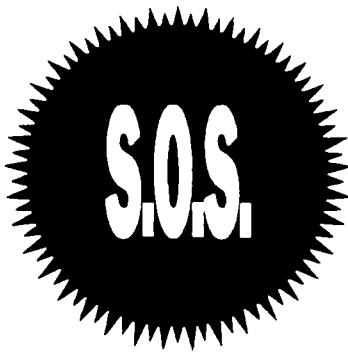




SUMMER OF SAFETY

Summer of Safety Projects by City and State

Alabama

Statewide:

Project: Alabama Association of Housing & Redevelopment Authority
Participants: 20 (plus 10 cost-share) (VISTA Summer Associates)
Description: Participants will be involved in numerous activities including conflict resolution, neighborhood watch programs, and senior escort services.
Contact: Tina King; 205-774-4628

Project: Alabama Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Participants: 20 (VISTA Summer Associates)
Description: Participants will work in the fields of victim's assistance, education, and domestic violence.
Contact: Carol Gundlach; 205-832-4842

Guntersville:

Project: Guntersville Summer of Safety
Participants: 160 (Senior Summer Corps Participants)
Description: Participants will work in four targeted towns and organize educational and recreation activities at community centers to reclaim public use areas of public housing complexes; organize paint/clean/fix-up projects; community crime prevention campaign to include conflict resolution and anti-burglary measures.
Contact: Jean Ann Moon; 205-571-7734

Arizona

Phoenix:

Project: Phoenix Senior Summer Corps
Participants: 140 (Senior Summer Corps Participants)
Description: Participants will conduct home crime assessments of 400 homes of seniors to identify crime prevention steps and organize block watches.
Contact: Karen Williams; 602-262-6899

Round Rock:

Project: Round Rock Summer of Safety
Participants: 25 (Youth Corps)
Description: The participants will reseed and improve the range land, develop catch dams and water retaining projects, plant trees, improve camp sites, and determine the presence of radon gas and lead paint in area homes.
Contact: Ruth Roessel; 602-787-2370

Arkansas

Statewide:

Project: Northeast Arkansas Council on Family Violence
Participants: 20 (VISTA Summer Associates)
Description: Participants will work with health care professionals on domestic violence education.
Contact: Cathy Mackey; 501-933-9449

Project: El Dorado Senior Summer Corps
Participants: 150 (Senior Summer Corps Participants)
Description: Participants will form a public safety marketing corps to publicize anti-crime efforts, recruit volunteers, solicit community interest in developing crime prevention projects; form a Family Network Corps to mentor at-risk youth; form a Information & Referral Corps as part of a community crime education effort; form a speaker's bureau; and be safety counselors to victims of crime.
Contact: Delores Thomas; 501-862-6769

California

Los Angeles:

Project: Los Angeles Unified School District 1994 SOS Project
Participants: 1,000 (Learn & Serve), 50 (SOS Participants)
Description: Participant activities will include safety education, neighborhood safety inspections, drug use prevention, and neighborhood clean-ups.
Contact: Dennis Winscheffel, 213-753-4551

Oakland:

Project: East Bay Conservation Corps
Participants: 32 (SOS Participants)
Description: Participant activities will include ongoing conflict resolution services and the dissemination of a comprehensive safety education curriculum.
Contact: Joanna Lennon; 510-891-3900

San Bernadino:

Project: San Bernadino Housing
Participants: 30 (VISTA Summer Associates)
Description: Participants will work on the formation of the Neighborhood Watch Committees, integration of adult residents into Police Department-sponsored Citizen Patrols, and involve youth residents into a Safety Cadet Program.
Contact: Bill Meyers; 909-384-1136

San Diego, Lemon Grove, Spring Valley, Rancho San Diego, and Mira Mesa:

Project: Senior Summer Corps
Participants: 100 (Senior Summer Corps Participants)
Description: Participants will work in citizen volunteer patrols and make safety presentations at year-round schools and summer camps.
Contact: Ginger Brady; 619-291-2620

San Francisco:

Project: Culture of Peace Summer of Safety
Participants: 50 (SOS Participants)
Description: Participants will assess local neighborhoods and initiate projects to form safe streets and neutral zones in targeted neighborhoods. Participants will work to build a non-violent "Culture of Peace".
Contact: Marivic B. Mabanag; 415-554-9535

Stockton:

Project: CCC Summer of Safety
Participants: 40 (Youth Corps)
Description: Participant activities will include escort services for the elderly and disabled, and neighborhood beautification.
Contact: Marie Mijares; 209-948-7110

Colorado

Denver:

Project: Metropolitan Denver Summer of Safety
Participants: 200 (SOS Participants)
Description: Participants will work the metro-Denver PACT program on community policing and neighborhood revitalization.
Contact: Patrick Ahlstrom; 303-239-4400

Project: Denver Mayor's Commission
Participants: 35 (VISTA Summer Associates)
Description: Participants will encourage neighborhood block watches and identify potential block leaders, and disseminate crime prevention material.
Contact: Gene Giron; 303-894-2750

Denver, Ft. Collins, and Boulder:

Project: Colorado Summer of Safety
Participants: 140 (Senior Summer Corps Participants)
Description: Participants will work with a neighborhood watch in 10 inner city neighborhoods; "Safe City" crime prevention projects in 8 communities; home shopping services; safe transportation assistance; newsletters; road shows to 30 locations titled "Personal Safety, Home Protection, and Consumer Fraud".
Contact: Morey Katz; 303-831-6910

Connecticut

Bridgeport:

Project: Youth In Service Ambassadors
Participants: 30 (SOS Participants)
Description: A community service collaboration designed to reduce crime, violence, and fear in targeted neighborhoods.
Contact: Thomas J. Sweeney; 203-576-7611

New Haven:

Project: Fighting Back
Participants: 20 (VISTA Summer Associates)
Description: Participants will be engaged in conflict resolution, community policing, and drug prevention and education activities.
Contact: Sergio Rodriguez; 203-787-8445

Norwalk:

Project: Norwalk Economic Opportunity Now, Inc.
Participants: 100 (Learn & Serve)
Description: Participant activities will include conflict resolution, neighborhood block watches, and education on the legal system.
Contact: Eileen L. Kitzerow; 203-854-1850

District of Columbia

Project: Metropolitan Police Boys & Girls Clubs, Inc.
Participants: 100 (Learn & Serve)
Description: Participants, ages 5 to 17 will be involved in public safety service-learning activities in at-risk communities.
Contact: Dianne L.J. Brown; 202-397-2582

Project: Mayor's Youth Initiative Office
Participants: 26 (VISTA Summer Associates)
Description: Participants will be engaged in conflict mediation and resolution, and resource/service development.
Contact: Lou Woolard; 202-727-4970

Florida

Clearwater:

Project: Broward Coalition for Community Service
Participants: 50 (Youth Corps)
Description: Participants will engage in public safety, education, and service-learning projects designed to impact crime, violence, drug use, and community safety.
Contact: Frank Phelan; 813-461-2990

Cocoa:

Project: Brevard County Senior Summer Corps
Participants: 140 (Senior Summer Corps Participants)
Description: Participants will work in the police department's Citizens on Patrol program in teams to conduct routine neighborhood patrols, report suspicious activities, conduct house checks, and follow-up interviews with crime victims. They will conduct home security surveys; support victims by familiarizing them with the proceeding of the court system; check pawn shops for stolen merchandise; and serve as mediators in misdemeanor cases.
Contact: Frank Phelan; 813-461-2990

Orlando:

Project: Orlando Summer of Safety
Participants: 140 (Senior Summer Corps Participants)
Description: Participants will organize a "Grandma's House" concept, where each block of high crime neighborhoods will have a safe house (home of a senior citizen) that is a safe haven or alert point at the first sign of trouble; work with the Coalition for the Homeless and Salvation Army to develop a crime prevention program for homeless individuals; organize books for toy guns of children; and clear vacant lots.
Contact: Ann Smith; 407-298-4180

St. Petersburg:

Project: St. Petersburg Police Department
Participants: 30 (VISTA Summer Associates)
Description: Participants will work directly with Community Police Officers in target neighborhoods, clean-up neighborhoods, provide victims assistance, and recruit residents to carry on the crime prevention work beyond the Summer of Safety.
Contact: Nancy Daly; 813-892-5443

Georgia**Atlanta:**

Project: Save the Children World Relief
Participants: 20 (VISTA Summer Associates)
Description: Participants will provide summer programming on crime prevention; school safety; gangs and substance abuse to youth, particularly refugees.
Contact: Michael Burnham; 404-321-6992

Illinois**Chicago:**

Project: Friends of Chicago High School of Agricultural Sciences
Participants: 50 (SOS Participants)
Description: Participant activities will include urban agriculture, creation of safe spaces in at-risk neighborhoods, conflict resolution training and implementation, and community policing projects in public housing.
Contact: Joel Berg; 202-720-6350

Project: Chicago Alliance for Neighborhood Safety
Participants: 20 (VISTA Summer Associates)
Description: Participants will be involved in community policing and neighborhood block watches.
Contact: Warren Friedman; 312-461-0444

Indiana

Gary:
Project: Horace Mann-Ambridge Neighborhood Organization
Participants: 20 (VISTA Summer Associates)
Description: Participants will work to develop problem solving strategies and build elasticity of neighborhoods to consolidate and sustain process in reducing crime.
Contact: Finis Springer; 219-885-6628

Kentucky

Covington:
Project: Children's Law Center
Participants: 20 (VISTA Summer Associates)
Description: Participant activities will include provision of direct victims' assistance and recruitment of additional lay advocates.
Contact: Kim Brooks; 606-431-3313

Kansas

Wichita:
Project: Wichita Summer of Safety
Participants: 288 (Senior Summer Corps Participants)
Description: Participants will work to reduce crime in Sedgwick County which has the highest number of violent crimes per county in Kansas through community policing, victim assistance, dispute resolution, fraud detection, and creating safe havens restoring safety to public spaces. This is a well coordinated effort with the police department and community agencies.
Contact: Delpha Vincent; 316-946-8696

Maine

Augusta:
Project: Jobs Training Administrative Office
Participants: 36 (Youth Corps)
Description: Participants will plan, develop, harvest, and distribute produce and nursery stock to low income and homeless families.
Contact: Kenneth E. Spalding; 207-287-4931

Portland:
Project: Portland Youth Service Conservation Corps
Participants: 90 (Youth Corps)
Description: Participant activities will focus on environmental education.
Contact: James V. Oliver; 207-775-0105

Maryland

Baltimore:

Project: City of Baltimore-Baltimore City Public Schools
Participants: 54 (SOS Participants)
Description: Participants will involve students to help establish "safe corridors" and community organizations to fight crime.
Contact: Carl Hyman; 410-396-8803

Project: Civic Works Summer of Safety
Participants: 36 (Youth Corps)
Description: Participants will work to increase the safety of senior escort services, safety audits of senior residences, and other senior safety issues.
Contact: Dana Stein; (410) 366-8533

Project: University of MD Baltimore County/The Shriver Center
Participants: 25 (SOS Participants)
Description: Participants will target two neighborhoods working with at-risk youths to assess the public safety needs of the community.
Contact: John Martello; (410) 455-2494

Project: Enterprise Foundation
Participants: 20 (VISTA Summer Associates)
Description: Participants will establish three public safety centers in key areas of the Sandtown-Winchester neighborhood.
Contact: Constance Parker; 410-964-1230

Mechanicsville, Great Mills, Ridge, Leonardtown, Lexington Park:

