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**CORPORATION FOR
NATIONAL
AND
COMMUNITY
SERVICE**

TO: All Asian Pacific American Appointees
FR: Nickie Lum-National Civilian Community Corps (NCCC)
DT: July 22, 1994
RE: The President's new national service program-NCCC

In September, President Clinton signed the National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993, creating the new Corporation for National and Community Service. Formed in conjunction with the White House Office of National Service, built upon the foundation of the former Commission on National and Community Service and ACTION, the Corporation introduced the completely new National Civilian Community Corps.

NCCC is a division of AmeriCorp--the President's vision of directly addressing the nation's needs in the areas of the environment, education, human needs, and public safety. Over 1,000 young men and women, ages 18-24, from various backgrounds, will have a chance to serve in the NCCC's first class this year. The NCCC is an opportunity for our youth to learn new skills and serve their country, while earning a living allowance of \$8,000 and an education award worth \$4,725.

Due to the fact that this is the NCCC's first year of operation, many people do not know about the program. Thus, it is our hope that whenever you have speaking engagements, that you inform people of the wonderful progress that the new administration has made with the introduction of the NCCC program. Please encourage others not only to spread the word about the program, but also to actively recruit those in their community that could possibly be interested in the program.

Enclosed are some fact sheets about the program. We are especially encouraging you to promote the program because thus far, not many Asian Pacific Americans have taken advantage of this wonderful opportunity. We must work together to change this.

If you have any other questions about the NCCC, please feel free to call me or Marcella Sandoval at 1-800-731-0002. We are currently still accepting applications for the western region (the deadline is July 8) and would appreciate any help in our efforts to select a first class of NCCC corp members that truly 'look like America'.



NATIONAL CIVILIAN COMMUNITY CORPS

AN AMERICORPS PROGRAM

Dear Young American,

Do you want an opportunity to work with a team of other young people from across America, protecting the environment and making a difference in communities? Do you have the energy and commitment to do worthwhile community service projects for eleven months while living away from home?

If so, I invite you to apply to the National Civilian Community Corps (NCCC). The Corps is an opportunity to change the lives of others — and transform your own.

As a corps member, you'll earn respect from others on your team, as well as the community. You'll also earn:

A living allowance of \$8,000 per year: NCCC will also pay for meals, corps member uniforms, health care, child care, job skill training, and provide a residence.

An education award worth \$4,725: You can choose to accept this to cover the cost of college, vocational, trade school and payment of your student loans, or you can choose a \$2,362 cash grant to help you settle back into your community after the corps. Summer participants receive a \$1,000 education award or \$500 cash.

This is the NCCC's first year. If you qualify, you will be a member of the first class and set a standard for all future corps members. We are looking for people like you to break new ground in establishing the NCCC nationwide. If you accept this challenge, you will receive a wealth of experiences that will deepen your commitment to service. It will also give you skills for a competitive edge in school, work and life.

Use the attached application and join us to build our communities and reclaim our country.

Sincerely,

Donald L. Scott

Director

National Civilian Community Corps



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Applicant Fact Sheet

WHAT IS THE NCCC?

The National Civilian Community Corps (NCCC) is a residential national service program that provides young Americans the opportunity to conduct urban and rural service projects that improve America and its communities. The NCCC focuses on projects that protect and conserve natural resources, promote public safety and help meet the educational and human needs of children, older persons, and others in the community. Many corps members are also trained to do disaster relief and recovery projects.

Combining the best of the community service world and the military, corps members take advantage of the military's extensive facilities across the country as they live and train on military bases. Corps member training includes service learning, leadership skills, team building, citizenship, and physical conditioning; they also learn project-specific skills before conducting work in urban and rural communities. Corps members work in teams of ten and have leadership responsibility to identify, plan and complete their national service projects.

WHO CAN JOIN THE NCCC?

The year-round NCCC is for young adults ages 18 to 24 who are willing to commit to an 11-month program of service. The 8-week summer program is for 14 to 17-year olds. The NCCC is committed to offering opportunities to individuals of all races and ethnicities, incomes, education and job skill levels—who together can show the strength that true diversity brings to an organization. Corps members must be U.S. citizens or permanent residents of the U.S. If you are interested in becoming a corps member, you must complete an NCCC application form.

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Corps members receive lodging, meals, and uniforms while in the program. Additionally, corps members earn an \$8,000 living allowance for the 11 months they serve in the corps, plus a \$4,725 education award that can be applied to future tuition costs or repayment of student loans. The corps member may choose instead to take half of the education award in cash.

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The NCCC will provide you with the opportunity to serve your country and in doing so to tackle some of the most serious and challenging problems facing our nation. Working side-by-side with a diverse group of other young people across America, you will be part of the first group of young people to design and launch the corps. If you want responsibility, respect and reward, the NCCC wants you!

1-800-94-ACORPS

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NATIONAL CIVILIAN COMMUNITY CORPS

AN AMERICORPS PROGRAM

Corps Member Application Form

Date _____

Last Name _____ First _____ Middle _____

Street Address _____

City/State/Zip Code _____

Home Phone _____ Other Number Where You Can be Reached _____

PRIVACY ACT NOTICE

The collection of this information is authorized by provisions of Public Law 103-82, Subtitle E. The information may also be used for general routine uses for the NCCC, providing the information is voluntary. It will not be disclosed outside the government without written permission.

I. PERSONAL

Social Security Number _____ - _____ - _____

Sex ☐ Male ☐ Female

Date of Birth ____ / ____ / ____

Number of dependents _____

Will you need a child care plan? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Are you a citizen of the United States?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If no, are you a permanent resident alien?

☐ Yes ☐ No

II. PROGRAM

Please check the program you wish to be considered for

☐ National Service Program (11-months, ages 18-24)

☐ Summer National Service Program (2-months, ages 14-17)

III. EDUCATION

What is the highest grade level of education that you have completed? When?

(Check one and note the month and year of completion)

☐ Bachelor's degree _____

☐ Some college _____

☐ Associate's degree _____

☐ GED _____

☐ 12th-- H.S. diploma _____

☐ 9th, 10th, or 11th _____

☐ 8th grade or less _____

☐ Other degree or certificates (list) _____

IV. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Have you participated in other corps, community service programs, or done any other volunteer work? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, list program name, describe type of service & inclusive dates:

V. EMPLOYMENT

Are you currently employed? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, how many hours per week do you work? _____

Are you participating in an employment training program?

☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, what program? _____



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Applicant's First Name _____ Last Name _____

Applicant's Address _____

City/State/ Zip Code _____

The NCCC would appreciate your answers to the following questions:

Mr/Mrs/Ms Your First Name _____ Last Name _____

Mailing Address _____

City/State/Zip Code _____

Phone Numbers Day _____ Evening _____

Describe in what capacity you know the applicant (for example, as a teacher, coach, because of volunteer work, employer)

Approximately how long have you known the applicant and had contact with him/her?

In the remaining space and on the reverse of this page, please describe what you like and respect about this young person. For example, are there any special achievements that he/she has accomplished? Did the applicant face any personal or family problems that were severe? Does the applicant get along with others? May someone from the NCCC headquarters phone you to talk about this young person?



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NATIONAL CIVILIAN COMMUNITY CORPS AN AMERICORPS PROGRAM

Campus Fact Sheet Naval Training Center, San Diego, California

Near downtown San Diego, the Naval Training Center (NTC) is the western campus for the National Civilian Community Corps, or NCCC.

The almost-perfect weather, extensive beaches and other scenic attractions draw hundreds of thousands of visitors annually to San Diego, the second-largest city in California.

ABOUT THE NAVAL TRAINING CENTER:

The most compact of NCCC's campuses, the Naval Training Center is centrally located within a few miles of Old Town San Diego and other well-known attractions, including Sea World, Jack Murphy Stadium (NFL Chargers and baseball's National League Padres) and the world-class San Diego Zoo.

The 585-acre Navy training facility has been in operation for over seventy years, following President Teddy Roosevelt's decision to create a station for Navy destroyers in San Diego.

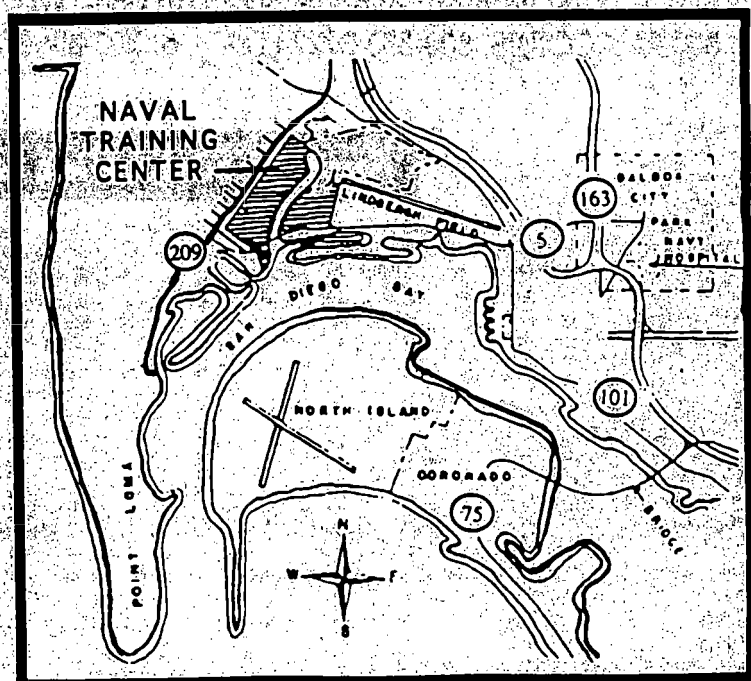
Recreational facilities at NTC include three gyms, soccer and softball fields, racquetball courts, a bowling alley and an outdoor track. These services are free or available at low cost to NCCC members.

SURROUNDING AREA:

The Pacific coastline unites a chain of separate communities and the 1.5 million residents who call San Diego home. The original Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) put 19 camp sites in the area during the 1930's, underscoring the importance of the outdoors to San Diego's economy and culture.

NCCC will build on this CCC legacy by conducting substantial environmental projects including designing and landscaping five regional parks and working with service organizations from Mexico to restore the Tijuana River and its estuary on the border between the two countries. The NCCC will work in cooperation with the Urban Corps of San Diego and the California Conservation Corps.

Corps members will also work with community-based agencies that assist runaway and homeless youth and families without shelter. With the help of local law enforcement and



public safety groups, NCCC participants will organize violence prevention programs with school-age youth.

NCCC WESTERN CAMPUS: Young men and women residing in NCCC's 12-state Western region will make up the first class in San Diego beginning September 8, 1994. (Note: full-time students with a home address elsewhere who are attending colleges or accredited training institutions in the West may apply for this class.)

Many NCCC projects will be in the San Diego-Southern California area. Corps members may travel to other community projects in NCCC's Western Region -- to Washington's Puget Sound, the San Francisco Bay area, Central California's desert and state and national forests.

States in NCCC's Western Region: Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, and Washington.

GETTING THERE:

- **By air:** Lindbergh Field (San Diego International Airport) is next to the Naval Training Center. Most major and regional carriers serve this southwestern most city in the nation.
- **By car:** NTC is accessible from Interstate Route 5 running from Canada to Mexico.
- **By Train:** AMTRAK service; The Santa Fe Depot is in the heart of downtown San Diego. Telephone 800-872-7245.
- **By Bus:** Greyhound is located at 120 W. Broadway in downtown San Diego. Call Greyhound at 800-833-2222.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, WRITE OR CALL:

NCCC, 1100 Vermont Avenue, NW, 11th floor, Washington, DC 20525
800-94-ACORPS, 800-833-3722 (TDD), or 202-606-5000, FAX 202-606-5271

Application deadline is July 8, 1994



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Date _____

Last Name _____ First _____ Middle _____

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Social Security Number _____ - _____ - _____

Sex ☐ Male ☐ Female

Date of Birth ____ / ____ / ____

Number of dependents _____

Will you need a child care plan? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Are you a citizen of the United States?

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II. PROGRAM

Please check the program you wish to be considered for

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What is the highest grade level of education that you have completed? When?

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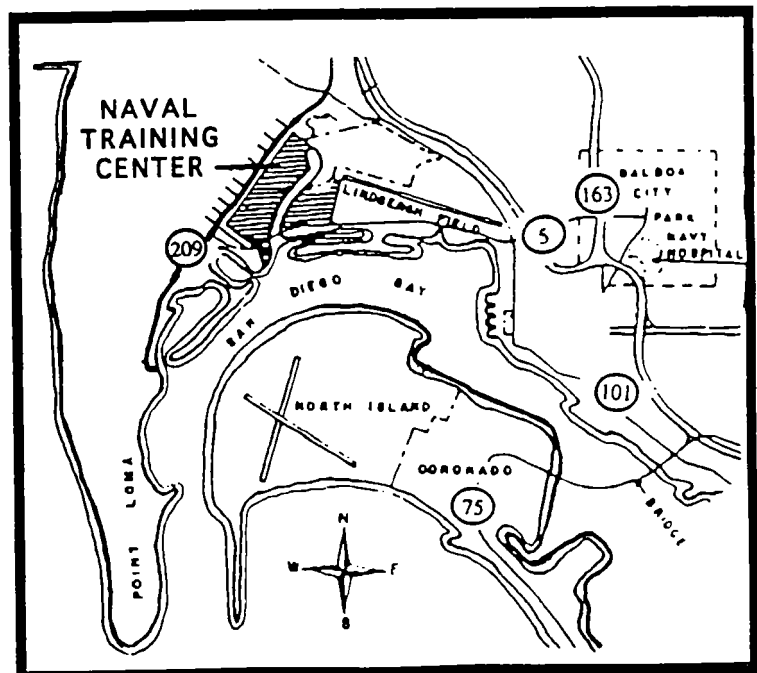
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"Great Starts"

NATIONAL CIVILIAN COMMUNITY CORPS

(2 copies)

GREAT STARTS

the 30's
Civilian
Conservation
Corps

the 60's
Peace Corps

the 90's
National Civilian
Community Corps



YOUR TURN

STARTS

30's
Civilian
Conservation
Corps

60's
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TURN

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SPIRIT

The Magazine of Volunteers of America • Winter 1994



*IN THIS ISSUE • On their own and free at last: four stories • "The Lighthouse Keeper"
The greening of Sacramento • Henry Cisneros on homelessness*

The Corporation for National and Community Service

Management Team



Eli Segal
President and
Chief Executive Officer

...



James Joseph
Chair
Board of Directors

(nominated)

...



Shirley Sagawa
Executive Vice President and
Managing Director

(nominated)

...

"The President believes strongly that national service will play a key role in rebuilding our communities," says Eli Segal, chief executive officer of the Corporation. "National service is a movement committed to the principle of getting things done."

As head of the Corporation, which was formed by merging the federal agencies ACTION and the Commission on National and Community Service and incorporating the new Civilian Community Corps, Segal's job is to help President Clinton revive the spirit of community throughout America.

Before accepting the President's nomination to direct the Corporation, Segal served as chief of staff of the Clinton-Gore campaign, chief financial officer of the transition, director of the White House Office of National Service, and assistant to the President (a position he continues to hold).

Prior to coming to Washington, Segal was best noted for his entrepreneurial flair as a businessman. Most recently, he was founder and president of a Boston-based direct marketing company and the publisher of *Games* magazine.

Segal served as the national finance chair of the Hart for President Campaign in 1987, and as assistant campaign manager for the McGovern campaign in 1972, where he first met and worked with Bill Clinton.

Segal has served on the board of directors of the International Human Rights Law Group, and as a trustee of Lesley College and the Petra Foundation.

A native of Brooklyn, New York, he received his bachelor's degree from Brandeis University and his law degree from the University of Michigan.

James Joseph believes that the desire to serve is universal. People only need more opportunities to put that desire into action. The Corporation, he says, is the perfect vehicle to provide these opportunities for Americans of all ages and backgrounds.

As head of the Council on Foundations, a Washington-based center for more than 1,300 grant-making organizations, Joseph has extensive experience and special expertise in philanthropic and private sector partnerships.

Prior to becoming president and chief executive officer of the Council on Foundations, Joseph served as under secretary of the Interior in the Carter administration. He also worked as vice president of Cummins Engine Company and president of the Cummins Engine Foundation.

Joseph has taught at Yale University, the Claremont Colleges in California, and Stillman College in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, where he was a leader in the local civil rights movement. He is a member of the Presidential Commission on Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

Joseph also is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and the Overseas Development Council. In addition, he serves on the Board of Directors of the Brookings Institute, the Children's Defense Fund, the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Africare, the National Endowment for Democracy, and the Points of Light Foundation.

Author of many books and articles, he is best known for *The Charitable Impulse*, a study of wealth and social conscience in communities and cultures outside the United States. Joseph holds degrees from Yale Divinity School and Southern University.

Shirley Sagawa believes that national service "not only taps the powerful energy of our nation's young people to solve the pressing problems of our communities -- it also teaches them the rights and responsibilities of citizenship."

Sagawa is well known in the service community for playing key roles in drafting national service legislation. She was a leading advocate for national service in the 1980's, when the concept of a new national program of community service was just beginning to emerge. As chief counsel for youth policy on the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, she co-authored the National and Community Service Act of 1990, which created the Commission on National and Community Service, for which she served a two-year appointment (by President Bush) as the board's vice chair. Most recently, as special assistant to President Clinton for domestic policy and policy assistant to the First Lady, she helped guide into law the National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993, which created the Corporation.

Before moving to the White House, Sagawa served as senior counsel and director of youth policy at the National Women's Law Center. Previously, she served on the executive committee of the Organization of Pan Asian American Women.

Sagawa is a graduate of Harvard Law School, where she was an editor of the Harvard Law Review and co-president of the Women's Law Association. Sagawa has a master's degree from the London School of Economics and a bachelor's from Smith College.



Donald Scott
Vice President and Director of
the Civilian Community Corps
 ...

"Of all the things I could have hoped to do, this is the most important. It answers my desire to contribute to society in the highest form," says General Donald Scott, who heads the new Civilian Community Corps.

The CCC will involve more than 1,000 American men and women ages 16 through 24 in residential year-long community service programs. The programs will employ former military personnel and make use of military compounds, aiming to ease the hardships military-centered communities face as a result of defense downsizing. The CCC also will demonstrate community service as an alternative to military service.

With over 30 years of Army experience, Scott has long envisioned a civilian program based on the best elements of military service. He plans a program that will develop leadership in young Americans by giving them the opportunity to pass from youth to adulthood with skills and a commitment to community.

A self-described product of national service, Scott says the biggest impact the Army had on his life was in the skills, discipline and way of living it taught him. He says his deepest desire is to help America's young people acquire those same gifts.

Prior to joining the Corporation, Scott served as Atlanta Mayor Maynard Jackson's chief of staff and chief operating officer. Scott's Army career included serving in command positions at each level from second lieutenant to brigadier general. He also has been a professor of Military Science at Tuskegee University. Scott received a master's degree in counseling and human development from Troy State University.



Catherine Milton
Vice President and Director of
National and Community Service Programs
 ...

When Catherine Milton came to Washington in 1991 to direct the former Commission on National and Community Service, she envisioned a national service program that would "enable all Americans to know the power of making a difference."

Now, as the Corporation's director of National and Community Service Programs, Milton is responsible for helping communities build high quality service initiatives -- running the gamut from Serve-America programs (which involve kindergarten through high school students in service) to programs funded through the President's initiative (for which participants will receive education awards in exchange for service).

Milton's own community service began with addressing needs in public safety. During the Carter Administration, Milton spent four years working on gun control and regulatory issues with the Treasury Department. She has served as the assistant director of the Police Foundation, on the Senate Special Committee on Aging (where she wrote and guided into law legislation to assist victims of crime), and on the U.S. Attorney's Task Force on Family Violence. She also is the author of several books, including *Women in Policing*.

In 1984 Milton founded the Haas Center for Public Service at Stanford University—a program that now involves over 80 percent of the campus' students in community service. She also helped organize Campus Compact, an alliance of college and university presidents in support of service.

Milton has received many awards from organizations, ranging from the American Society of Public Administration to her alma mater, Mount Holyoke College, which recently gave her an honorary doctorate degree.



Jim Scheibel
Vice President and Director of
ACTION
(nominated)
 ...

What impresses Jim Scheibel most about service is its ability to empower citizens. "National service programs not only enable people to tend to their communities' well-being, they also help them take charge of their future."

Scheibel will head the Corporation's ACTION programs, including the VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America), Foster Grandparents, Senior Companions, and Retired Senior Volunteers Programs.

Scheibel is a long-time believer in the power of citizens of all ages to make great contributions to their communities. Serving on Saint Paul's city council throughout the 1980s, and for the last four years as Mayor, Scheibel has long promoted youth corps programs. And as a member of the national VISTA staff in the late 1970s, he supported programs that involve people of all ages in service to their communities. He also helped establish *Friends of VISTA*, a network which links more than 100,000 former VISTA volunteers.

As Mayor, Scheibel has established youth programs including the Saint Paul Youth Corps, the Youth Council, and the Capitol City Youth Corps, a job corps program which last year provided over 800 young people with employment, wages and skills. Scheibel also started the nation's first housing fund for middle-income families, Saint Paul's first practical skills program for new Americans, and several neighborhood-based health and environmental services throughout the city.

Scheibel has served as chair of the U.S. Conference of Mayors task force on hunger and homelessness. He holds a degree from St. John's University in Minnesota.

The Corporation for National and Community Service

Management Team

AmeriCorps

IS COMING

Dear Friend of Service:

I am writing to invite you to a series of workshops on one of the great hopes for the 1990s -- national service. Many of you have already contributed immensely to the success of a variety of service initiatives. Many more of you may know little about the program. But as the range of opportunities for national service dramatically expands, I hope all of you will join us to create the future of AmeriCorps.

As you probably know, the National and Community Service Trust Act was signed into law in September, 1993. The legislation is designed to engage the idealism and energy of thousands of young Americans and others in the crucial tasks of our time -- meeting unmet needs and building a spirit of community and citizenship. Up to \$300 million will be available to enable AmeriCorps members to engage in needed service and earn money for college in return. In addition, there will be new funds for the full range of service activities, including the school-based and higher education programs.

AmeriCorps' motto is "getting things done." This initiative represents an important opportunity for your organization, whether you have a long history of community service or a strong dedication to expertly meeting specific needs. The legislation requires that programs fall into four broad areas -- human needs, education, environment, and public safety -- and while quality standards will be high and competition stiff, well-crafted programs will have the flexibility to succeed.

I hope you will join us at one of our four Program Application Assistance Workshops. These will offer detailed information on all of the programs and application procedures of the Corporation. The dates will be as follows:

January 10-11	Washington, DC
January 12-13	Atlanta, GA
January 18-19	Kansas City, MO
January 20-21	Los Angeles, CA

If you cannot attend these workshops, there are a variety of ways to get application assistance, including materials and tele/video-conferencing.

National service can truly bring all of us together in the common work of service. Join us and find out how you can be a part of this American way to change America.

Sincerely,



Eli J. Segal
Chief Executive Officer

Application Assistance Workshops for National and Community Service Funding

The Corporation for National and Community Service is presenting a series of regional workshops to provide application assistance to organizations applying for national and community service program grants.

Functioning as a service "venture capitalist," the Corporation will provide funding on a competitive basis for state and national service programs, and as a clearinghouse of information and technical expertise for service initiatives nationwide. The National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993 offers the nation new opportunities to marshal its best resources — Americans of all ages and backgrounds — to meet the nation's critical human, education, environmental, and public safety needs through direct, community-based service.

To encourage broad participation in national service, the Corporation is conducting this series of workshops to support the application of high quality, community-based programs for two types of grants: AmeriCorps, the President's national service program, and Serve-America, which includes the service-learning program for school-aged youth and the Higher Education Innovative Programs, targeted towards college- and university-based service and curricula. The primary audience for the AmeriCorps workshops will be those applying directly to the Corporation, such as national or multi-state organizations and State Commissions; State Commissions will be responsible for providing technical assistance to local applicants applying through their states.

The workshops will provide specific information on the following programs:

AmeriCorps National Service Programs

National service is about getting things done. It aims to engage the energy and idealism of the American people, especially its young people, in meeting the most critical human, educational, environmental, and public safety needs of our communities. National service also seeks to strengthen communities and the civic character of our people through service, rewarding those who answer the call to service with enhanced educational opportunity. The grant program will make resources available to communities to develop national service initiatives that meet their own needs, but it is essential that all programs also meet high standards and provide direct and demonstrable benefits that are valued by communities.

Of the AmeriCorps funds to be distributed by the Corporation in fiscal year 1994, \$51.8 million will be allocated to states that submit plans approved by the Corporation according to a population-based formula; \$51.8 million will be awarded to states on a competitive basis; \$1.5 million will be set aside for certain United States territories and possessions; \$1.5 will be set aside for Indian tribes; \$11 million has been allocated for state administrative funds; and the remaining \$48.8 million will be allocated directly by the Corporation to a range of national, multi-state, and innovative national service programs. By the end of 1994, there will be as many as 20,000 Americans of all ages and backgrounds in AmeriCorps.

Grants will be made to not-for-profit organizations, to local, state, and federal agencies, to Indian tribes, to institutions of higher education, to local school and police districts, and to partnerships among any of the above. Programs may span a range of models, including professional corps, campus-based programs, and community-based corps.

Serve-America (K-12)

Serve-America (K-12) School-Based and Community-Based Service-Learning Programs support projects that engage school-age youth in service-learning activities and involve adult volunteers in the schools. The primary focus of the K-12 program is the development and implementation of service-learning strategies that integrate service into daily school activities and community-based programming, through grants to local partnerships, teacher training, and placement of service-learning coordinators in schools. In fiscal year 1994, \$25.5 million will be available to fund Serve-America School-based programs and \$4.5 million to fund Community-based Programs. Within the School-based program category, 3 percent is set aside for Indian tribes and United States territories, 75 percent of what remains will be distributed by formula to State educational agencies, and 25 percent will be awarded competitively to States, Indian tribes, and grant making entities.

Under the school-based grants program, the Corporation will make grants to States Indian tribes, grant making entities, and local organizations in States that do not apply. Community-based service-learning grants to State Commissions, grant making entities, and local organizations will fund programs targeting 5-17 year olds.

Serve-America (Higher Education)

As mentioned above, institutions of higher education have opportunities to develop AmeriCorps programs. They may also apply for grants to develop service-learning programs through Higher Education Innovative Programs for Community Service. In fiscal year 1994, the Corporation will award approximately \$10 million to individual colleges and universities, consortia, or partnerships between higher education institutions and public or private nonprofits in order to develop high-quality programs that make service an integral part of students' educational experience.

The Corporation expects to fund a diverse array of campus-based programs that show how students can help meet real needs in communities, how service can enhance academic study, and how America's colleges and universities can be civic as well as educational institutions. In addition, the Corporation will support infrastructure-building activities, such as technical assistance and evaluation, that further develop and advance the field.

