHLIGHTS OF SERVICE:**

**Education:** Through partnership with community agencies, participants will tutor, manage day camps, supervise basketball leagues, present self-esteem seminars, recruit children for cultural classes, develop leadership training, recruit parents for afterschool tutoring, teach civic responsibility classes, and organize job awareness programs.

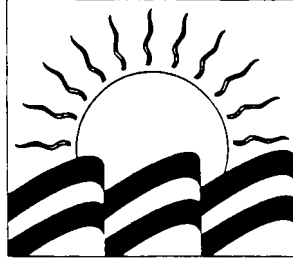
**Environment:** Participants will work on the LA Eco-Village project, plan and implement beautification projects, and install 8-16 gardens at elementary schools in partnership with community agencies.

**Health Care:** Participants will be trained and make presentations to elementary school children in CPR, First Aid, Earthquake and Disaster Preparedness and HIV/AIDS Awareness. Participants will also assist health care workers immunize and screen at-risk children. Those involved with Building Up will also design and present substance abuse programs.

**Public Safety:** Participants will plan and engage in crime prevention seminars to 180 classrooms including gang prevention workshops and gang diversion activities. Implement drug awareness programs. Lead neighborhood surveys and relationship building activities.

<b>CONTACT:</b>	<b>Martha Diepenbrock</b>	<b>(213) 749-3601</b>
	<b>Jennie Hyun Kim</b>	<b>(310) 206-3346</b>
	<b>Marc Litchman</b>	<b>(310) 433-7686</b>

**SUMMER OF SERVICE**



**SUMMER OF SERVICE SITE:** New Orleans

**PROGRAM NAME:** New Orleans Summerbridge

**PARTNERSHIPS:** New Orleans Summerbridge; Tulane University, Xavier University, New Orleans Public Schools; the Louisiana Land and Exploration Company and Summerbridge National Project.

**NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS:** 100

**ISSUE AREAS:** Education

**OVERVIEW OF PROGRAM:**

New Orleans Summerbridge is an eight week academic preparation program serving over 360 middle schools students from New Orleans public schools. The program will inspire a diverse group of young people to enter the field of education and community service, and will teach middle school students the skills and instill the confidence to enter and thrive in rigorous academic programs. The program will recruit 100 diverse young people to serve as teachers and will involve parents as volunteers throughout the summer.

**HIGHLIGHTS OF SERVICE:**

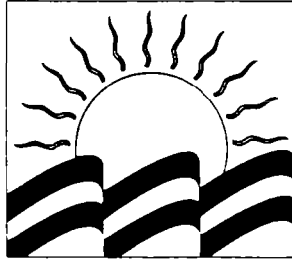
**Education:** Corps members are responsible for running nearly every aspect of the program under the supervision and mentorship of the directors and master teachers. They design curricula, teach classes, evaluate students and provide much of the program administration. They plan and teach afternoon classes and manage activities, special events, field trips, and theme weeks throughout the summer.

Corps members will sponsor an Earth Week which will focus on environmental awareness and action between speakers, workshops, activities, a club service day where middle school students develop and carry out project ideas and impact on the city's environment.

**Health:** Corps members will assist local doctors with eye exams, hearing tests, and nutrition workshops.

**CONTACT:** Jay Altman (504) 896-8597  
Rosemary James (504) 586-1609

## SUMMER OF SERVICE



**SUMMER OF SERVICE SITE:** Newark, New Jersey

**PROGRAM NAME:** Newark Summer of Service

**PARTNERSHIPS:** This is a partnership among four colleges and universities, 17 community agencies, public officials, the business community, and a number of local foundations.

Institutions of Higher Education include: Essex County College, New Jersey Institute of Technology, Rutgers - Newark, and the University of Medicine and Dentistry.

Service organizations include: Boys' and Girls' Clubs of Newark; Community Agencies Corporation of New Jersey; Community 2000, Department of Family Medicine, UMDNH; Consortium of Pre-College Education in Newark, Greater Newark Conservancy; Habitat for Humanity; International Youth Organization, New Jersey Youth Corps, La Casa De Don Pedro; Link Community Middle School; New Community Corporation; NJIT - Division of Physical Education and Athletics; Newark Fighting Back; Newark Police Department, Newark Public Library; Project BABIES; St. Michael's Medical Center; Quest of Essex County.

**NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS:** 200

**ISSUE AREAS:** Education, Environment, Health Care, Public Safety

### **OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAM:**

Newark Summer of Service is a partnership among universities, community service agencies to serve children at-risk throughout Newark. Corps members will be coupled with over 650 volunteers to perform thousands of hours of community service for over 14,000 children. Programs will address the most critical needs of young children and will develop the potential of Newark area youth through comprehensive service-learning and leadership development activities.

### **HIGHLIGHTS OF SERVICE:**

**Public Safety:** Participants will work with the Newark Police Department and Newark Fighting Back to disseminate anti-crime information educate residents about crime prevention and canvas neighborhoods in block watches.

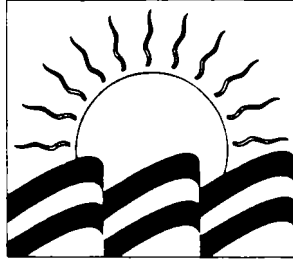
**Education:** Service will provide tutoring for at-risk children in different academic areas; instruction in education and team building through athletics; literacy tutoring; water safety and swimming instruction; and instruction in nutrition, academics and proper health care to infants and young children.

**Environment:** Participants will create parks and playgrounds; others will restore homes to provide children at-risk with safe places to live.

**Health:** Immunization, health education, health care at local clinics and additional health care for at-risk babies will be provided.

**CONTACT:**                    **Cassie Miller (201) 648-5421**                    **Jennifer Price (201) 242-2300**  
   **Jessica Phipps (201) 242-2300**                    **Joel Bloom (201) 596-6476**

## SUMMER OF SERVICE



**SUMMER OF SERVICE SITE:** Delaware, Ohio

**PROGRAM NAME:** Ohio Wesleyan University

**PARTNERSHIPS:** Ohio Wesleyan University; The Columbus Initiative; the Delaware Initiative; Columbus Public Schools, Delaware City Schools; National Society to Prevent Blindness; Delaware County Health Department; Delaware Area Recovery Resources; Central Ohio Rural Consortium Job Training; Touchstone; Walden Center; Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Civilian Conservation; United Way and Community Services of Delaware County and Franklin County; Delaware Branch Chapter, NAACP; Godman Guild/Camp Mary Orton; Delaware County Juvenile Court; Delwood Children's Home; Crawford Dienst.

**NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS:** 75

**ISSUE AREAS:** Education, Environment, Health Care Public Safety

### **OVERVIEW OF PROGRAM:**

This program is a campus-based residential model which combines direct, full-time community service during the day with rigorous evening academic and training program. OW U will involve 75 participants from diverse racial, educational, and economic backgrounds in over 20 central Ohio agencies, provide at least 24,000 hours of service to over 1800 young people. The community agencies who provide service opportunities by day will provide training at night for insight and understanding between the dynamics of at-risk youth and their families in the community.

The Summer of Service initiative includes two parts: the Delaware Initiative and the Columbus Initiative. These partners will work collaboratively to provide both leaders and servers to meet the urgent needs of at-risk youth and their families.

### **HIGHLIGHTS OF SERVICE:**

**Education:** Programs will offer intensive tutorial support and mentoring relationships for elementary through high school students , as well as provide day care and recreational activities.

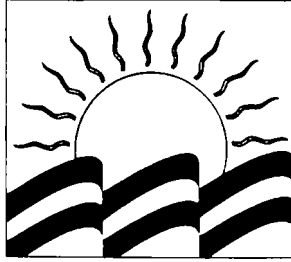
**Environment:** Participants will work with the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Civilian Conservation, the City of Delaware Parks and Recreation Department and the Delaware County Habitat for Humanity on a variety of evaluation and restoration work projects.

**Health:** Communities will receive visual screening services, health education, alcohol/drug counseling and prevention services.

**Public Safety:** Program participants will work with the Juvenile Courts as interns and tutors for children who are retained in school for disciplinary problems.