Project: St. Mary's County Government
Participants: 364 (Learn & Serve)
Description: Participants, ages 6 to 17, will attend day camps focuses on public safety, violence prevention, and conflict resolution skills.
Contact: Walter Cox, 301-475-4461

Massachusetts

Boston:

Project: Massachusetts Summer of Safety
Participants: 48 (Youth Corps)
Description: Participant activities will include organizing a self-sustaining community clean-up, providing senior escorts and mentoring to young children.
Contact: Jack King or Christine Karavities; 617-626-5180

Project: Boston University Summer of Safety
Participants: 100 (National Civilian Community Corps Participants)
Description: In Boston, participants will conduct violence prevention training in summer youth camps and assist police in establishing neighborhood crime watches. In five other area cities, participants will conduct peer mediation and violence prevention workshops and board up abandoned buildings.
Contact: David Mansfield; 617-353-4126

Project: Boston Senior Summer Corps
Participants: 70 (Senior Summer Corps Participants)
Description: Participants will engage in 8 intergenerational bi-lingual teams to increase the safety of public housing residents.
Contact: Ruth Blackman; 617-357-6000

Dorchester:
Project: Dorchester Summer of Safety 1994
Participants: 50 (SOS Participants)
Description: Participants will organize crime watches, conduct crime prevention workshops, and provide gang prevention at local parks.
Contact: Kristen J. McCormack; 617-282-5034

Lawrence:
Project: Greater Lawrence RSVP
Participants: 140 (Senior Summer Corps Participants)
Description: Participants will work with the Lawrence Police Department to community police five neighborhood buildings on "Weed and Seed" efforts. They will also perform crisis intervention for seniors who have been or are at-risk of crime.
Contact: Guy Kelley, Jr.; 508-686-9407

Lowell and Lawrence:
Project: University of Massachusetts at Lowell
Participants: 27 (VISTA Summer Associates)
Description: Participant activities will include violence prevention education, assault prevention education, and substance abuse education.
Contact: Mark Levine; 508-934-3219

Michigan

Detroit:
Project: Detroit Public Housing Department
Participants: 50 (VISTA Summer Associates)
Description: Participants will work on a variety of tasks including creating an escort service/buddy system for senior citizens, establishing crime hotlines, revitalizing neighborhood watch programs, and assisting residents with lock and firm alarm improvements.
Contact: Betty Turner; 313-224-6555

Flint:
Project: Flint Summer of Safety - Dukette Catholic School
Participants: 300 (Learn & Serve)
Description: Participant activities will include tangible neighborhood improvements, safety awareness programs for youth, and conflict resolution.
Contact: Michael Brown; 313-232-1401

Lansing:

Project: City of Lansing
Participants: 30 (VISTA Summer Associates)
Description: Participant activities will include organization of "park patrols," crime watch clubs, and crime prevention and education.
Contact: Dennis Sykes; 517-483-4060

Project: Safe Summer Project
Participants: 200 (Senior Summer Corps Participants)
Description: Participants will serve in "Care A Lot" community patrols; organize vacant lot and graffiti clean-ups; monitor and help shut-down drug/prostitution houses; conduct neighborhood crime surveys, community crime education campaigns; help homeless not become victims; and organize youth activities.
Contact: Janet Clark; 517-887-6116

Minnesota**Minneapolis/St. Paul:**

Project: Project for Pride in Living
Participants: 24 (VISTA Summer Associates)
Description: Activities will include crime prevention education, youth leadership development, and organization of neighborhood block watches.
Contact: Joseph Selvaggio; 612-874-8511

Red Lake:

Project: Red Lake Summer of Safety
Participants: 75 (Youth Corps)
Description: Participants will disseminate crime prevention information and surveys and assist in the enhancement of Tribal forest resources.
Contact: Gerald F. Brun; 218-679-3341

Mississippi**Hattiesburg:**

Project: DREAM of Hattiesburg, Inc.
Participants: 100 (Learn & Serve)
Description: Participants, ages 5 to 17, will be involved in public safety service-learning projects in subsidized housing neighborhoods.
Contact: Bettie S. Ross; 601-545-2102

Missouri

Kansas City:

Project: Blue Hills Together
Participants: 25 (SOS Participants)
Description: Participant activities will include community organizing, neighborhood revitalization, and conflict mediation.
Contact: Rick Malsick; 816-861-7211

Project: Community Development Corp.
Participants: 20 (VISTA Summer Associates)
Description: Participants will identify physical hazards, survey neighborhoods, and assist residents with minor home repairs and beautification.
Contact: Karen Curtis; 816-924-5800

St. Louis

Project: St. Louis Safety Service Corps Partnership
Participants: 40 (SOS Participants)
Description: Participant activities will target violence, victim assistance, and target hardening and creation of safe spaces in two senior developments and four targeted neighborhoods.
Contact: Col. Clarence Harmon; 314-444-5555

Montana

Bozeman:

Project: Montana Summer of Safety
Participants: 120 (Youth Corps)
Description: Participants will address Montana's natural resource problem through wilderness education, restoration of public lands and parks and landscaping and conservation activities.
Contact: Steve P. Nelson; 406-587-4475

Nevada:

Las Vegas:

Project: Las Vegas Senior Summer Corps
Participants: 135 (Senior Summer Corps Participants)
Description: Participants will increase the number of neighborhood watch programs from 650 to 1,000. Participants will work with the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department and organize neighborhood watch programs. Some participants will serve as "Watch Captains".
Contact: Diane Guinn; 702-385-1328

New Hampshire

Concord:

Project: NH Summer of Safety Domestic and Sexual Violence Victims Assistance Program
Participants: 20 (SOS Participants)
Description: Participants will serve as advocates for victims and witnesses of domestic and sexual abuse.
Contact: Grace Mattern; 603-224-8893

New Jersey

Newark:

Project: Newark Fighting Back
Participants: 40 (VISTA Summer Associates)
Description: Participant activities include identification of drug hot spots and outreach on crime prevention.
Contact: John Brown; 201-242-8200

New Mexico

Jemez Pueblo:

Project: Pueblo of Jemez Summer of Safety Program
Participants: 50 (SOS Participants)
Description: Participant activities include reduction of gang-related crimes and of gang-related risk factors, and improvement of juvenile coping skills.
Contact: Ada Melton; 505-842-1122

New York

Brooklyn:

Project: Black Veterans for Social Justice Inc.
Participants: 20 (VISTA Summer Associates)
Description: Participants' activities include crime victims assistance, Block Watch programs and a hotline for troubled youth and concerned community members.
Contact: Stephen Williams; 718-935-1116

Project: Community School District #23 - Project "ACT NOW"
Participants: 200 (Learn and Service Participants)
Description: Youth participants, ages 5 to 17, will be involved in public safety service-learning activities: crime prevention education, conflict resolution, neighborhood watch groups, anti-violence education, peer mediation, mentoring, neighborhood clean-ups, violence prevention training, and intergenerational programming. Youth participants will demonstrate to the community that they can play a role in making communities safer.
Contact: Edward Millman; 718-270-8663

New York City:

Project: City Volunteer Corps: Youth Opposing Violence
Participants: 90 (Youth Corps)
Description: Participants will train youth in conflict resolution and in transformation of dangerous vacant lots into safe areas.
Contact: Toni Schmigelow; 212-475-6444

Project: New York Council of Smaller Churches
Participants: 20 (VISTA Summer Associates)
Description: Participants will be involved in conflict resolution, gang deterrence and neighborhood block watches.
Contact: Winston Smith; 212-876-7667

Project: Harlem Peacemakers Project
Participants: 20 (SOS Participants)
Description: Participants will train middle and high school youth in Harlem and Williamsburg in conflict resolution, peer mediation and violence reduction.
Contact: Geoffrey Canada; 212-866-0700

Project: Youth Action Summer of Safety
Participants: 20 (Youth Corps)
Description: Participants will develop a major clean-up and recycling campaign, and an education campaign around lead poisoning.
Contact: Sonja Bu; 212-860-8170

Project: New York Police Dept. Summer of Safety Program
Participants: 100 (SOS Participants)
Description: Participants will serve in a summer safety cadet corps and will work in precinct-level problem-solving teams addressing community affairs with patrol officers to develop strategies for crime prevention in collaboration with precinct directors.
Contact: Capt. Dan Oates; 212-477-9218

Project: United Neighborhood Houses, Inc.
Participants: 144 (Learn and Serve)
Descriptions: Youths will escort or provide shopping assistance to senior citizens, clean-up parks, provide safe routes for children walking to and from school and home, and provide art work in public areas where graffiti and other forms of vandalism are problems.
Contact: Emily Menlo Marks; 212-481-5570

New York City and Staten Island:

Project: "Take Back Our Block"
Participants: 75 (Senior Summer Corps Participants)
Description: Participants will patrol public housing complexes, conduct crime prevention seminars, provide safe shopping escorts, and assist victims of crime.
Contact: Maureen Curley; 212-614-5564

Oneida:

Project: Oneida Indian Nation
Participants: 32 (Youth Corps)
Description: Participants will be involved in wetlands renovation and restoration, water quality and monitoring, and child abduction awareness.
Contact: Ray Halbritter; 315-361-6300

Rochester:

Project: Monroe County Senior Summer Corps
Participants: 140 (Senior Summer Corps Participants)
Description: Participants will work in intergenerational teams with the Rochester Police Department's mini-stations to perform neighborhood watches and victim assistance efforts.
Contact: Mary Rose McBride; 716-454-3224

North Carolina

Durham:

Project: Durham Service Corps
Participants: 40 (Youth Corps)
Description: Participants will be involved in conversion of vacant lots, mentoring juvenile offenders and conflict resolution.
Contact: Harry Bruell; 919-683-6602

North Dakota

Bismark:

Project: Bismark Summer of Safety
Participants: 140 (Senior Summer Corps Participants)
Description: Participants will meet special needs of children and elderly by conducting neighborhood crime surveys, chart location/frequency of areas requesting police assistance, and document gang activity; recruit and organize neighborhood watches in 30 Bismark and 30 Mandan neighborhoods; and form public awareness team to conduct community crime education presentations.
Contact: Loretta Lord; 701-258-5436

Ohio

Statewide:

Project: Ohio Crime Prevention Association
Participants: 150 (VISTA Summer Associates)
Description: Participants will be placed with 10 public or private non-profit organizations whose missions are to reduce crime. VSA will disseminate public safety information, recruit local volunteers for participation in youth block watch groups, and establish rape prevention/self defense workshops.
Contact: Domingo Herriaz; 614-459-0580

Cleveland:

Project: Cleveland State University: Community Coalition Building for Crime Prevention
Participants: 84 (SOS Participants)
Description: Participants will help community residents to establish youth, senior and intergenerational councils in resolving conflicts.
Contact: Charles Urbancic; 216-687-3630

Project: Urban Center Summer of Safety
Participants: 40 (Senior Summer Corps Participants)
Description: Participants will increase the safety of at-risk youth and seniors in four targeted high-crime neighborhoods through conflict resolution, block watches, neighborhood crime/safety surveys, mentoring of at-risk youth, and organizing recreational activities.
Contact: Margaret McCarthy; 216-566-9192

Project: Cleveland Task Force on Violent Crime
Participants 20 (VISTA Summer Associates)
Description: Participants will assist six neighborhood coalitions in enhancing anti-crime programs by organizing activities for inner-city children, identifying neighborhood safety concerns, and supporting neighborhood watch programs.
Contact: Richard McCain; 216-781-2944