Workshop Agenda:

Day One: Corporation Grants for Programs and Organizations

The day will begin with an overview of the Corporation's vision, mission, and goals and the national priorities that its service programs will support in communities across the country. The Corporation senior staff will provide specific information on how to apply for funds and the criteria for selection under AmeriCorps, the President's national service program, and Serve-America. There will be special workshops on building high quality programs and working within the four priority areas.

Day Two: Sessions for State Representatives and Special Program Workshops

This full-day session is for official state representatives who are creating state commissions or alternative administrative entities. The program will offer assistance in state plans, state selection criteria, selection and review, high quality programs, and technical assistance at the state and local level.

In addition, special sessions on Serve-America K-12 and Higher Education Innovative Programs will be held.

The Application Assistance Workshops are just one way to prepare to apply for national and community service program funding. For those who are unable to attend one of the workshops, the Corporation will be sponsoring other assistance programs, including tele/video-conferences and printed material.

If you would like additional information, please indicate your preference below:

☐ Please reserve a space for me in the following workshop:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| ☐ 01/10-11 | Washington, DC | Ramada Hotel
(703) 683-6000 |
| ☐ 01/12-13 | Atlanta, GA | Westin, Peachtree Plaza
(404) 659-1400 |
| ☐ 01/18-19 | Kansas City, MO | Kansas City Airport Marriott
(816) 464-2200 |
| ☐ 01/20-21 | Los Angeles, CA | The Biltmore Hotel
(213) 624-1011 |

☒ I am unable to attend the workshops, but would like more information on:

- ☐ AmeriCorps
☐ Serve-America
☐ Higher Education Innovative Programs
☐ Tele/Video-Conferencing
☒ Other Printed Materials

Attendees are responsible for arranging their own lodging and transportation. Special rates are available at the above hotels for those who identify themselves as "Corporation for National and Community Service" workshop attendees.

NAME/ORGANIZATION

Wendy Nishikawa / The White Horse

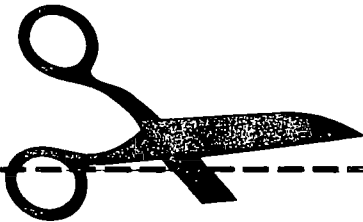
ADDRESS

OEGB, Office of Public Liaison, Room 122

PHONE AND FAX

Washington DC 20500

202/456-6218



To contact the Corporation, call, fax, or write to us at:
The Corporation for National and Community Service
Office of Public Liaison
1100 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20525
(202) 606-5000 voice / (202) 606-4854 fax

First class
postage and fees paid
CNCS
Permit G774

Ms. Wendy Nishikawa
The White House
Old Executive Office Building
Office of Public Liaison, Room 122
Washington, DC 20500

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AmeriCorps

IS COMING

Continuing Application Assistance for

AmeriCorps • Learn and Serve America • Summer of Safety

If you are interested in applying to the Corporation for National and Community Service for national and community service program funding and need more information, help is as near as your telephone or computer.

Application assistance is available through national video conferences, through a six-week schedule for telephone conference assistance, through Internet, and through the mail for the following national and community service programs:

AmeriCorps is the President's new national service program which engages the energy of the American people, especially its young people, in meeting the most critical education, public safety, human, and environmental needs of our communities. AmeriCorps offers opportunities for Americans age 17 or older to make a substantial commitment to serving their country and to earn money for college in return. Grants totalling over \$153 million will be awarded to not-for-profit organizations, to local, State, and Federal agencies, to Indian tribes, to institutions of higher education, to local school and police districts, and to partnerships among any of the above.

Learn and Serve America programs integrate service, and service-learning, into daily academic life for students in both K-12, higher education institutions, and community-based programs. Service-learning is a method by which young people learn and develop through active participation in service experiences that meet community needs and foster a lifetime commitment to service. The **K-12 School-based and Community-Based Programs** support projects that engage school-age youth in service-learning activities and involve adult volunteers in the schools. In fiscal year 1994, \$30 million will be available for teacher training, for the placement of service-learning coordinators in schools, and for grants to local partnerships through State Education Agencies, State Commissions, and grant-making entities. The **Higher Education Programs** will award approximately \$9 million to individual colleges and universities, consortia, or partnerships between higher education institutions and public or private nonprofits in order to develop high-quality programs that make service an integral part of students' education experience.

Summer of Safety is the summer service program which will leverage the energy and talent of over 6,000 Americans in a range of projects designed to strengthen the ability of communities to respond to problems of crime, violence and fear. Though emphasizing youth service, opportunities to participate in the Summer of Safety will be available for citizens of all ages, working through one of several programs sponsored by the Corporation. Some programs will provide full-time participants with minimum wage stipends and a \$1000 educational benefit. Others will provide part-time and non-stipended service opportunities for older adults and for youth in grades K-12.

Application Deadlines

Summer of Safety		March 14, 1994
Learn and Serve America:	K-12 School-based	April 1, 1994
Learn and Serve America:	Higher Education	April 9, 1994
AmeriCorps, National Service:	Direct (national & multi-state)	April 15, 1994
Learn and Serve America:	K-12 Community-based	May 27, 1994
AmeriCorps, National Service:	State	June 15, 1994



National Civilian Community Corps



Happy Holidays

A Part of AmeriCorps

December 1993

Who We Are

The National Civilian Community Corps (NCCC) was incorporated into President Clinton's National Service Trust Act and is part of the new national service initiative -- the Corporation for National and Community Service.

Immediate Job Opportunities

We are recruiting now for Camp Commanders and staff. We are looking for Colonel (06) to SGT (E5), (civilian equivalents), all services, males and females are sought to fill vacancies as Camp Commanders, Deputy Camp Commanders Unit Commanders and Team Leaders. Send résumé and inquiries to:

NCCC
1100 Vermont Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20525
Attn: Diane Matthews
Personnel Office
(202) 606-5000

Up and Running

The National Civilian Community Corps has been up and running since October 4, 1993. Our small staff has already logged thousands of miles in 12 states, primarily to collaborate with state and/or local organizations. These visits continue to show us how we can complement programs and learn from those who have put so much time and effort into making these youth programs work.

One result of our travels can be seen above: we added "National" to our name to help the public understand that we are out to build upon all that has preceded us, not to overshadow the many successful CCC's across America.

In these two months, we have also hired staff, petitioned the Secretary of Defense for assistance, held our first retreat and formulated a plan to start four primary camps and one summer camp between mid-April and September 30, 1994. Each camp will recruit 250-300 young men and women ages 18-24 for our year-long program. The summer program will enroll nearly 200 corps members ages 14-17. Our corps members will represent the diversity that is the strength of America.

Commendation

The NCCC staff appreciates all those who have supported and continue to support this program. The White House, Members of Congress, educators, members of the Civilian Conservation Corps, members of the National Association for Service and Conservation, members of the Armed Services, religious leaders, and teachers have all helped in some way to make us believe we can do this job the way the American people want it done. Thank you from all of us.

Our Program

Combining the best of the Civilian Conservation Corps, military training techniques and innovative service learning models, we will create a wholly new organization that offers a different structure for corps members' lives. We want them to discover a pride for their community they have never experienced before.

The National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993—Subtitle E of Public Law 103-82—provides ample guidance and the flexibility to

Season's Greetings

design the most unique residential program for young Americans since the Civilian Conservation Corps of 1933. The one-year residential program for young men and women will be staffed by military veterans, retirees and civilian professional youth development specialists.

We Are Not a Boot Camp

When asked about the program and its elements, Don Scott, BG, USA (Ret.) NCCC Director, is quick to emphasize that it will not be a boot camp—corps members will be shown how to lead team projects as well as how to be effective team members. Scott says, “The first thirty to forty-five days at the camps will be an important transition period. Cadre members will learn about different types of leadership from staff and will experience all aspects of camp operations with other corps members. This will provide a solid foundation for service activities as well as demonstrating leadership models for corps members to emulate after transition training. We want to experience and exercise leadership and followership in an environment that fosters growth.”

Our Service Concept

Corps members will serve in those communities that want and need them. Service efforts will focus on meeting critical education, human service, public safety and environmental needs — identified as priorities by the Corporation for National and Community Service. Operating from a primary military installation (NCCC Regional Headquarters), the corps will also be capable of responding to emergency and disaster assistance requests by using other military installations or field equipment for temporary living quarters.

Department of Defense Comes Through

Showing a “can-do” spirit of cooperation, the Secretaries of the Armed Services have or will shortly provide: a list of bases that are closing or those with excess capacity, lists of personnel retiring and those leaving the armed forces because of force reductions, and personnel on a six-month loan basis to help us start-up. This gives us a high powered infusion of talent and energy. We already have two persons on board and four more will join us by January 3, 1994. A critical issue is selecting the primary military installation for regional headquarters operations and satellite camps for spike (temporary) operations. Headquarters bases will be located in major transportation corridors, be easily accessible by rail, road and air, and have excess base facilities and logistical support available.

Our Advisory Board

A twenty-one member advisory board is forming in accord with our enabling regulation. Representatives from education, labor, industry and community-based organizations will join the eight specified cabinet members to round out the advisory board. Our first board meeting is scheduled for mid-February 1994.

For More Information Contact:

National Civilian Community Corps
1100 Vermont Ave., NW, 11th Floor
Washington, DC 20525
(202) 606-5000, ext. 103
(202) 606-5271 facsimile

Re-FYI - Cons



MISSISSIPPI

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

TOM BURNHAM, Ed.D.
State Superintendent of Education

Office of Community and Outreach Services • Sarah Beard, Ed.D., Special Assistant to the Superintendent
Suite 702 Sillers Building • P.O. Box 771 • Jackson, MS 39205-0771 • (601) 359-3598 • FAX (601) 359-2326

July 22, 1993

Ms. Gloria Johnson
Office of National Service
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. Johnson:

The first Delta Service Corps "Super Conference" hosted by the Mississippi Corps held during the week of July 15-18 1993, on the campus of Millsaps College was a great success because of people like you who took time from your busy schedule to reaffirm the importance of an effort like the Delta Service Corps initiative.

Your speech was inspiring and informative and more than convinced us that the highest office in the country, that of the President of the United States, is well aware of our accomplishments as a national demonstration model and pledges it full support. Copies of the President's letter of support that you read at the conference will be shared with Corps members in the three states, and the original will be prominently displayed in the Corps Office.

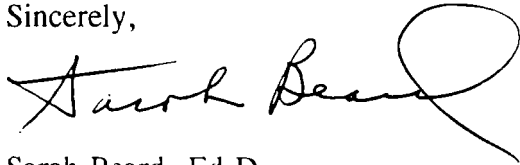
We feel strongly that the Corps has made a tremendous impact in the areas that are being serviced. Signature projects that were highlighted and "work demonstration models" that were organized and implemented on Saturday, July 17 will continue to foster the spirit of the Corps, thus helping to develop infrastructures in communities not only in the Delta Region but communities around the nation.

The participants at the conference became more energized as they were able to engage in conversation with you about the nature of their involvement in their respective communities. It is encouraging to know that professionals like you will have a positive impact on helping to shape legislation that will change the course of our nation's history.

Ms. Gloria Johnson
July 22, 1993
Page 2

Your continued support is deeply appreciated, and we look forward to working with you on other initiatives.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sarah Beard". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end of the last name.

Sarah Beard, Ed.D.
Special Assistant to the Superintendent

cc: The Honorable Bill Clinton, President of the United States
Mrs. Billie Ann Myers, Director, Delta Service Corps
Dr. Tom Burnham, State Superintendent of Education

Delta Service members meet, then get to work

By Sharon Stallworth
Clarion-Ledger Staff Writer

Delta Service Corps members threw in some work clothes when they packed their bags for their conference that begins today in Jackson.

There will be the usual meetings and dinners during the corps' five-day conference at Millsaps College, but by Saturday, the 250 participants will be painting houses and cleaning Jackson parks in impoverished neighborhoods.

The Delta Service Corps is the largest of seven demonstration projects serving as models for national community service.

It is designed to help existing community organizations by providing them with trained, motivated workers.

"What is so unique to me is that back last spring, just a year ago, these were just thoughts," said Suzanne Pugh, executive assistant director at the Little Rock-based corps.

Since then, up to 100 people each from Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas have organized and trained for community service in 219 counties and parishes in the three states.

"They've met the challenges of their community and they grow," Pugh said. "This is about empowering people."

QUALIFICATIONS

Delta Service Corps members must:

- Be at least 17 years of age by the time training begins. There is no upper age limit — up to 20 percent of the corps members will be age 60 or older.

- Be a U.S. citizen or have a permanent residence visa.

- Have a high school diploma, a general education development certificate or agree to get diploma or GED during the service period.

Those interested can call the state Office of Community and Outreach Services at 359-3602.

This year, 91 Mississippians are participating in projects that include tutoring in McComb, homeless counseling in Jackson and conflict training in Greenville.

Plans are to expand the number of volunteers in the Mississippi program to 150 in 1994, said Sarah Beard, special assistant to the state Superintendent of Education.

STATE/METRO

THE CLARION-LEDGER ■ JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

• SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1993

Corps' success draws attention to volunteers

By Karyn Smith
Clarion-Ledger Staff Writer

Delta Service Corps binds the nation's poorest region together in the spirit of volunteerism, corps officials said Saturday at the organization's first super conference in Jackson.

"Word is out in the South and all over the country about this group," said Suzanne Pugh, executive assistant director at the Little Rock-based corps.

Delta Service Corps, comprised of volunteers from Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, is one of seven national demonstration projects for community service efforts. DSC is the largest and only multi-state model.

About 250 DSC members attended the super conference at Millsaps College to complete corps training.

Cheryl McLemore, 20, a Jackson State University student, said she was bitten by the volunteerism bug when she saw a need among her peers.

"I joined because there are so many at-risk kids in the community," McLemore said.

"They need leadership and guidance, especially from people my age," said McLemore, who joined the corps in May.

McLemore and others exchanged ideas and drafted blueprints for future projects in their home communities, including the environment, health and day care and fund raising.

Taalib-Din Abdul Salaam, 40, said he founded the Advantage Foundation in

THE CORPS

The Delta Service Corps designates four types of members: full time members, 40 hours per week for a year, receive \$8,800 per year stipend plus \$5,000 post-benefit to be used to pay back a loan, student loan or as a down payment on a house; part time, 9 hours a week for up to three years, \$6,000 to be used in same purposes; senior workers, full time, receive \$8,880, and for part time are paid minimum wage; non-participant volunteers, no benefits or stipend, work as much as able to.

Source: Vallena Greer, Mississippi corps director.

Monroe, La., to help "research and develop ways to get the black community involved in the arts." The DSC member donates his art skills to upgrade murals and other artwork in the Monroe area.

Vallena Greer, Mississippi's corps director, said DSC will likely become a national program after its three-year federal grant runs out. "We have no doubt that it's going national, so we want to do what's necessary the first three years to make it easier in the future," she said.

■ Corps goes to work, 1B

STATE/METRO

THE CLARION-LEDGER ■ JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

• SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1993



Michele Stapleton / The Clarion-Ledger

Homeowner Marella McDavis (left) rescues a barbecue grill grate Saturday as Delta Service Corps volunteer Lisa Hogan of Flora sweeps debris from her porch.

STATE/METRO

THE CLARION-LEDGER ■ JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

● SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1993

Work day demonstrates 'service' is middle name

■ Delta Service Corps concludes conference with civic projects.

By Karyn Smith
Clarion-Ledger Staff Writer

Beatrice Augustine's small yard was bombarded with a brigade of strangers in bright yellow T-shirts Saturday.

The 78-year-old looked on in amazement as about 25 Delta Service Corps volunteers converged on her Wood Street home to give it a much-needed splash of color. The painting crew planned to spruce up two other homes on McDavid Lane and Elm Street.

"It's all right what they're doing. I feel good about it," said Augustine, a 40-year resident of Wood Street who is a stroke victim and had a leg amputated.

About 250 Delta Service Corps workers from Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi spent Saturday morning doing concurrent service projects as part of their five-day super conference at Millsaps College.

Other projects included: Keep Jackson Beautiful cleanup, arts and crafts, Jackson Mall renovations and work at various city parks.

Commie Mason, 33, a DSC team leader from Flora, said she would have liked to have completed a project each day of the conference.

"When you show people what you can do and not just talk about it, you can make a difference," said Mason, who has volunteered full-time since October 1992.

Horace Kelly, founder of Jackson's Mid-City Community Group, coordinated the painting project with DSC members. He said they chose homes of the elderly, who may need more help with maintenance. "We just wanted to do something for somebody who needed it."

Ward 7 Councilwoman Margaret Barrett, who assisted at various work sites, said the DSC workers demonstrate "the best example of real community service. These people's quality of life will be enriched."

■ **Service corps earns national attention, 3B**

STATE/METRO

THE CLARION-LEDGER ■ JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

• MONDAY, JULY 19, 1993

Service group cited as model

■ National service could follow example of Delta Service Corps, spokeswoman says.

By Sharon Stallworth
Clarion-Ledger Staff Writer

Local spirit and action from groups such as the Delta Service Corps stand as a national model for President Clinton's National Service Trust Act, a White House official said Sunday.

"It is a vision that has never been strongly pronounced on a national level," said Gloria Johnson, spokeswoman for the Office of National Service in Washington.

"But there is an energy, a power, a community service locally that needs to be expanded on," she said.

Johnson spoke Sunday at Millsaps College, where 250 people from Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas spent Wednesday through Sunday attending workshops and presenting information on civic projects under way in 219 poor Mississippi River delta counties.

They are part of the Delta Service Corps, a federally funded joint service project in the three states intended to pro-

FOR MORE INFO

For more information on the Delta Service Corps, call the state Office of Community and Outreach's senior staff at 359-3602.

mote civic responsibility and provide qualified, motivated people to work in community-based organizations. The corps, with \$3.5 million in funding this year and \$5 million in 1994, also is one of seven models for national service being examined by Johnson's office.

Clinton hopes Congress will pass his national services legislation by the end of this summer, Johnson said. He has proposed spending \$7.4 billion over the next four years on programs like the corps and its sister groups.

"It is very much up to the people in this room and those in the other national service programs to determine the fate of something that could be bigger than we ever imagined," Johnson said.

Willette Butler of Little Rock oversees mosquito control, beautification and

child immunization programs in three south-central Arkansas counties. She said that whether the corps continues to get federal money, the people who met in Jackson will work together.

"Team leaders will continue to network in all three states because we can't let it stop, even without the Delta Service Corps," she said.

When more people realize community service is an option, more people will become active, said Sharron Johnson, 26, who works with Greater Jackson Youth Services to help people pass high-school equivalency tests.

"I'm going to go out and find those young people who are just standing around on the street corner with nothing to do and get them actively involved in rebuilding Farish Street," she said.

Full-time volunteers in the corps receive a \$9,190 annual stipend to help cover living expenses, while part-time volunteers, who work about nine hours a week, receive \$6,000 after three years' service to put toward an education or perhaps a down payment on a first home.

Volunteers age 60 and older are paid \$4.40 an hour for a maximum nine hours per week.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Doris,

Some samples of our
great coverage of the
Summer of Sence -

Take care,

Howe Johnson

Bulls' 3rd Straight Title

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

Barkley and Jordan head to head



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

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 / Brant Ward

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



Associated Press

Trainees for Youth Service Corps Start With a 'Boot Camp'

Nearly 1,500 young people enrolled in a program to help tutor children in some of the country's poorest regions during the summer began a weeklong training session yesterday at the Treasure Island Naval

Base in San Francisco. In return, the youths, who range from 17 to 25, will earn the minimum wage of \$4.25 an hour and a \$1,000 stipend to be applied to their education. They will work for eight weeks.

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



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

By Mark Hundley, AP

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."

(Page 1
In color)

Is Barkley through?

After toughest loss, Charles not at all sure. **Sports.**

Raymond takes on Wimbledon

Prodigy Lisa Raymond of Wayne wins her first match on the grass. **Sports.**

The Philadelphia Inquirer

City Edition a

Tuesday, June 22, 1993

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Getting fit for service



Young people in President Clinton's Summer of Service program take physical training at Treasure Island Naval Station in San Francisco. Their workouts yesterday were part of the first day in a week of preparation for community service in exchange for minimum wage and an education voucher. It is a trial run for a national service program. Story and another picture: **A3.**

Associated Press / ERIC RISBERG

A "new wave" trains to rebuild — and test Clinton's national service plan.

An education for a Summer of Service

By Jane Meredith Adams
FOR THE INQUIRER

SAN FRANCISCO — Distancing themselves from the kind of self-indulgence and apathy that marred the 1980s, 1,475 young people began training yesterday in President Clinton's Summer of Service program, vowing to help rebuild their communities and the nation.

"I feel this is a new wave," said Maxine Jenkins, 23, a nursing student at Widener University, during the first full day in a week of physical training, multicultural-awareness exercises and leadership pep talks, including an address yesterday by Vice President Gore.

"We're trying to change the whole culture from the 'me generation' to the 'we generation,'" said Walker Dearth, 21, of Sacramento, Calif.

The participants, ages 17 to 25, have come to Treasure Island Naval Station from cities such as Philadelphia, New York and Los Angeles, suburbs, small

towns and an American Indian reservation in Red Lake, Minn.

Next week, they will go home to spend eight weeks helping children in their communities. In exchange, they will get minimum wage and a \$1,000 education voucher to pay tuition or student loans.

"I know I'm going to do my best," said Nadine Grant, 21, a West Philadelphia resident and senior in Temple University's nursing program, "because those children were me."

Summer of Service is a trial run of the President's ambitious national service initiative, which cleared two key committees in the House and Senate last week. Both programs are designed to channel workers into existing projects in their own communities.

Critics of the initiative have balked at its \$379 million price tag for the first year, during which 15,000 people of all ages would receive up to \$5,000 in education vouchers for each year of service. By the fourth year of the

program, as many as 150,000 people would be enrolled at a cost critics estimate at \$3.4 billion. (The legislation does not provide a cost estimate.) All who participate also would receive minimum wage, health benefits and child-care service.

Summer of Service will cost nearly \$9 million, money that Congress already has appropriated. The program includes 150 participants from the Philadelphia area who will work for ICARE (Immunize Children at Risk Early). The goal is to immunize 8,000 young children this summer operating from a base at Libertyview Medical Center, at 17th and Tioga Streets.

As the first group of workers ate ham-and-cheese sandwiches in a field on this island in San Francisco Bay yesterday, many were coping with the double shock of being away from home and discovering that summer in San Francisco means a blanket of fog.

"It's cold," said Darnetta Fuller, 23,

a North Philadelphia resident and student at the Community College of Philadelphia. Like most of the Philadelphia contingent, she heard about the Summer of Service at school. "This is a way for us to show we are trying to give back," she said. "All we needed was someone to give us a helping hand."

While the spirit of the Peace Corps and 1960s idealism have been invoked, Summer of Service has many 1990s touches. It is an ethnically diverse group — some people shouted their pep rally cheers in Spanish as well as English. All the participants wear white Gap sweatshirts with the Summer of Service sunrise logo, an emblem that represents public-private partnership.

They were so enthusiastic they cheered Naval employees.

"We've been called apathetic," said Pia Infante, 19, a sophomore at the University of California at Berkeley. "Give me a break."



Associated Press / ERIC RISBERG

Young people create a human knot during an exercise to build leadership at Treasure Island Naval Station. After this week's training, which includes multicultural-awareness exercises, the nearly 1,500 participants will go to their communities to spend eight weeks helping children.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1993

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Youths begin training for national service

ASSOCIATED PRESS

San Francisco — About 1,500 young men and women are going through boot camp-style training this week for President Clinton's eight-week "Summer of Service" program, which the president hopes eventually will expand into a year-round national community service program with 100 times as many participants.

"Summer of Service" offers \$4.25 an hour and \$1,000 for school to those who will help poor children across the country.

Robert Teilhet said he'll be happy to be paid. "Volunteer work — you just can't afford to do it," said Mr. Teilhet, 19, a University of Georgia student who will help set up preschool programs for underprivileged children in Atlanta. "I like doing this, but I'm not made of money."

The group, from nine states, gathered at Treasure Island Naval Base on San Francisco Bay and spent Monday morning playing games designed to teach teamwork and leadership skills.

The fledgling session is the prototype for Mr. Clinton's \$7.4 billion community service proposal, which is awaiting congressional approval. He hopes to have 25,000 people ages 17 to 25 involved in community service year-round by 1994 and as many as 150,000 by 1997.

Mr. Clinton sent Vice President Al Gore to greet the trainees Monday.



Associated Press

"Summer of Service" participants warm up Monday at a San Francisco Navy base.

'I think what we're doing here is a reaction to the '80s, which were all about self-interest and making money and getting ahead.'

Karen Chang



Photos by Associated Press

Youths in "Summer of Service" program embrace each other, left, after training exercises that included stretching, right.

Gore Provides the Spark

By JENIFER WARREN
TIMES STAFF WRITER

SAN FRANCISCO—Vice President Al Gore launched the Clinton Administration's domestic Peace Corps on Monday, telling 1,500 youths and young adults in training for a summer of public service that their work will help "build the future of America."

In a spirited speech that drew wild cheers from the trainees, Gore called community service an idea that began with "barn raisings on the American frontier" and evolved through initiatives by Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy.

"You believe in this country," the vice president told the participants, who roared their agreement. "This country believes in you."

Gore's remarks highlighted the opening of a week of "boot camp" style training for volunteers in President Clinton's Summer of Service, which will

Amid Cheers and High Hopes, Vice President Helps Launch 'Summer of Service' Program

deploy young adults in 16 programs serving needy children.

Participants range in age from 17 to 25 and represent cities from Oakland to New Orleans—with about 200 from Los Angeles. Some are students at prestigious Ivy League universities; others are as disadvantaged as the children they will serve in the coming months.

The summer session is the modest prototype of Clinton's \$7.4-billion national service program, an effort that aims to broaden access to higher education and harness the energy of new graduates for socially useful work.

The program—a cornerstone of Clinton's presidential campaign—is awaiting congressional approval. Clinton, who compares its potential to the accomplishments of Kennedy's Peace Corps, has said he hopes to put 25,000 young people to work next year, and expand that to include 150,000 annually by 1997.

After their training this week, the participants will begin jobs ranging from tutoring homeless children to testing for lead poisoning and rebuilding dilapidated playgrounds. For their efforts the summer workers will receive the minimum wage and a \$1,000 stipend toward college costs. Money, however, was rarely mentioned Monday as the trainees swapped stories and discussed their motivations.

Most spoke in optimistic, idealistic terms, describing a desire reminiscent of their parents' coming of age in the 1960s—a desire to make a difference.