**CONTACT:** Todd Wilson (614) 368-3337

**SUMMER OF SERVICE**



**SUMMER OF SERVICE SITE:** Philadelphia

**PROGRAM NAME:** ICARE (Immunize Children At Risk Early)

**PARTNERSHIPS:** Greater Philadelphia Urban Affairs Coalition; Philadelphia Department of Public Health; Philadelphia Higher Education Network for Neighborhood Development and the School District of Philadelphia.

**PARTICIPANTS:** Half of the participants will be recruited from nursing students enrolled at the following institutions: Community College of Philadelphia, Gwynedd-Mercy College, Hahnemann University, LaSalle University, Temple University, Thomas Jefferson University, the University of Pennsylvania and Villanova University.

**NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS:** 150

**SERVICE FOCUS:** Health

**OVERVIEW OF PROGRAM:**

ICARE is a health education outreach program that will immunize 8,000 children in the Philadelphia area this summer. The majority of those treated will be under two years old. The program will use the concept of service learning opportunities to vaccinate those children and educate the families who are most risk.

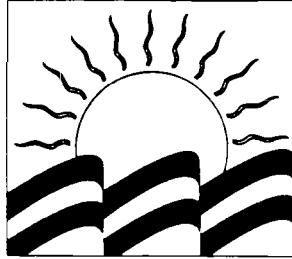
**HIGHLIGHTS OF SERVICE:**

**Health:** The immunization program establish six stationary and two mobile sites to serve children from low income communities in Philadelphia. In addition to immunizations, ICARE will create an immunization record data set that will match these health records with other health needs for public health efforts targeting children-at-risk.

Public efforts may also include health education outreach on lead poisoning, AIDS education, nutrition workshops, smoke detector testing and radon testing.

**CONTACT:** Jeff Moran (215) 686-5042

**SUMMER OF SERVICE**



**SUMMER OF SERVICE SITE:** Red Lake, Minnesota

**PROGRAM NAME:** Summer of Service Project

**PARTNERSHIPS:** Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians; Red Lake Community College; Red Lake Tribal Council; Cross Cultural Training Program; Department of Housing and Urban Development Drug Elimination Program; Red Lake Department of Natural Resources, and Red Lake Indian Eagles Program.

**NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS:** 50

**ISSUE AREAS:** Environment, Education

**OVERVIEW OF PROGRAM:**

Providing educational opportunities in the fields of history, environmental science and natural resource management, the Summer of Service program is a community-wide effort to involve young people in improving the environmental conditions of their community.

Participants, who will be recruited by tribal elders, will also lead a community-wide symposium, "Honor the Children and Respect for the Future," featuring workshops on educational and employment opportunities, cross-cultural training, health care, law enforcement, social services and cultural activities relevant to young people of the tribal community.

**HIGHLIGHTS OF SERVICE:**

**Education:** The project will develop a one-third-mile long interpretive trail for the Poneman Elementary School that will service as an environmental learning area, featuring bilingual signs in English and Ojibwe. Participants will attend natural resource management classes that range from assessing the White Tail deer population to timber inventory, to wild rice management.

**Environment:** The project will develop a small park and hiking trail, clean the river shoreline, and plant trees and shrubs.

**CONTACT:** Gerald Brum, Eugene McArthur (218) 679-3341



**SUMMER OF SERVICE SITE:** New York

**PROGRAM NAME:** Teach For America

**PARTNERSHIPS:**

Teach For America/New York; Community School District Six; and the City College of New York Department of Environmental Education.

**NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS:** 50

**SERVICE FOCUS:** Education, Environment

**OVERVIEW OF PROGRAM:**

Teach For America will develop 25 community-based service learning teams in Washington Heights, New York. Each team will work together to design, plan, execute and evaluate service projects to be completed within the eight week program. Each learning team will pair a Teach For America participant with a graduating public high school senior to guide and mentor eight students from Community School District Six. Half of the students will be entering eighth grade, the other half will be entering fifth grade.

All participants will work together on a comprehensive mid-summer community service project developed in conjunction with existing community organizations, businesses and leaders. Teach For America will include community participants in implementing this project.

**HIGHLIGHTS OF SERVICE:**

**Education:** The learning teams will be working with 200 children to raise their reading levels, improve writing skills, increase English language competence and overall communication skills, and develop critical thinking skills.