Oregon

Portland:
Project: Leaders Roundtable (P.A.L.)
Participants 35 (VISTA Summer Associates)
Description: Participants will work with the Police Activities League Youth Center to provide substance abuse prevention, organize a community-wide Night Out, and increase awareness within the Latino community.
Contact: Janice Yaden; 503-257-1509

Roseburg:
Project: Douglas/Joseph County's Summer of Safety
Participants: 140 (Senior Summer Corps Participants)
Description: Participants will work to expand existing citizen crime prevention initiatives. In addition, they will help with community policing, 200 home crime prevention audits, and 20 community safety workshops.
Contact: Florence Shively; 503-440-3640

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia:
Project: Greater Philadelphia Federation of Settlements
Participants 35 (VISTA Summer Associates)
Description: Participants will work as liaisons with police mini-stations, organize Block Watch programs, and train Senior Companions in victim's assistance.
Contact: Diana Kalenga; 215-627-1710

Pittsburgh:
Project: National Conference of Christians and Jews (Hill House)
Participants 30 (VISTA Summer Associates)
Description: Participants will establish Safe Haven programs and work with satellite community police units to provide outreach related to week and seed programming.
Contact: Betty Pickett; 412-281-1237

Texas

Austin:
Project: Austin Housing Authority
Participants 50 (SOS Participants)
Description: Participants will support community policing activities, assist with the rehabilitation of AHA sites that have been vandalized, and work to provide support to victims.
Contact: Dr. Lodis Rhodes; 512-478-4685

San Antonio:

Project: City of San Antonio
Participants: 27 (VISTA Summer Associates)
Description: Participants will engage 18,000 at-risk youth of in alternative activities in an effort to reduce gang and youth violence and crime. They will also provide mentoring and tutoring programs as well as summer youth employment programs.
Contact: Carlene Lowrie; 210-299-8119

Virginia**Newport News:**

Project: Newport News Senior Summer Corps
Participants: 151 (Senior Summer Corps Participants)
Description: Participants will be a part of tenant patrols in 10 sites, crime prevention education programs at 6 sites, victim/witness assistance, police/citizen liaison at 3 sites, and assist the Crime Watch Coalition.
Contact: Nan York; 804-838-9750

Washington**Olympia:**

Project: The Washington Service Corps; State of Washington Employment Security Department
Participants: 160 (Youth Corps)
Description: Participants will engage in team-based projects to curb violence in the public housing neighborhoods in Seattle, interact and assist elderly senior citizens, and provide children with safe places for recreational and educational activities.
Contact: Dave Broom; 206-438-4005

Seattle:

Project: Fremont Public Association
Participants: 58 (VISTA Summer Associates)
Description: Participants will work with a number of different agencies to promote community policing, perform anti-crime programs for youth, and organize Block Watch outreach.
Contact: Lynn Livesley; 206-441-5686

Tacoma:

Project: Tacoma/Pierce Summer of Safety
Participants: 70 (Senior Summer Corps Participants)
Description: Participants will collaborate with the TRIAD program, a collaboration of AARP, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and the National Sheriff's Association to reduce victimization of the elderly and enhance law enforcement service delivery to seniors. Crime prevention education and victim assistance are the key activities.
Contact: CJ Knaggs; 206-597-7312

West Virginia

Statewide:

Project: Family Crisis Center
Participants: 20 (VISTA Summer Associates)
Description: Participants will conduct summer programs for the children of domestic violence victims residing in shelters at 13 sites throughout the state. They will also work to raise the awareness of domestic violence and assist victims with court appearances.
Contact: Marie O'Donald; 304-788-6061

Wisconsin

Madison:

Project: Madison Summer of Safety
Participants: 98 (Senior Summer Corps Participants)
Description: Participants will be trained in order to make presentations on scams, confidence games and swindles; organize neighborhood initiatives like playground clean-ups, home safety, bicycle theft prevention, neighborhood watch newsletters, and do crime education at festivals and fairs.
Contact: Mary Stamstad; 608-238-7787

Milwaukee:

Project: Social Development Commission
Participants: 30 (VISTA Summer Associates)
Description: Participants will assist the Youth Liaison in providing mentoring and personal counseling to at-risk youth, plan and facilitate conflict mediation training, assist with the development and delivery of alternative activities, and plan age-appropriate outings for neighborhood youth.
Contact: Mary Riley-Brooks; 414-272-5600

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AMERICORPS NATIONAL SERVICE



Deadline: April 23

Catalog of Federal Domestic

Assistance Number 93.006

OMB Number 3045-0001

NATIONAL DIRECT APPLICATION

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Federal Register

Wednesday
March 23, 1994

Part II

Corporation for National and Community Service

45 CFR Parts 2510, 2513, et al.
Corporation Grant Programs and Support
and Investment Activities; Final Rule



President Clinton and youth corps members gather on the South Lawn of the White House for the signing of national service legislation.

President Signs National Service Bill

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 – Before an enthusiastic crowd of service, education, and congressional leaders, President Clinton signed into law the National and Community Service Trust Act to engage Americans in meeting critical needs through direct community-based service.

Promising that national service will “strengthen the cords that bind us together as a people,” the President created AmeriCorps, a new program which will allow in its first year 20,000 young people to earn education benefits in exchange for grass-roots community service. With the enactment of this legislation, the nation will have the opportunity to marshal its best resources—Americans of all ages and backgrounds—to meet the challenge of rebuilding America through service.

The national service initiative was launched in the President's Inaugural Address, when he challenged “a new generation of young Americans to a season of service.” In March, on the anniversary of the founding of the Peace Corps, the President unveiled his plan for national service and challenged the nation's youth to answer his call “to change America for ever and for the better.” In May, the President proposed the National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993, legislation to strengthen and expand service and educational opportunities for all Americans. The President also initiated a pilot program, the Summer of Service, which engaged 1,500 young people in meeting the critical needs of children through sixteen programs across the country. By the end of the summer, the legislation creating the new Corporation for National and Community Service and AmeriCorps had passed with broad bipartisan support.

The new law focuses national service efforts on the most critical issues facing communities across the nation, bringing energy and commitment to address education, human, public safety, and environmental needs. The Act also creates a new administrative entity to coordinate AmeriCorps, as well as existing community service programs involving children, college students, adults, and seniors. In the best sense of reinventing government, the new Corporation for National and Community Service will feature a bipartisan board of directors, and an entrepreneurial, non-civil service management team and workforce.

At the bill signing, the President expressed his hope that “national service will remain throughout the life of America not a series of promises, but a series of challenges, across all the generations and all walks of life to help push to rebuild our troubled but wonderful land.”

AmeriCorps

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 \$51 million will be allocated to states that submit plans approved by the Corporation according to a population-based formula, and up to \$51 million will be awarded on a competitive basis. \$1.5 million will be set aside for Indian tribes, and another \$1.5 million will fund programs in United States territories and possessions. The remaining \$48 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. ♦

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AmeriCorps

IS COMING

URGENT!

Final Applications for AmeriCorps Grants • Learn and Serve America

The final applications for AmeriCorps grants and Learn and Serve America are now available from the Corporation for National Service. This publication includes information on the full range of procedures for applying for these two Corporation 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 up to \$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. Other AmeriCorps programs include VISTA and the National Civilian Community Corps.

Learn and Serve America programs integrate service-learning into daily academic life for youth in schools, higher education institutions, and community-based programs. Service-learning is a method by which young people learn and develop through active participation in service that meets community needs and strengthen a commitment to service. The **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 Educational 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' educational experience.

APPLICATION DEADLINES

AmeriCorps Grants, National Direct
April 29, 1994 (Extended)
(national & multi-state)

AmeriCorps Grants, State
June 22, 1994 (Extended)

AmeriCorps Grants, Indian Tribes
& U.S. Territories
June 22, 1994

Learn and Serve America
School-based
April 22, 1994 (Extended)

Learn and Serve America
Community-based
May 27, 1994

Learn and Serve America
Higher Education
April 25, 1994 (Extended)

FOR INFORMATION ON:

- Where to apply for funds..... 2
- How to order applications..... 3
- State Contacts..... 4, 5, 6
- Telephone conference schedule for
technical assistance 7
- Still need more information?..... 8

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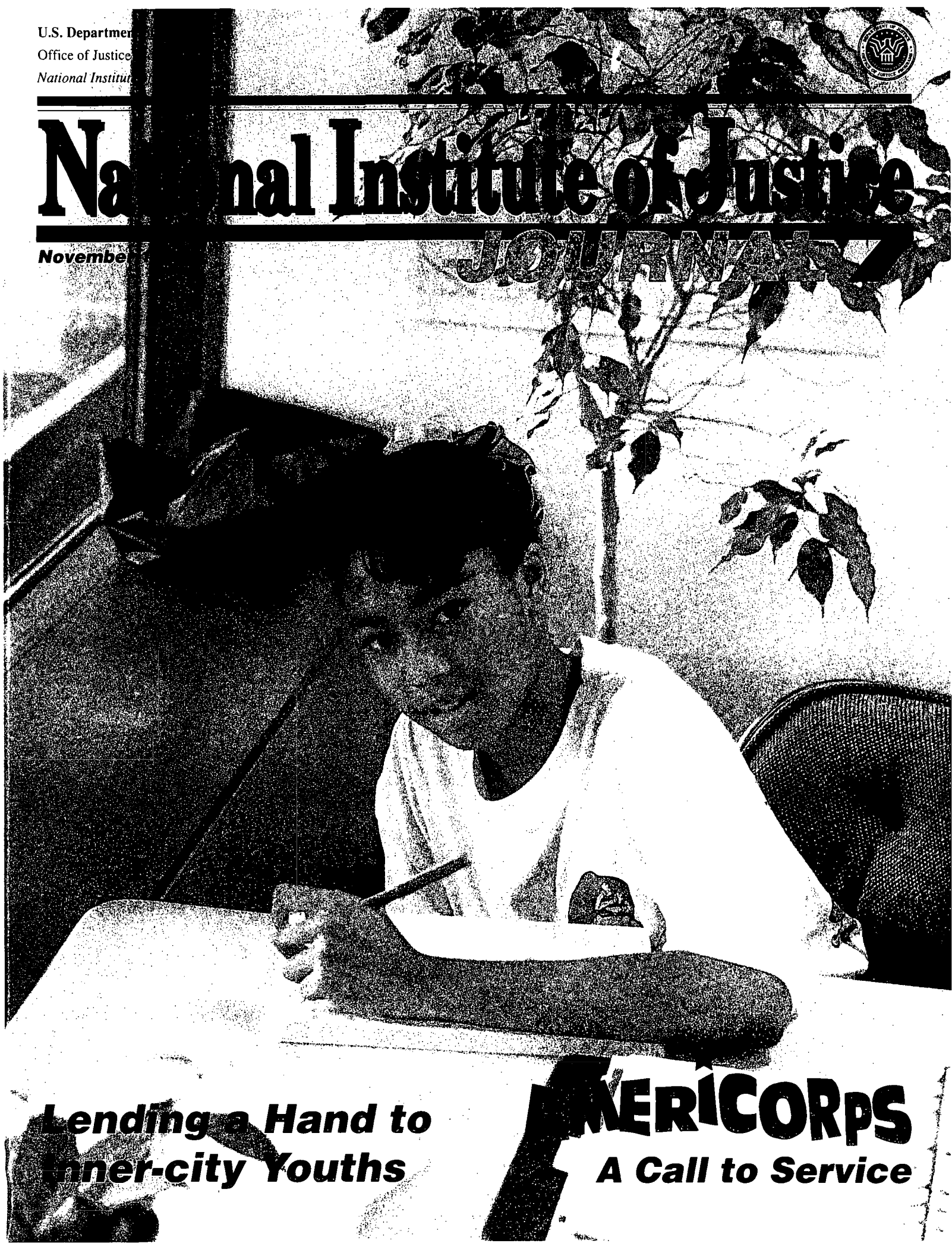
U.S. Department
Office of Justice
National Institute



National Institute of Justice

November

JOURNAL



**Lending a Hand to
Inner-city Youths**

AMERICORPS
A Call to Service

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

NATIONAL SERVICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY

The President's National Service Plan will offer Americans awards to pay for post-secondary education in return for service. By 1997, the President proposes that as many as 150,000 participants will be engaged in service in one of four priority areas: education, environment, human needs and public safety.