"I think what we're doing here is a reaction to the '80s, which were all about

Please see GORE, B4

GORE

Continued from B1

self-interest and making money and getting ahead," said Karen Chang, 20, who will spend the summer at a Berkeley center for abused and neglected children. "Young people want to do something positive, and this gives them an obvious way to do that."

DaMarlon McKneely, 18, of Oakland agreed and said his generation feels a special yearning to prove that "we aren't apathetic."

"People are so down on us, saying we don't care and that kind of thing," said McKneely, who will rehabilitate schools in Oakland for the East Bay Conservation Corps.

The training camp is based at Treasure Island Naval Base, a facility that is slated for closure by the Pentagon and sits on a spectacular piece of real estate in the middle of San Francisco Bay.

The students are housed in military barracks, begin their day with reveille at 6 a.m. and take part in calisthenics at 7. Their days include classroom sessions on leadership skills and the needs of poor children and—beginning today—fieldwork on projects in San Francisco and Oakland.

"We're giving them a rigorous challenge to prepare them for the summer," said Jennifer Eplett Reilly, director of the Summer of Service. "The focus is on basic skills for working with children, as well as leadership skills that we hope will serve them their entire life."

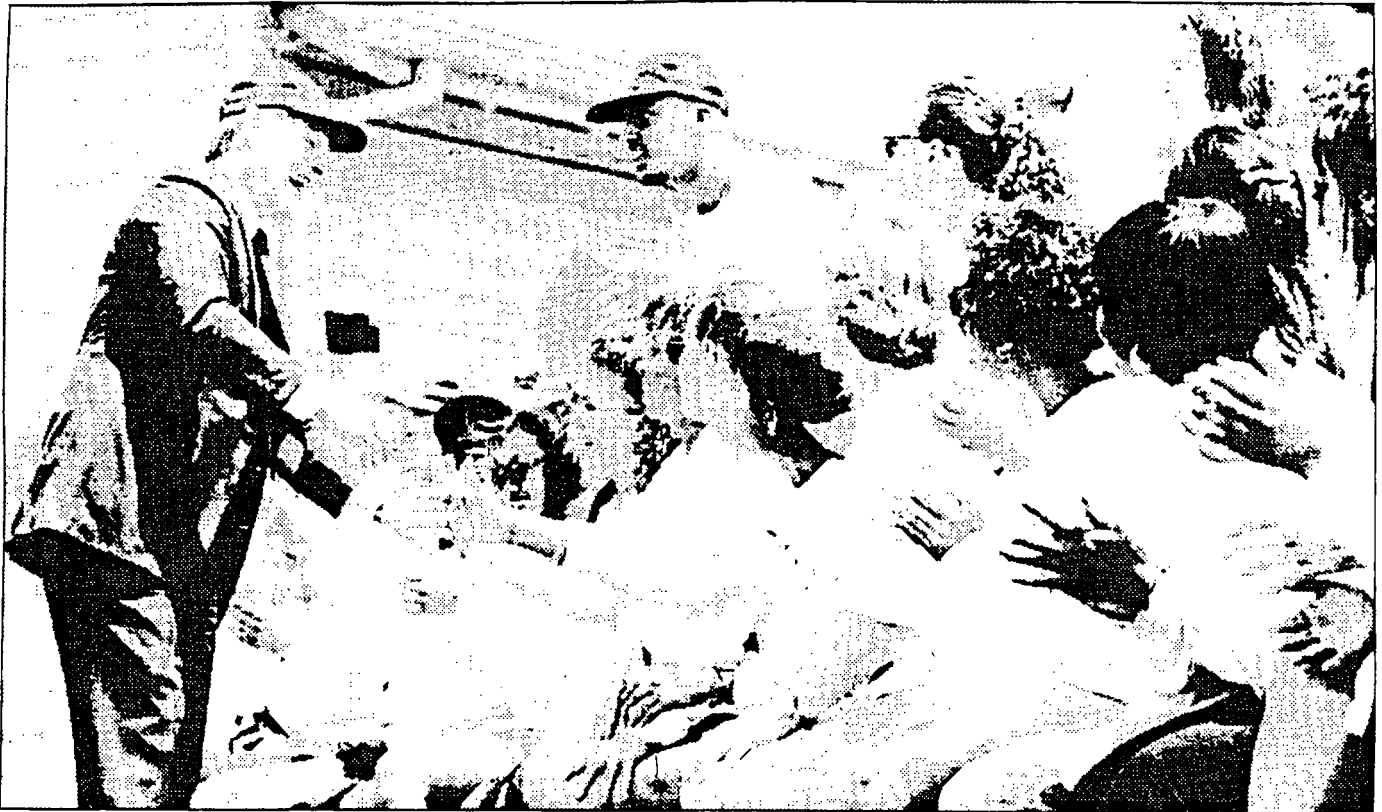
Officials said the boot camp model is designed to send a clear message that the program is not some sort of all-expense paid summer vacation.

So far, the participants' major complaint has been lack of hot water in the showers and some minor disorganization. The course work has been stimulating, and the speech by Gore, one student said, "got us all fired up, kinda like a pep rally."

"All in all it's been great," said Susan Goldberg, 19, a Los Angeles native. "There is a lot of energy here. What I'm feeling so good about is the tremendous potential that we as young people have to change this country."



Leader takes enrollees through first day of "boot camp" at Treasure Island Naval Base in San Francisco.



Vice President reaches out to shake hands with some of the 1,500 trainees who started President's program Monday.

Caring Is Part of This Summer Job

■ **National service: 'Building Up' program puts young people into needy communities. Participants get \$4.25 an hour and a \$1,000 scholarship.**

By ANTHONY DUIGNAN-CABRERA
TIMES STAFF WRITER

Standing near Figueroa and Exposition boulevards, Jose Jacobo—"Quest" to his friends—looked back at the manicured lawns and graffiti-free buildings of the USC campus.

"This is where we step out into the community," he said, nodding eastward toward garbage and graffiti, barren lots and closed storefronts. "And we're going to see a great difference."

But for Jacobo and his three companions, viewing the urban decay was more than just a reminder of racial and economic injustice. It was an inventory of the area's opportunities for improvement and a way to earn some money for college this fall.

Jacobo, 22, is one of 150 young people participating in "Building Up: Summer of Service in Los Angeles," a project organized by a coalition of educational and community-based organizations that is part of President Clinton's national service program. It is one of two such programs based in Los Angeles

this summer.

As part of the 9½-week project, the young adults, ages 18 to 25, will tutor schoolchildren, help health care professionals immunize children, plant gardens at elementary schools and lead crime prevention seminars. They will be paid \$4.25 per hour for community service work and be awarded a \$1,000 stipend toward college at the end of their service.

Launched last week at USC, the participants got to wet their feet with a two-day orientation. The participants then were sent into the neighborhoods surrounding USC on an observation walk. Their assignment: Identify and take mental notes of things that the community's residents might want to change and look for resources that could be salvaged and utilized. And most important, keep to the map provided by the organizers to make sure that none of them get lost.

Along with USC and Cal State Los Angeles, three other universities and colleges, 29 community organizations and more than 20 secondary and elementary schools are involved in the project this summer.

Building Up was one of 16 community service projects selected from the 430 proposals submitted in March by agencies and colleges nationwide in response to the Clinton Administration's call for national service suggestions.

"By the time they're through, they will have reached 20,000 kids," said Richard Cone, director of USC's Joint Educational Project, which is coordinating the university's participation.

Please see **SERVICE, B4**

SERVICE: Jobs That Aid Others

Continued from B1

Participants will work a 40-hour week and receive the scholarship at the end of their tenure, Cone said.

They will spend eight hours a week in a leadership training program and the other 32 doing community work.

"I had a choice between coming here and going to summer school," Jacobo said. "But the more I read about [Building Up], the more interested I got."

Under the guidance of 20-year-old Grace Ramirez, the team's leader for the observation walk, Jacobo, Marsela Limon, 18, and Isaac Avila, 20, set off on the two-mile trek armed with a Manila envelope full of instructions and a pragmatic outlook on the summer.

"My dad's unemployed right now and my mom doesn't work and I needed money for college," said Limon, who plans to attend East Los Angeles College in the fall.

But it is not just a summer job, Quest said. For a majority of the young people involved in the project, there is the desire to take the city's problems into their own hands.

"If we all get together, we can see the problem [and try to] fix it, because putting out more cops and putting more people in jail ain't going to do it," Quest said.

For Cone, Building Up is more than just a way for students to earn much-needed college funds. It is an "attempt to break down the Balkanization of Los Angeles," a way to help many of these young people and the organizations involved get acquainted with people and parts of the city they have never seen.

"We share the same problems, so we should try to use our resources to work together," Cone said.

Stopping at the front entrance to Menlo Avenue Elementary for their lunch break, the group was joined by Anna Ouroumian, 22, a UCLA senior majoring in economics.

Unable to participate in the walk because of an astronomy final, Ouroumian raced over as soon as she finished, eager to be involved.

"I have never been in this neighborhood," Ouroumian said. "I want to help because I believe there's so much potential," she said. "All of



MICHAEL EDWARDS / Los Angeles Times

Motivational speaker Terry Timman, center, leads community service participants in a pep rally before they begin their assignments.

us come from different backgrounds."

After the two-day orientation, participants in all 16 of the country's Summer of Service programs—a total of 1,500 young people—were flown to San Francisco for a five-day "boot camp" experience at the Treasure Island Naval Base. On Monday, Vice President Al Gore addressed the participants, likening the summer service programs to the Peace Corp and other public service programs.

Other projects receiving grants are in Atlanta, Baltimore, Oakland/East Bay, New Orleans, Newark, N.J., New York City, Philadelphia, Delaware, Ohio and Minnesota.

The other local program, "It's About Health," is being run prima-

rily by the UCLA School of Nursing. Fifty minority high school and college students have been recruited to conduct medical assessments of at least 1,000 at-risk children at clinics and residences. The information they gather will help the university understand what barriers prevent these children from getting quality health care.

"Only four of the programs are west of the Mississippi," said Cone, who pointed out that the East Coast bias in the selection of the summer service projects might reflect an attitude that "L.A. can't work."

"That's the kind of feedback we get from our colleagues back east," Cone said. "And sometimes we think it can't, but that's the challenge we must face."

Summer of Service' Starts in Boot Camp



PHOTOS BY BRIANT WARD/THE CH

Young people from Harlem shouted hellos to 1,500 participants at a rally marking the start of a week of teaching and learning

Clinton's corps in training at Treasure Island

By William Carlson
Chronicle Staff Writer

It looked like a scene out of the 1960s. There were banners, rhythmic cheers and chants, youthful enthusiasm and untested idealism.

But instead of marching against war or disrupting a military base, this crowd of post-Cold War, college-age men and women came together to help the children in their own communities and were using Treasure Island Naval Base to do it.

Nearly 1,500 young people from across the nation assembled at the naval base yesterday to launch President Clinton's "Summer of Service" program, the prototype of an ambitious national youth service corps that Clinton hopes will swell to 150,000 participants by 1997.

"I was with President Clinton just four months ago at Rutgers University," said Catherine Milton, executive director of the Commission on National and Community Service, at the opening ceremony on Treasure Island's parade ground yesterday.

"This was just an idea that was thrown out then. It was a dream."

"You are pioneers today," she told those gathered. "You are working by the hour designing it and putting it together. You are here to give hope back to our nation."

For the next week, the young people, ages 17 to 25, will take part in training that will prepare them for eight weeks of work during the summer in their own communities.

When they finish, they will begin tutoring children, helping with immunization drives, teaching sex education, painting schools, testing for lead poisoning and providing a range of other services aimed at benefiting the poorest children in society.

In return for their participation, the young people will earn the minimum wage, \$4.25 an hour, and a \$1,000 stipend to apply toward their educations.

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE
JUNE 21, 1993

'I made my way out of the slums . . . I want to give something back to my community, to help others make it out'

— COLLEGE JUNIOR EFRAIN BERRIOS

They arrived all day Saturday from Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, California, New York, Ohio and Minnesota. The group from the Bay Area, which will work under the supervision of the East Bay Conservation Corps this summer, made up the largest contingent, with 250 participants.

They were welcomed at yesterday's rally by Rear Admiral Merrill Ruck, commander of the naval base, who praised them for their dedication to community service. Vice President Al Gore is scheduled to speak today.

Reflecting the nations' largest urban centers, the majority of the participants are black, Latino and Asian. Fifty are members from the Ojibway (Chippewa) Tribe in Northern Minnesota, who will help clean a river and teach tribal history and health care.

The Summer of Service program is billed as a week of "boot camp-style" training. The participants will occupy a row of barracks left empty as the Navy gradually pulls out of Treasure Island, and they ate their first meals yesterday in one of the base's main mess halls.

"There wasn't any hot water in the shower," said Julie Sadigursky, a 20-year-old sociology major at the University of California at Berkeley, who joined the program to work with Oakland and Berkeley teenagers. "You deal with it," she shrugged. "This is going to be the experience of my life, and I'll treasure it

forever."

The chilly morning air did little to dampen the seemingly irrepressible enthusiasm of the participants, who danced, sang and wildly cheered each speaker during the opening ceremony.

"Our nation is in need," said Pia Infante, one of the program participants, in a speech to the crowd. "Twenty-one percent of the children in the country are growing up in poverty. We're not a third-world country but a first-world country. It's pitiful."

"The rebuilding of our nation is not in the hands of President Clinton," she said, "or in the hands of the Congress, or in the hands of our parents. . . . It's in our hands."

Efrain Berrios, a 19-year-old junior from Montclair State University in New Jersey, said he grew up in the poorest neighborhoods of Newark. "I made my way out of the slums," he said. "I'm here because I want to give something back to my community, to help others make it out too."

Trabian Shorters, 26, a group leader from Detroit who will provide training, called the young people the "cream of the crop" in the nation.

"You can never underestimate the young people in this country," he said.

Youths vow war on 'me' generation

By Jane Meredith Adams
Special to the Tribune

SAN FRANCISCO—Determinedly distancing themselves from more than a decade of suburban self-indulgence and inner-city apathy, 1,475 cheering young people from around the country on Sunday launched President Clinton's Summer of Service program at an outdoor rally, vowing to help rebuild their communities and the nation.

"We're fired up! We can't take it anymore!" chanted participants from the Harlem Freedom Schools Project in New York, joining in the opening day's ceremony at Treasure Island Naval Base, where hundreds between the ages of 17 and 25 have come to learn how to give as well as get.

"You better be fired up," retorted Warren Furutani, a Los Angeles community activist. "It won't be easy."

Participants have come from the inner cities and suburbs of such places as New York, Los Angeles and Philadelphia. Small towns such as Stoneham, Mass., also are represented, along with an Indian reservation in Red Lake, Minn.

"This is the start of something really incredible in the country," said Manju Chatami, 22, of College Park, Md.

Summer of Service is a trial run of the president's national service initiative, which cleared two key committees in the House and Senate last week. The national service program hasn't yet been funded, but like Summer of Service, it doesn't start new projects; it is designed to channel workers into existing projects in their own communities.

"We're trying to change the

whole culture from the 'me generation' to the 'we generation,'" said Walker Dearth, 21, of Sacramento.

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.

"I've been doing this [community service] a long time," said Jason Scott, a group leader at Summer of Service and a staffer of Public Allies, a multicultural leadership training organization in Chicago. "I've never seen this much energy and excitement and dancing and singing and joy."

Critics of the president's proposed national service initiative have balked at its projected \$379 million cost for the first year in which 15,000 people of all ages would participate and receive up to \$5,000 a year 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 of \$3.4 billion, according to critics. All who participate also would receive minimum wage, health benefits and child-care service.

Summer of Service will cost nearly \$9 million from funds already appropriated by Congress. Its participants will return to 11 cities and towns around the country designated for community projects such as tutoring and rehabilitating playgrounds. Programs from Chicago didn't make the cut, but Scott said he came anyhow, to be a part of the ripple effect.

"If this works, we'll be able to replicate this all over the country," he said. "We really have a



Students from Atlanta show their enthusiasm Sunday during the first day of training in San Francisco for the Summer of Service Program. AP photo

stake in making it successful and bringing it back to Chicago."

As this first group of service corps members rallied on a military field on an island in San Francisco Bay, many were coping with the double shock of being away from home and discovering that summer in San Francisco means a blanket of fog.

"It's cold," said India Berry, 22, of Boston, who flew on an airplane for the first time to come to the training. She joined Sum-

mer of Service because City Year, Boston's youth service corps, had turned her brother's life around.

"I see him doing something positive, I see him making a difference," she said. "That's what I want to do—something to help our community."

While the spirit of the Peace Corps and 1960s idealism was invoked, this gathering had many 1990s touches. The crowd was ethnically diverse and some 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 in dress whites was introduced as the host, he received boisterous applause.

Buoying the crowd's energy were the amplified strains of the Santana song "Oyo Como Va," which turned the groups from 11 cities and regions around the

country into one swaying mass.

"When you do human service, you really feel like you were placed here on Earth to help people out. So many people wake up everyday and don't know why they get up in the morning," said Fiona Fletcher, 23, of Oakland, Calif., a group leader in the Summer of Service training. She added:

"It's amazing when you give to people what you get out of it: a sense of worth and purpose."

National service program begins

Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — The pay isn't great, but Alton Marcello expects to get more satisfaction helping immunize poor children than delivering pizza.

Mr. Marcello is one of 1,500 young men and women going through boot camp-style training this week for President Clinton's eight-week "Summer of Service" program. Mr. Clinton hopes it eventually will expand into a year-round national community-service program with 100 times as many participants.

"Summer of Service" offers \$4.25 an hour and \$1,000 for school to those who will help poor children across the country.

"I could be earning twice as much delivering pizzas this summer," said Mr. Marcello, 20, of Los Angeles, who will help immunize children at hospitals in the city's low-income, largely minority South Central district.

But, Mr. Marcello added, "Grow-

ing up, seeing all these people in gangs and going to jail . . . I'd like to help them, help them lead healthier lives, maybe make a difference."

The group, made up of participants from nine states, gathered at Treasure Island Naval Base in San Francisco Bay. Cool, gusty winds jostled them as they spent Monday morning playing games designed to teach teamwork and leadership skills.

Laughter, cheers and applause echoed around the grassy field. Some skipped rope together. Others set up an imaginary electrified fence and helped each other over it. Another team, blindfolded, maneuvered around a roped-off circle.

"The biggest thing we're trying to do is build a sense of community," said Dionne Brown, 20, of Bellefontaine, Ohio. "We're learning that one person is not always right or not always wrong."

This fledgling session is the proto-

type for Mr. Clinton's \$9.2 billion community-service proposal, which awaits congressional approval. He hopes to have 25,000 people aged 17-25 involved in community service year-round by 1994 and as many as 150,000 by 1997.

Mr. Clinton sent Vice President Al Gore to greet the trainees Monday.

"You believe in this country. This country believes in you," Mr. Gore said. "Together we are going to build the future of America."

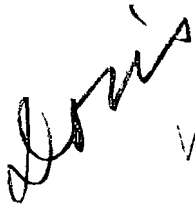
The initial "Summer of Service" group included people from California, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Louisiana, New York, Ohio and Minnesota. The majority are black, Hispanic and Asian.

"You are pioneers today," Catherine Milton, executive director of the Commission on National and Community Service, said as the youths began arriving on Sunday. "You are here to give hope back to our nation."

National Briefs

Gore makes pitch at 'boot camp'

TREASURE ISLAND, Calif. — The United States must invest in higher education to stay competitive in international markets, Vice President Al Gore said yesterday at a "boot camp" for young people. "In order to be competitive with Germany, Japan, Korea and other nations that are coming on strong to challenge us, we've got to do a better job of ensuring access to higher education," he said at the rally at the US Naval Station near San Francisco. The "boot camp" is the first phase for President Clinton's national service for youth program. The "Summer of Service" program includes about 1,500 youths, 17 to 25 years old, from across the nation. "You believe in this country and this country believes in you. Together we are going to build the future of America." (Reuters)



WESTERN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

May 27, 1993

POSS
JUN 10 1993

Ms. Nancy Rubin
Office of National Service
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

JUN - 9 1993

Dear Nancy:

You asked that I put together a paper outlining my thoughts on the coordination of private initiatives for National Service, utilizing the concept of a private-public partnership to rebuild our inner cities and educate our youth.

If the eighties was a decade of greed, then the nineties has to be a decade of mutual responsibility. Peter Drucker states that the next twenty years will be a period of great philanthropy and re-direction of our human and physical resources to aid our fellow American. The United States finds itself in a social and economic crisis precipitated by twelve years of ignoring close to 40% of our population. In 1981, 62% of our social net and 75% of urban assistance was torn away from these citizens with no significant effort to retrain or educate them. By ignoring such a large section of our populace, these people have turned to crime and drugs making our cities dangerous and unlivable. These people cannot be ignored but must be retrained and made a productive part of our society. In just ten years, the disparity in the United States between rich and poor has gone from 8th to 22nd in the world, the greatest disparity of any developed country in the entire world.

The Federal government cannot solve these problems by itself. There are too overwhelming and must entail massive involvement by the private sector. Fortunately, a ground swell of social and economic responsibility amongst our business leaders is achieving new heights. What needs to be accomplished is a coordination of these efforts so that Federal expenditures and programs can be optimized with private initiatives.

You have asked me to coordinate the marketing of National Service to the business sector so as to encourage its assistance in educating our youth and rebuilding our inner cities. You have asked why so many programs have failed in the past. There are two basic reasons:

- 1) Coordinated Effort: Why did the "Points of Light" program fail? How could the private sector solve these urban problems when the Federal Government was cutting out most of its urban and social

Ms. Nancy Rubin
Page Two
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assistance. As an urban planner, I clearly believe that a city is an organism requiring coordinated interaction of programs and activities. There are myriads of Federal programs that exist to assist the cities, but there is no mechanism to coordinate these with the private sector. In Washington, D.C., a private sector group called "COMMON GROUND" has developed a computer program that coordinates all neighborhood initiatives, both public and private. This system has been hailed by Secretary Cisneros.

2) Education: Whether by initial education or retraining, our education system is antiquated by century old ideas of rather than utilizing modern motivational and computer gamesmanship techniques. Education must be relevant to the student by enlisting private sector involvement in practical job training.

The need for a systematic involvement of the private sector in service to the community must be translated by a vehicle to facilitate those efforts on a Federal level. The transformation of an existing Federal board into a coordinating facility for the private sector to work in private-public partnership is an important first step. You indicated to me that you have been inundated by both major and minor companies wanting to be involved in public service. Your frustration is that you have a limited mandate in the new "Corporation for National Service", which will not allow you to optimize this incredible talent. If the President were to take the existing "National Advisory Council on Public Service" and modify it to coordinate private sector activities in conjunction with educational, social and community programs, you could harness this enormous talent.

Reviewing how most businesses function in a community context, I believe that they are established basically in two formats for interaction. One is through community leadership and the other is through industry leadership. Generally in a metropolitan area, a handful of community or regional leaders are the catalysts for private sector involvement. Regional teams could be established to focus on the major metro areas, by setting their own goals community-wide and coordinating activities that deal with the educational, social and economic problems in those communities, using the format established by "COMMON GROUND" .

A second group of industry teams would cut across national geographic boundaries. Industry goals would be established by the handful of leaders that exist in each major industry to coordinate inner city revitalization and youth education initiatives. Most advancements in economic competitiveness are achieved horizontally through given industries, whether they are in electronics, computers, automotive or my business,

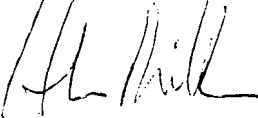
Ms. Nancy Rubin
Page Three
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shopping centers. The leaders in each of those industries can collectively be an invaluable resource in bringing our cities and their citizens back to economic productivity.

The problems of our cities and our youth are not partisan, they are shared by our entire nation. By coordinating the private sector, I am convinced that you can transcend party politics by establishing Federal incentives for the private sector to help solve our urban problems and create useful jobs for our youth and retrain inner city workers.

President Clinton got elected to change our nation. He is an exceptional man, but needs a nation mobilized to make those changes. Without a private sector coordinating commission, the concept of public-private partnership will not be optimized. By converting the National Advisory Council on Public Service into a private-public sector coordinating unit, the opportunity to utilize the enormous asset of private initiative is unlimited.

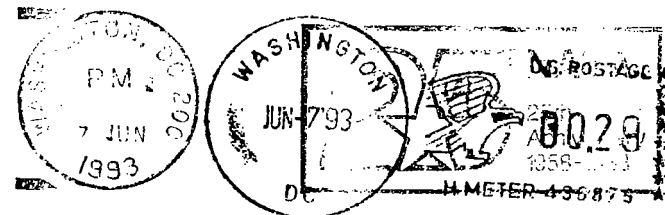
Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'H. Miller', written over a light blue horizontal line.

Herbert S. Miller
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

WESTERN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

3000 K Street, NW, Suite 400
Washington, DC 20007



Ms. Alexis Herman
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500



BACKGROUNDER ON PRESIDENT'S NATIONAL SERVICE INITIATIVE

Timing. The President will submit his legislation to Congress soon.

Two parts. The legislation has two parts. One part will enable young people to pay back their student loans as a small percentage of their income over time, enabling them to take essential public service jobs that accomplish much but sometimes pay relatively little. The other part will create opportunities for young people to serve our country and help pay for college in return.

Funding. The President has requested \$7.4 billion over the next four years for the second part of the national service initiative. The funding level rises each year, to \$3.4 billion in 1997, because this initiative aims to support the growing work of America's communities -- not overwhelm it. Funding starts at \$400 million next year.

Number of Participants. The numbers will reflect the enthusiasm of the American people and the ingenuity of our communities in developing solid ways to put our people's energy to work. By 1997, we believe there could be more than 100,000 young people paying for post-secondary education by serving their country.

Eligibility and benefits. Students before, during and after college will be eligible to serve for a year or two, and in return get a small stipend, health and child care benefits where necessary, and an educational benefit to pay for college or job training. [Note: This is the service-for-benefits option; anyone who needs an income-contingent loan will be eligible to get it.]

Activities. The program aims to meet unmet needs in critical areas. It is not job training. Young people will be able to serve as teachers in schools where kids need extra help; in clinics in areas where people need medical care; in the police force, keeping criminals off the streets and kids out of gangs; and in an environmental corps, recycling waste and stopping pollution.

Administration. The program will be non-bureaucratic, using venture capital to support entrepreneurs and public-private partnerships to support growing programs. States and local organizations will be given the opportunity to design innovative ways to meet identified national priorities.

Nondisplacement. The legislation will include strict nondisplacement and nonduplication provisions. National service will only meet needs that are not otherwise being met.

Summer of Service Program Design

To demonstrate the power of national service to change both communities served and individuals serving, the President has asked Congress to appropriate \$15 million in the economic stimulus package for a Summer of Service.

The Summer of Service initiative will involve more than 1,000 young people in programs in a limited number of urban and rural areas that will (1) meet the unmet needs of children at risk in the areas of education, health, public safety and environment; and (2) train the young people to become leaders of the full-year national service program.