**Environment:** Each team will complete a community service project that benefits the environment of the area and builds a service partnership with community residents. Community service projects about the science concepts will underlie urban environmental issues and give participants an opportunity to work with residents in developing community solutions.

**CONTACTS:** Richard Barth (212) 228-1043

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I am pleased to transmit today for your immediate consideration and enactment the "National Service Trust Act of 1993" and the "Student Loan Reform Act of 1993." These Acts represent innovative public policy founded on traditional American values: offering educational opportunity, rewarding personal responsibility, and building the American community. In affirming these values, the Acts reject wasteful bureaucracy -- instead reinventing government to unleash the ideas and initiative of the American people. Also transmitted is a section-by-section analysis.

Throughout the Presidential campaign last year, Americans of all backgrounds and political persuasions responded to national service like few other ideas. The reasons are clear. Higher education is fundamental to the American Dream, but complex procedures and inflexible repayment plans have created serious problems for many students with education loans to pay back. Defaults are too high today -- and taxpayers are left to foot the bill. Americans are yearning to reaffirm an American community that transcends race, region, or religion -- and to tackle the problems that threaten our shared future.

The two Acts are designed to meet these basic American needs. The National Service Trust Act of 1993 establishes a domestic Peace Corps, offering hundreds of thousands of young people the opportunity to pay for school by doing work our country needs. The Student Loan Reform Act of 1993 overhauls the student loan system. Through a one-stop direct student loan program, the Act will save taxpayers billions of dollars, lower interest rates for students, and simplify the financial aid system. And through new EXCEL Accounts and other repayment options, the Act will offer borrowers greater choice and lower monthly payments while reducing the chance of defaults.

The National Service Trust Act of 1993 establishes a definition of national service that is clear but broad.

National service is work that addresses unmet educational, environmental, human, or public safety needs. It enriches the lives of those who serve, instilling the ethic of civic responsibility that is essential to our democracy. And national service does not displace or duplicate the functions of existing workers.

Building on the National and Community Service Act of 1990 and the flourishing community service programs of nonprofit organizations and States, the initiative rejects bureaucracy in favor of locally driven programs. In the spirit of reinventing government, the Act will empower those with the greatest expertise and incentives to make national service work.

The Act enables citizens of all backgrounds to serve and use their educational awards where they see fit. While many participants will be recent college graduates, Americans will be eligible to enter the program at any time in their adult lives. Both full-time and part-time service will be encouraged. And whatever their education level, those who complete a term of service will receive an award of \$5,000. The award will be payable toward past, present, or future educational expenses in 4- and 2-year colleges, training programs, and graduate and professional schools.

The Act demands that programs meet tough guidelines for excellence and requires measurable performance goals and independent evaluations. Within these limits, however, the Act enables the people who run programs to design them. The smallest community-based organizations and largest Federal agencies will be able to compete for funding. A variety of program models will be eligible, ranging from youth corps that enable at-risk youth to meet community needs, to preprofessional programs that give college students ROTC-like training and then placements in specific problem areas, to diverse community corps that involve Americans of all backgrounds in meeting common goals.

With the economic market as a model, there is competition at every level of the system: programs compete for State approval, States compete for Federal approval, and programs at the national level compete against each other and States for Federal approval. To build public/private partnerships that earn support far beyond government, the Act requires programs to make a cash match and to increase nongovernment support as time passes.

The Act is designed to reduce waste and promote an entrepreneurial government culture. The Act establishes a new Government Corporation for National Service that combines two existing independent agencies, the Commission on National and Community Service and ACTION. With flexible personnel policies and a small, bipartisan Board sharing power with a Chairperson, the Corporation will operate as much like a lean nonprofit corporation as a Government agency.

The State level will mirror the Federal level and build a strong partnership between the two. Bipartisan State commissions on national service will be responsible for selecting programs to be funded by States. To ensure genuine Federal/State cooperation, a representative of the Corporation will sit on State commissions and a representative of the States on the Corporation Board.

The National Service Trust Act of 1993 encourages Americans to join together and serve our country -- at all ages and in all forms. The Act enhances the Serve-America program for school-age youth; extends and improves the VISTA and Older Americans Volunteer Programs authorized under the Domestic Volunteer Service Act; supports the Civilian Community Corps and Points of Light Foundation; and pulls these efforts under the new Corporation. The Act will help instill an ethic of service in elementary and secondary school students, encourage them to serve in their college years, and give them further opportunities later in their lives.