Localities, associations, and other entities that are seeking National Service positions will develop plans for service. In all instances, programs will be required to meet important unmet needs, provide skills to participants, and not displace existing workers. Based on quality criteria developed in conjunction with experts, a Federal corporation and individual state commissions will then together select national service programs for funding.

The public safety assignment will be predominately non-sworn positions, though there is also the opportunity for localities to create professional corps of police officers to work in underserved areas. The Act aims to provide significant and substantive opportunities for National Service participants to work in non-hazardous, non enforcement positions. In this context, public safety is not limited to the work done in police and other law enforcement agencies, but also includes activities associated with the courts, prosecutors' offices, community and institutional corrections, treatment, community-based organizations, and victim services. Criminal justice practitioners have already offered some suggestions for opportunities for service assignments for public safety National Service Officers (NSO's) including:

- working with police officers and students attending elementary and secondary school on crime prevention, drug awareness, and conflict resolution skills
- working on projects to prevent senior victimization
- assisting prosecutors in investigating environmental crimes and fraudulent health care claims
- working in victim assistance centers as liaisons to the rest of the criminal justice system
- working in state courts linking domestic violence victims with needed social services
- assisting police officers in analyzing crime data and developing solutions to problems in their community policing beats
- acting as court appointed advocates for abused and neglected children
- teaching police, probation officers and correctional personnel the basics of foreign languages needed for interaction in diverse communities

These are just some of the suggestions proposed thus far by members of the criminal justice field. The President hopes to have the first National Service Officers on the streets for the summer of 1994.

To: Bruce Reed

From: Rana Sampson

RE: Community Service Officers and National Service

I just wanted to share with you some things that Community Service Officers could do in the area of public safety as part of their National Service commitment. Community Service Officers (CSO's), depending on the needs and crime problems in a community, could perform any of the following services. In some communities, unions might resist CSO's taking on some assignments, in others as you can see, it is already being done by non-sworn personnel.

Definition: Community Service Officers (CSO's) -- Perform community service by assisting in non-hazardous public safety service such as:

Handle Minor Investigations CSO's can be trained to conduct routine investigations of misdemeanor crimes like larcenies (as in San Diego) and even more serious crimes like burglaries (as in Tucson). They can be trained to look for patterns in crimes as a way to increase solvability factors for these types of crimes.

Staff Telephone Reporting Unit: CSO's can be trained to take reports by phone of past crimes. Some citizens prefer to provide information over the phone to police personnel (if there are no clues to the identity of the offender) rather than wait for an unpredictable amount of time for police to respond to the scene of the crime. In Ft. Pierce (FL), 12% of police calls for service are handled by phone without the need to dispatch an officer. In other jurisdictions, an ever higher percent of calls for service can be handled by phone. Staffing a telephone reporting unit frees up police officers for prevention efforts and allows officers to be more proactive.

Assist in Residential Crime Prevention: CSO's can be trained, as in New York City, to identify environmental weaknesses at residential properties that contribute to crime (i.e. faulty locks, hedges obstructing view from street, open accessible windows, poorly lit stairwells).

Mediate Complaints: CSO's can be trained by local jurisdictions engaged in community-based mediation of complaints to assist in dispute resolution.

Attend Community Meetings: CSO's can attend community and neighborhood watch meetings, as in New York City, to develop an understanding of community concerns in the areas they work. They can then team up with the community to solve neighborhood crime

and disorder problems. CSO's can be the liaison to community groups, providing them with crime data and helping to look for crime patterns that might assist in solving or preventing crimes.

Prepare Reports of Past Crimes: If the offender has left the scene of the crime (so the threat to safety is eliminated), a CSO can take a crime report in the field, not just by phone. In many jurisdictions citizens can wait hours before police officers are available to take reports of past crimes because police time is committed to citizen calls involving more immediate hazards. CSO's can improve a police department's response time to citizen calls by assisting with the preparation of field reports as they do in San Diego.

Analyze Crime Data: Officers engaged in community policing try to gather information from sources inside and outside of their police agencies to help them better understand the crime or disorder problems they are trying to work with the community to solve. Officers need help sifting through the information gathered. For instance, in the case of a robbery, an officer should find out some of the following information: Has there been a pattern of robberies at the bus stop? What does past crime data reveal? Do plans from the City Planning Commission show why the bus stop was located in front of a vacant unfenced city lot? Does the city bus company do studies before they locate bus stops? This information, and a variety of other information, needs to be collected and analyzed before a solution to a crime problem can be crafted. CSO's can help officers gather and analyze information and data to increase the possibility that crime problems will be solved.

Reduce Crime Directed Against the Elderly: In those communities where seniors are routinely victimized, CSO's can tailor assignments to prevent senior victimization. If seniors are frequently robbed while doing their weekly grocery shopping, CSO's might set up a transport system escorting seniors to and from the market to prevent a crime from occurring. If seniors' monthly social security checks are being stolen, CSO's can work with seniors and local banks to set up direct deposit systems.

Latent Print Examination: CSO's can be trained, as in Tucson, to lift and analyze fingerprints from burglarized residential and commercial establishments.

Crime Scene Investigations: CSO's can safeguard and evaluate evidence at the scene of past crimes, as in Kansas City and Tucson.

Handle Minor Traffic Accidents: CSO's can respond to the scene of minor traffic accidents when no enforcement action is needed, as in San Diego, to take reports and see to injured victims.

Provide Information to the Public Concerning Crime Prevention: CSO's can be trained in crime prevention techniques. Once trained, they can work with community groups, as in San Diego, and with school children, as in New York, on neighborhood crime prevention initiatives.

Provide Social Service Referrals: CSO's can be trained to provide social service referrals to citizens, as in San Diego.

Conducting community surveys: CSO's can help community policing officers gather information about crime or other problems by going door to door and completing community surveys, as in New York City. Surveys are a very useful way to learn greater detail about a particular continuing neighborhood problem like daily drug dealing on a specific corner, (time of day, type of drug, witness information, etc.) or multiple robberies from a specific convenience store (items stolen, time of day, crime prevention techniques used, etc.), or the extent of a confidence scheme (who is being conned and how does the con artist gain the trust of the victim). Once information is gathered, CSO's can work with community policing officers to tailor solutions to the problems the surveys outlined.

As I mentioned to you yesterday, Herb Sturz of CVC in New York, also suggested we think of CSO's for placement in other parts of the criminal justice system (i.e. courts and victim assistance offices). He will be preparing some material on this for our review.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 5, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR TONY WILSON, VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

FROM: Rana Sampson, Domestic Policy Council

SUBJECT: National Service and Public Safety

For his Chicago visit, the Vice President may be interested in some examples of work that National Service participants can do in the area of public safety. As you can see from the list below, National Service participants who do not want the responsibilities and dangers of sworn police work can still contribute significantly to public safety in non-hazardous non-enforcement positions.

In some police departments National Service Officers might be trained to handle minor investigations, analyze crime data, and provide support to Neighborhood Watch groups.

National Service participants can work in elementary and secondary schools with students on crime prevention, drug awareness, and conflict resolution.

National Service participants can work with seniors to prevent elderly victimization or if they have special language skills National Service Officers might teach police officers basic Spanish, Vietnamese or Chinese if needed.

National Service participants might work with prosecutors assisting victims and witnesses as a trial date approaches. They might help with the investigation of environmental crimes or of fraudulent healthcare claims.

National Service participants might act as liaison in the state courts to the drug treatment field assisting in assessments and referrals. Or they might work with domestic violence victims linking them to needed social services.

These are just a few examples of how National Service could fill an unmet need in the public safety area. If you have any questions, I can be reached at x2164.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 30, 1993

NATIONAL SERVICE INITIATIVE

The national service initiative is innovative public policy founded on traditional American values. The initiative will build the American community through a domestic Peace Corps that brings Americans together to tackle pressing problems. It will offer educational opportunity by providing educational awards to hundreds of thousands of Americans who serve our country; and by overhauling the student loan system, to offer EXCEL Accounts and lower interest rates. The initiative will demand personal responsibility by requiring Americans who borrow to repay their loans in one of two ways -- either through service or through repayment plans that make it tougher to default. In all this, the Act will reinvent government -- to unleash the initiative of the American people.

The President's initiative has three basic components:

- **The National Service Trust**, which will establish an innovative, entrepreneurial Corporation for National Service to offer Americans educational awards in return for vital service to our country. The Corporation is designed to cut waste and promote excellence in government, encourage locally driven initiatives, create flexibility for students, and foster competition among programs.
- **EXCEL Accounts**, which will offer all borrowers income contingent repayment plans. The new income contingent repayment plan will allow borrowers to spread their loan payments over a long period of time, reduce defaults, and encourage students to take lower-paying community service jobs.
- **One-Stop Direct Student Loans**, which will save taxpayers billions of dollars in bank subsidies and defaults by replacing private capital with Federal borrowing. Students will receive some of the savings in reduced interest rates and a streamlined "one stop" loan delivery system.

THE NATIONAL SERVICE TRUST

The National Service initiative will offer an educational award to Americans who do vital work in one of four priority areas: education, human services, environment and public safety. In addition to the trust, the initiative will support a variety of other programs to develop citizenship among all Americans, ranging from elementary school "service-learning" projects to older American volunteer programs.

1. DIVERSE AND WIDE PARTICIPATION. The National Service initiative will offer Americans 17 or older opportunities to serve our country before or after college. While contributing millions of hours of service, National Service Trust participants will learn an ethic of civic responsibility. And while communities will recruit, select and place volunteers, a nationwide public awareness campaign will build a common identity for programs, disseminate information widely through college and high school placement offices, and help place a leader corps of participants across the country.

2. EDUCATIONAL AWARD WITH DIFFERENT USES. The program will provide those who complete a year of service with a \$5,000 award for college, graduate school or job training. In addition, participants in general will receive a roughly minimum wage stipend, and health and child care, if necessary.

3. PRESSING COMMUNITY NEEDS. National service means educating children, helping immunize infants, fighting crime, and stopping pollution. Within the broad priority areas, communities will be able to design programs that meet their own unmet needs. Programs will be designed in ways best suited to local needs, and range from specialized service programs with in-college training and individualized placements; to youth corps offering disadvantaged young people a second chance while they perform invaluable service; to community corps that bring together the young and the old of all economic and racial backgrounds.