The Commission on National and Community Service will select programs for funding based on the statutory authority contained in the National and Community Service Act of 1990. Current matching requirements will leverage additional funding to support the funding contained in the economic stimulus package. The following activities indicate examples of services that programs in the Summer of Service might provide:

- assisting health care providers in implementing immunization programs for very young children;
- individualized literacy programs;
- educational enrichment and recreational activities for children at risk of dropping out of school;
- projects to test an entire neighborhood for lead paint.

Building on Existing Models

Existing not-for-profit organizations (service providers, schools, higher education institutions, youth corps, and/or, public agencies) will be invited to submit program proposals to the Commission. Programs that are funded will be required to reflect the following components, among others:

- a detailed plan showing measurable outcomes from the services to be rendered (e.g., how many children immunized or tutored; how many parks cleaned up or established);
- a minimum of eight weeks of service during the summer of 1993, not including the national training and related activities described below;
- a proven track record of running community service programs of the type proposed;

- a sufficient local infrastructure to ensure that the program will be fully implemented;
- a plan to attract and select highly-qualified potential participants from ethnically and economically diverse segments of the community;

The Commission will give particular consideration to the following criteria:

- coordination between institutions of higher education, community-based non-profits and/or public agencies;
- leveraged impact, achieved by getting participants to involve in service others outside the program (such as middle school youth and senior citizens.)

From the proposals submitted, the Commission will award grants to the best programs. With significant Commission assistance and oversight, the programs will then select qualified program staff and participants, and run the summer effort.

Leadership Training

To provide effective leadership training, and to develop a group of service leaders, the Summer of Service will include at the beginning an intensive "leadership boot-camp" and at the end a Youth Service Summit, to be attended by the President and members of Congress among others. The Conference will examine the lessons of the Summer of Service that are applicable to a broader program for national service.

Summer of Service Participant Funding

Summer of Service participants will receive a minimum wage stipend and a post service benefit of \$1,000 to be applied to education or training. Program costs will also include program training, supervision and leadership training.

Leadership Placement and SEA Change Awards

To assist all participants interested in extending their period of service, Summer of Service programs will provide placement assistance to participants.

The Commission may also grant a limited number of Service Entrepreneurship Awards for Change to encourage participants to develop innovative approaches to service. Participants may submit a business plan during the course of the summer, detailing their intention to develop a service program over the following nine months. SEA Change awards will then provide venture capital to encourage innovative programs for national service and involve the nation's youth in addressing urgent national needs.

NATIONAL SERVICE GENERAL TALKING POINTS

National Service as an American Ethic:

- * Americans have a new sense of determination. They're saying: We want our country back. And they're ready to do something about it. That's why they're supporting the President's economic plan. And that's why they believe in national service.
- * The President deeply believes in service, and he's going to use the tremendous resources at his disposal to support it. But those resources are worth nothing compared to the resourcefulness of the American people.
- * We have a responsibility to fight our country's problems -- "we" the government, but more importantly, we the people.
- * So today, we are challenging you, as the President has challenged his administration, to lift up your selves and lift up your country through service. I challenge you to [specific examples] ... I challenge you to ... As Martin Luther King said: "Everyone can be great because everyone can serve."

The President's National Service Initiative:

- * The President's initiative will encourage our people to serve. It's an investment in our future -- and here's the return:
 - We'll rebuild our communities
 - We'll send thousands of Americans to college
 - We'll lift our country up and bring our people together.
- * The President's program consists of two main components:
 - The first part will help young people take service jobs and still pay back their loans. Graduates will be able to pay off their debt as a small percentage of their income over time; we call it "pay as you grow."
 - The second part will create thousands of opportunities for young people to pay for college by serving our country -- fighting crime, teaching young people, giving immunizations, or cleaning up pollution and waste.

The President's Summer of Service

- * Because the President doesn't want service to wait, he's going to make this summer a Summer of Service -- eight intense weeks for at least 1,000 young leaders from all backgrounds. They'll serve by getting children at risk ready for school -- with tutoring, so they've got better skills; with mentoring, so they want to stay out of gangs and in class; and with immunizations and lead poisoning detection, so kids aren't sick.

National Service

Campaign Remarks by Candidate Bill Clinton

Excerpts from September 11, 1992 Notre Dame Speech

Throughout this campaign I've talked about my plan to open the doors of college to every American. To offer every American in this country the opportunity to borrow the money to go to college and then require them to pay it back, either as a small percentage of their paychecks after they go to work or even better, by going back home and serving their community.

Frankly, I would much rather see everyone, whether they are rich, or poor, or middle class, pay back that debt by going home and working for two years in a peace corps here in America, to rebuild America. Just think of it. Millions of energetic young men and women serving their country by teaching the children, policing the streets, caring for the sick, working with the elderly, or people with disabilities, building homes for the homeless, helping children to stay off of drugs and out of gangs -- giving us all a new sense of home and real limitless possibilities.

I have offered this plan to help more young people go to college, but I have also offered it because I want America to send the message that our society values and honors service to community, just as Harry Truman's GI Bill honored the service of my father's generation, who fought and won World War II, just as the Peace Corps, which President Kennedy created with the help of your former president, Father Hesburgh and Senator Wofford, sent that message to my generation. Just as millions of Americans from all backgrounds and every walk of life are waiting for a summons to service and citizenship, not just for young people that are going on to college but for young people in our high schools and people of all ages who want to do something for their communities and for their country.

TESTIMONY OF

Peter B. Edelman

Counsellor to the Secretary
Department of Health and Human Services

BEFORE THE
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON VA, HUD AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

February 23, 1993

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee:

I appreciate this opportunity to testify on the national service component of the President's economic stimulus plan. The Administration is requesting additional appropriations of \$15 million in funding for the Commission on National and Community Service for our Summer of Service, creating opportunities for thousands of participants and demonstrating the potential of national service to address critical national concerns.

Each American generation has learned that making a difference through service changes lives forever. Whether tested on the battlefield while in the military, or in tiny villages while in the Peace Corps, service participants are prepared to make future contributions to our nation and our economic well being.

This is especially true for young people in their late teens and early twenties: prepared by their initial education and early experiences -- but without the full panoply of adult responsibilities -- they have the most to give and to gain from formative new experiences. Consequently, the summer of service will be targeted at reaching participants between the ages of seventeen and twenty three.

Summer of Service will begin and end with an intensive leadership training program, but at its core, will be highly targeted to leave behind clear benefits.

Summer of Service will be dedicated to addressing the unique needs of children at risk, and will make a tangible difference in communities which participate in the program. If a youth

corps tests an urban neighborhood to identify lead paint hazards in Baltimore; if a team of young people helps second graders in South Boston to learn to read; if a group of students helps inoculate all of the children in the Crenshaw district of Los Angeles, those areas will have an appreciably greater chance of helping themselves with new energy and purpose.

President Clinton envisions national service as an abiding ethic, not merely a program. As you know, the Administration will soon propose a major new initiative to implement this vision. My purpose today is to describe what can be done this very summer, with limited and highly-targeted resources, to employ young people, improve our country and inaugurate the national service initiative.

This proposal integrates several elements to leverage this stimulus investment:

- (1) an intensive summer of service with tangible community benefits and a program to help participants find opportunities to pursue a year of service;
- (2) an investment in leadership training, so this summer's participants can guide thousands of their peers to service opportunities; and
- (3) incentive funding for new service models developed by summer participants.

Summer of Service relies on the existing statutory authority granted to the Commission on National and Community Service under the National and Community Service Act of 1990. The Summer of Service program will be administered by the Commission, which since its creation has worked with states, institutions of higher education, Native American tribes, and local organizations. Last year the Commission awarded grants totalling \$63 million.

The \$15 million requested will be partially matched by the institutions participating in the Summer of Service Program.

In addition to the program described above, the funding requested will support expanded activities this summer in several successful service programs:

- incentive funding to encourage summer youth corps programs with a proven track record of success to increase the number of funded positions this summer;
- funding for a service training program for elementary and secondary school teachers to enhance service education in our primary and secondary schools;

-- a grant to ACTION to fund additional VISTA summer associate positions this year.

Overall, the Summer of Service initiative will create positions for 4,400 participants, at a total cost of \$15 million. The average cost of the program per participant is \$3,409.

I appreciate the opportunity to have appeared before you today, and would close by quoting a portion of the President's Inaugural address:

"In serving, we recognize a simple, but powerful truth. We need each other, and we must care for one another. Today, we do more than celebrate America. We rededicate ourselves to the very idea of America, an idea born in revolution and renewed through two centuries of challenge; an idea tempered by the knowledge that, but for fate, we, the fortunate, and the unfortunate, might have been each other; an idea ennobled by the faith that our nation can summon from its myriad diversity the deepest measure of unity; an idea infused with the conviction that America's long, heroic journey must go forever upward."

Thank you. I will be pleased to respond to any questions which you have at this time.

National Service — Now

By Bill Clinton

WASHINGTON

A path 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 GI 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 looked at themselves and the world.

Today, the spirit of our people once again can meet the challenges of the times.

The task is as complex as our chal-

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.

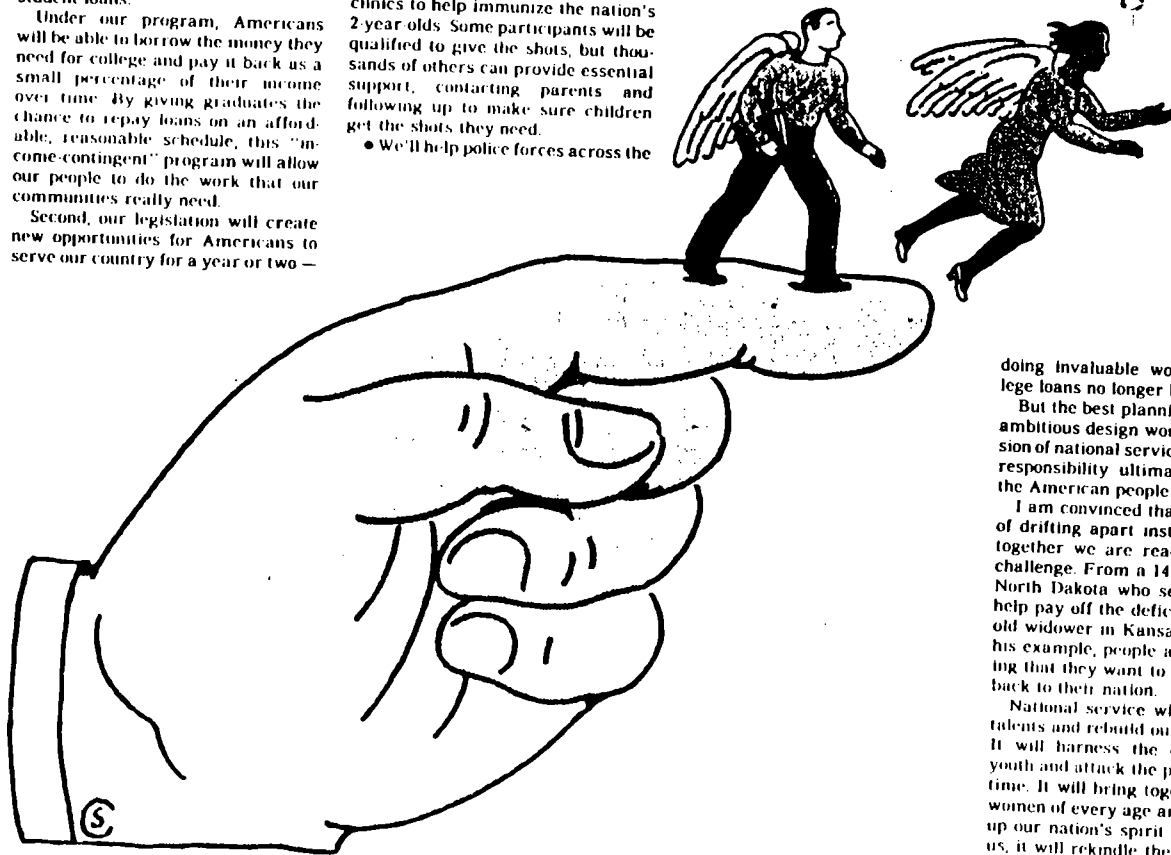
While the Federal Government will provide the seed money for national service, we are determined that the participants — the individuals who serve and the groups that sponsor their service — will guide the process. Spending tens of millions of tax dollars to build a massive bureaucracy

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

Manday

New York Acom

Jon Kest
845 Flatbush Ave.
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11226

CA Campus Compact/L.A. Conservation Corp

Debbie Stephens
UCLA
A23 Murphy Hall
405 Hilgard Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 90024-1422

It's About Health

Dr. Gwen Van Servellen
3-246 Factor Building
School of Nursing
Leconte Ave.
UCLA
Los Angeles, CA 90024

City Year

Michael MacCrystall/Magda Esobar
11 Stillings St.
Boston, MA 02210

Clark Atlanta University

Karen Wood
Greater Atlanta Conservation Corps
1021 Third St.
Oakland, CA 94607

East Bay Conservation Corps

Joanna Lennon
1021 Third St.
Oakland, CA. 94607

Greater Philadelphia Urban Affairs Coalition

Ernest Jones
121 North Brod St.
Philadelphia, PA 19107

Hands on Atlanta

Michelle Nunn
931 Monroe Drive
Suite 208
Atlanta, GA 30308

Harlem Freedom Schools

Gerald Lewis
Rheedlen Center for Children and families, Inc.
2770 Broadway
New York , NY 10025

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

New Jersey Institute of Technology

Jim Mustacchia
N.J.I.T.
CDS 200 Weston Hall
Newark, NJ 07102

Ohio Wesleyan

Jon Powers
Ohio Wesleyan Summer of Service
Delaware OH 43015

Pinal Gila Community Head Start

Sherri Ulmer
1750 1/2 South Arizona Blvd.
Coolidge, AZ 85228

Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians

Judy Roy, Executive Administrator
P.O. Box 550
Red Lake, MN 55671

Summerbridge

Jay Altman
Summerbridge
1903 Jefferson Ave.
New orleans, LA 70115

Teach for America

Richard Barth
Teach for America, New York - S.O.S.
23 Gramercy Park South
New York, NY 10003

Tufts University

Pat Barnicle
Lincoln Filene Center
Tufts University
Medford, MA 02155

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AmeriCorps

IS COMING

Continuing Application Assistance for AmeriCorps • Learn and Serve America • Summer of Safety

If you are interested in applying to the Corporation for National and Community Service for national and community service program funding and need more information, help is as near as your telephone or computer.

Application assistance is available through national video conferences, through a six-week schedule for telephone conference assistance, through Internet, and through the mail for the following national and community service programs:

AmeriCorps is the President's new national service program which engages the energy of the American people, especially its young people, in meeting the most critical education, public safety, human, and environmental needs of our communities. AmeriCorps offers opportunities for Americans age 17 or older to make a substantial commitment to serving their country and to earn money for college in return. Grants totalling over \$153 million will be awarded to not-for-profit organizations, to local, State, and Federal agencies, to Indian tribes, to institutions of higher education, to local school and police districts, and to partnerships among any of the above.

Learn and Serve America programs integrate service, and service-learning, into daily academic life for students in both K-12, higher education institutions, and community-based programs. Service-learning is a method by which young people learn and develop through active participation in service experiences that meet community needs and foster a lifetime commitment to service. The **K-12 School-based and Community-Based Programs** support projects that engage school-age youth in service-learning activities and involve adult volunteers in the schools. In fiscal year 1994, \$30 million will be available for teacher training, for the placement of service-learning coordinators in schools, and for grants to local partnerships through State Education Agencies, State Commissions, and grant-making entities. The **Higher Education Programs** will award approximately \$9 million to individual colleges and universities, consortia, or partnerships between higher education institutions and public or private nonprofits in order to develop high-quality programs that make service an integral part of students' education experience.

Summer of Safety is the summer service program which will leverage the energy and talent of over 6,000 Americans in a range of projects designed to strengthen the ability of communities to respond to problems of crime, violence and fear. Though emphasizing youth service, opportunities to participate in the Summer of Safety will be available for citizens of all ages, working through one of several programs sponsored by the Corporation. Some programs will provide full-time participants with minimum wage stipends and a \$1000 educational benefit. Others will provide part-time and non-stipended service opportunities for older adults and for youth in grades K-12.

Application Deadlines

Summer of Safety		March 14, 1994
Learn and Serve America:	K-12 School-based	April 1, 1994
Learn and Serve America:	Higher Education	April 9, 1994
AmeriCorps, National Service:	Direct (national & multi-state)	April 15, 1994
Learn and Serve America:	K-12 Community-based	May 27, 1994
AmeriCorps, National Service:	State	June 15, 1994

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Summer of Safety

Dear Service Friend,

On September 21, 1993, President Clinton signed national service legislation into law, creating the Corporation for National and Community Service. Through the new Corporation, Americans of all ages and backgrounds will work to meet urgent challenges in their communities in the areas of education, public safety, human needs and the environment.

Of these, public safety may be the most critical challenge facing the nation today. President Clinton discussed it at length in his State of the Union address just a couple of weeks ago. It is at the top of the agenda of the administration, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the National Governors Association, and countless other regional, state and local organizations nationwide. I hope you will join us in moving it to the top of the national service agenda this summer.

The cost of crime, in economic terms, is staggering: \$14,000 to treat a child struck by gunfire, \$50 billion annual loss by urban economies due to lost businesses and fleeing residents, \$425 billion spent on crime every year. But in human terms, the cost is inestimable. Victims, and those who commit crimes, are getting younger and younger; crimes are becoming more and more violent. Few communities remain unscathed by drugs; few homes remain unassailed by fear.

The American people can take back their communities — and national service can help.

This summer, the Corporation will focus its efforts in public safety by sponsoring a national Summer of Safety. Like the year-round AmeriCorps program we'll launch this fall, the Summer of Safety will engage Americans of all ages and backgrounds in direct, locally-based service to strengthen the ability of communities to respond to problems of crime, violence and fear.

Our 6,000 Summer of Safety participants will come together across generations, ethnicities, and income levels. They'll help police monitor victim assistance hotlines, clean up dangerous parks and alleys, provide crime prevention workshops to families, and help organize neighborhood watch programs. They'll do the work that you determine is most necessary in your community to meet the number one priority of national service: Getting Things Done.

The Summer of Safety can't succeed without your help. In the coming weeks, you can design an innovative service program tailored to the specific needs of your community, and that will continue to get things done long after the summer is over. We can help with phone and video technical assistance conferences, and with funding. But, ultimately, the work of designing quality service programs is up to the people who know the most about serving your communities. It's up to you.

In his inaugural address, President Clinton challenged all Americans to engage in "seasons of service." I look forward to working with you to help meet this challenge, through the Summer of Safety, and through the ever-changing seasons ahead of us.

Sincerely,



Eli J. Segal

Chief Executive Officer

The Corporation for National and Community Service

Management Team



Eli Segal
President and
Chief Executive Officer

...



James Joseph
Chair
Board of Directors

(nominated)
...



Shirley Sagawa
Executive Vice President and
Managing Director

(nominated)
...

"The President believes strongly that national service will play a key role in rebuilding our communities," says Eli Segal, chief executive officer of the Corporation. "National service is a movement committed to the principle of getting things done."

As head of the Corporation, which was formed by merging the federal agencies ACTION and the Commission on National and Community Service and incorporating the new Civilian Community Corps, Segal's job is to help President Clinton revive the spirit of community throughout America.

Before accepting the President's nomination to direct the Corporation, Segal served as chief of staff of the Clinton-Gore campaign, chief financial officer of the transition, director of the White House Office of National Service, and assistant to the President (a position he continues to hold).

Prior to coming to Washington, Segal was best noted for his entrepreneurial flair as a businessman. Most recently, he was founder and president of a Boston-based direct marketing company and the publisher of *Games* magazine.

Segal served as the national finance chair of the Hart for President Campaign in 1987, and as assistant campaign manager for the McGovern campaign in 1972, where he first met and worked with Bill Clinton.

Segal has served on the board of directors of the International Human Rights Law Group, and as a trustee of Lesley College and the Petra Foundation.

A native of Brooklyn, New York, he received his bachelor's degree from Brandeis University and his law degree from the University of Michigan.

James Joseph believes that the desire to serve is universal. People only need more opportunities to put that desire into action. The Corporation, he says, is the perfect vehicle to provide these opportunities for Americans of all ages and backgrounds.

As head of the Council on Foundations, a Washington-based center for more than 1,300 grant-making organizations, Joseph has extensive experience and special expertise in philanthropic and private sector partnerships.

Prior to becoming president and chief executive officer of the Council on Foundations, Joseph served as under secretary of the Interior in the Carter administration. He also worked as vice president of Cummins Engine Company and president of the Cummins Engine Foundation.

Joseph has taught at Yale University, the Claremont Colleges in California, and Stillman College in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, where he was a leader in the local civil rights movement. He is a member of the Presidential Commission on Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

Joseph also is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and the Overseas Development Council. In addition, he serves on the Board of Directors of the Brookings Institute, the Children's Defense Fund, the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Africare, the National Endowment for Democracy, and the Points of Light Foundation.

Author of many books and articles, he is best known for *The Charitable Impulse*, a study of wealth and social conscience in communities and cultures outside the United States. Joseph holds degrees from Yale Divinity School and Southern University.

Shirley Sagawa believes that national service "not only taps the powerful energy of our nation's young people to solve the pressing problems of our communities -- it also teaches them the rights and responsibilities of citizenship."

Sagawa is well known in the service community for playing key roles in drafting national service legislation. She was a leading advocate for national service in the 1980's, when the concept of a new national program of community service was just beginning to emerge. As chief counsel for youth policy on the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, she co-authored the National and Community Service Act of 1990, which created the Commission on National and Community Service, for which she served a two-year appointment (by President Bush) as the board's vice chair. Most recently, as special assistant to President Clinton for domestic policy and policy assistant to the First Lady, she helped guide into law the National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993, which created the Corporation.

Before moving to the White House, Sagawa served as senior counsel and director of youth policy at the National Women's Law Center. Previously, she served on the executive committee of the Organization of Pan Asian American Women.

Sagawa is a graduate of Harvard Law School, where she was an editor of the Harvard Law Review and co-president of the Women's Law Association. Sagawa has a master's degree from the London School of Economics and a bachelor's from Smith College.



Donald Scott
Vice President and Director of
the Civilian Community Corps

...

"Of all the things I could have hoped to do, this is the most important. It answers my desire to contribute to society in the highest form," says General Donald Scott, who heads the new Civilian Community Corps.

The CCC will involve more than 1,000 American men and women ages 16 through 24 in residential year-long community service programs. The programs will employ former military personnel and make use of military compounds, aiming to ease the hardships military-centered communities face as a result of defense downsizing. The CCC also will demonstrate community service as an alternative to military service.

With over 30 years of Army experience, Scott has long envisioned a civilian program based on the best elements of military service. He plans a program that will develop leadership in young Americans by giving them the opportunity to pass from youth to adulthood with skills and a commitment to community.

A self-described product of national service, Scott says the biggest impact the Army had on his life was in the skills, discipline and way of living it taught him. He says his deepest desire is to help America's young people acquire those same gifts.

Prior to joining the Corporation, Scott served as Atlanta Mayor Maynard Jackson's chief of staff and chief operating officer. Scott's Army career included serving in command positions at each level from second lieutenant to brigadier general. He also has been a professor of Military Science at Tuskegee University. Scott received a master's degree in counseling and human development from Troy State University.



Catherine Milton
Vice President and Director of
National and Community Service Programs

...

When Catherine Milton came to Washington in 1991 to direct the former Commission on National and Community Service, she envisioned a national service program that would "enable all Americans to know the power of making a difference."

Now, as the Corporation's director of National and Community Service Programs, Milton is responsible for helping communities build high-quality service initiatives -- running the gamut from Serve-America programs (which involve kindergarten through high school students in service) to programs funded through the President's initiative (for which participants will receive education awards in exchange for service).

Milton's own community service began with addressing needs in public safety. During the Carter Administration, Milton spent four years working on gun control and regulatory issues with the Treasury Department. She has served as the assistant director of the Police Foundation, on the Senate Special Committee on Aging (where she wrote and guided into law legislation to assist victims of crime), and on the U.S. Attorney's Task Force on Family Violence. She also is the author of several books, including *Women in Policing*.

In 1984 Milton founded the Haas Center for Public Service at Stanford University—a program that now involves over 80 percent of the campus' students in community service. She also helped organize Campus Compact, an alliance of college and university presidents in support of service.

Milton has received many awards from organizations, ranging from the American Society of Public Administration to her alma mater, Mount Holyoke College, which recently gave her an honorary doctorate degree.



Jim Scheibel
Vice President and Director of
ACTION
(nominated)

...

What impresses Jim Scheibel most about service is its ability to empower citizens. "National service programs not only enable people to tend to their communities' well-being, they also help them take charge of their future."

Scheibel will head the Corporation's ACTION programs, including the VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America), Foster Grandparents, Senior Companions, and Retired Senior Volunteers Programs.

Scheibel is a long-time believer in the power of citizens of all ages to make great contributions to their communities. Serving on Saint Paul's city council throughout the 1980s, and for the last four years as Mayor, Scheibel has long promoted youth corps programs. And as a member of the national VISTA staff in the late 1970s, he supported programs that involve people of all ages in service to their communities. He also helped establish *Friends of VISTA*, a network which links more than 100,000 former VISTA volunteers.

As Mayor, Scheibel has established youth programs including the Saint Paul Youth Corps, the Youth Council, and the Capitol City Youth Corps, a job corps program which last year provided over 800 young people with employment, wages and skills. Scheibel also started the nation's first housing fund for middle-income families, Saint Paul's first practical skills program for new Americans, and several neighborhood-based health and environmental services throughout the city.

Scheibel has served as chair of the U.S. Conference of Mayors task force on hunger and homelessness. He holds a degree from St. John's University in Minnesota.

The Corporation for National and Community Service

Management Team

The Corporation for National and Community Service

Press Release

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
November 22, 1993

CONTACT: Diana Aldridge/Melinda Hudson
Mike Berning 202.606.5000 ext 182

PRESIDENT'S NATIONAL SERVICE CORPORATION LAUNCHED

Corporation Names Management Team and Announces Intent to Revitalize Service Movement in America

The Corporation for National and Community Service -- which became operational just weeks after the signing of the President's landmark national service legislation in September -- today named its new management team and announced its corporate objectives intended to achieve nothing less than a revitalized service movement in America.

The new public Corporation is the result of a merger between ACTION and the former Commission on National and Community Service, in conjunction with the White House Office of National Service, and incorporating the new Civilian Community Corps -- the CCC. The Corporation's official launch today featured a series of media and constituency briefings, the introduction of the newly nominated head of ACTION to the Corporation staff, and a reception on Capitol Hill hosted by the Corporation and Vice President Al Gore for Members of Congress and the service and higher education communities.