The Student Loan Reform Act of 1993 will take an important first step toward comprehensive reform of the student loan system. It saves money, makes loan repayment more affordable, and holds students more accountable. The measures in no way replace the Pell Grant program, which will remain the cornerstone of financial aid for millions of students.

The Student Loan Reform Act of 1993 replaces the current Federal Family Education Loan program with the Federal Direct Student Loan Program over a 4-year period. By eliminating subsidies to private lenders and making loans directly to students, direct lending will save taxpayers \$4.3 billion through Fiscal Year 1998 and still allow interest rates to drop for student borrowers. Many schools will make loans directly to students on campus, though none will be forced to do so. In addition, no institution will service or collect loans. This reform simplifies the system for many students, enabling most to receive all their aid through "one-stop shopping" at their institutions' financial aid offices.

The lending reform expands choice and reduces burdens for all student borrowers by offering a variety of repayment plans -- including fixed, extended, graduated, and income-contingent schedules. In the same way that multiple financing options help homeowners, these plans offer real choice to all and lower monthly payments to those who want them. Income-contingent repayments -- through the new EXCEL Accounts -- also encourage service by students who do not participate in service under the National Service Trust Act. With more manageable monthly payments, more students will be able to take jobs that pay less but do more for their communities, without risking default. And whatever plan they first choose, students will be able to change their repayment schedule as their circumstances change.

The Student Loan Reform Act of 1993 will also reduce default rates. By electing income-contingent repayment schedules, students with lower incomes will be able to repay their loans on a manageable plan, without defaulting. Through cooperation with the IRS, the Act will improve collection and monitoring of student loans. And for those who are able to pay but do not, the Act will give the Secretary of Education authority to require payment on an income-contingent basis.

Opportunity, responsibility, and community go beyond politics. They are basic American ideals. Enactment of these two Acts will express the Nation's commitment to these ideals and to our shared future. I urge the Congress to give the legislation prompt and favorable consideration.

*William Clinton*

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
May 5, 1993.

## **Summary of S. 919/H.R. 2010 National and Community Service Act**

The legislation is designed to support service by all Americans, at all ages, in all forms. It amends two existing laws, the National and Community Service Act and the Domestic Volunteer Service Act, and establishes a Corporation for National Service that combines two existing agencies, the Commission on National and Community Service and ACTION.

The legislation authorizes the new National Service Trust program and the school-based and community-based service-learning programs for youth. It also amends and reauthorizes the VISTA program and the Older American Volunteer Programs under the Domestic Volunteer Service Act; reauthorizes the Civilian Community Corps; and speeds up the implementation of the Stafford Loan Cancellation program.

### National Service Trust Program

The National Service Trust Program will enable Americans to perform valuable national service while earning educational awards in return. National service work must meet unmet educational, environmental, public safety and human needs; improve the citizenship ethic and skills of those who serve; and not displace existing workers. In general, Americans over 17 years of age will be eligible to serve in an approved positions for one or two terms that may be full-time or part-time. While serving, participants will be provided a living allowance based at minimum wage, and health care and child care if necessary. In return for each term of service, participants will receive an education award of \$5,000, payable for current expenses or against past loans at institutions participating under the Higher Education Act, including trade and graduate schools.

While the initiative requires measurable performance in results, it offers great flexibility in implementation. Entities applying for funds may range from small non-profit organizations to Federal agencies. Programs that engage participants will include individual placement programs for college graduates; conservation corps for at-risk youth; and community corps for Americans from a variety of backgrounds. Diversity of models and of participants will be encouraged.

Programs will be selected on a competitive basis by the State Commissions on National Service and the Corporation for National Service. One-third of funds will be allocated to States on a formula basis; one-third to States on a competitive basis; and one-third reserved by the Corporation for allocation directly to national programs and Federal agencies.

Approved programs will be responsible for selecting participants on a nondiscriminatory basis. The Corporation for National Service and State Commissions on National Service will also establish information and recruiting systems for national service that are easily accessible through job and college counselling offices, and by other means.