4. REINVENTING GOVERNMENT. The Commission on National and Community Service and ACTION will be combined in a single government Corporation for National Service. To promote excellence, the Corporation will be governed by a bipartisan Board, offer pay-for-performance to its employees, and raise private funds for the Trust. In addition, the Corporation will establish quality guidelines for all programs. Programs themselves must also set measurable goals and demonstrate success in order to receive continued funding. Within these bounds, local programs will have flexibility to design the best ways to meet their goals. In all instances, no program will be guaranteed funding; all will have to compete for funding.

5. PARTNERSHIPS. Programs will match federal assistance with private or other support. State commissions composed of local representatives appointed by governors will work hand in hand with the national Corporation to support service.

EXCEL ACCOUNTS

The Clinton Administration will make repayment easier and encourage national and community service through EXCEL Accounts. All students will have the opportunity to repay as a percentage of their income over time. The EXCEL Account will make such "income-contingent" loans available for the first time. The EXCEL Account offers students offers Americans the chance to invest in their education and training and to pay back their loans as they start to reap the benefits.

1. FLEXIBLE AND UNIVERSAL LOANS: The EXCEL Account makes college and training accessible to all students, and to allow students the maximum flexibility in paying back their loans.

2. ENDING CRUSHING DEBT FOR YOUNG PEOPLE STARTING THEIR CAREERS: Currently our education system often makes young people pay large amounts of debt just at the moment when young people have their lowest earning potential and the hardest time finding jobs. The EXCEL Account allows a young person the ability to pay a set percentage of income, so that repayment is proportionate to income.

3. ENCOURAGE NATIONAL SERVICE: Too many of our young people are discouraged from taking lower paying jobs as teachers or police officers because they face large fixed monthly payments. The EXCEL Accounts will encourage national and community service by ensuring that young people will not have to pay an exceptionally high percentage of their income simply because they have chosen jobs where their service to their communities exceeds the size of their paychecks. The EXCEL Account will, for example, make it far easier for a recent medical school graduate -- who normally would have high fixed monthly loans -- to spend a few years serving lower-income communities without facing a crushing debt burden.

4. ENCOURAGE ENTREPRENEURSHIP: Our current loan system can discourage entrepreneurial behavior. Where a young person out of school faces fixed student loan costs, that creates a disincentive to take high risks -- like entrepreneurial activity -- where a person may make little money in the short-term in pursuit of larger rewards in the future. Allowing repayments based on income eliminates these disincentives to take risk.

5. LOWER DEFAULT RATES: Because EXCEL Accounts will determine loan payments on the basis of IRS verified incomes, they will dramatically reduce default rates by ensuring that anyone who works pays, and by not forcing borrowers into default simply because they experience a period of unemployment.

ONE-STOP DIRECT STUDENT LOANS

This initiative -- the Student Loan Reform Act of 1993 --proposes important reforms in the student loan system, which will provide one-stop shopping for student loans, reduce borrowing costs for students, and save taxpayers billions of dollars.

- 1. USING FEDERAL CAPITAL:** Because the federal government can borrow money at a lower interest rate than can the private sector, using federal capital saves taxpayers billions of dollars in high subsidies to banks and other private lenders.
- 2: SAVINGS:** The Congressional Budget Office, the General Accounting Office, and the Department of Education have all found that direct lending will save billions of dollars over the next four years, even after transition costs. Students will benefit from these savings in the form of reduced interest rates.
- 3. FLEXIBLE REPAYMENT OPTIONS:** Students will have a variety of flexible repayment options designed to ease repayment, avoid defaults and encourage community service, including the new EXCEL Accounts, which will provide the opportunity for students to repay loans as a percentage of income over time.
- 4. STREAMLINED DELIVERY:** Direct lending simplifies the current complicated maze of financial aid for students and parents by cutting down on the number of middlemen and procedures in the current system. Most students will receive all of their financial assistance through one stop at existing college financial aid offices.
- 5. INSTITUTIONS AS ORIGINATORS:** Willing and able institutions will make (or "originate") loans directly to students on campus, and will receive a fee for providing this service. No school, however, will be forced to originate loans. Institutions that do not originate loans will be provided the services of alternative originators, selected and paid for by the Department of Education. No institutions will service or collect these student loans.
- 6. THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION'S ROLE:** The Department of Education will oversee an orderly transition to the new system, and monitor the new program. The Department is already working on several initiatives, including the development of a National Student Loan Data System, to improve its oversight capabilities and ensure a smooth transition to direct lending. The Department will contract with public or private entities, on a fee-for-service basis, to provide alternative origination and to service and collect loans.

1 “(A) students who are attending an insti-
2 tution of higher education, including students
3 supported by work-study funds;

4 “(B) teams composed of such students; or

5 “(C) teams composed of a combination of
6 such students and community residents or rep-
7 resentatives of the institution.

8 “(7) A preprofessional training program in
9 which students enrolled in an institution of higher
10 education—

11 “(A) receive training in specified fields,
12 which may include classes containing service-
13 learning;

14 “(B) perform service related to such train-
15 ing outside the classroom during the school
16 year and during summer or other vacation peri-
17 ods; and

18 “(C) agree upon graduation to provide
19 service to meet unmet human, educational, en-
20 vironmental, or public safety needs related to
21 such training.

22 “(8) A professional corps program that recruits
23 and places qualified participants in positions—

24 “(A) as teachers, nurses, police officers,
25 early childhood development staff, or other pro-

*How many
slots do the
people get.*

1 professionals providing educational, human service,
2 environmental, or public safety service in com-
3 munities with an inadequate number of such
4 professionals;

5 “(B) that may include a salary in excess of
6 the maximum living allowance authorized in
7 subsection (a)(3) of section 140, as provided in
8 subsection (b) of such section; and

9 “(B) that are sponsored by public or pri-
10 vate nonprofit employers who agree to pay 100
11 percent of the salaries and awards (other than
12 any national service educational award under
13 subtitle D) of the participants.

14 “(9) A program in which economically dis-
15 advantaged individuals who are 16 to 24 years of
16 age, inclusive, are provided with opportunities to
17 perform service that, while enabling such individuals
18 to obtain the education and employment skills nec-
19 essary to achieve economic self-sufficiency, will help
20 their communities meet—

21 “(A) the housing needs of low-income fam-
22 ilies and the homeless; and

23 “(B) the need for community facilities in
24 low-income areas.

1 **"SEC. 140. LIVING ALLOWANCES FOR NATIONAL SERVICE**
2 **PARTICIPANTS.**

3 **"(a) PROVISION OF LIVING ALLOWANCE.—**

4 **"(1) LIVING ALLOWANCE PERMITTED.—**Subject
5 to paragraph (3), a national service program carried
6 out using assistance provided under section 121 may
7 provide to each participant in the program a living
8 allowance in such an amount as may be established
9 by the program.

10 **"(2) LIMITATION ON FEDERAL SHARE.—**The
11 amount of the annual living allowance provided
12 under paragraph (1) that may be paid using assist-
13 ance provided under section 121 and using any other
14 Federal funds shall not exceed the lesser of—

15 **"(A)** 85 percent of the total average an-
16 nual subsistence allowance and stipend provided
17 to VISTA volunteers under section 105 of the
18 Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (42
19 U.S.C. 4955); and

20 **"(B)** 85 percent of the annual living allow-
21 ance established by the national service pro-
22 gram involved.

23 **"(3) MAXIMUM LIVING ALLOWANCE.—**Except
24 as provided in subsection (b), the total amount of a
25 living allowance, determined on an hourly basis, that
26 may be provided to a participant in a national serv-

1 ice program shall not exceed 200 percent of the
2 hourly equivalent of the total average annual sub-
3 sistence allowance and stipend provided to VISTA
4 volunteers under section 105 of the Domestic Volun-
5 teer Service Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4955) for each
6 hour of national service performed by the partici-
7 pant.

8 “(b) EXCEPTION FROM MAXIMUM LIVING ALLOW-
9 ANCE FOR CERTAIN ASSISTANCE.—A State or other appli-
10 cant for assistance under section 121, such as a profes-
11 sional corps program described in section 123(a)(8), that
12 desires to provide a living allowance in excess of the maxi-
13 mum allowance authorized in subsection (a)(3) may still
14 apply for such assistance, except that—

15 “(1) any assistance provided to the applicant
16 under section 121 may not be used to pay for any
17 portion of the allowance;

18 “(2) the applicant shall apply for such assist-
19 ance only by submitting an application to the Cor-
20 poration for assistance on a competitive basis; and

21 “(3) the national service program must be oper-
22 ated directly by the applicant and must meet urgent,
23 unmet human, educational, environmental, or public
24 safety needs, as determined by the Corporation.

April 30, 1993

OUTLINE OF LEGISLATION

NATIONAL SERVICE INITIATIVE

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

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

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

NATIONAL SERVICE TRUST ACT

Focus of Service

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

Corporation for National Service

Structure

- The national service program will be administered by a new government Corporation for National Service, created by combining two existing independent federal agencies, the Commission on National and Community Service and ACTION.
- The corporation will be responsible for administering all programs authorized under the National and Community Service Act and Domestic Volunteer Service Act, including VISTA and the Older American Volunteer Programs. The Corporation will also fund training and technical assistance, service clearinghouses and other activities.
- The investment division of the corporation will administer the new trust program and programs currently administered by the Commission on National and Community Service.
- The operating division will administer programs currently run by the ACTION agency, including VISTA and the Older American Volunteer Programs.
- Flexible and quality-driven personnel policies will include pay-for-performance and a 5-year limit on most tenures.
- The Corporation may solicit and accept private funds.

Governance

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

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

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

Oversight

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

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

State Commissions

Structure

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

- Commissions will have members appointed by the governors on a bipartisan basis from among the following: youth, educators, representatives of youth corps, older American volunteer programs, and other nonprofit service providers, labor, business, and experts in meeting particular unmet needs. No more than 25 percent of voting members may be state officials, although additional state agency representatives may sit on the commissions as non-voting ex-officio members. Commissions will elect their own chair.

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

Duties

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

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

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

Transition

- For a period of one year, existing state agencies may assume the responsibility of the state commissions.

- The Corporation may approve an alternative agency in place of a commission at a state's request, if the agency ensures diverse participation in policy making.

Allocation of Funds

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

Programs

Goals

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

Eligibility

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

Selection

- Selection criteria include quality (based on criteria developed in consultation with experts in the field), innovation, sustainability, and replicability of programs.
- Past experience and management skills of program leadership, involvement of participants in leadership roles, and the extent to which the program builds on existing programs will also be taken into account.
- Programs serving and recruiting participants from communities of need, including those designated as enterprise zones, community redevelopment areas, areas with high poverty

rates, environmentally distressed areas, and communities adversely affected by decreased defense spending will also receive special consideration.

Funding

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

Participants

Eligibility

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

Selection

- Participants will be recruited and selected on a nondiscriminatory basis and without regard to political affiliation by local programs designated by states or the federal government.
- A national or state recruitment system will help interested individuals locate placements in local programs. Information about available positions will be widely disseminated through high schools, colleges and other placement offices. A special leadership corps may be recruited, trained, and placed to assist in the development of new national service programs.

Term of Service

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

Educational Awards

- Educational awards of \$5,000 will be provided for a term of service. Educational awards may be used to repay loans for higher education or to pay for higher education or training.
- Educational awards will be federally funded and deposited into a national service trust on behalf of all participants accepted into the program. Organizations and individuals may donate funds to support national service participants in the donor's community.
- Payments will be made directly to qualified post-secondary educational institutions, including two- and four-year colleges, training programs, and graduate or professional programs.
- In the case of participants with outstanding loan obligations for qualified educational activities, awards will be paid directly to lenders.
- Awards will not be taxable and must be used within five years of receipt.