"This merger has brought together established and new national service programs capable of reaching and enlisting millions of Americans in a national effort to help revitalize our country," said Eli Segal, CEO of the Corporation and assistant to the President. "We have also brought together a management team dedicated not to building a new federal bureaucracy to manage national service -- but to rejuvenating a national service movement dedicated to getting things done in our communities."

In addition to Segal, the new management team includes Shirley Sagawa, nominated as managing director and formerly special assistant to the President for domestic policy; James Sheibel, nominated as director of ACTION and currently mayor of St. Paul, Minnesota; Catherine Milton, director of National and Community Service Programs and formerly executive director of the Commission on National and Community Service; General Don Scott, director of the new CCC and formerly a 30 year career Army officer; Rick Allen, senior advisor to the CEO and deputy assistant to the President; and Diana Aldridge, director of Public Affairs and formerly with the White House Office of National Service. Jim Joseph, head of the Council on Foundations, will chair the Corporation's bipartisan board of directors (in the process of being selected).

(more)

Page Two

Leading the Corporation's national service movement will be "AmeriCorps" -- the President's initiative that will deploy tens-of-thousands of predominately young Americans to serve in urban and rural communities nationwide in exchange for educational awards to help finance their college education or vocational training. AmeriCorps members, age 17 and older, will achieve direct and demonstrable results in their communities within four primary areas: education, public safety, human needs, and the environment.

At the reception, Segal announced that the major roll-out of AmeriCorps members will take place in the fall of 1994. "Like the President's national service legislation which moved quickly through Congress, AmeriCorps is on a very fast track," said Segal. "It is the President's intent that as many as 20,000 AmeriCorps members be serving in their communities by the end of 1994."

Included as important components of the AmeriCorps initiative will be two key programs of the Corporation: a revitalized VISTA (with approximately 3,400 current volunteers); and a reborn CCC, renamed the Civilian Community Corps, where more than 1,000 young people will be housed and trained on military bases and work as teams at community service sites.

The Corporation has begun an intensive 10-month countdown to its AmeriCorps roll-out which includes forming a Corporation board of directors and national service state commissions; drafting and publishing of concise federal regulations and "user friendly" service program applications; selecting high-quality AmeriCorps service programs from across the nation; and recruiting diverse AmeriCorps members.

In addition to AmeriCorps, the range of National Service initiatives administered by the Corporation include K-12 projects for school-age youths through the Corporation's Service Learning programs reaching 275,000 young people; and ACTION's National Senior Volunteer Corps programs, which include RSVP, Foster Grandparents, and Senior Companions, reaching nearly one million Americans.

"At his inauguration President Clinton spoke of 'seasons of service' and the need for all Americans to participate in our nation's renewal," said Segal. "The outreach and efforts of our Corporation will represent opportunities for Americans of all ages and backgrounds to experience 'seasons of service' on behalf of their country."

Segal also used the occasion of the reception to announce the Corporation's plans for "Summer of Service/Summer of Safety." The project will involve violence prevention activities utilizing more than 5,000 participants from all the service programs of the Corporation engaged in local public safety efforts next summer.

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Summer of Safety

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In his inaugural address, President Clinton challenged all Americans to engage in "seasons of service." I look forward to working with you to help meet this challenge, through the Summer of Safety, and through the ever-changing seasons ahead of us.

Sincerely,



Eli J. Segal

Chief Executive Officer

Final Applications – THEY'RE HERE!

*(please check your choice in circle provided)

AMERICORPS

☐ Direct Application EXTENDED!

Due Date: April 29, 1994

Eligible applicants: National nonprofits, federal agencies, professional corps programs, and multi-state programs.

Funds available: Approximately \$49 million in program funds and approximately 6,000 national service educational awards are available on a competitive basis directly from the Corporation.

☐ State Application EXTENDED!

Due Date: June 22, 1994

Eligible applicants: States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico through a Corporation approved State Commission, Alternative Administrative Entity, or Transitional Entity. Note: Local community-based organizations will apply through State commissions.

Funds available: Approximately \$51 million is available according to a population-based formula allotment, and approximately \$51 million is available on a competitive basis.

☐ Indian Tribes and U.S. Territories Application EXTENDED!

Due Date: June 22, 1994

Eligible applicants: Indian tribes and U.S. Territories

Funds available: Approximately \$1.5 million is available on a competitive basis to Indian tribes and approximately \$1.5 million on a population-based formula allotment basis to U.S. Territories.

LEARN AND SERVE AMERICA: K-12

A. SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAMS EXTENDED!

Due Date: April 22, 1994

☐ State Educational Agencies Application

Eligible applicants: States, through State Educational Agencies.

Funds available: Approximately \$18 million is available and will be distributed according to population-based formula allotment.

☐ Local Educational Agencies Application

Eligible applicants: Local Educational Agencies

Funds available: Funds will be available on a competitive basis to local applicants in States that are not applying for formula allotment grants.

☐ Indian Tribes and U.S. Territories Application

Eligible applicants: Indian tribes and U.S. Territories.

Funds available: Approximately \$754,000 is available on a competitive basis directly from the Corporation.

☐ CEO's Fund for the Advancement of Service-Learning Application

☐ Grantmaking Entities Application

Eligible applicants: State Educational Agencies, U.S. Territories, Grantmaking Entities, and Indian tribes may apply through the CEO's Fund for the Advancement of Service-Learning. Public or private nonprofit organizations in existence for at least one year that will support programs in two or more States as grantmaking entities may apply through the Grantmaking Entities Application.

Funds available: A total of up to \$6 million is available on a competitive basis directly from the Corporation through the CEO's Fund and Grantmaking Entities Applications.

B. COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS

Due Date: May 27, 1994

☐ State Commission Application

☐ Grantmaking Entities Application

Eligible applicants: State Commissions and grantmaking entities on a competitive basis through the appropriate application.

Funds available: Approximately \$4.5 million is available on a competitive basis directly from the Corporation.

LEARN AND SERVE AMERICA: HIGHER EDUCATION

☐ Higher Education Application EXTENDED!

• Due Date: April 25, 1994

Eligible applicants: Institutions of higher education, consortia of institutions of higher education, and nonprofit organizations or public agencies, including states, working in partnership with one or more institutions of higher education.

Funds available: Approximately \$9 million is available on a competitive basis directly from the Corporation.

NEW!! Notice of Availability of Funds

The Corporation announces the availability of up to \$5.6 million to provide training and technical assistance to state commissions and grantees. Notice will be published in the Federal Register (week of March 21), on Internet, or from the Corporation. Deadlines for submission of concept papers are May 27 and September 13, 1994. For more information, call the Technical Assistance staff at (202) 606-5000, ext. 160.

AMERICORPS

LEARN & SERVE AMERICA: K-12

LEARN & SERVE AMERICA:
HIGHER EDUCATION

GET YOUR APPLICATIONS NOW!

VIA MAIL. You may request applications by mailing back this form to the Corporation.

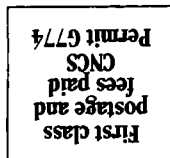
VIA PHONE/FAX. You may also request applications by calling (202) 606-5000 Ext. 438 or by faxing this form to (202) 606-4816.

VIA INTERNET. To retrieve applications via Internet, please send a blank electronic mail message to: cncs@ace.esusda.gov. There should be no text in the body of the message. An automatic response will be sent back to you with information on how to retrieve the applications through electronic mail, gopher and anonymous file transfer protocol (ftp). You may also access to Internet through an on-line (modem) service such as CompuServe or America On-Line. If you are unsure about your Internet capabilities, please speak to the systems administrator/computer expert at your organization. (Corporation regulations are also available via Internet.)

NEED HELP?

The Corporation has scheduled telephone conference calls to provide follow-up technical assistance. To sign up, please call the Corporation to reserve a conference slot, and to receive a registration form and dates.

Phone: (202) 606-5000, ext. 432
Fax: (202) 606-4816



The Corporation for National and Community Service
1100 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20525

MAIL TO:

APPLICATION REQUEST

The Corporation for National and Community Service
1100 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20525

Name: _____
Organization: _____
Address: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____
Phone number: () _____
Fax number: () _____



National Service IP 475N

On September 21, 1993, President Clinton signed Public Law 103-82, creating a new program in which students participating in national service programs can earn an educational award to use toward their postsecondary education. The law also reauthorizes the National and Community Service Act and the Domestic Volunteer Service Act. This Info Pack contains information on the establishment of this new program as well as on existing civilian volunteer programs.

Proposed regulations and application procedures for the various grant programs available from the Corporation for National and Community Service (including the national service program "AmeriCorps") appear in the *Federal Register*, January 7, 1994, pp. 1194-1236. Copies of the *Federal Register* may be available for use at local university or Government depository libraries. Specific questions or comments on the proposed regulations can be addressed to

The Corporation for National and Community Service
1100 Vermont Avenue, NW.
Washington, DC 20525

Telephone: (202) 606-4880

Members of Congress who want further information on this topic may contact CRS at 7-5700. Additional CRS Reports may be identified by looking in the current *Guide to CRS Products* (for congressional use only) under "Income Maintenance" and in the latest *Update* under "Social Services."

Constituents may find additional information on this topic in a local library through the use of *Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature*, Public Affairs Information Service *Bulletin* (PAIS), and various newspaper indexes. Books on this subject may be identified through the library's catalog or the most recent edition of *Subject Guide to Books in Print*.

We hope this information will be helpful.

Congressional Reference
Division

National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993

A Summary

The President's national service program, as set forth in the National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993, offers new resources for solving some of America's most intractable problems.

The Act establishes a definition of national service that is clear but broad. National service marshals the country's best resources—its citizens—to address the most urgent issues facing communities across the nation: education, human services, public safety, and the environment. It develops public-spirited, effective citizens by instilling an ethic of civic responsibility, and it does so without displacing or duplicating the functions of existing workers or volunteers. While the focus is on young adults, national service will include Americans of all ages and backgrounds, reuniting citizens and building national unity, community by community.

The centerpiece of the President's initiative is a new program offering opportunities for Americans to serve their country and earn education awards in return. Rather than creating a monolithic federal program, the initiative, known as AmeriCorps, builds upon the strong network of existing national service programs of not-for-profit organizations and states by supporting locally driven projects that meet high national standards of performance. AmeriCorps supports both full-time and part-time service. Participants receive a limited wage while serving and a post-service award of \$4,725 for a full year of service (half that amount for part-time service) to be used for past or present education expenses.

National service programs will be administered by the Corporation for National and Community Service, which combines two existing independent federal agencies, the Commission on National and Community Service and ACTION. The Corporation will function as a clearinghouse of information and technical expertise for service initiatives nationwide and as a service "venture capitalist," providing funding on a competitive basis for state and national service programs. In addition to AmeriCorps, the Corporation will enhance service-learning programs in K-12 schools and higher education institutions and programs which utilize the talents of older Americans.

The National and Community Service Trust Act requires that every state create a bipartisan state commission for national service. The state commissions will be responsible for selecting most state programs. AmeriCorps programs can be run by not-for-profit organizations or partnerships, institutions of higher learning, local governments, school or police districts, states, Indian tribes, or federal agencies. Together with the Corporation, the state commissions will assist programs in recruiting participants, disseminating information about service opportunities, and providing technical assistance to communities organizing service programs.

Corporation funding encourages programs that address critical national priorities and the urgent needs of local communities. Of the AmeriCorps funds to be distributed by the Corporation this year, \$60 million will be allocated to states that submit plans approved by the Corporation by a population-based formula; at least \$60 million of the funds will be awarded to state programs on a competitive basis; \$1.8 million will be set aside for certain United States territories and possessions; \$1.8 will be set aside for Indian tribes; and the remaining \$57 million in funds will be allocated directly by the Corporation to a range of national, multi-state, and innovative national service programs.

The Corporation for National and Community Service was launched on October 1, 1993. The projected grants process will begin with the publication of draft regulations and applications in January 1994. Programs selected for funding will be announced in spring and summer of the same year. The first AmeriCorps participants will be serving in communities across the nation by June. In its first year of operation, the Corporation will enable up to 20,000 service participants to make an intense, long-term commitment to serving their country. In addition to the tens of thousands of Americans who will participate in AmeriCorps over the next three years, millions more—school-age youth and older,—will be contributing to their country by supporting national and community service.

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

MISSION STATEMENT

The Corporation for National and Community Service will engage Americans of all ages and backgrounds in community-based service. This service will address the nation's education, human, public safety, and environmental needs to achieve direct results. In doing so, the Corporation will foster civic responsibility, strengthen the cords that bind us together as a people, and provide educational opportunity for those who make a substantial commitment to service.

For more information write to:

The Corporation for National and Community Service, 1100 Vermont Ave. NW., Washington, D.C. 20525

A User's Guide

What is the Corporation for National and Community Service?

The Corporation is a new federal entity created by the National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993. In conjunction with the White House Office of National Service, the Corporation combines the Commission on National and Community Service and ACTION, the federal domestic volunteer agency.

What kinds of national and community service programs will the Corporation support?

The programs of both the Commission and ACTION will be enhanced by the new Corporation. The Corporation will continue to support innovative programs in higher education, Serve-America and service-learning, the Civilian Community Corps and programs currently funded by ACTION, including VISTA and the National Senior Volunteer Corps. Current grantees, the youth corps and national service demonstration models, and subtitles of the National and Community Service Act, may continue to receive funding from the new Corporation. The Corporation will also administer AmeriCorps.

What is AmeriCorps?

AmeriCorps is the President's initiative to achieve direct results in addressing the nation's critical education, human, public safety, and environmental needs at the community level. The program provides meaningful opportunities for Americans of all ages and backgrounds to serve their country in organized efforts, fostering citizen responsibility, building community, and providing educational opportunity for those who make a substantial commitment to service.

What kinds of service does AmeriCorps support?

The Corporation will support programs that directly address needs in the areas of education, human, public safety, and the environment through service that provides a direct benefit to the community in which it is performed. National service programs must also have an impact on their participants, developing public-spirited, effective citizens with the skills needed for life-long contributions to solving the pressing problems facing our communities and our nation. National service participants may not displace existing workers nor duplicate their functions.

What kinds of organizations will be eligible to participate in AmeriCorps?

The National and Community Service Trust Act encourages grant applications from a wide range of programs — those that engage a handful of volunteers or multi-state networks of service organizations. Programs may be run by not-for-profit organizations, by local, state, and federal government entities, by Indian tribes, by institutions of higher education, by local school and police districts, and by partnerships among any of the above. Programs may not provide direct benefits to businesses, labor unions, or partisan political organizations. They may not use assistance to support religious activities or to engage participants in lobbying activities.

What types of programs are eligible for AmeriCorps grants?

Programs eligible for grants include a wide variety of 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, professional corps, and the like.

What are the Corporation's criteria for selecting AmeriCorps programs?

The Corporation will develop and publish specific funding criteria in January 1994. Generally, national service programs must directly address the education, human, environment, and public safety needs of the community; must not duplicate or displace existing workers, must ensure that participants receive the proper training and support; and must show that they will apply measurable performance goals to their programs.

How will funds be allocated?

Of the funds that the Corporation allocates for AmeriCorps in fiscal year 1994, approximately \$60 million will be allocated to states that submit plans approved by the Corporation according to a population-based formula, and up to \$60 million will be awarded on a competitive basis. \$1.8 million will be set aside for Indian tribes, and another \$1.8 million will fund programs in United States territories and possessions. The remaining \$56.7 million in funds will be allocated directly by the Corporation. Additional funds will be used for training and technical assistance or competitively distributed as matching "challenge" grants.

What form will AmeriCorps grants take?

There will be non-renewable planning grants for a period of up to one year and renewable operating grants for up to three years.

What funds will the Corporation supply for AmeriCorps? What non-Corporation funds must programs supply?

Programs are encouraged to raise private funds. These matching requirements must be viewed as floors not ceilings. The Corporation will pay for 85 percent of stipends up to the VISTA subsistence allowance (roughly minimum wage), 85 percent of health care costs, 75 percent of other operating costs, 100 percent of a child care allowance, and the education award. Therefore, programs will pay at least 15 percent of stipends, 15 percent of health care, and 25 percent of other operating costs. Programs that pay stipends above the VISTA level must supply all funds in excess of that amount.

How will states be included in the AmeriCorps program?

Every state wishing to participate in national service initiatives must establish a commission on national and community service or a comparable entity for which the Corporation will provide partial funding. Governors will appoint members to the bipartisan commissions, which will include young people involved in service, educators, representatives of national service programs, older American volunteer programs, labor, and business as well as other experts in the field. States will draft three-year plans outlining their service proposals, which will be updated annually. During the first year of implementation, the governor may designate a transitional entity to perform the functions of the state commission for twenty-seven months after the date of the Act's enactment.

Will organizations receive AmeriCorps funds through a state commission or directly from the Corporation?

In general, local organizations will work with state commissions. National nonprofit, multi-state programs and professional corps programs may receive funds directly from the Corporation.

Who is eligible to serve in AmeriCorps?

Citizens and legal resident aliens aged seventeen years or older—sixteen in the case of programs targeted for out-of-school youths—may serve in AmeriCorps before, during, or after post-secondary education. In general, participants must be high school graduates or agree to achieve their GED prior to receiving education awards. While there is a focus on young people, the Corporation will encourage participation by Americans of all ages, genders, incomes, races, regions, and religions and include individuals with disabilities.

How will AmeriCorps participants be selected?

Programs approved by the Corporation or a state commission will select service participants on a non-discriminatory and non-political basis. To ensure that knowledge of programs is widely available, the Corporation will develop national and state recruiting information systems. There will also be a national pool from which programs may draw potential participants.

How will AmeriCorps participants be compensated?

Participants will receive a stipend during their term of service. Full-time participants not otherwise covered will receive basic health insurance and may receive a child care allowance if they need it to participate. For one year of full-time or two years of part-time service in a designated national service program, participants will also receive \$4,725 as an education award and repayment of any interest on student loans during their service. These awards may be used to pay for higher education or for vocational training. Awards must be used within seven years of completion of service. For those participants who have outstanding loan obligations for qualified educational activities, the post-service educational awards may be paid directly to the lender.

How long is a term of service under AmeriCorps?

The program requires a commitment intensive in hours but limited in years. Participants can perform a 1,700 hour full-time term over nine months to a year, or a part-time term of 900 hours over one to two years (or one to three years in the case of full-time college students).

When will the Corporation for National and Community Service begin processing applications for AmeriCorps programs?

The Corporation will be launched in October 1993. Regulations and appointments will be formalized during the remainder of the calendar year. The projected grant process will begin in early 1994, with programs selected for funding announced as early as the spring and summer of 1994. ♦

The National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993

		Program	1994 Funds*	Who May Apply?	Description of Program
ServeAmerica		School-Based Service-Learning (Subtitle B1A)		States may apply through their State Educational Agencies. 75% of these funds will be distributed by population and Chapter 1, ESEA, and 25% will be distributed competitively. 3% of these funds have been set aside for Indian tribes and U.S. Territories.	School age individuals will participate in service-learning projects, examples of which might include programs to expand state capacity, to provide teacher training, to develop service-learning curricula to establish effective outreach programs.
		Community-Based Service-Learning (Subtitle B1B)		State Commissions, grant-making entities, and qualified organizations may compete for these funds.	Qualified organizations will implement, operate, expand, and replicate community-based programs providing meaningful service.
		Higher Education Service-Learning (Subtitle B2)		Higher education institutions may apply as may combinations of higher education institutions and partnerships between institutions of higher education and nonprofits.	University students, faculty, administration, staff and local residents will be employed in programs designed to engender a sense of social responsibility and meet community needs.
AmeriCorps Grants/VISTA/CCC		States by Formula (Subtitle C)		State Commissions and approved alternative state entities may apply for funding to make sub-grants to programs which can include public and private nonprofit organizations and other state agencies.	These programs address education, human, public safety and environmental needs. Such programs may include: (1) Community corps involving diverse teams of participants, (2) Full-time youth corps, (3) Training in service-learning, (4) Recruitment of individuals with specialized skills, (5) Individual placements, (6) Campus-based service, (7) Pre-professional training, (8) Professional corps, (9) Programs where economically disadvantaged youths and young adults work to meet housing and community needs in low income areas, (10) Entrepreneurial programs for gifted young adults, (11) Inter-generational programs, (12) After-school "safe places," (13) Programs focusing on rural community needs; and (14) Programs to alleviate hunger.
		States Competitive (Subtitle C)			
		National Competitive (Subtitle C)		State subdivisions, public and private nonprofits, including higher education institutions, and Federal agencies may compete for these funds, although no more than one-third of this money may go to Federal agencies.	
		Indian Tribes & U. S. Territories (Subtitle C)		Indian Tribes and U.S. Territories may apply.	
		VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America)		Local sponsors may be state or local public agencies or private nonprofit organizations.	This is a full-time, year-long volunteer program for men and women 18 years of age or older from all backgrounds who commit themselves to increasing the capability of lower-income people to improve the condition of their own lives.
National Senior Volunteer Corps		CCC (Civilian Community Corps)		Headquartered in Washington, this is a new, federally managed residential program which will be located in sites across the country.	Federally operated model service corps which utilizes excess military capacity and personnel in the creation of a full-time or part-time service corps.
		Foster Grandparent Program			This program pairs volunteers with children who have exceptional or special needs, including children with disabilities, children needing literacy assistance, teen parents and their dependents.
		Retired & Senior Volunteer Program		Community based private and public nonprofit organizations may apply for these funds.	This program involves citizens age 55 and older in a variety of community service projects designed to best utilize their skills and experience.
		Senior Companion Program			Senior companions provide assistance to other adults, especially the frail elderly who are homebound. These services help the homebound achieve and maintain their highest possible level of independent living.

*Amounts shown are expected, estimated funding levels; final amounts will be determined through the appropriations process.

The National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993

Other Grant Funds	Program	1994 Funds*	Who May Apply?	Description of Program
	The Points of Light Foundation		Not a grant-making organization, the Foundation works through the media, businesses, government, not-for-profit organizations and Volunteer Centers across the country to serve as a catalyst for community service initiatives.	The Foundation is an independent, not-for-profit organization dedicated to mobilizing leaders from all sectors of society to motivate their members for community service. The Foundation provides tools and resources needed to engage the American public in community service.
	Training & Technical Assistance (Subtitle C)		States, Indian tribes, labor organizations, and other national service organizations may apply.	Training and technical assistance will be made available either directly or through grants to current and prospective national service grantees.
	Disability Funds (Subtitle C)		Programs which focus on the needs of individuals with disabilities may apply for these funds.	The Corporation must make grants to programs targeting individuals with disabilities.
	Disaster Relief Funds (Subtitle C)		Disaster relief programs may apply.	Disaster funds may be offered when appropriate.
	Challenge Grants (Subtitle C)		High quality national service programs may apply.	The Corporation may match privately-raised funds dollar for dollar for selected programs.
	Investment for Quality & Innovation (Subtitle H)		Individuals, organizations conducting research or summer programs, planning coordination activities, and states or other entities receiving training and technical assistance may all apply for these funds.	The Corporation may support a wide variety of activities in a number of ways including research, individual training, summer programs, youth leadership programs, Presidential awards & military conversion.

**Amounts shown are expected, estimated funding levels; final amounts will be determined through the appropriations process.*

For more information write to:

The Corporation for National and Community Service, 1100 Vermont Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20525.

CRS Issue Brief

National Service: Issues and Legislation in the 103rd Congress

Updated November 4, 1993

by
Dale Robinson
Education and Public Welfare Division



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National Service: Issues and Legislation in the 103rd Congress

SUMMARY

On Sept. 21, President Clinton signed into law major new national service legislation -- The National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-82). The conference agreement on this legislation (H.R. 2010) was passed by the Senate on Sept. 8, 1993 and by the House on Aug. 6, 1993.

On May 5, 1993, the President, acting on a campaign promise, requested immediate consideration of his national service legislative proposals: the National Service Trust Act of 1993 and the Student Loan Reform Act of 1993. These two proposals would allow students to 1) pay for college or other post-secondary education through community service, and 2) have the option of income contingent loan repayment and direct Federal student loans. The Student Loan Reform Act of 1993 was incorporated into the FY1994 reconciliation legislation (P.L. 103-66), and is discussed in detail in Issue Brief 93075.

The initial component of the Clinton national service program -- the 1993 Summer of Service -- involved about 1,500 youth in activities associated with children at risk. The program, which operated for 8 weeks this past summer, was funded at \$10 million.

P.L. 103-82 authorizes a total of \$621.6 for the programs of the new Corporation for National and Community Service for FY1994. This amount includes \$300 million for the new national service trust program for FY1994. One-third of the amount appropriated for the trust program will be allocated to States based on population, one-third awarded competitively to States, and one-third awarded competitively by the Corporation to various entities.

Under the legislation, participants will earn \$2,362 per part-time term of service (900 hrs), and \$4,725 per full-time term (1700 hrs).

P.L. 103-82 also extends and amends: the Domestic Volunteer Service Act (DVS-A); the National and Community Service Act (NCSA); and the Civilian Community Corps under the Department of Defense 1993 Authorization Act. The funding authority for these laws expires at the end of FY1993, and they are administered by the ACTION agency and the Commission on National and Community Service. The Act creates a new Federal Corporation to administer the above programs and the new national service trust program. In addition, The Act amends the Youth Conservation Corps Act of 1970, which is administered by the Depts. of Agriculture and Interior.

For FY1994, Congress recently appropriated \$370 million for the new Corporation for National and Community Service (P.L. 103-124). In addition, Congress has appropriated \$205 million for ACTION agency programs for FY1994 (P.L. 103-112).

The original House- and Senate-passed versions of the National Service Trust Act were similar in many areas. Floor debate and amendments centered on questions such as the following: How much money should be spent on a new program? How much should the national service educational award be worth? How should the new Corporation for National Service be structured?

MOST RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

On September 21, President Clinton signed into law the National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-82). During the signing, the President announced that he was nominating Eli Segal to be the Chief Executive Officer of the new Corporation for National and Community Service. Mr. Segal is currently Assistant to the President and Director of the White House Office of National Service, and his nomination must be approved by the Senate. On October 28, the President signed the appropriations bill for the Departments of Veterans Affairs (VA) and Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and Independent Agencies (P.L. 103-124). Under this law, the Corporation for National and Community Service will receive \$370 million for FY1994. ACTION agency programs are funded through the Department of Labor, and Health and Human Services appropriations bill which was signed October 21 (P.L. 103-112). P.L. 103-112 approved a funding level of \$205 million for ACTION agency programs.

BACKGROUND AND ANALYSIS

What is National Service?