### School-based Programs

School-based service-learning enables elementary, secondary and post-secondary students to perform service and enjoy educational experiences that are mutually related. Young people in service learning programs meet unmet needs and develop a lifelong ethic of service as well.

The Serve-America program offers assistance in order to establish and expand service-learning programs in elementary and secondary schools and through nonprofit organizations. The Higher Education Innovative Programs offer assistance to institutions and consortia of institutions of higher education to establish or expand service-learning programs for their students. The legislation expands the authorization for these service-learning programs to double the number of volunteers.

### VISTA and Older American Volunteer Programs

These programs are reauthorized by this Act. VISTA provides service opportunities to Americans that are particularly targeted at reducing poverty. The Older American Volunteer Programs engage half a million older Americans in service, often unstipended, such as mentoring youth, serving as foster grandparents, and acting as companions to other seniors.

### Civilian Community Corps (CCC)

The CCC will engage military bases no longer in use and discharged military personnel in the operation of service programs for youth. The legislation reauthorizes the CCC.

### Stafford Cancellation

The Stafford cancellation allows minimum wage participants in certain types of service programs to receive loan cancellation. The legislation accelerates implementation of this provision.

### The Corporation for National Service

In order to streamline government and improve efficiency, the Corporation for National Service combines the Commission on National and Community Service and ACTION. The Corporation will include representatives from a variety of viewpoints. It is designed primarily to "steer," not "row," by establishing performance guidelines, selecting programs on the basis of quality, and guarding against waste, fraud and abuse. The Corporation has a personnel system designed to treat all employees fairly, ensure merit-based, competitive hiring, and provide incentives for excellence.

July 28, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO JOAN BAGGETT

FROM: NANCY RUBIN

RE: CONFERENCE THIS WEEKEND

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If you could do a "warm up" to build familiarity with national service, it would be very helpful. Overall, the Act is an innovative public policy seeking to re-build the American community while offering participants greater educational opportunity. The Act will:

- 1) Provide service to meet critical needs on the community level
- 2) Allow Americas young people the opportunity to learn civic responsibility, diversity awareness and youth empowerment while also providing educational opportunity through scholarships
- 3) An excellent opportunity for the communities to invest in the future by better educating our future work force and to re-build the ethic of social responsibility necessary for a successful democracy

We will need private sector support for each participant in the National Service program. The legislation will probably require that the private sector contribute a little over \$1000 to leverage approximately \$13,000 per participant in federal money.

Thank you so much for all your help!

# The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

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## *A Chance for National Service*

SOMETIMES it's hard to distinguish between narrow, partisan obstructionism and hard bargaining in the pursuit of a fair compromise. Take the battle over President Clinton's national service program. It's dear to Mr. Clinton, who harbors memories of how creation of the Peace Corps in the Kennedy administration sent a message of service and sacrifice to a whole generation. The Clinton program would encourage young people to give a year or two for law enforcement, education, the environment and assistance to poor neighborhoods. Volunteers would receive living stipends of about \$7,000 a year and then a \$5,000 award for each year in—to be used to pay off student loans.

Until last week, the proposal seemed set for passage with bipartisan support. But in what is fast becoming a ritual, Senate Republicans objected to the program as too expensive and threatened a filibuster. To block a filibuster, the Democrats need 60 votes, but hold only 56 seats in the Senate. Democrats have picked up support from two Republicans to block the filibuster—Sens. James Jeffords and David Durenberger—but that still left them two votes short yesterday. So the administration went negotiating.

It's important to distinguish between two groups of Republican holdouts. One group that notably includes Sen. Nancy Kassebaum of Kansas seems

genuinely interested in passing a service program, but worries about the expense of the Clinton plan and wants more experimentation before a full-scale program is launched. These are fair concerns. But many other Republicans seem mostly interested in blocking any initiative that might make Mr. Clinton look good, and are in the position of being able to use Sen. Kassebaum as a front.

To its credit, the administration has been willing to scale back its plans to win a bill. Having once talked of spending as much as \$7.4 billion on the program over four years, it is now willing to back a \$1.5 billion plan over three. Republicans proposed \$800 million over two, which the Democrats rejected as providing insufficient time to test the program. With an earlier version of the bill set to pass the House today, negotiations with Senate Republicans will continue.