Stipends

- Programs will set stipends within program guidelines. However, federal support will be limited to a match of 85 percent of an annual stipend equivalent to benefits received by VISTA volunteers. Programs may provide additional stipends up to twice this amount, with no federal match for the portion of the stipend in excess of the VISTA benefit.
- In the limited case of designated professional corps in areas of great need, such as teaching and public safety in underserved areas, participants may be paid a salary in excess of the guidelines and receive an educational award. However, no federal support will be available for a stipend.

Health and Child Care

- All participants without access to health insurance will receive health coverage. Federal dollars will pay up to 85 percent of the cost of these benefits.
- Participants may receive child care assistance, if needed.

Serve-America

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

Service-Learning Program

Program Goals

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

Types of Programs

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

Types of Funding

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

Training and Technical Assistance

- Clearinghouses will be expanded to further enable them to disseminate information and curriculum materials; train teachers, service sponsors and participants; and provide needs assessments or technical assistance.

- States will also receive additional resources to train and educate state educational personnel.

Community-based Program for School-Age Youth

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

Higher Education Innovative Projects

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

Extension of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973

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

VISTA

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

Special Volunteer Programs

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

Older American Volunteer Programs

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

Administration

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

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E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P

30-Apr-1993 11:00am

TO: (See Below)

FROM: Jonathan P. Gill
Office of Media Affairs

SUBJECT: National Service initiative 4.30.93

The White House

Office of National Service

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
APRIL 30, 1993

CONTACT: ETHAN ZINDLER
202/456-6444

April 30, 1993

OUTLINE OF LEGISLATION

NATIONAL SERVICE INITIATIVE

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

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

- o Extension and improvement of programs in the National and Community Service Act of 1990 that enhance elementary and secondary education through community service in schools, support after-school and summer programs for school-age youth, and fund service programs on college campuses.
- o Support for the Points of Light Foundation, to support

volunteerism.

- o Extension and improvement of VISTA and the Older American Volunteer Programs authorized by the Domestic Volunteer Service Act.

- o Creation of a new Investment Fund for Quality and Innovation to support model service programs and activities designed to ensure the development of high quality national service programs.

Focus of Service

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

Corporation for National Service

Structure

- o The national service program will be administered by a new government Corporation for National Service, created by combining two existing independent federal agencies, the Commission on National and Community Service and ACTION.
- o The corporation will be responsible for administering all programs authorized under the National and Community Service Act and Domestic Volunteer Service Act, including VISTA and the Older American Volunteer Programs. The Corporation will also fund training and technical assistance, service clearinghouses and other activities.
- o The investment division of the corporation will administer the new trust program and programs currently administered by the Commission on National and Community Service.
- o The operating division will administer programs currently run by the ACTION agency, including VISTA and the Older American Volunteer Programs.
- o Flexible and quality-driven personnel policies will include pay-for-performance and a 5-year limit on most tenures.
- o The Corporation may solicit and accept private funds.

Governance

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

- o The Board will develop the corporation's strategic plan, approve grant decisions, review other policy and personnel decisions, receive and act on reports from the Inspector General, supervise evaluations, and advise the Corporation on all issues.
- o A Chairperson of the Board and a Managing Director for each division will full-time employees appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Oversight

- o An Inspector General will oversee programs to guard against fraud and abuse.
- o Programs must arrange for independent audits and evaluations, and may also be required to participate in national or state evaluations.

State Commissions

Structure

- o In order to receive a grant, each state must establish a commission on national service. The corporation will provide funding for the state commission.
- o Commissions will have members appointed by the governors on a bipartisan basis from among the following: youth, educators, representatives of youth sorps, older American volunteer programs, and other nonprofit service providers, labor, business, and experts in meeting particular unmet needs. No more than 25 percent of voting members may be state officials, although additional state agency representatives may sit on the commissions as non-voting ex-officio members. Commissions will elect their own chair.
- o A representative of the corporation will sit on each commission as a voting member and act as liaison between the commission and the corporation.

Duties

- o State commissions will be responsible for selecting programs to be funded under the state formula allocation, and in any competitive grant states may request.
- o State commissions must also design strategic plans for service in the states, recruit participants, and disseminate information about service opportunities.
- o State commissions may also support clearinghouses, training and technical assistance, and other initiatives to support service. They may not operate national service programs, but may use a portion of funds to support programs run by state agencies.

Transition

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

Allocation of Funds

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

Programs

Goals

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

Eligibility

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

Selection

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

- o Past experience and management skills of program leadership, involvement of participants in leadership roles, and the extent to which the program builds on existing programs will also be taken into account.

- o Programs serving and recruiting participants from communities of need, including those designated as enterprise zones, community redevelopment areas, areas with high poverty rates, environmentally distress areas, and communities adversely affected by decreased defense spending will also receive special consideration.

Funding

- o All participants will receive educational awards.

- o To develop programs, one-year planning grants will be available. To support national service participants, three-year renewable grants will be available for program demonstration, expansion, or replication.

- o Administrative costs will be limited to five percent of all grants other than planning grants.

- o Programs must pay 15 percent of the stipend and health care benefits in cash and 25 percent of other program costs receiving federal support. The 25 percent match may be in cash or in kind from any source other than programs funded under the National and Community Service or Domestic Volunteer Service Acts.

- o Federal funds must supplement, not supplant, state and local dollars.

Participants

Eligibility

- o Individuals may serve before, during, or after post-secondary education.

- o In general, participants may be age 17 or older. Youth corps participants may be age 16 or older.

- o Participants must be high school graduates or agree to achieve the GED prior to receiving educational awards.

Selection

- o Participants will be recruited and selected on a nondiscriminatory basis without regard to political affiliation by local programs designated by states or the federal government.

- o A national or state recruitment system will help interested individuals locate placements in local programs. Information

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

Term of Service

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

Educational Awards

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

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

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

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

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

Stipends

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

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

Health and Child Care

- o All participants without access to health insurance will receive health coverage. Federal dollars will pay up to 85 percent of the cost of these benefits.
- o Participants may receive child care assistance, if needed.

SERVE AMERICA

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

Service-Learning Program

Program Goals

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

Types of Programs

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

Types of Funding

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

Training and Technical Assistance

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

Community-based Program for School-Age Youth

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

Higher Education Innovative Projects

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

EXTENSION OF THE DOMESTIC VOLUNTEER SERVICE ACT OF 1973

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

VISTA

- o Extends authority for the VISTA program and increases number of VISTA volunteers.
- o Authorizes new VISTA Summer Associate program.
- o Authorizes a University Year for VISTA program to encourage student volunteer efforts addressing the needs of low-income communities.
- o Removes restrictions limiting the flexibility to manage VISTA, while reaffirming commitment to recruiting a diverse group of VISTA volunteers including young and older adults.

- o Increases post-service stipends by \$30 for each month of service. Such stipends are not available if VISTA volunteer accepts an educational award under the national service trust.
- o Continues support for VISTA Literacy Corps.

Special Volunteer Programs

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

Older American Volunteer Programs

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

Administration

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

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

30-Apr-1993 10:45am

TO: (See Below)

FROM: Jonathan P. Gill
Office of Media Affairs

SUBJECT: Student Loan Reform Act of 1993

The White House

Office of National Service

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
APRIL 30, 1993

CONTACT: ETHAN ZINDLER
202/456-6444

STUDENT LOAN REFORM ACT OF 1993

Today, the Federal student loan programs provide billions of dollars to private lenders and other agencies -- billions of taxpayer dollars that do not go toward serving students. Furthermore, complex procedures and inflexible repayment plans create serious problems for some students. Burdened with debt and locked into insensitive repayment plans, many students cannot repay their loans, leaving taxpayers to foot the bill. The current system doesn't serve students or taxpayers well.

This legislation reforms the student loan system with a less costly and less complicated alternative. The Administration's Student Aid Reform Act will provide all borrowers with flexible repayment options, including EXCEL Accounts, which allow borrowers to repay loans as a percentage of their incomes. It also reforms the student loan system by replacing the current guaranteed student loan system with a system of direct Federal lending. These changes will:

- * **Make repayment easier** by allowing borrowers to select the best way to repay their loans. Borrowers will be able to choose among several different repayment options, including fixed, graduated, extended, and income-contingent EXCEL Accounts. Providing a range of flexible repayment plans

will allow students to enter lower-paying community service jobs without worrying about their debt burden and will reduce default rates.

- * **Reduce costs for taxpayers** by substituting Federal borrowing for more expensive private capital and eliminating excess profits in the current system. By using low-interest rate Treasury borrowing and by eliminating excess profits, direct lending will reduce Federal costs by \$4.3 billion through fiscal year 1998.
- * **Reduce costs for students** by lowering interest rates. Part of the substantial savings achieved from lowering the cost of capital and eliminating profits will be used to reduce the interest rate for student borrowers, when the plan is fully implemented.

EXCEL ACCOUNTS: EASING REPAYMENT AND ENCOURAGING SERVICE

The EXCEL Account will, for the first time, allow all borrowers to pay off their loans as a percentage of their incomes. This income contingent repayment plan, together with other flexible repayment options, will give borrowers the opportunity to choose lower-paying service jobs regardless of the level of debt

incurred while in school. This new plan will also help to reduce student loan defaults.

Borrowers will have the opportunity to choose from a range of flexible repayment options to best fit their financial situation. In addition, borrowers will be able to switch repayment plans as their financial situations change.

EXCEL Accounts will provide for repayments that depend upon income. Borrowers will be able to repay over a longer period of time than in the other repayment options. The length of repayment will depend on the borrower's level of debt and income.

- * The legislation requires the Secretary of Education to publish regulations on the specific provisions of this income-contingent plan, including the percentage of income to be repaid each year and the length of repayment.
- * To increase accountability, the Secretary will also have the authority to require defaulters to repay through income contingency.
- * The legislation will extend EXCEL Accounts to borrowers with existing loans. It authorizes the Department of Education to offer income contingent repayments to current borrowers if lenders do not offer them acceptable income sensitive repayment opportunities.

Fixed, graduated, and extended repayment plans will also be available to all borrowers.

- * **Standard repayment** describes a fixed-payment, fixed-term (usually 10 years) plan that is currently used by most student loan borrowers.
- * **Extended repayment** describes a plan with a lower fixed payment and a longer fixed term than available under a standard repayment plan.
- * **Graduated repayment** plans expect borrowers to repay smaller amounts in the beginning when their incomes tend to be lower and larger amounts later when their incomes tend to be higher.

IRS Role

To make repayment easier and more effective, the bill contains provisions to include the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) in the collection of student loans.

- * Starting in fiscal year 1994, the legislation gives the

Secretary the authority to offer income contingent repayments to borrowers using information from the IRS on borrowers' incomes. The legislation will amend the current disclosure provisions to allow IRS to provide this information to the Department of Education.

- * As a second step, the bill requires the Secretaries of Education and Treasury to jointly develop a plan to provide repayment options through the IRS and wage withholding.

ONE-STOP DIRECT STUDENT LOANS

The legislation calls for the Federal government to make loans directly to students, substituting Federal borrowing for private capital. These changes will streamline the system, reduce interest rates for students, and save taxpayers billions of dollars.

The proposal will replace the Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) programs with the Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) programs. Most students will receive all of their financial aid through their existing financial aid offices -- "one stop shopping".