National service requires or allows citizens to perform public service work usually in exchange for benefits such as education financial assistance. National service often has multiple goals including addressing unmet social needs, and providing benefits to its participants such as teaching particular skills and building self-esteem. For many advocates, it has the goal of increasing civic responsibility and community spirit among its participants and beneficiaries. It also can be designed to appeal to middle class and upper middle class persons as well as those who may be economically or educationally disadvantaged. In fact, the concept of national service appeals to many precisely because it has the ability to address several issues concurrently.

The term "national service" is sometimes used interchangeably with "community service." The Commission on National and Community Service uses "community service" to refer to the full scope of service activities -- full-time and part-time -- occurring in freestanding organizations such as youth corps as well as those integrated in schools, and persons simply helping others. They define "national service" as a major life commitment -- one year or more of full-time service or its equivalent in part-time service over a longer period. Community service is almost entirely unpaid; national service participants generally receive some type of assistance, often some combination of living allowance, health or similar benefits, and end of service stipend.

Community service opportunities are offered by a variety of organizations and programs in the U.S., some financed and administered by the Federal Government, but most administered and financed by State and local governments and non-profit organizations. For example, as of June 1992, 63 conservation corps programs operated in the U.S. at an annual cost of \$131 million, including wages and stipends paid to corps members. Less than 10% of the total funding came from Federal sources in 1992, primarily through the Job Training Partnership Act and the Community Development Block Grant.

The Commission on National and Community Service estimates that 30,000 Americans are currently involved in intensive civilian service, of which about half are involved in conservation and youth corps. It is estimated that 38 million people volunteered for work without pay for an institution or organization in 1989. There is also evidence to show that young people, in particular, like to volunteer and are doing so in greater numbers. According to a Gallup Organization-Independent Sector study, 61% of teenagers aged 12-17 volunteered an average of 3.2 hours a week in 1991.

The list of potential community-based volunteer opportunities is vast. Proponents believe that in a time of scarce resources, certain domestic social service problems such as lack of programs for youth after school, the need for tutorial help, or cleaning up polluted lands can be ameliorated through national and community service. Potential service opportunities exist in areas such as child care, help for the homeless, teaching, hospitals, environmental conservation, and help for the elderly, among many others.

Examples of service programs that are increasing in number include conservation and youth corps, service learning programs and intergenerational programs. Conservation and youth service corps usually involve teams of young people, often from disadvantaged backgrounds (such as substance abusers, dropouts, or truants) working on community projects such as cleaning up polluted streams or working in day care centers. Usually these corps combine substantial work for the participants, opportunities to advance their education (such as obtain a general equivalency diploma for dropouts), with a highly structured and disciplined environment. Service learning programs combine community service with academic learning. For example, a group of middle-grade science students in Indiana operate a wild animal rehabilitation facility that offers them a way to study animal life, while at the same time, saving endangered animals. Suitland high school in Maryland offers a variety of service programs (e.g. peer mentoring and student conflict mediation) for students to choose as elective courses. Some intergenerational service programs combine youth volunteers with needy elderly or able-bodied elderly with babies exposed to substance abuse.

President Clinton's National Service Proposal

On May 5, 1993, President Clinton asked Congress to consider his national service initiative. Under the initiative, community service must address unmet education, environmental, human or public safety needs. National priorities could be established within these areas. The initiative includes the following:

- a national service trust program that offers educational awards to persons who commit to part-time or full-time service;
- EXCEL accounts that offer flexible student loan repayment options such as income contingent repayment;
- one-stop direct loan lending which proposes reforms to the student loan system.
- extension of and amendments to the National and Community Service Act of 1990;

- extension of and amendments to most programs authorized by the Domestic Volunteer Service Act, including VISTA.
- extension of and amendments to the Civilian Community Corps authorized under the Department of Defense Authorization Act for FY1993 (P.L. 102-484).

The student loan components (the Student Loan Reform Act of 1993) are included in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-66).

The following provides information on particular aspects of P.L. 103-82.

National Service and Student Loans: Under P.L. 103-82 students will earn an educational award of \$4,725 per full-time term of service (1700 hours) and half of the full-time amount (approximately \$2,362) per part-time term of service (900 hours). Programs have to be designated by a State or the Federal Government. Educational awards will be used to repay higher education loans or pay for higher education or training. Awards are not taxable and have to be used within 7 years of receipt.

Educational awards are to be deposited into a national service trust on behalf of participants with payments paid **directly** to qualified post-secondary institutions, or lenders in cases where participants have outstanding loan obligations.

Service Placements and Participants: A variety of service opportunities will be allowed including: placement in existing conservation and youth corps or other specialized service corps designed to meet certain needs; placement in new programs started with seed money from the national service initiative; and individualized placement in programs such as VISTA or nonfederal programs. Programs are to be administered by nonprofits organization, institutions of higher education, local governments, school districts, States, or the Federal Government. Programs will be selected according to a variety of criteria including quality, innovation and sustainability. In addition, programs that can receive special consideration include those serving and recruiting from communities designated as enterprise zones, community redevelopment areas, areas with high poverty rates, environmentally distressed areas and communities adversely affected by decreased defense spending.

Individuals can serve in a national service program before, during, or after post-secondary education. Participants have to be age 17 or older (youth corps participants could be age 16 or older), be a citizen, national or lawful permanent resident of the U.S., and be high school graduates or agree to achieve their general equivalency degree (GED) prior to receiving educational awards (or granted a waiver by the program).

Benefits: Participants will receive educational awards worth \$4,725 for each full-time term of service to be applied to post-secondary education or training. An individual can serve up to two terms and earn two educational awards. In addition, participants will receive stipends that must be at least equivalent to the minimum wage. Federal support for stipends is limited to a match of 85% of annual stipend/benefits received by VISTA volunteers (\$7,400 in FY1993). Participants without access to health insurance will receive health coverage with Federal dollars paying up to 85% of the costs of those benefits. Full-time participants who demonstrate a need can also receive child care assistance.

Administration: P.L. 103-82 establishes a new Federal Corporation for National Service that will be created by combining two existing independent Federal agencies--the Commission on National and Community Service and ACTION. The Corporation will be responsible for administering: the new national service trust program; programs authorized under the National and Community Service Act of 1990 and the Domestic Volunteer Service Act; the Civilian Community Corps; and funding training and technical assistance, service clearinghouses and other activities.

The Corporation can solicit and accept private funds. A bipartisan 15-member board of directors appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate will administer the Corporation. An Inspector General will oversee programs. Programs can arrange for independent audits and evaluations, and can also be required to participate in national or State evaluations. The Corporation is required to retain the ACTION field office structure, and the transfer of ACTION into the Corporation can not take place sooner than 12 months after enactment of authorizing legislation.

To receive a grant, States must establish a commission on national service. Commissions are to have 15-25 members, and be comprised of representatives from a variety of fields including: local government, existing national service program, local labor organizations, and community based organizations. A representative of the Federal corporation must be a voting member of every State commission. State commissions will select programs to be funded, design strategic plans for service in the States, recruit participants, disseminate information about service opportunities, and support clearinghouses. They cannot operate national service programs, but can support programs administered by State agencies. For approximately two transitional years, existing state agencies can assume the responsibility of the State commissions.

Youth Conservation Corps Act of 1970 The National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-82) also amends the Youth Conservation Corps Act of 1970, which authorizes the Departments of Agriculture and Interior to operate conservation corps programs on public lands. P.L. 103-82 restructures the Act to include a public lands corps and an urban youth corps, and allows participants in the corps to receive a national service educational award, if serving in an approved national service trust slot.

National and Community Service Act P.L. 103-82 makes major amendments to NCSA. The existing Serve-America program will be expanded to include planning grants and more training and technical assistance for teachers and administrators. Higher education institutions will be allowed to receive Federal funding to train teachers in service learning methods. The new law also replaces subtitle D of the Act, which authorizes the national service demonstration program, with language authorizing the new national service trust program in which education awards are given in exchange for service. The law extends NCSA through FY1996.

Domestic Volunteer Service Act P.L. 103-82 amends and extends most DVSA programs. Under the VISTA program, the number of VISTA volunteers will be increased; a new VISTA summer associate program will be created; the authorized, but not funded, University Year for ACTION program will be changed into a program in which students can volunteer for VISTA and receive academic credit; post-service stipends will be increased (such stipends are not to be available if VISTA volunteers accept an education educational award under the national service trust program); and

the practice of allowing VISTA service to be credited toward Federal pensions will be restored. The authority under the Special Volunteers program will be broadened to support demonstration programs, provide technical assistance and promote entrepreneurial activities. Specific authority for student community service and drug programs has been eliminated.

The Older American Volunteer programs will be renamed the National Senior Volunteer Corps. The new law clarifies that Foster Grandparents can work with children with special needs in Head Start programs, schools and day care centers; a new demonstration program is authorized for innovative older American projects; and stipend amounts for low income foster grandparents and senior companions will increase over the next 5 year to account for inflation.

Summer of Service: The Summer of Service program was the first component of President Clinton's national service proposal. This program was included in the economic stimulus package that was never passed by Congress. It was funded instead at \$10 million out of other Commission on National Service funds, and operated for 8 weeks from June-August 1993. The program was intended to demonstrate the potential of national service to address a critical national concern -- children at risk.

The main component of the summer program involved approximately 1,500 youth aged 17-25 years old. Participants performed community service for up to 8 weeks, and received a minimum wage stipend and a \$1,000 post-service benefit to be used for education and training. Sixteen sites were chosen as demonstration sites, and were administered by partnerships between institutions of higher education and nonprofit organizations. These youth were also offered leadership training so that summer participants can help in expanding and implementing future phases of the program, and funding for those youth who wanted to create a new service program.

Authorizations and Appropriations: Programs contained in P.L. 103-82 are authorized through FY1996. Of amounts appropriated under the trust program, one third will go to the States based on State population. The remaining two thirds will be allocated on a competitive basis -- half awarded to States and half awarded by the Corporation to various entities. (Federal agencies can only receive 30% of funds awarded competitively by the Corporation, and must match every dollar awarded with a dollar of matching funds.) Fifty percent of appropriated funding must be spent on programs in areas of economic distress that recruit participants from their own areas.

For FY1994, P.L. 103-82 authorizes a total of \$621.6 million for all of its programs. Of this amount, \$300 million is authorized for the new national service trust program, which offers educational awards in exchange for community service. In addition, \$500 million is authorized for the trust program for FY1995 and \$700 million for FY1996.

It is estimated that given a full FY1994 appropriation, up to 20,000 persons will be allowed to participate in the first full year of the new national service trust program (expected to begin Oct. 1 1993). Congress recently appropriated \$370 million for the new Corporation for National and Community Service. The President requested \$394 million for his overall national service initiative for FY1994. The House recommended \$107.5 million for the existing Commission on National Service because authorizing language for the Corporation was not enacted at the time they considered the Act's

funding. The Senate recommended \$370 million for the Corporation, and no funding for the Commission, which ceased to exist once the Corporation was in operation. Funding for most of P.L. 103-82 is part of the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies bill (P.L. 103-124). Funding for the ACTION agency programs is part of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Related Agencies appropriations bill (P.L. 103-112). Authorizations and appropriations for the Corporation and ACTION agency programs are listed below.'

**FY93 and FY94 Appropriations and FY94 Authorizations for P.L. 103-82 Programs
(millions)**

Program/ Administering Body	FY94 Author	FY93 Approp	FY94 Approp
Commission on National and Community Service ^a	^b	\$75.5	0
Corporation for National and Community Service ^c			
New national service trust program	\$300	NA	\$301 ^d
Serve America	\$45	NA	\$40
Administration	\$40	NA	\$24 ^e
Points of Light Foundation	\$5	\$5	\$5
<i>Subtotal--Corporation</i>	\$390	NA	\$370
ACTION Agency Programs ^f			
VISTA	\$56	\$34.7	\$35.9
VISTA Literacy Corps	\$5.6	\$5.0	\$5.0
University Year for VISTA	^g	NA	1.0
ACTION Drug Alliance	^h	1.0	1.0
Retired Senior Volunteer Program	\$45	\$33.7	\$34.4
Foster Grandparents Program	\$85	\$64.8	\$66.1
Senior Companion Program	\$40	\$29.5	\$29.8
Administration	ⁱ	\$31.8 ^j	\$ 31.8 ^j
TOTAL	\$621.6	\$281.0	\$575.0

- a. Has recently ceased to exist once P.L. 103-82 was implemented and the Corporation began operation.
- b. Authorization of appropriations expired at the end of FY1993.
- c. Contained in P.L. 103-124, Appropriations for Departments of Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies (Hse. Reprt. 103-150 and Sen. Reprt. 103-137).
- d. Includes the following specific allocations: \$180.5 million for subtitle C activities under Title I; \$94.5 million for educational awards (of which \$9.5 million would be for educational awards for VISTA volunteers); \$10 million for Civilian Community Corps (Subtitle E); and \$15 million for improving the quality of programs and supporting innovative activities (Subtitle H).
- e. Includes \$11 million for State commissions and \$14 million for the Corporation.
- f. Contained in P.L. 103-112, Appropriations for Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Related Agencies (Hse. Reprt. 103-156 and Sen. Reprt. 103-143).
- g. Included in amount for VISTA program.
- h. Such sums as would be necessary.
- i. P.L. 103-82 states that 18% of the total amount appropriated for ACTION Agency programs shall be appropriated for administration.
- j. Includes Inspector General and Program Support.

Issues Considered

The House- and Senate-passed versions of the National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993 were similar in many areas. Floor debate and amendments centered on questions such as the following: How much money should be spent on a new program? H.R. 2010 as passed by the House would have authorized \$389 million for the new national service trust program and such sums as necessary for FYs 1995 and 1996; S. 919, as passed by the Senate would have authorized \$300 for FY1994, \$500 million for FY1995 and \$700 million for FY1996. P.L. 103-82 includes the Senate amounts.

Other questions on the floor included the following: How should appropriated funds be allocated between States and the Corporation? How much should the national service educational award be worth? The Senate-passed bill would have allocated more money to States based on population, the House-passed bill maintained the one-third/two-third split, which was ultimately adopted in conference. Veterans groups emphasized that national service participants should not receive more in educational benefits than 2-year Armed Forces enlistees under the Montgomery GI bill. Ultimately, both the House and Senate included language in their bills setting the amount of the national service educational award for full-time participants at 90% of one-half of the basic educational assistance allowance provided to 2-year enlistees in the Armed Forces less one half of the basic contribution required of enlistees.

Still other questions included the following: Should existing student loan programs reach a certain level of funding before the new national service program is funded? How should the new Corporation for National Service be structured? Members in both the House and Senate offered amendments that would have required funding for the existing student loan programs to reach a certain level before the new national service program could be funded. These amendments were rejected. The Senate and House-passed bills would have required completely different duties of the Board of Directors of the new Corporation for National Service. P.L. 103-82 includes language from both bills on the duties of the head of the Corporation, the Board of Directors and the State Commissions on National Service.

Current Federal Programs

The Federal Government has funded and administered a variety of national service related programs beginning with the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1933. Currently, the Federal Government offers civilian voluntary opportunities through over 20 programs. The following describes some of those programs. The largest programs, in terms of funding and participation, are authorized through the Domestic Volunteer Service Act (DVSA, P.L.93-113) and administered by the independent agency ACTION. Those programs include VISTA, and several older American volunteer programs such as the Retired Senior Volunteer Program and the Foster Grandparents Program. In FY1993, the ACTION agency has a budget of about \$200 million. For FY1994 ACTION agency programs received an appropriation of \$205 million.

In 1990 Congress passed the National and Community Service Act (NCSA) (P.L. 101-610) which also authorized a variety of volunteer programs. Programs included school-based service programs (including elementary, secondary and post secondary institutions); conservation and youth corps; and a demonstration program that offered

service in exchange for vouchers that were redeemable for higher education, training, or down payment on a home. Several smaller programs authorized by the NCSA were intended for employer-based retiree volunteers and youth volunteers in rural areas. All of the programs under the NCSA were administered by an independent Federal body - the Commission on National and Community Service. The Commission had a 21 member board of directors appointed by the President. For FY1993, the Commission had a budget of \$75 million. The Commission ceased to exist upon passage of P.L. 103-82, the National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993. Commission functions have been transferred to the new Corporation for National and Community Service.

Two new national service programs were authorized as part of the Department of Defense Authorization Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-484). The Civilian Community Corps is authorized to recruit retired or former members of the military to be Corps leaders, and to utilize unused or abandoned military installations as summer and year round residential Corps sites for youth. It will be administered by the new Corporation for National and Community Service. Approximately \$20 million in appropriated funding was recently transferred from the DOD to the Commission for the program; the program will be operational by spring 1994; the program's director was recently chosen. The National Guard civilian youth opportunities program is authorized to provide military-based training and supervised service in community and conservation projects to dropouts aged 16-18. Training is to be provided by State National Guardsmen, and the Department of Defense will administer the program. The program received an appropriation of approximately \$44 million for FY1993. Funding for this program has recently been transferred to the States.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has also recently launched national service initiatives. Youthbuild, an existing program in New York, Boston, and several other cities, received Federal authorization under the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-550). This program supports economically disadvantaged young adults who work on renovating and constructing low-income housing and housing for homeless individuals. Although funding was not specifically appropriated for Youthbuild in FY1993, HUD reprogrammed \$40 million from HOPE (Homeownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere Programs) I and II for the program for FY1993. HUD Youthbuild activities receive an appropriation of \$48 million for FY1994. A request for proposals for FY1993 monies was published in the Sept. 23, 1993 Federal Register. HUD also recently launched the Urban Revitalization Demonstration (URD) Program with \$300 million in funding for FY1993. This program will target distressed or obsolete public housing sites in up to 15 cities for revitalization, and includes a stipulation that up to 20% of a grant may be used for community service.

In addition to the above programs, the Public Health Service administers the National Health Services Corps, which since its founding has placed over 16,000 health care providers in health professional shortage areas. The FY1994 appropriation for the health corps program is \$126.7 million. The Peace Corps, independently administered, offers international service opportunities and received an appropriation of \$220 million for FY1994. The Department of Education offers service opportunities through three programs: innovative projects for community service (\$1.4 million for FY1994); and urban community service (\$10.6 million for FY1994). And the Departments of Agriculture and Interior have administered the Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) for 15-18 year olds since 1970 through the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife

Service, and the Forest Service. Currently the YCC operates only in the summers out of general departmental funds at a level of \$1 to \$3 million.

The Federal Government also offers partial loan forgiveness for employment or service in certain areas. The Perkins student loan program will forgive a certain percentage of a Perkins loan for --

- service in the VISTA or Peace Corps programs;
- for employment as a teacher in certain fields for schools serving high concentrations of economically disadvantaged students, or in special education;
- as a staff member of a head start program;
- as a law enforcement or corrections officer;
- as a nurse or medical technician; or
- as an employee with a family services agency serving high-risk children.

Also, a new demonstration program will provide forgiveness of Federal Family Education Loans (FFEL) for certain teachers, volunteers and nurses (P.L. 102-325, Sec 428J). This demonstration program is authorized at such sums as would be necessary for FY1994, but funding has not been made available yet.

LEGISLATION

P.L. 103-82, H.R. 2010/S. 919

National Service Trust Act of 1993. Amends the National and Community Service Act of 1990 to establish a Corporation for National Service, enhance opportunities for national service, and provide national service educational awards to person participating in such service, and other purposes. Introduced May 6, 1993. H.R. 2010 reported by the House Committee on Education and Labor on Jun. 24, 1993 (H. Rept 103-155); passed by the House on Jul. 28, 1993. S. 919 reported by Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources on Jun. 29, 1993 (S. Rept. 103-70); passed by the Senate on Aug. 3, 1993. Conference agreement on H.R. 2010 filed Aug. 5, 1993; passed by the House on Aug. 6, 1993 (roll-call vote of 275-152) and by the Senate on Sept. 8, 1993 (roll-call vote of 57-40). Signed into law Sept. 21, 1993 (P.L. 103-82).

H.R. 651 (English)/S. 233 (Boren)

Extend the authorization of appropriations for the Civilian Community Corps Demonstration Program. H.R. 651 introduced Jan. 27, 1993; referred to the committee on Education and Labor. S. 233 introduced Jan. 27, 1993; referred to Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1004 (Shays)

Establish program of mandatory national service for young people. Introduced Feb. 18, 1993; referred to Committees on Education and Labor, Post Office, Ways and Means, Energy and Commerce, and Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 1193 (Kennelly)

Establishes a program of voluntary national service for young people and senior citizens. Introduced Mar. 3, 1993; referred to Committees on Armed Services, Education and Labor, Veterans Affairs, Ways and Means, and Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 2388/(Unsoeld)

Amends the National and Community Service Act to establish a preference in favor of programs conducted in areas adversely affected by Federal action related to the management of Federal lands that result in significant regional job loss and economic dislocation. Introduced Jun. 10, 1993; referred to Committee on Education and Labor.

S. 240 (Bumpers)

Accelerates implementation of loan forgiveness incentives for student borrowers who perform certain full-time, low paid national community service. Introduced Jan. 27, 1993; referred to Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

S. 676 (Wofford)

Service Learning Act of 1993. Amends certain education laws to provide for service learning and to strengthen the skills of teachers and improve instruction in service learning. Introduced Mar. 30, 1993; referred to Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

S. 1127/(McConnell)

Establish a rural community service program. Introduced Jun. 17, 1993; referred to Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

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House Committee on Education and Labor, Subcommittee on Human Resources. Reauthorization of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act: Title II -- Older American Volunteer Programs. Mar. 24, 1993.

House Committee on Education and Labor. H.R. 2010--The National Service Trust Act of 1993. May 19, 1993.

House Committee on Education and Labor, Subcommittees on Select Education and Civil Rights, and Human Resources. Promoting Volunteerism. May 25, 1993.

House Committee on Natural Resources, Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands. Oversight Hearing on The American Conservation Corps and Youth Conservation Programs on Federal, State and Local Lands. Feb. 18, 1993.

Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources. S. 919--The National Service Trust Act of 1993. May 11, 1993.

Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, Subcommittee on Children, Families, Drugs and Alcoholism. Making a Difference: Domestic Volunteer Service Programs. May 18, 1993.

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Danzig, Richard and Szanlon, Peter. *National Service: What Would It Mean?* D.C. Health & Co. 1986.

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CRS Report for Congress

The National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993: Description and Related Programs

Dale H. Robinson
Analyst in Social Legislation
Education and Public Welfare Division

January 6, 1994



THE NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE TRUST ACT OF 1993: DESCRIPTION AND RELATED PROGRAMS

SUMMARY

On September 21, 1993, President Clinton signed into law major new national service legislation--The National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-82). Clinton had promised a program of community service in exchange for educational assistance during his campaign. He asked for congressional consideration of national service legislation on May 5, 1993. Bipartisan congressional support helped to move the national service legislation through Congress fairly quickly.

The National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993 amends and extends some existing national service programs and also creates new programs. Specifically, P.L. 103-82: 1) authorizes new national service activities, including the new national service trust program, in which participants receive a living allowance, and in addition, can pay for college or other postsecondary training through community service; 2) extends and amends most of the programs administered by the former Commission on National and Community Service and the ACTION agency; and 3) extends and amends the Youth Conservation Corps program, which is administered by the Departments of Agriculture and Interior.

The Act creates a new Federal Corporation for National and Community Service to administer all of its programs. The Corporation combines the functions of the former Commission on National and Community Service and the ACTION agency. In order to receive funding under the Act's new national service trust program or the Serve-America program, States must establish State Commissions on National and Community Service. Almost two-thirds of the funding under the trust program will be allocated to these State commissions, giving them most of the authority over selecting grantees and participants.

For FY 1994, Congress has appropriated \$370 million for the new Corporation for National and Community Service. Given this appropriation, it is expected that 20,000 new volunteers will in place by the end of fiscal year 1994. In addition, Congress has appropriated \$205 million for ACTION agency programs for FY 1994.

In addition to the programs authorized under the National and Community Service Trust Act, the Federal Government offers volunteer opportunities through a number of other programs. These programs include YouthBuild, the Peace Corps, and the National Health Services Corps.

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THE NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE TRUST ACT OF 1993: DESCRIPTION AND RELATED PROGRAMS

BACKGROUND

With the signing into law of the National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993, the Federal Government has created the largest national and community service program since the Civilian Conservation Corps was created in the 1930s. This Act has many purposes including: meeting the unmet human, educational, environmental, and public safety needs of the United States, without displacing existing workers, and renewing the ethic of civic responsibility and the spirit of community service throughout the U.S. Another purpose is to build on the existing organizational service infrastructure of Federal, State and local programs and agencies. Consequently, under the new program of service in exchange for educational awards--the national service trust program--almost two thirds of the funding will be allocated to States giving them greater authority to choose programs and participants than under other Federal service programs.

The Federal Government has offered volunteer opportunities through various programs over the years. Other Federal volunteer programs that are still in existence include: the Peace Corps, which offers international service opportunities; VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America), a domestic version of the Peace Corps; and the older American volunteer programs (now renamed the National Senior Volunteer Corps). Service in the military, while providing employment and career opportunities, is also viewed as a form of national service. In addition, many State and local national and community service programs and organizations have been developed in the last 20 years.

The precursor to the 1993 Act was the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-610). The 1993 debate on the extension of and amendments to this Act and the ACTION agency volunteer programs was elevated when President Clinton submitted national service legislation to Congress on May 5, 1993. Clinton had promised during his campaign to enact a program in which students could pay for college or training through community service. Bipartisan congressional support, the presence of existing Federal programs, and major support from existing local and State programs and advocacy groups helped create an atmosphere in which Congress quickly pushed national service legislation through, led by the House Education and Labor and Senate Labor and Human Resources Committees. The President signed The National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-82) on September 21, 1993.

The National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-82) extends through FY 1996 and amends: the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (NCSA); the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (DVSA), which authorizes the ACTION agency programs; the Civilian Community Corps originally authorized under the Department of Defense 1993 Authorization Act; and the Youth Conservation Corps Act of 1970.

This report describes the National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993 as enacted, the new Corporation for National and Community Service created to administer the Act's programs, and related Federal national and community service programs.

THE NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE TRUST ACT OF 1993

Administrative Entities

The Federal Corporation for National and Community Service

The National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993 establishes a new Federal Corporation for National and Community Service that combines two existing independent Federal agencies--the Commission on National and Community Service and ACTION, in conjunction with the White House Office on National Service. The Corporation is responsible for many activities including:

- administering the new national service trust program;
- administering programs authorized under the National and Community Service Act of 1990 and the Domestic Volunteer Service Act;
- administering the Civilian Community Corps;
- funding training and technical assistance and service clearinghouses; and
- undertaking other activities such as those relating to disaster relief, providing challenge grants to high quality programs that must provide matching funds, and, on behalf of the President, granting awards for outstanding service.

The Corporation must establish priorities regarding the types of national service programs to be assisted under the Act.