Getting pushed by Senate Republicans to cut back his program may not have been the worst thing for Mr. Clinton. A scaled-back program may have a better chance of working, and it can be built upon. But the administration has gone a long way toward accommodating Republican concerns. Now it's time for moderate Republicans who say they support national service (among them Sens. John Chafee and Arlen Specter) to demonstrate that they're willing to break with pure partisanship in the interest of a worthy program. Agreement is well within reach.

# The New York Times

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1993

76 cents beyond the greater New York metro

## Petty Politics on National Service

Two years or three? It's a trivial difference, but Senate Republicans think President Clinton's national service initiative is worth scuttling for the sake of knocking a year off the life of the program.

But what is really at issue is not the length of the program, or even its cost. The Senate minority leader, Robert Dole, seems to be marshaling a filibuster to deny President Clinton a major legislative victory at any cost. The Senate will vote tomorrow on breaking the filibuster; there's a chance enough Republicans will rise above partisan politics to support the worthy bill.

The Administration proposes to provide volunteers with minimum-wage salaries and up to \$10,000 in grants for higher education in exchange for two years of tutoring students or other public service. Many Republicans support the idea; several, like Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania and John Chafee of Rhode Island, are co-sponsors.

But to Mr. Dole, no idea is too good to escape use as political fodder. So he has applied the all-purpose pejorative "tax and spend" and marshaled a filibuster. The ostensible reason was the possibility that costs would skyrocket.

The Democrats have tried to accommodate:

They agreed to spend less than \$400 million in the first year, enrolling only about 20,000 participants. But Republicans objected that costs in later years weren't specified. So the Democrats proposed to cap annual spending at \$300 million in the first year, \$500 million in the second and \$700 million in the third. They also agreed — as a way of targeting benefits on the needy — to tax the education grants. But these concessions weren't enough for the Republicans. They wanted a two-year program, after which Congress would decide if the program was worth continuing.

On the merits, the Democrats are right. Two years is barely enough time to get the administrative machinery in place and insufficient time to learn if the program works. Besides, it's hard to swallow the Republicans' tax-and-spend complaints: Congress would be in complete control of the costs year by year.

National service could eventually draw hundreds of thousands of Americans into serving needy communities and give participants the means to pay for higher education. Mr. Dole's just-say-no strategy may make for shrewd politics, but it renders poor public — and national — service.

## **NATIONAL SERVICE BASIC PROGRAM GOALS**

### **THE PRESIDENT'S NEW NATIONAL SERVICE INITIATIVE WILL:**

1. **Meet pressing national needs** in the areas of education, the environment, human services and public safety.
2. **Help people pay for post-secondary education** by offering a \$5,000 education award to those who complete a term of service.
3. **Bring Americans together** by uniting citizens of every race, religion and age in an effort to rebuild our communities, neighborhood by neighborhood and block by block.
4. **Mobilize people, not bureaucracies**, by streamlining government and relying on locally-driven initiatives, building on existing community efforts instead of displacing them.
5. **Educate Americans for citizenship** -- creating the sense of civic responsibility that our democracy requires.
6. **Encourage young people to become responsible leaders** by working to meet needs in their communities and their country.
7. **Make a cost-effective investment** that pays back three ways -- in services provided communities, in skills given youth during the program, and in education financed afterwards.
8. **Create incentives for excellence** through market-like competition, tough performance goals and evaluation requirements, and flexibility in implementation.
9. **Supplement, not supplant, means-tested education aid** as one way to help people pay for college, joining but in no way replacing Pell Grants and other federal aid.
10. **Not displace or duplicate workers** because of tough anti-displacement provisions, ensuring that national service meets unmet needs.
11. **Support all forms of service** at every stage in Americans' lives, including K-12 service learning, college-based programs, the Older American Volunteer Programs, the Civilian Community Corps, and the Points of Light Foundation.
12. **Grow at an appropriate pace** that respects the limits of the budget, the capacity of the field, and the success of the program in meeting its objectives.

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## FACT SHEET

### NATIONAL SERVICE TRUST ACT OF 1993

The "National Service Trust Act of 1993" is innovative public policy founded on traditional American values: offering educational opportunity, demanding personal responsibility, and building the American community. In affirming these values, the initiative also rejects big bureaucracy -- reinventing government to unleash the initiative of the American people.