Direct lending substitutes Federal capital for more expensive private capital and eliminates excess profits to lenders, saving \$4.3 billion through fiscal year 1998. Under the plan, direct lending will phase in over four years, beginning in academic year 1994-1995. Federal capital will be used for all new student loans. The goal is to begin with 4 percent of new loan volume in direct lending in the first year, 25 percent the second year, 60 percent the third year, and full implementation in academic year 1997-1998.

Private lenders will no longer make, or "originate", student loans. Many postsecondary institutions will make loans themselves; others will use the services of alternative originators. No institution will be required, however, to originate loans itself. In addition, no school will "service" or collect loans.

Some features of the legislation regarding origination and servicing are:

- * Criteria measuring the financial and administrative capability of institutions to originate loans will be used to determine which institutions may originate loans and which should use alternative originators.
- * Institutions that meet the financial and administrative criteria, but do not wish to originate loans, will also be able to use alternative originators.

- * The Department of Education will pay a small fee to schools that originate loans themselves and will contract out on a competitive, fee-for-service basis to alternative originators. Alternative originators may be State agencies, private lenders, Sallie Mae, and other organizations.
- * Responsibility for servicing loans while students are in school and while they are in repayment will not rest with the postsecondary institutions. The Department of Education will contract with a number of organizations to service student loans. These organizations, which could include State agencies, Sallie Mae, and private firms, will be chosen through a competitive process.

ENSURING A SMOOTH TRANSITION

The Department of Education will be responsible for monitoring and overseeing the student loan system as part of its overall oversight of the Federal student aid system. The Department is developing a detailed plan to ensure adequate loan capital in the event that private capital dries up. The legislation will provide the Department with additional authorities to move quickly if capital shortages occur.

- * Postsecondary institutions, alternative originators, servicers, and the Department of Education will share data on student loans throughout the nation. The Department will also complete work on the National Student Loan Data System. Such a system has been under development since 1989 and must be expanded to perform all the functions needed for direct loans.
- * During the phase-in period, the terms and conditions for the FDSL, including loan limits, eligibility rules for loan subsidies, and number of loan programs, would be similar to the existing FFEL programs, including the provisions for loan deferment and forbearance.
- * The legislation also provides for two changes to the nation's guarantee agency services, which provide in every state an intermediary for the Federal government and reinsure all loans in the current FFEL programs. The legislation ensures adequate financing for the current guarantee agencies during the transition and provides for alternative mechanisms to assure loan guarantees in the event that any of the guarantee agencies do not continue to operate.

###

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E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

30-Apr-1993 09:21am

TO: (See Below)

FROM: Jonathan P. Gill
Office of Media Affairs

SUBJECT: Comments on the President's Schedule 4.30.93

**Comments on the President's Schedule
April 30, 1993**

DAY 100

- * On this, the 100th day of a presidency devoted to changing the country with big ideas, the President travels to New Orleans to unveil his proposal for national service. His national service plan will expand opportunity for kids to go to college and expand possibilities for citizens of all ages to perform service in America.
- * "We commit ourselves to build on the values that have made this nation without peer... those of opportunity, responsibility and community. Today, we propose applying those values to a revolution of opportunity for America's hard-pressed families."
- * **As a first step, we're going to ease the terms of college loans...** helping students from middle- and lower-income families to clear a major path to the American Dream, the path of higher education. In return, we will demand fiscal responsibility from these young people and offer them a chance to exercise civic responsibility.
- * **EXCEL Accounts.** We propose a new way to finance college for the students who seek loans every year. We call it an EXCEL account. With it, students can repay the loans with a percentage of future earnings. With an EXCEL account, even young doctors, fresh out of medical school, can use their new skills where they are most needed, in low-income areas, without undue worry about the high cost of their loans.
- * **National Service will mark the start of a new era for America, in which every citizen can become an agent of change...** armed with the knowledge and experience that a college education brings... and ready to transform the world

we live in city by city, community by community, block by block. For each term of service, one year full-time, two years part-time... participants in National Service will receive money can be used toward past, present or future education costs, whether it be for college or job training.

* A generation ago, America's youth saw suffering in Latin America, Asia and Africa, and it rushed to the challenge laid down by President Kennedy. In the process, the Peace Corps became America's greatest ambassador, building bridges of understanding to far-off cultures. Now, three decades later, the challenge begins anew... and the crusade starts at your door.

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April 30, 1993

OUTLINE OF LEGISLATION

NATIONAL SERVICE INITIATIVE

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

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

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

NATIONAL SERVICE TRUST ACT

Focus of Service

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

Corporation for National Service

Structure

- The national service program will be administered by a new government Corporation for National Service, created by combining two existing independent federal agencies, the Commission on National and Community Service and ACTION.
- The corporation will be responsible for administering all programs authorized under the National and Community Service Act and Domestic Volunteer Service Act, including VISTA and the Older American Volunteer Programs. The Corporation will also fund training and technical assistance, service clearinghouses and other activities.
- The investment division of the corporation will administer the new trust program and programs currently administered by the Commission on National and Community Service.
- The operating division will administer programs currently run by the ACTION agency, including VISTA and the Older American Volunteer Programs.
- Flexible and quality-driven personnel policies will include pay-for-performance and a 5-year limit on most tenures.
- The Corporation may solicit and accept private funds.

Governance

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

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

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

Oversight

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

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

State Commissions

Structure

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

- Commissions will have members appointed by the governors on a bipartisan basis from among the following: youth, educators, representatives of youth corps, older American volunteer programs, and other nonprofit service providers, labor, business, and experts in meeting particular unmet needs. No more than 25 percent of voting members may be state officials, although additional state agency representatives may sit on the commissions as non-voting ex-officio members. Commissions will elect their own chair.

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

Duties

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

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

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

Transition

- For a period of one year, existing state agencies may assume the responsibility of the state commissions.

- The Corporation may approve an alternative agency in place of a commission at a state's request, if the agency ensures diverse participation in policy making.

Allocation of Funds

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

Programs

Goals

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

Eligibility

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

Selection

- Selection criteria include quality (based on criteria developed in consultation with experts in the field), innovation, sustainability, and replicability of programs.
- Past experience and management skills of program leadership, involvement of participants in leadership roles, and the extent to which the program builds on existing programs will also be taken into account.
- Programs serving and recruiting participants from communities of need, including those designated as enterprise zones, community redevelopment areas, areas with high poverty

rates, environmentally distressed areas, and communities adversely affected by decreased defense spending will also receive special consideration.

Funding

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

Participants

Eligibility

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

Selection

- Participants will be recruited and selected on a nondiscriminatory basis and without regard to political affiliation by local programs designated by states or the federal government.
- A national or state recruitment system will help interested individuals locate placements in local programs. Information about available positions will be widely disseminated through high schools, colleges and other placement offices. A special leadership corps may be recruited, trained, and placed to assist in the development of new national service programs.

Term of Service

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

Educational Awards

- Educational awards of \$5,000 will be provided for a term of service. Educational awards may be used to repay loans for higher education or to pay for higher education or training.
- Educational awards will be federally funded and deposited into a national service trust on behalf of all participants accepted into the program. Organizations and individuals may donate funds to support national service participants in the donor's community.
- Payments will be made directly to qualified post-secondary educational institutions, including two- and four-year colleges, training programs, and graduate or professional programs.
- In the case of participants with outstanding loan obligations for qualified educational activities, awards will be paid directly to lenders.
- Awards will not be taxable and must be used within five years of receipt.

Stipends

- Programs will set stipends within program guidelines. However, federal support will be limited to a match of 85 percent of an annual stipend equivalent to benefits received by VISTA volunteers. Programs may provide additional stipends up to twice this amount, with no federal match for the portion of the stipend in excess of the VISTA benefit.
- In the limited case of designated professional corps in areas of great need, such as teaching and public safety in underserved areas, participants may be paid a salary in excess of the guidelines and receive an educational award. However, no federal support will be available for a stipend.

Health and Child Care

- All participants without access to health insurance will receive health coverage. Federal dollars will pay up to 85 percent of the cost of these benefits.
- Participants may receive child care assistance, if needed.

Serve-America

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

Service-Learning Program

Program Goals

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

Types of Programs

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

Types of Funding

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

Training and Technical Assistance

- Clearinghouses will be expanded to further enable them to disseminate information and curriculum materials; train teachers, service sponsors and participants; and provide needs assessments or technical assistance.

- States will also receive additional resources to train and educate state educational personnel.

Community-based Program for School-Age Youth

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

Higher Education Innovative Projects

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

Extension of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973

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

VISTA

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

Special Volunteer Programs

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

Older American Volunteer Programs

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

Administration

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 3, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR ELI SEGAL, ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RANA SAMPSON, DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

SUBJECT: NATIONAL SERVICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY UPDATE

I thought it a good time to update you on work being done in the area of National Service and public safety. I have included below a list of groups that I have briefed on the public safety aspects of National Service.

I. Groups and Associations Briefed Individually

National Sheriffs' Association
Fraternal Order of Police
National District Attorneys' Association
National Center for State Courts
National Organization for Victim Assistance
National Victim Center
National Association of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
National Criminal Justice Association
National Governors' Association
President, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
American Correctional Association
American Bar Association
Police Foundation
National League of Cities
U.S. Conference of Mayors
AARP
National Association of Counties
National Institute for Citizens in the Law

American Jail Association
Ivy Council
National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives
National Crime Prevention Council
Police Executive Research Forum
National Institute of Justice
Department of Justice
International Association of Chiefs of Police
New York City Police Department
Newport (RI) Police Chief
St. Paul (MN) Police Chief
St. Louis (MO) Police Chief
St. Petersburg (FL) Police Chief
National Association of Police Officers
Chicago Police Chief
New Haven (CT) Police Department
Combined Law Enforcement Associations of Texas
International Union of Police Associations
International Brotherhood of Police Officers¹

II. Conferences Attended Where Additional Briefings Occurred

21st Century in Policing: Briefed 20 police chiefs attending an NIJ-sponsored conference.

Police Executive Research Forum Annual Meeting: Briefed close to 100 police chiefs attending the meeting.