The Corporation can solicit and accept private funds. A chief executive officer and a bipartisan 15-member board of directors that are to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate will administer the Corporation. In addition, the Corporation must establish a Federal office in every State to, among other things, provide technical and other assistance to State commissions on national service and local grantees. The Corporation has the authority to alter or discontinue any organizational units of the former Commission and the ACTION agency, where necessary, to minimize duplication of functions. However, the complete transfer of ACTION functions to the Corporation can not take place before March 1995 or sooner as determined by the President and announced in the *Federal Register*.

The Corporation was formally launched in October 1993 after receiving an appropriation from Congress. The Corporation expects to publish draft regulations and applications for all programs in early 1994. Grantees are expected to be announced in the spring and summer of 1994, with the first participants in programs by June 1994. The Corporation will award

non-renewable up-to-one-year planning grants and renewable (up-to-three years) operating grants.¹

State Commissions on National and Community Service

To receive funding under the national service trust program or the Serve-America program, a State must establish a commission on national service. State commissions will select programs to be funded, design strategic plans for service in the States, recruit participants, disseminate information about service opportunities, and support clearinghouses. Commissions cannot operate national service programs, but can support programs administered by State agencies. Commissions, like the Corporation, must establish priorities for funding programs.

State commissions are to have 15-25 members, and be comprised of representatives from a variety of fields including: local government, existing national service programs, local labor organizations, and community based organizations. A representative of the Federal corporation must be a nonvoting ex-officio member of every State commission (unless the State deems that the Federal representative can vote). States can receive annual grants of \$125,000 to \$750,000 from the Corporation to establish and operate these commissions. The Federal amount received by commissions must not exceed 85 percent of the costs of the commission in the first year, decreasing to 50 percent of the costs of the commission in the 5th and subsequent years. For approximately 2 transitional years, existing State agencies can assume the responsibility of the State commissions. The Corporation published an interim final rule on requirements for State commissions in the *Federal Register* on November 18, 1993.

Programs

The National and Community Service Trust Act authorizes a variety of national service programs. The major new program is the national service trust program, also called AmeriCorps, in which participants will earn educational awards in exchange for service. Several programs previously authorized under the National and Community Service Act of 1990 and the Domestic Volunteer Service Act have been extended and amended. They are: Serve-America, the Civilian Community Corps, VISTA, and the older American volunteer programs. In addition, the Act extends and amends the Youth Conservation Corps program.

¹For more information contact the Corporation for National and Community Service at (202) 606-5000.

AmeriCorps: The National Service Trust Program:

AmeriCorps is the name that has been given to the new national service trust program in which participants will receive educational awards and other benefits in exchange for service. The following describes particular aspects of the new AmeriCorps program.

Educational Awards, Living Allowances and Other Benefits . Under the AmeriCorps program, participants will earn an educational award of \$4,725 per full-time term of service and half of the full-time amount (approximately \$2,362) per part-time term of service. Full-time participants must perform 1,700 hours of service in 9-months to 1 year. Part-time participants must perform 900 hours of community service over 1 to 2 years (or 1 to 3 years in the case of full-time college students). Although individuals can serve more than two terms of service, they can earn a maximum of only two educational awards. Educational awards will be used to repay higher education loans or pay for higher education or training. Awards are not taxable and must be used within 7 years of receipt.

Educational awards are to be deposited in a national service trust account in the U.S. Treasury on behalf of participants. Payments will be paid directly to qualified postsecondary institutions, or lenders in cases where participants have outstanding loan obligations. Participants receiving educational awards cannot comprise more than 15 percent of the total student population at any one school. Eligibility for an educational award will be suspended for varying lengths of time upon conviction for the possession or sale of a controlled substance.

Participants will also receive an annual living allowance that must be at least equivalent to the average annual living allowance received by VISTA volunteers (\$7,400 in FY 1993). The maximum living allowance cannot exceed 200 percent of the annual VISTA living allowance. Federal support for the living allowance is limited to 85 percent of the annual living allowance/benefits received, and the living allowance can be prorated for persons who serve reduced terms of service. Participants without access to health insurance will receive health coverage with Federal dollars paying up to 85 percent of the costs of those benefits. Full-time participants who demonstrate a need must also receive child care assistance.

Participant Eligibility. Individuals can serve in a national service program before, during, or after postsecondary education. Participants must be age 17 or older (youth corps participants can be age 16 or older), be a citizen, national or lawful permanent resident of the U.S., and be a high school graduate or agree to achieve the general equivalency degree (GED) prior to receiving educational awards (or granted a waiver by the program). National service participants may not displace existing workers nor duplicate their functions.

Service Programs. Local AmeriCorps grantees will work directly with and receive funding from State commissions. National nonprofits, multi-State programs and professional corps programs can receive funding directly from the Corporation. Grantees cannot provide direct benefits to businesses, labor unions, or partisan political organizations. Grantees also cannot use Federal assistance to support religious activities nor to engage participants in lobbying activities.

A variety of service opportunities will be allowed in the AmeriCorps program including: placement in existing conservation and youth corps or other specialized service corps designed to meet certain needs; placement in new programs started with seed money from the national service initiative; and individualized placement in programs such as VISTA or nonfederal programs. Programs are to be administered by nonprofit organizations, institutions of higher education, local governments, school districts, States, or the Federal Government. All programs must provide a 25 percent match to Federal funds.

Programs will be selected according to a variety of criteria including quality, innovation and sustainability. In addition, programs that can receive special consideration include those serving and recruiting from communities designated as enterprise zones, community redevelopment areas, areas with high poverty rates, environmentally distressed areas and communities adversely affected by decreased defense spending. Programs will be encouraged to establish intergenerational components that combine students, out-of-school youth and older adults.

Summer of Service. The Summer of Service program was the first component of President Clinton's national service proposal. This program was included in the FY 1993 economic stimulus package that was never passed by Congress. At the option of the Administration, it was funded instead at \$10 million out of other Commission on National Service funds, and operated for 8 weeks from June through August 1993. The program was intended to demonstrate the potential of national service to address a critical national concern--children at risk.

The main component of the 1993 summer program involved approximately 1,500 participants aged 17-25 years old. They performed community service for up to 8 weeks, and received a minimum wage stipend and a \$1,000 post-service benefit to be used for education and training. Sixteen sites were chosen through competition as demonstration sites, and were administered by partnerships between institutions of higher education and nonprofit organizations. These participants were also offered leadership training so that summer participants could help in expanding and implementing future phases of the program.

The Corporation has announced that the 1994 Summer of Service initiative--The Summer of Safety--will attempt to ensure community safety, especially for children and the elderly. The 1994 summer program will involve an estimated 3,500 volunteers.

Serve-America

Serve-America authorizes grants for elementary, secondary and post secondary education service projects, and was included in the National and Community Service Act of 1990. Grants are awarded to States or local applicants to implement elementary and secondary education service learning projects or help create or expand community service projects for higher education students.

Under P.L. 103-82, Serve-America will be expanded to include planning grants and more training and technical assistance for teachers and administrators. In addition, a more specific program of community-based service programs for out-of-school youth has been

added. Higher education institutions will now be allowed to receive Federal funding to train teachers in service learning methods. The Act also authorizes a new service learning clearinghouse to conduct research and training and provide leadership development within the service learning field.

Civilian Community Corps

The Civilian Community Corps was added to the National and Community Service Act of 1990 by the Department of Defense Authorization Act of 1993 (P.L. 102-484). Funds appropriated for the program for FY 1993 have been made available through FY 1994. The Civilian Community Corps is authorized to recruit retired or former members of the military to be Corps leaders, and to utilize unused or abandoned military installations as summer and year round residential Corps sites for youth. Approximately \$20 million was appropriated for the program for FY 1993 and was transferred in September 1993 from the Department of Defense (DOD) to the former Commission for the program. The program is expected to be operational by spring 1994.

ACTION Agency Programs

VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America). The National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993 includes many amendments to the VISTA program.

- The number of VISTA volunteer service years is authorized to increase to 3,700 in FY 1994, 4,000 in FY 1995 and 4,500 in FY 1996;
- a new VISTA summer associate program is authorized;
- the authorized, but never funded, University Year for ACTION program will be changed into a program in which students can volunteer for VISTA and receive academic credit for their service;
- post-service stipends will be increased to a minimum of \$100 per month in FY 1995, and volunteers who have served for at least 1 year can receive a maximum stipend of \$200 per month if they have been designated a volunteer leader (such stipends are not to be available if VISTA volunteers accept an educational award under the national service trust program); and
- the practice of allowing VISTA service to be credited toward Federal pensions will be restored.

In addition, VISTA volunteers, like participants in the AmeriCorps program, must receive child care assistance if they demonstrate a need.

National Senior Volunteer Corps. The Older American Volunteer programs have been renamed the National Senior Volunteer Corps. The name of the Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) has been changed to the Retired and Senior Volunteer Program, and the program will now allow working older individuals to participate. The eligible age for

program participants has been lowered to 55 from 60 years of age, although individuals 60 years and older will be given priority for enrollment. The new law clarifies that Foster Grandparents can work with children with special needs in Head Start programs, schools and day care centers. Stipend amounts for low income foster grandparents and senior companions must not be less than \$2.45 per hour for FY 1994 and must be adjusted once prior to December 31, 1997 to account for inflation. The Director of ACTION is authorized to enter into agreements with other Federal agencies to involve National Senior Volunteer corps participants in other Federal agency programs. A new demonstration program is authorized under the Act for innovative older American projects.

Other Programs. The authority under the Special Volunteers program, which supported a variety of community service projects, is broadened to support demonstration programs, provide technical assistance and promote entrepreneurial activities. Specific authority for student community service and drug programs has been eliminated.

Youth Conservation Corps

The Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) authorizes the Departments of Agriculture and Interior to operate conservation corps programs on public lands for 15-18 year olds through the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Forest Service. The National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993 restructures the YCC to include a public lands corps and an urban lands youth corps, and allows participants in the corps to receive a national service educational award, if serving in an approved national service trust slot. Previously, the YCC operated only in the summers out of general departmental funds at a level of \$1 to \$3 million. Funding for YCC can now also come from the new Corporation.

Authorizations, Allocations, and Appropriations

Programs contained in the National and Community Service Trust Act are authorized through FY 1996. A total of \$621.6 million is authorized for the programs of the new Corporation for National and Community Service for FY 1994. Of this amount, \$300 million is authorized for the new national service trust program, which offers educational awards in exchange for community service. In addition, \$500 million is authorized for the trust program for FY 1995 and \$700 million for FY 1996.

For FY 1994, Congress appropriated \$370 million for the new Corporation for National and Community Service. The President requested \$394 million for his national service initiative for FY 1994. In addition, the ACTION agency programs have received a FY 1994 appropriation of \$205 million (similar to the President's request).

Of amounts appropriated under the trust program: approximately 33 percent will be allocated to the States based on State population; 1 percent will go to certain territories and possessions; 1 percent will go to Indian tribes; and at least 1 percent is for special outreach to individuals with disabilities. The remaining amount will be allocated on a competitive basis--half awarded to States and half awarded by the Corporation to various entities. (Federal agencies can only receive 30 percent of funds awarded competitively by the Corporation, and must match every dollar awarded with a dollar of matching funds.) Fifty

percent of total appropriated funding must be spent on programs in areas of economic distress that recruit participants from their own areas.

It is estimated that the FY 1994 appropriation will allow up to 20,000 persons to participate in the first full year of the new national service trust program. Authorizations and appropriations for the Corporation, including ACTION agency programs are listed in table 1.

TABLE 1. Funding for Programs Authorized Under the National and Community Service Trust Act (in millions)

Program/ administering body	FY93 approp.	FY94 author.	FY94 approp.
Commission on National and Community Service	\$75.5	*	0
Corporation for National and Community Service ^b			
AmeriCorps: National service trust program	NA	\$300.0	\$290.0 ^c
Serve-America	\$21.5	\$45.0	\$40.0
Civilian Community Corps	\$20.0	*	\$10.0
Administration	NA	\$40.0	\$25.0 ^d
Points of Light Foundation	\$5.0	\$5.0	\$5.0
<i>Subtotal--Corporation</i>	NA	\$390.0	\$370.0
ACTION Agency Programs^e			
VISTA	\$34.7	\$56.0	\$35.9
VISTA Literacy Corps	\$5.0	\$5.6	\$5.0
University Year for VISTA	NA	^f	\$1.0
ACTION Drug Alliance	\$1.0	*	\$1.0
Retired & Senior Volunteer Program	\$33.7	\$45.0	\$34.4
Foster Grandparent Program	\$64.8	\$85.0	\$66.1
Senior Companion Program	\$29.5	\$40.0	\$29.8
Administration ^h	\$31.9	ⁱ	\$ 31.9
<i>Subtotal--ACTION</i>	\$200.6	\$231.6	\$205.1
TOTAL	\$322.6	\$621.6	\$575.1

*Authorization of appropriations expired at the end of FY 1993.

^bFunding contained in P.L. 103-124, Appropriations for Departments of Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies (House Report No. 103-150 and Senate Report No. 103-137).

^cIncludes the following specific allocations: \$180.5 million for the new national service trust program (excluding educational awards); \$94.5 million for educational awards (of which \$9.5 million is for educational awards for VISTA volunteers); and \$15 million for improving the quality of programs and supporting innovative activities (Subtitle H).

^dIncludes \$11 million for State commissions and \$15 million for the Corporation.

^eFunding contained in P.L. 103-112, Appropriations for Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Related Agencies (Hse. Reprt. 103-156 and Sen. Reprt. 103-143).

^fIncluded in amount for VISTA program.

^g"Such sums as would be necessary."

^hIncludes Inspector General and program support.

ⁱP.L. 103-82 states that 18 percent of the total amount appropriated for ACTION Agency programs shall be appropriated for administration.

RELATED FEDERAL PROGRAMS

The Federal Government offers volunteer opportunities through a number of programs not administered by the Corporation for National and Community Service. These major programs are administered by various Federal agencies or departments, and are described below.

Department of Health and Human Services

National Health Services Corps. The Public Health Service administers the National Health Services Corps (NHSC), which as amended by P.L. 101-597 encompasses two activities: 1) a field program that places and funds qualified health professionals in areas of shortages of health personnel; and 2) scholarship and loan repayment programs that provide educational assistance to students in certain health fields in exchange for an obligated service period. The NHSC is authorized under title III of the Public Health Services Act through the year 2000. The FY 1994 appropriation for the NHSC is \$126.7 million.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development

Youthbuild. Youthbuild, an existing program in New York, Boston, and several other cities, received Federal authorization through FY 1994 under the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-550). This program supports economically disadvantaged young adults who work on renovating and constructing low-income housing and housing for homeless individuals. Although funding was not specifically appropriated for Youthbuild in FY 1993, HUD reprogrammed \$40 million from HOPE (Homeownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere Programs) I and II for the program for FY 1993 (these monies will not be allocated until spring 1994). HUD Youthbuild activities have received a total appropriation of \$48 million for FY 1994.

Urban Revitalization Program. The HUD Urban Revitalization Demonstration (URD) Program was authorized by the FY 1993 Appropriations Act for HUD (P.L. 102-389). This program is authorized to help reconstruct severely distressed or obsolete public housing sites in urban cities. Funding is used for capital costs of major reconstruction or rehabilitation or other physical improvements of the property, and includes a stipulation that up to 20 percent of a grant may be used for community service (includes literacy training, job training, day care, youth activities and family support). URD received \$300 million in funding for FY 1993, and \$778 million for FY 1994.

The Department of Education

Innovative Projects for Community Service. This program supports innovative projects that encourage student participation in community service projects, including supporting research regarding the effects of student community service organizations, and providing assistance to student organizations that work with community service organizations. Discretionary grants are awarded to institutions of higher education and other public agencies and nonprofit private agencies. The program is authorized under the Higher Education Act

of 1965 (P.L. 102-325) through FY 1997. The program received an appropriation of \$1.4 million for FY 1994.

Urban Community Service. This program provides discretionary grants to encourage urban universities or groups of such institutions to serve as sources of skills, talents, and knowledge to assist the urban areas in which they are located solve urban problems. Urban areas projects can involve applied research, planning services, specialized training, technical assistance and other services. The program is authorized under the Higher Education Act of 1965 (P.L. 102-325) through FY 1997. The program received \$10.6 million for FY 1994.

Perkins Student Loan Forgiveness. The Federal Government also offers partial loan forgiveness for employment or service in certain areas. Authorized under the Higher Education Act of 1965 through FY 1997 (P.L. 102-325), the Perkins student loan program will forgive a certain percentage of a Perkins loan for:

- service in the VISTA or Peace Corps programs;
- for employment as a teacher in certain fields for schools serving high concentrations of economically disadvantaged students, or in special education;
- as a staff member of a head start program;
- as a law enforcement or corrections officer;
- as a nurse or medical technician; or
- as an employee with a family services agency serving high-risk children.

FFEL Loan Forgiveness. This demonstration program provides forgiveness of Federal Family Education Loans (FFEL) for certain teachers, volunteers and nurses. The program is authorized under the Higher Education Act of 1965 (P.L. 102-325, Sec. 428J). The program is authorized at such sums as would be necessary for FY 1994, but funding has not been made available yet.

Department of Defense

National Guard Civilian Youth Opportunities Program. The National Guard civilian youth opportunities program is authorized to provide military-based training and supervised service in community and conservation projects to dropouts aged 16-18. Training is to be provided by State National Guardsmen, and the Department of Defense administers the program. The program is authorized through FY 1995 by the Department of Defense Authorization Act for FY 1993 (P.L. 102-484). The program was funded at \$44 million for FY 1993, and \$70 million for FY 1994.

Independently Administered

Peace Corps. The Peace Corps offers international service opportunities in which volunteers spend 2 years overseas working on various projects aimed at helping people worldwide achieve sustainable development and economic growth. Ninety-seven countries will host Peace Corps volunteers in FY 1994. The program is authorized through FY 1994 by the Peace Corps Act (P.L. 102-565) and is funded at \$220 million for FY 1994.

Points of Light Foundation. Established in 1990, the Points of Light Foundation focuses on three areas in addressing volunteer service: community mobilization, leadership and product development, and communications. The Foundation merged with the National Volunteer Center in 1991, and is now associated with a nationwide network of Volunteer Centers and corporate representatives. The Points of Light Foundation is authorized under the National Service Trust Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-82) through FY 1996. For FY 1994, the Foundation has a funding level of \$5 million.

ADDITIONAL READING

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National Commission on Responsibilities for Financing Post Secondary Education. *Making college affordable again.* Feb. 1993.

U.S. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. *The national and community service act of 1990.* CRS Report for Congress No. 92-666 EPW, by Dale H. Robinson. Washington, Aug. 24, 1992.

-----*The ACTION agency volunteer programs: a fact sheet.* CRS Report for Congress No. 93-26, by Dale H. Robinson. Washington, Jan. 8, 1993.

-----*Federal family education loans: reduced costs, direct lending, and national income.* CRS Report for Congress No. 93-247 E, by Barbara Miles and Dennis Zimmerman. Washington, Feb. 22, 1993.

-----*Federal family education loans: a program description.* CRS Report for Congress No. 93-149 EPW, by Charlotte J. Fraas. Washington, Jan. 11, 1993.

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-----*Student loans: the clinton administration's direct loan proposal.* CRS Issue Brief No. IB93075, by Charlotte J. Fraas. Washington. Updated regularly.

-----*National health service corps.* CRS Report for Congress No. 91-729 EPW, by Celinda M. Franco. Washington, Oct. 7, 1991.

Youth Service Corps Officials Prepare For Recruiting Blitz

By Mary Jordan
Washington Post Staff Writer

Former inner-city gangsters and Stanford University honor students are among those expected to sign up in the new year for one of President Clinton's new programs: youths performing community service to pay for college tuition.

In January, radio and television advertisements are to begin telling thousands of students how they can enroll in AmeriCorps and get paid for work ranging from comforting AIDS patients to tutoring preschoolers.

In interviews last week with AmeriCorps leaders, details of one of Clinton's most visible campaign promises emerged for the first time. All 20,000 of the students to be selected next year will earn an \$8,000 wage (roughly \$4.25 an hour), plus health and child care benefits. If they successfully complete the 12-month program, the youths also will get \$4,725 in college or vocational school tuition or loan forgiveness. The government will write a check to the school of their choice.

Program officials expect a blizzard of applications from students, even though the compensation will be considerably lower than proposals floated during Clinton's campaign.

The first step is next month's media campaign, which will include spots on MTV, an effort that program officials hope will help make AmeriCorps as well known as the Peace Corps. In April and May, nonprofit service groups such as Teach for America, which brings recent college graduates into needy elementary school classrooms, will be selected to participate.

The winning service groups will then pick the students who will work for them. Some students will go to work next summer, with the big kickoff in September.

"One of our objectives is to create a national ethic of service," said Eli Segal, president of the Corporation for National and Community Service that oversees AmeriCorps.

Congress approved \$300 million for national service in 1994. The White House hopes funding will escalate, and that likely will depend on whether the program's initial reviews are good.

According to Clinton, youths who "look like America" will be selected. Most are expected to be between the ages of 17 and 25. Some will get involved in environmental work, others in public safety, education or health programs.

In addition to AmeriCorps, two smaller service programs are part of the national service corporation. One is the Civilian Community Corps (CCC),

For performing community service, 20,000 students could earn \$8,000 apiece next year and be eligible for up to \$4,725 in government money for school tuition or loan forgiveness.



modeled after the popular 1930s program that gave people jobs on public works projects, such as planting trees and fixing parks.

The CCC will involve 800 students, and all will be housed on military bases. Former military personnel will work as instructors. Youths participating in this program do not have to have a high school degree and will be selected as early as February.

"The focus will be on civilian needs," said CCC director Donald Scott. Students will work at "creating green space in parks, tree-planting projects and erosion control," among other projects, Scott said.

The other part of the service corporation is VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America) formed in 1964 and located a few blocks from the White House at 1100 Vermont Ave. NW. VISTA's 3,400 volunteers will earn the same as AmeriCorps students, and will do much the same kind of community work.

By the end of this month, a toll-free hot line (1-800-94-ACORPS) will begin giving potential applicants basic information about the AmeriCorps program and help link students to specific programs in particular cities.

Each Cabinet-level agency also will be eligible to apply for AmeriCorps funds.

All states have or will set up a community service commission to help select and monitor the AmeriCorps programs. The commissions also will help distribute the federal funds. About \$11 million in federal money has been set aside for the state commissions, and they are expected to get some local funding too.

The national office will cost an additional \$14 million a year to operate. How it fares in its first year is considered crucial for the eventual success of AmeriCorps.

Some critics of the program say they worry it will not attract middle- and upper-class students because the pay is so low. Others are concerned about just the opposite, that only well-off students will be able to join. And many are waiting to see if worthwhile work will get done.

NEWS YOU CAN USE

National service—now

Community-based programs can bankroll the education of many a young idealist

For the legions of young people resigned to another summer job behind a fast-food counter, Bill Clinton's speech last month was mouth-watering fare. "Drop me a card at the White House and just mark it 'National Service,'" the president invited, unveiling a summer pilot program designed as a precursor to a national plan that would repay community service with college-aid funds. For each of two years of service, college graduates who teach in inner-city schools, build housing for the homeless and perform other community services would have up to \$10,000 a year in education loans forgiven; high-school graduates would receive \$5,000 toward higher education or employment training. The program would have 100,000 participants by 1997.

The 10-person White House Office of National Service was quickly overwhelmed by thousands of cards and letters. Most of the writers will be disappointed; the pilot "summer of service" will have only 1,000 openings, many

earmarked for disadvantaged youth.

But the fledgling Clinton program isn't the only one of its kind. In the past several years, dozens of federal, state, local and university programs shaped much like the president's proposal have sprung up. A blend of the idealistic and the pragmatic, they are the product of rising student debt, fewer higher-paying career opportunities—and growing interest in public service.

Reaching out. Many high schools, for example, are now building a certain number of hours of volunteer work into the graduation requirement. College job-placement offices report a surge of interest in such programs as VISTA, the Peace Corps and Teach for America. And even before Clinton was elected, the Commission on National and Community Service, an independent bipartisan agency set up by Congress in 1990 to study and support public service, had begun to pump grant money into new or expanding community-service projects.

Few of the existing programs are as

generous with educational-debt relief as the Clinton plan is slated to be. But they are up and running, while the National Service Plan hasn't even faced a round of hearings on Capitol Hill. And collectively, they make up an ambitious national service plan of their own. The scope ranges from private or government-funded youth service corps that send teams of young people to help out in nursing homes and refurbish dilapidated elementary schools to college students who work with single mothers to doctors who minister to indigents. The pay in the programs often approaches minimum wage, but taking part can be an excellent way to put idealistic career goals to a real-world test. And a year working with the elderly at a nursing home or teaching in an inner-city Head Start program makes a far better ré-

sumé entry than flipping hamburgers. The following is a sampling of the kinds of programs that are available. Most are open to applicants from anywhere in the country.

YOUTH SERVICE CORPS

Crystal Hicks and Andrea Walders are unlikely friends. Hicks, 22, is a strong-willed single mother from the mean streets of Washington, D.C., and New York City. She dropped out of college after one year because of money problems. Andrea Walders, 23, grew up in a tony Maryland suburb and graduated from Hobart and William Smith Colleges in Geneva, N.Y., with a double degree in English and Third World studies last spring. Her parents paid for her college education.

But the two women have spent the past six months as a team. They have tutored inner-city elementary-school students, rehabbed a community center

and cared for disabled children as members of the D.C. Service Corps. The two-year-old program, funded with private and federal money, rotates teams of 17-to-23-year-olds through a variety of community-service jobs. Hicks and Walders each get a \$100 weekly living stipend, a \$2,000 scholarship when they complete the nine-month program and, of course, an opportunity to learn from one another. Walders, who plans to apply the scholarship money to graduate-school expenses, says of her growing friendship with Hicks: "I'm amazed that I could have so much in common with a woman whose experiences have been so different. A program like this really brings people together."

The original goal of many youth service corps was to get high-school dropouts off the streets. But the value of bringing together educationally, economically and culturally diverse youth like Hicks and Walders is increasingly

being recognized, and that means more opportunities for college students and recent graduates. The City Volunteer Corps in New York, which is similar to the D.C. Service Corps but offers a \$5,000 post-service scholarship, is about to launch a subway advertising campaign to recruit college students or college-bound youth to the yearlong, city-funded program. The City Year program in Boston, cited by Clinton as a model for the administration's plan, also is trying to attract more college graduates. And a handful of recent start-ups focus on training college students and postgraduates to become community-service leaders. For example, the Pennsylvania Service Corps and Volunteer Maryland!, which both receive funding from the

Commission on National and Community Service, offer extensive education in service management as well as assign participants to projects ranging from AIDS prevention to wildlife conservation for an entire year. Corps members help recruit volunteers and coordinate community services for the organizations to which they are assigned. They are paid a small stipend, plus a \$5,000 scholarship upon completion of the program.