The President's support for service extends from the youngest elementary school students to our oldest citizens, and includes everything from part-time volunteer activities to full-time public service jobs.

#### The President's initiative will:

- Build the American community through a new domestic Peace Corps that brings Americans together to tackle pressing national problems.
- Offer educational opportunity and reward individual responsibility by providing educational awards to hundreds of thousands of Americans who serve our country.
- Reinvent government by streamlining Federal bureaucracies, relying on locally driven initiatives, and creating flexibility for students and competition among programs.

The Act will establish a Corporation for National Service that will offer Americans who do vital work in the national service initiative an educational award.

The Corporation will establish quality criteria and require measurable impacts, but within these bounds, communities will be able to design programs that meet their own pressing needs. Programs will be expected to educate their participants both in the particular skills their service demands and in the civic responsibility that our democracy requires. In all respects, the Act is designed to build partnerships -- among Federal Government, State governments, and the private sector; and within communities, among the schools, businesses, and civic organizations that seek to fight common problems. Assistance will be distributed on a competitive basis and no program will have a right to funding, but a wide variety of organizations will have a chance to establish programs that serve our country.

## **Definition of National Service**

- Meets unmet educational, environmental, human, or public safety needs.
- Improves the life of the participant, through citizenship education and training.
- Does not displace or duplicate the functions of existing workers.

## **Organization**

- To reduce waste and promote an entrepreneurial government culture, a new government Corporation for National Service will be established, combining the Commission on National and Community Service and ACTION.
- While maintaining existing programs such as VISTA, the new program makes investments in new initiatives; neither the Corporation nor the State commissions will operate them.
- A small bipartisan Board will share power with a Chairperson.
- Flexible and quality-driven personnel policies will include pay-for-performance and a 7-year limit on most tenures.
- The Corporation may solicit and accept private contributions.
- At the state level, commissions on national service will be established to mirror and cooperate with the Federal Corporation.
- Like the Corporation Board, commissions will be composed of bipartisan members from a variety of fields. To ensure a genuine Federal/State partnership, a representative of the Corporation will sit on the State commissions, and a State representative will sit on the Corporation Board.
- All programs will have to compete for support; none will be guaranteed funding.
- One-third of funds will be allocated by population-based formula to State commissions with approved plans for competitive distribution of funds; at least one-third to State commissions on a competitive basis for competitive distribution; and up to one-third will be reserved to the Corporation for allocation on a competitive basis.

## **Programs**

- National quality criteria for programming will be developed for every type of program in conjunction with experts in the field.
- Performance goals and independent evaluations will be required in every program.

- An Inspector General will police fraud and abuse and perform oversight of funded programs.
- To encourage public/private partnership, programs must provide a 15 percent cash match on stipends and health care and a 25 percent match for other program support.
- Entities ranging from small community organizations to Federal agencies will be eligible to operate service programs.
- A broad array of possible programs will be eligible for funding: from youth corps for at-risk youth, to specialized service programs for college graduates, to diverse community corps for Americans of all backgrounds. Many other models are possible, and venture capital will be available for new efforts.

### **Participants**

- To encourage wide and diverse participation, individuals aged 17 and over may serve before, during, or after post-secondary education.
- To target program participation to participant interests and community needs, participants will be recruited and selected by approved local programs. A national or State recruitment system will also be established to disseminate information and help interested individuals locate placements in local programs. Information about available positions will be widely disseminated through high schools, colleges, and other placement offices.
- To earn an educational award, a participant must complete at least 1 year of full-time or 2 years of part-time service in an approved program. An individual may serve up to two terms and earn up to two educational awards.
- Educational awards of \$5,000 will be provided for each term of service. Awards may be used for past, present or future expenses, including 2- and 4-year colleges, training programs, and graduate or professional programs.
- Programs will set stipends within a limited range based at minimum wage. Health and child care will be provided to those who need them.

### **Encouraging Service by All**

- The Act enhances the Serve-America program for school-age youth.
- The Act extends and improves the VISTA and Older Americans Volunteer Programs.
- The Act reauthorizes support for the Civilian Community Corps.
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