Idealism notwithstanding, college students or graduates need to be sure that programs designed with high-school dropouts in mind can also meet their needs. One indicator of a program's commitment to hands-on community-service training is the time devoted to actually working with people, such as tutoring children or assisting the elderly, as opposed to unskilled physical labor like painting or planting. Generally, no more than one third of the work should consist of such hands-on labor, though a concentrated dose from time to time is fine, says Michael Camunez, program officer for the Commission on National and Community Service. Walders, for example, spent six weeks painting a community center—but she has devoted much more time to leading class discussions at a Head Start program and helping a child psychologist test severely disabled patients at a hospital for sick children.

By contrast, the approximately 65 state and local conservation corps nationwide still aim primarily at training disadvantaged youth in manual job skills, though a few now offer scholarships to

attract collegebound high-school students. Among the projects performed this winter by the state-funded California Conservation Corps, which pays minimum wage and an \$800 scholarship, was cleaning mud from an elementary school flooded by heavy rains.

Virtually all of the youth-corps programs supplement the work assignments with educational training. Depending on the orientation of the program, this varies from literacy classes to résumé writing to academic courses on the role of community service in a democratic society. Sometimes the courses ignore the yawning differences in the backgrounds of the participants. Walders, for example, couldn't fathom why, after four years of college, she had to sit through a D.C. Service Corps class on how to take notes. But some programs that offer remedial education to participants have alternatives for college-educated students. The City Volunteer Corps, for instance, requires high-school equivalency classes for many members, but Chantel Young, 19, who plans to return to Syracuse University in the fall thanks to the \$5,000 scholarship from the corps, is instead taking a writing class for credit at the

New School, courtesy of the CVC. "I'm getting all this practical experience working in the community and still boosting my college credits," says Young. "That appealed to me a lot."

ON-CAMPUS PROGRAMS

In a 1992 survey by Campus Compact, a Providence, R.I.-based consortium of 360 colleges and universities committed to public service, 30 percent of the

members offered some form of financial assistance to students or graduates who performed community service. The aid ranged from fellowships at Stanford and Cornell to work-study programs at Michigan State and Ohio Wesleyan universities that pay students who work a set number of hours per week in community-service programs. A few schools, such as Union College in Schenectady, N.Y., help pay off student loans for those who take public-service jobs after they graduate.

The time commitment can take a toll on grades. Laura Lopes, 22, chose Cornell over Harvard because of Cornell's program that pays off \$2,500 of her student loans annually if she does at least 75 hours of unpaid community service and 250 hours of paid work during the academic year. Largely because of the program, which covers 600 Cornell students each year, she will graduate this spring with a total of only \$1,200 in student loans outstanding. But Lopes hopes to go to medical school and worries about her 3.0 grade point average. The long hours involved in organizing such projects as a big brothers-big sisters-type program for the children of single mothers on campus have made it difficult for Lopes to do her best academically. "I just don't have the time to work harder," she says—quickly adding,

Tracking down the programs

Several national organizations can provide information about programs that defray the expense of student loans through community service:

■ **Youth Service America.** A nonprofit information network that can assist people looking for youth-corps programs in their state or town. Call (800) 394-4972.

■ **The National Association of Service and Conservation Corps.** A membership organization with free state-by-state directory of some 80 youth service and conservation corps. Write 666 11th Street, N.W., Suite 500, Washington, DC 20001.

■ **The Commission on National and Community Service.** A bipartisan commission with information on 153 federally funded community-service projects around the country, including the coming summer's pilot version of President Clinton's national service program. For a free brochure and list of state contacts, write: 529 14th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20045.

■ **Campus Compact.** A coalition of colleges and universities with campus-based public-service programs. For a guide to schools with such programs, send an \$18 check to Campus Compact, Brown University, Box 1975, Providence, RI 02912.

■ **National Health Service Corps.** Offers scholarship money and loan repayment to health care workers interested in practicing in underserved areas. Call (800) 221-9393, or (703) 734-6855 in Virginia.

■ **The National Association for Public Interest Law.** Clearinghouse for programs that forgive or repay law-school and state loans. For a copy of "Choosing Wisely," a guide to programs around the country, send a \$25 check to 1118 22nd Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20037, or call (202) 466-3686.

however: "I wouldn't change anything. What I've accomplished is more important than grades."

The trade-off, in fact, could turn into a benefit at job-hunting time. Shad Bosh, a 22-year-old senior at Ohio Wesleyan in Delaware, Ohio, spends one afternoon or morning a week as a tutor and mentor for a sixth-grade boy through a program that pays \$6 an hour to college students who help low-income children at nearby elementary and middle schools. Although Bosh previously made more money bagging groceries, he believes the experience working with needy youth helped land him a job last summer developing a recreation program for a county children's home. It has also put his career plans in focus: He hopes to be a family counselor someday.

PROGRAMS FOR PROFESSIONALS

Low pay, difficult working conditions and lengthy service requirements make loan repayment and forgiveness programs for doctors and lawyers an option for the committed—but such people have increasingly plenty to choose from. The 20-year-old National Health Service Corps, reauthorized by Congress in 1990, has a goal to recruit some 8,000 health care workers by the year 2000, including doctors, nurses and dentists, to practice in underserved areas in exchange for loan forgiveness. Forty-four law schools and five states—Arizona, Florida, Maryland, Minnesota and North Carolina—now offer loan repayment or forgiveness for lawyers doing public-service work. And legislation is expected to be introduced in Congress this year to set up an NHSC-like pilot project for lawyers.

But even high-paying programs require several years of service to pay off big loans. James Franzbrooke, a doctor who treats low-income and HIV patients at the Russian River Health Center in Guerneville, Calif., a rural, high-unemployment area 65 miles north of San Francisco, will have received \$120,000 from the NHSC to repay his medical-school loans by the time his four years of service are up. But some of his loans date back to the early 1980s and carry interest rates as high as 18 percent, and Franzbrooke, who is paid about \$70,000 a year, figures it will take at least 10 more years to pay off his \$100,000 medical-school debt. The corps does allow him to renew his service annually after the initial four years are up—something Franzbrooke, 43, hopes to do indefinitely. "If it weren't for this program I would probably have had to join a high-paying suburban practice," he says. "That's not what I want to do with my life."

Terrence Smith was similarly commit-

ted to public-service work after graduating from Tulane University Law School in 1989. He accepted a job with Legal Services of Greater Miami as a \$24,000-a-year attorney, trusting that a loan-repayment program offered by the university would take the edge off his \$40,000 law-school debts. But to his surprise, he was told a few months into his job that the annual loan repayments would be taxable, considerably diminishing their value. Legislation expected to be reintroduced in Congress this month would exempt graduates like Smith from having to declare loan-repayment money as taxable income. For now, however, Smith and others have to pay up. (The

NHSC currently pays 39 percent of the tax bite for health care workers.)

Last month Smith received more bad news. He was informed that a recent \$2,000 raise that brought his income to \$29,295 had put him over the university's limit to get loan-repayment funds. "It stinks," says Smith. Still, he credits the Tulane program with helping him get by for three years. "I'll survive," he says. "I guess I'll just have to put off buying a car again." Besides, as Smith regularly reminds himself, he does have one luxury that makes up for all the sacrifices: He is doing work he believes in. ■

BY AMY SALTZMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(New Brunswick, New Jersey)

For Immediate Release

March 1, 1993

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN NATIONAL SERVICE ADDRESS

Rutgers University
New Brunswick, New Jersey

1:15 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. (Applause.) Thank you. Thank you, Nakia Tomlinson for that fine introduction. I wish I could take you with me everywhere. We'd make a great duo there. Let's give her another hand. I thought she was great. (Applause.)

I'd like to thank President Frank Lawrence for his - Francis Lawrence -- for his fine speech. Does anybody call him Frank? I should have asked. (Laughter.) I want to compliment Professor Benjamin Barber for his leadership and service here. (Applause.) And I want to thank all of you here in the Rutgers community for coming out for what I hope will be a truly historic moment in our nation's history. (Applause.)

In addition to the people who have been introduced here, there are a host of mayors and members of the Assembly and county officials here from your state. We have two former governors, both of whom I served with -- Brendan Byrne and Tom Kean who are out there. I'm glad to see them. (Applause.) My friends. We have a distinguished array of members of the House from New Jersey -- Herb Klein, Bob Manendez, Frank Pallone, Donald Payne -- (applause).

But you have some members of the Congress from all over America here and I want to introduce them, too, because they have taken a lot of trouble to come to Rutgers and because without them and without the people who represent you, the proposal I make today has no hope of passage.

Many members of the Congress for years have believed we ought to do more in national service and some of them are here today. I'd like to begin by introducing your Senator Bill Bradley, who's behind me. (Applause.) I must say, when I walked into this arena, I turned around and asked Bill Bradley if he'd ever shot any baskets in here. I'd be intimidated to be the opposing team in here. (Applause.) Senator Bradley sponsored legislation to establish neighborhood corps and self-reliance scholarships, things that are forbearers of the proposal I came to make.

I'd like to recognize the presence on the platform of Senator Ted Kennedy from Massachusetts -- (applause) -- who chairs the Senate Committee on Human Resources and Education, which sheparded the pilot national and community service bill through the Congress in the last session, along with his counterpart who is out here in the audience somewhere. I'd like to ask him to stand up. The Chairman of the House Committee, Congressman Bill Ford, who came all the way from Michigan to be with us. Congressman, would you stand up. (Applause.)

I'd like to recognize in the audience the presence of Senator Chris Dodd from Connecticut, who was one of the first Peace Corps volunteers in the United States. (Applause.)

MORE

The member of Congress who introduced many, many years ago, the first piece of national service legislation ever introduced, the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Clairborne Pell from Rhode Island is here. (Applause.)

I'd also like to introduce the only person in this audience, at least of our crowd, who doesn't have to look up to Senator Bradley, Senator Jay Rockefeller from West Virginia, an early VISTA volunteer in the United States. (Applause.)

And finally I would like to recognize two other people, one, a member of the United States Senate and one a distinguished American citizen, the first boss of the Peace Corps, Sargent Shriver, who's up here with me. (Applause.) And his deputy, Senator Harris Wofford, from Pennsylvania. (Applause.) And Mrs. Wofford, I'm glad to see you. (Applause.)

Now, I was involved before I became President in a group called the Democratic Leadership Council, and we made one of the central parts of our platform to reclaim a new majority of Americans for our party the establishment of a system of national service to help people to finance education. And one of our founding members and guiding lights is here, Representative Dave McCurdy from Oklahoma. I'd like for him to stand up. (Applause.)

Let me make this last point, if I might, by way of beginning. None of these things happen at the national level. We empower them to happen and then people have to do things here at the grassroots. And I want to say a special word of thanks to your Governor for supporting the New Jersey Youth Corps and several other projects like it around the state, because if nobody's here to believe in this, it can't happen. And I thank Governor Florio for his support for these things. (Applause.)

I came here to ask all of you to join me in a great national adventure, for in the next few weeks I will ask the United States Congress to join me in creating a new system of voluntary national service -- something that I believe in the next few years will change America forever and for the better.

My parents' generation won new dignity working their way out of the great Depression through programs that provided them the opportunity to serve and to survive. Brave men and women in my own generation waged and won peaceful revolutions here at home for civil rights and human rights, and began service around the world in the Peace Corps and here at home in Vista. Now, Americans of every generation face profound challenges in meeting the needs that have been neglected for too long in this country -- from city streets plagued by crime and drugs to classrooms where girls and boys must learn the skills they need for tomorrow, to hospital wards where patients need more care. All across America we have problems that demand our common attention.

For those who answer the call and meet these challenges, I propose that our country honor your service with new opportunities for education. National service will be America at its best -- building community, offering opportunity, and rewarding responsibility. National service is a challenge for Americans from every background and walk of life, and it values something far more than money. National service is nothing less than the American way to change America. (Applause.)

It is rooted in the concept of community: the simple idea that none of us on our own will ever have as much to cherish about our own lives if we are out here all alone as we will if we work together. That somehow a society really is an organism in which the whole can be greater than the sum of its parts. And every one of us, no matter how many privileges with which we are born, can still be enriched by the contributions of

the least of us. And that we will never fulfill our individual capacities until, as Americans, we can all be what God meant for us to be. (Applause.)

If that is so -- if that is true, my fellow Americans, and if you believe it, it must therefore follow that each of us has an obligation to serve. For it is perfectly clear that all of us cannot be what we ought to be until those of us who can help others -- and that is nearly all of us -- are doing something to help others live up to their potential. The concept of community and the idea of service are as old as our history. They began the moment America was literally invented.

Thomas Jefferson wrote in the Declaration of Independence, "With a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortune, and our sacred honor." In the midst of the Civil War, President Lincoln signed into law two visionary programs that helped our people come together again and build America up. The Morrill Act helped states create new land grant colleges. This is a land grant university. The university in my home state was the first land grant college west of the Mississippi River.

In these places, young people learn to make American agriculture and industry the best in the world. The legacy of the Morrill Act is not only our great colleges and universities like Rutgers, but the American tradition that merit and not money should give people a chance for a higher education. (Applause.)

Mr. Lincoln also signed the Homestead Act that offered 100 acres of land for families who had the courage to settle the frontier and farm the wilderness. Its legacy is a nation that stretches from coast to coast. Now we must create a new legacy that gives a new generation of Americans the right and the power to explore the frontiers of science and technology and space. The frontiers of the limitations of our knowledge must be pushed back so that we can do what we need to do. And education is the way to do it, just as surely as it was more than 100 years ago.

Seven decades after the Civil War in the midst of the Great Depression, President Roosevelt created the Civilian Conservation Corps, which gave 2.5 million young people the opportunity to support themselves while working in disaster relief and maintaining forests, beaches, rivers, and parks. Its legacy is not only the restoration of our natural environment, but the restoration of our national spirit. Along with the Works Projects Administration -- the WPA -- the Civilian Conservation Corps symbolized government's effort to provide a nation in depression with the opportunity to work, to build the American community through service. And all over America today, you can see projects -- even today in the 1990s -- built by your parents or your grandparents with the WPA plaque on it -- the CCC plaque on it -- the idea that people should be asked to serve and rewarded for doing it.

In the midst of World War II, President Roosevelt proposed the GI Bill of Rights, which offered returning veterans the opportunity for education in respect to their service to our country in the war. Thanks to the GI Bill, which became a living reality in President Truman's time, more than eight million veterans got advanced education. And half a century later, the enduring legacy of the GI Bill is the strongest economy in the world and the broadest, biggest middle class that any nation has ever enjoyed.

For many in my own generation, the summons to citizenship and service came on this day 32 years ago, when President Kennedy created the Peace Corps with Sargent Shriver and Harris Wofford and other dedicated Americans when President Kennedy created the Peace Corps. With Sargent Shriver and Harris Wofford and other dedicated Americans, he enabled thousands of

young men and women to serve on the leading edge of the new frontier, helping people all over the world to become what they ought to be, and bringing them the message by their very lives that America was a great country that stood for good values and human progress.

At its height, the Peace Corps enrolled 16,000 young men and women. Its legacy is not simply goodwill and good works in countries all across the globe, but a profound and lasting change in the way Americans think about their own country and the world.

Shortly after the Peace Corps, Congress, under President Johnson, created the volunteers and service to America. Senator Jay Rockefeller, whom I introduced a moment ago, and many thousands of other Americans went to the hills and hollows of poor places, like West Virginia and Arkansas and Mississippi, to lift up Americans through their service.

The lesson of our whole history is that honoring service and rewarding responsibility is the best investment America can make. And I have seen it today. Across this great land, through the Los Angeles Conservation Corps, which took the children who lived in the neighborhoods where the riots occurred and gave them a chance to get out into nature and to clean up their own neighborhoods and to lift themselves and their friends in the effort; in Boston with the City Year program -- with all these programs represented here in this room today, the spirit of service is sweeping this country and giving us a chance to put the quilt of America together in a way that makes a strength out of diversity; that lifts us up out of our problems; and that keeps our people looking toward a better and brighter future. (Applause.)

National service recognizes a simple but powerful truth -- that we make progress not by governmental action alone, but we do best when the people and their government work at the grassroots in genuine partnership. The idea of national service permeates many other aspects of the programs I have sought to bring to America. The economic plan that I announced to Congress, for example, will offer every child the chance for a healthy start through immunization and basic health care and Head Start. (Applause.) But still it depends on parents doing the best they can as parents and children making the most of their opportunities.

The plan can help to rebuild our cities and our small communities through physical investments that will put people to work. But Americans still must work to restore the social fabric that has been torn in too many communities. Unless people know we can work together in our schools and our offices, in our factories, unless they believe we can walk the streets safely together, and unless we do that together, governmental action alone is doomed to fail. (Applause.)

The national service plan I propose will be built on the same principles as the old GI Bill -- when people give something of invaluable merit to their country, they ought to be rewarded with the opportunity to further their education. National service will challenge our people to do the work that should and indeed must be done and cannot be done unless the American people voluntarily give themselves up to that work. It will invest in the future of every person who serves.

And as we rekindle the spirit of national service, I know it won't disappoint many of the students here to know that we also have to reform the whole system of student loans. (Applause.) We should begin by making it easier for young people to pay back their student loans and enabling them to hold jobs -- (applause) -- enabling them to hold jobs that may accomplish much, but pay little.

Today, when students borrow money for an education, the repayment plan they make is based largely on how much they have to repay, without regard to what the jobs they take themselves pay. It is a powerful incentive, therefore, for young college graduates to do just the reverse of what we might want them to do; to take a job that pays more even it is less rewarding because that is the job that will make the repayment of the loans possible. It is also, unfortunately, a powerful incentive for some not to make the payments at all, which is unforgivable.

So what we seek to do is to enable the American students to borrow the money they need for college and pay it back as a small percentage of their own income over time. This is especially important after a decade in which the cost of a college education has gone up even more rapidly than the cost of health care. (Applause.) Making a major contribution to one of the more disturbing statistics in America today, which is that the college dropout rate in this country is now 2.5 times the high school dropout rate. We can do better than that through national service and adequate financing. (Applause.)

The present system is unacceptable, not only for students, but for the taxpayers as well. It's complicated and it's expensive. It costs the taxpayers of our country about \$4 billion every year to finance the student loan program because of loan defaults and the cost of administering the program. And I believe we can do better.

Beyond reforming this system for financing higher education, the national service program more importantly will create new opportunities for Americans to work off outstanding loans or to build up credits for future education and training opportunities.

We'll ask young people all across this country and some who aren't so young who want to further their college education to serve in our schools as teachers or tutors in reading and mathematics. We'll ask you to help our police forces across the nation, training members for a new police corps that will walk beats and work with neighborhoods and build the kind of communities ties that will prevent crime from happening in the first place so that our police officers won't have to spend all their time chasing criminals. (Applause.)

We'll ask young people to work, to help control pollution and recycle waste, to paint darkened buildings and clean up neighborhoods. (Applause.) To work with senior citizens and combat homelessness and help children in trouble get out of it and build a better life. (Applause.)

And these are just a few of the things that you will be able to, for most of the decisions about what you can do will be made by people like those in this room, people who run the programs represented by all of those wearing these different kinds of tee-shirts. We don't seek a national bureaucracy. I have spoken often about how we need to reinvent the government: make it more efficient and less bureaucratic, to make it more responsive to people at the grassroots level.

And I want national service to do just that. I want it to empower young people and their communities, not to empower yet another government bureaucracy in Washington. This is going to be your program at your level with your people. (Applause.)

And as you well know, that's what's happening all across America today. People are already serving their neighbors in their neighborhoods. Just this morning, I was inspired to see and to speak with students from Rutgers serving their community, from mentoring young people as Big Sisters, to helping older people learn new skills.

I met a lady today who has 13 grandchildren and five great-grandchildren who dropped out of school the year before I was born -- is about to become a high school graduate shortly because of the efforts of this program. (Applause.) Is she back there? Stand up. (Applause.)

I'm impressed by the spirit behind the Rutgers civic education and community service program: the understanding that community service enriches education, that students should not only take the lessons they learn in class out into the community, but bring the lessons they learn in the community back into the classroom. (Applause.)

And that spirit, during this academic year alone, more than 800 students from Rutgers are contributing more than 60,000 hours of community service -- in New Brunswick, in Camden, in Newark, throughout this state. (Applause.)

This morning I also met with members of the New Jersey Youth Corps. Here they are. (Applause.) Stand up. (Applause.) Young people who are looking for a second chance at school, and who when coming back to finish their high school degrees, also serve in their communities. Through this program, more than 6,500 young adults have contributed over 900,000 hours of service to the state of New Jersey. (Applause.)

They've done everything from paint senior citizens' homes, to tutor and mentor children in after-school programs. For the future of our state and nation, we need more young people like those in the New Jersey Youth Corps who exemplify the spirit of service.

That spirit also moves people all across the nation. In my state, there's a young woman named Antoinette Jackson, who's a senior in a small community called Gauld, Arkansas. She's a member of the Delta Service Corps. The rural Mississippi Delta is still the poorest place in America. And in that area, she works with a "Lend a Hand" program which runs a thrift shop to provide hungry and homeless people with food and clothing. And in return, the Delta Four is going to help her attend college so that she can make an even greater contribution. (Applause.)

The spirit of service also moves a young man I met about a year ago named Stephen Spalos, who works with a City Year program in Boston. At age 23, he's had some hard times in his life. But as he puts it, City Year gave him a place and the tools to be able to start over. He works as a team leader, a mentor, a tutor, a project manager for a bunch of young people who restore senior citizens' homes.

Last year when I visited his project, he literally took his sweatshirt off his back and gave it to me so that I would never forget the kids at City Year. And I still wear it when I go jogging, always remembering what they're doing in Boston to help those kids. (Applause.)

The spirit of service moves Orah Fireman, a graduate of Wesleyan College. As a sophomore in high school, she worked with disadvantaged children in upstate New York. That experience changed her life. And during her high school and college years, she continued to work with children. And now that she is out of college, she has begun what will probably be a lifetime of service by working at a school for emotionally disturbed children in Boston. She wants other people to have the opportunity to serve, and she wrote this: Service work teaches responsibility and compassion. It fights alienation by proving to young people that they can make a difference. There is no lesson more important than that.

Well, there are stories like this in this room and all across America. And we're going to create thousands of more of them through national service. We'll work with groups with

proven track records to serve their community, giving them the support they need. And if you have more good ideas, if you're entrepreneurs of national service, we'll let you compete for our form of venture capital -- develop new programs to serve your neighbors. That's how we want the national service program to grow every year -- rewarding results, building on success, and bubbling up from the grassroots energy and compassion and intellect of America.

I don't want service to wait while this potential is wasted. That's why I want to make this summer a summer of service, when young people can not only serve their communities, but build a foundation for a new national effort. I've asked Congress to invest in and I'm asking young people to participate in a special effort in national service and leadership training just this summer. We are going to recruit about 1,000 young people from every background -- from high school dropouts to college graduates, to send to an intensive leadership training program for national service at the beginning of the summer.

Then we'll ask them to work on one of our country's most urgent problems, helping our children who are in danger of losing their God-given potential. Some of them will tutor. Some will work on programs to immunize young children from preventable childhood diseases. Some will help to develop and run recreational centers or reclaim urban parks from dealers and debris. Some will counsel people a few years younger than themselves to keep them out of gangs and into good activities. And everyone will learn about serving our country and helping our communities.

At the end of this summer, we'll bring all these people together for several days of debriefing and training, and then they'll all join in a youth service summit. I will attend the meeting and I expect to listen a lot more than I talk. I'll ask leaders from Congress, from business, labor, religious, and community groups to attend the youth service summit, too. We'll give those who serve the honor they deserve, and we'll learn a lot more about how to build this national service program. And from the thousand pioneers of this summer, I want the national service to grow 100-fold in the next four years. (Applause.)

But even when hundreds of thousands are serving, I want to maintain the pioneer spirit of this first few months, because national service can make America new again. It can help solve our problems, educate our people, and build our communities back together. So if anybody here would like to be one of those 1,000 -- or if anybody who is listening to this speech by radio or television or reads about it and would like to be one of those 1,000, drop me a card at the White House and just mark it national service. We're going to pick them. And I can't promise you'll be selected, but I promise you'll be considered. I want to engage the energies of America in this effort. (Applause.)

I also want to say that you shouldn't wait for the summer or for a new program. We need to begin now. We are going to be looking for the kinds of ideas that we ought to be funding. This is Monday. I ask you by Friday -- every one of you -- to think about what you think you can do and what we should do to be agents of renewal; to talk with your parents, your clergy, your friends, your teachers, to join the effort to renew our community, and to rebuild our country; and to write to me about what you are doing. It's time for millions of us to change our country block by block, neighborhood by neighborhood -- time to return to our roots an excitement, an idealism, and an energy. (Applause.)

I have to tell you that there are some among us who do not believe that young Americans will answer a call to action, who believe that our people now measure their success merely in the accumulation of material things. They believe this call to service will go unanswered. But I believe they are dead wrong. (Applause.)

And so, especially to the young Americans here, I ask you to prove that those who doubt you are wrong about your generation. And today I ask all of you who are young in spirit -- whether you are a 10-year-old in a service program in our schools who reads to still younger children, or a 72-year-old who has become a foster grandparent -- I ask you all to believe that you can contribute to your community and your country. And in so doing, you will find the best in yourself.

You will learn the lessons about your life that you might not ever learn any other way. You will learn again that each of us has the spark of potential to accomplish something truly and enduringly unique. You will experience the satisfaction of making a connection in a way with another person that you could do in no other way. You will learn that the joy of mastering a new skill or discovering a new insight is exceeded only by the joy of helping someone else do the same thing. You will know the satisfaction of being valued not for what you own or what you earn or what position you hold, but just because of what you have given to someone else. (Applause.) You will understand in personal ways the wisdom of the words spoken years ago by Martin Luther King who said "Everybody can be great because everybody can serve." (Applause.)

I ask you all, my fellow Americans, to support our proposal for national service and to live a proposal for national service; to learn the meaning of America at its best, and to recreate for others America at its best. We are not just another country. We have always been a special kind of community, linked by a web of rights and responsibilities, and bound together, not by bloodlines, but by beliefs. At an age in time when people all across the world are being literally torn apart by racial hatreds, by ethnic hatreds, by religious divisions, we are a nation, with all of our problems, where people can come together across racial and religious lines and hold hands and work together, not just to endure our differences, but to celebrate them. I ask you to make America celebrate that again. (Applause.)

I ask you, in closing, to commit yourselves to this season of service because America needs it. We need every one of you to live up to the fullest of your potential, and we need you to reach those who are not here and who will never hear this talk, and who will never have the future they could otherwise have if not for something that you could do. The great challenge of your generation is to prove that every person here in this great land can live up to the fullest of their God-given capacity. If we do it, the 21st century will be the American century. The American Dream will be kept alive if you will today answer the call to service.

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

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