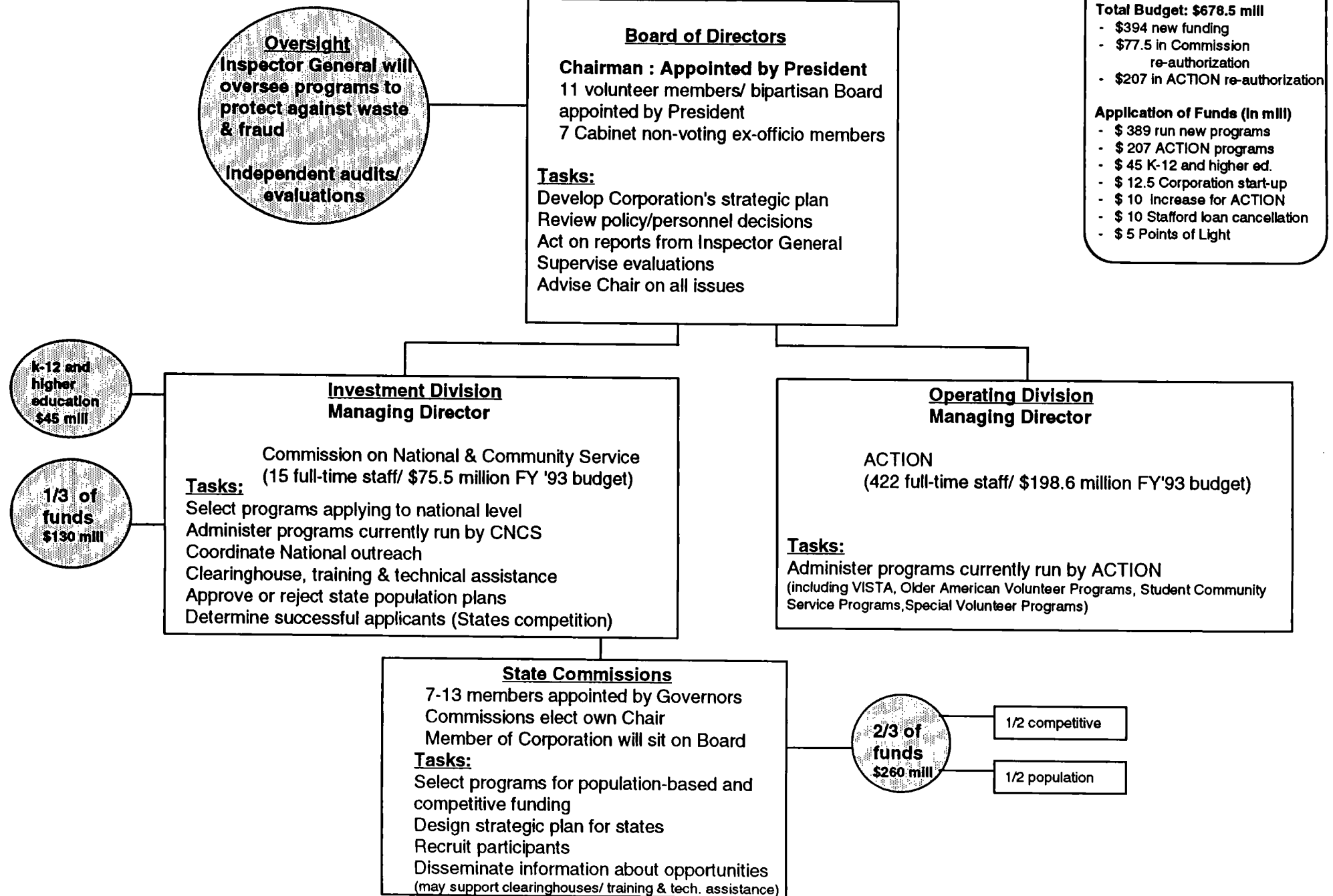
Metropolitan Prosecutors Committee Meeting: Briefed the 40 Chief Prosecutors from the larger metropolitan areas.

National Association of Juvenile and Family Court Judges – Steering Committee Meeting: Briefed approximately 15 judges.

National Criminal Justice Association – Annual Membership Meeting: Briefed 97 NCJA members about the President's crime and criminal justice-related issues including National Service.

¹ The Acting Director of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), Mike Russell, accompanied me in my briefings of almost all of the groups and organizations listed above. He has worked with many of the groups before and provided invaluable advice.

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL SERVICE
Structure According to Legislation



NATIONAL SERVICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY

Drug Treatment

The President's National Service Plan will offer Americans awards to pay for post-secondary education in return for service. According to congressional estimates, by 1996, as many as 100,000 participants will be able to engage in service in one of four priority areas: education, environment, human needs and public safety.

Localities, associations, and other entities that are seeking National Service positions will develop plans for service. In all instances, programs will be required to meet important unmet needs, provide skills to participants, and not displace existing workers. Based on quality criteria developed in conjunction with experts, a Federal corporation and individual state commissions will then together select national service programs for funding.

The public safety component of National Service will include opportunities for participants in police agencies, as well as in the courts, prosecutors' offices, community and institutional corrections, treatment, community-based organizations, and victim services. The Act aims to provide significant and substantive opportunities for National Service participants to work in challenging, skill-building assignments. Some National Service participants will be law students, others will have accounting expertise, and still others computer skills. Some will need training to help prepare them for their National Service assignment. The bill proposes that participants receive an educational award of nearly \$5,000 for one year of service. Courts, prosecutor and defender offices, criminal justice service providers, as well as non-profit organizations interested in the quality of service of the criminal justice system can apply for assistance including federal assistance towards: a modest salary, healthcare and childcare benefits, and training costs of the National Service Officer.

Practitioners have already offered some suggestions for opportunities for service assignments in drug treatment for National Service Officers (NSO's) including:

- teaching elementary and secondary school students about drug prevention
- training and supervising high school students to teach a drug abuse prevention program
- providing transportation for out patient services
- doing outreach to possible patients near large shelters
- doing outreach to possible patients within the court systems
- providing day care to parents seeking outpatient care
- providing literacy training for patients
- Augmenting medical programming for patients such as smoking cessation
- providing life skills training to patients

These are just some of the suggestions proposed thus far by practitioners in the field. The President hopes to have the first National Service Officers on the streets for the summer of 1994.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

NATIONAL SERVICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY

The President's National Service Plan will offer Americans opportunities to serve our country and receive awards to pay for post-secondary education. According to Congressional estimates, by 1996, as many as 100,000 participants will be able to engage in service in one of four priority areas: education, environment, human needs and public safety.

Localities, associations, and other entities that are seeking National Service positions will develop plans for service. In all instances, programs will be required to meet important unmet needs, provide skills to participants, and not displace existing workers. Based on quality criteria developed in conjunction with experts, a Federal corporation and individual state commissions will then together select national service programs for funding.

The public safety component of National Service will include opportunities for participants in police agencies (sworn and non-sworn), as well as non-sworn opportunities in the courts, prosecutors' offices, community and institutional corrections, treatment, community-based organizations, and victim services. The Act aims to provide significant and substantive opportunities for National Service participants to work in challenging, skill-building assignments. Some National Service participants will be law students, others criminal justice or psychology majors. Some will need training to help prepare them for their National Service assignment. The bill proposes that participants receive an educational award of nearly \$5,000 for one year of service. Police departments, courts, prosecutor and defender offices, criminal justice service providers, as well as non-profit organizations interested in reducing crime and violence can apply for assistance including federal assistance towards: a modest stipend, healthcare and childcare benefits, and training costs of the National Service Officer.

Police practitioners have suggested some of the following assignments for National Service Officers (NSO's) who could be trained to meet these unmet needs:

- conducting community surveys of neighborhood crime and disorder problems
- working on projects to prevent senior victimization
- staffing a police substation

- performing residential and commercial crime prevention surveys
- assisting police officers in analyzing crime data and developing solutions to problems in their community policing beats
- representing the police department in elementary and secondary schools and working with students on crime prevention, drug awareness, and conflict resolution skills
- setting up a citizens' police academy to educate the public about police operations
- attending community meetings and providing a liaison between police and the community
- teaching police officers the basics of foreign languages needed for interaction in diverse communities
- examining latent prints at past crime scenes
- staffing a telephone reporting unit -- taking reports of past crimes

These are just some of the suggestions proposed thus far by police chiefs, police union leaders and police officers. As for the sworn component of National Service, here is how it works. If a local or state policing agency would like to create a cadre of high quality police recruits, they will be able through National Service to offer individuals the opportunity to serve as a police officer in exchange for an educational award. National Service will provide a one year educational award of \$4,725 (and \$9,450 for two years) to individuals interested in serving as police officers. In the case of sworn personnel, the federal government will not be able to pay the salaries of these new local recruits, however, it will help police departments with funds to train these new officers.

Court administrators, prosecutors, and judges have suggested some of the following assignments for National Service Officers (NSO's) who could be trained to meet these unmet needs:

- staffing neighborhood courts
- assisting domestic violence victims navigate the court system and linking them to needed social services
- representing abused and neglected children as court appointed advocates
- monitoring court orders for guardianship

- preparing victims/witnesses for their appearances in court
- researching points of law for district attorneys' offices in preparation for trial
- preparing exhibits for trial
- developing, organizing and scheduling anti-drug educational programs as part of a court liaison program with schools
- developing model education programs tailored to inform local businesses of new environmental laws and innovative compliance options
- training middle and secondary school students in conflict resolution skills
- assisting with court-ordered mediation

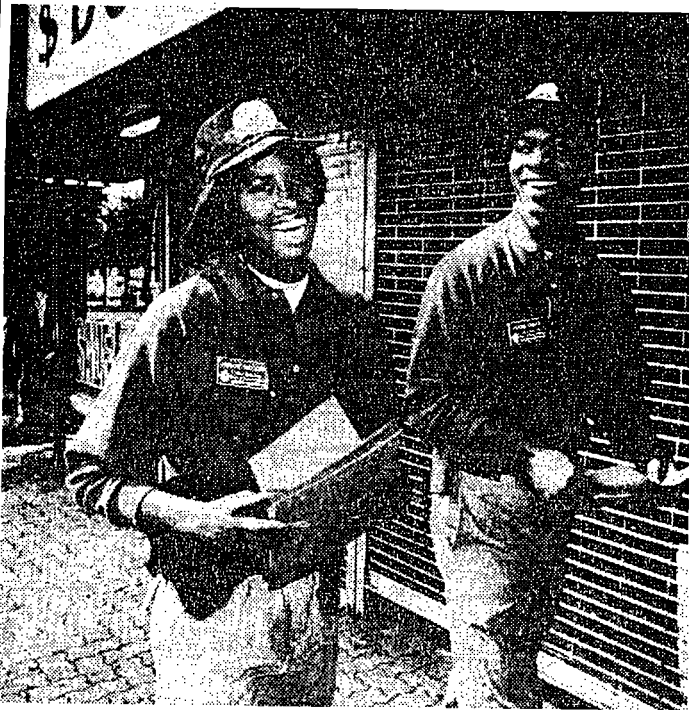
Victim assistance providers have suggested some of the following assignments for National Service Officers (NSO's) who could be trained to meet these unmet needs:

- training high school students in peer counseling
- helping domestic violence victims navigate the court system and linking them to needed social services
- monitoring community restitution programs
- representing abused and neglected children as court appointed advocates
- serving as crisis intervenors at crime scenes and on hot lines
- staffing victim assistance desks in neighborhood courts
- coordinating victim counseling volunteers
- training middle and secondary school students in conflict resolution skills
- helping communities develop disaster relief plans
- working on projects to reduce victimization of senior citizens

Community and institutional corrections personnel have suggested some of the following assignments for National Service Officers (NSO's) who could be trained to meet these unmet needs:

- supervising offender work programs and staffing intermediate sanction programs including home arrest
- supervising probationers and parolees engaged in community compensatory service and restitution projects
- teaching offenders basic reading, math and computer literacy skills
- teaching offenders life skills including job preparation and personal fiscal management
- teaching jail industries in marketable areas like data management, construction, and the automotive trades
- staffing prison libraries and training prison library staff
- teaching correctional personnel literacy instructional skills, as well as the basics of foreign languages needed for interaction with diverse populations

These are just some of the suggestions proposed thus far by practitioners in the field. The President hopes to have the first National Service Officers on the streets for the summer of 1994.



Janice Kelsey, left, on patrol with fellow Service Corps worker Kevin Green, says that people have mistaken her for a McDonald's employee.

At Your Service In Silver Spring

Newly Formed Downtown Corps Deployed To Discourage Crime, Assist Pedestrians

By Louis Aguilar
Washington Post Staff Writer

Dressed in khaki trousers and bright red polo shirts, eight Silver Spring Service Corps workers with walkie-talkies blaring from holsters took to the streets yesterday on a mission combining public relations with public safety.

As they circulated among the 100,000 people who live and work in downtown Silver Spring, many looked at them with puzzlement. Are they Guardian Angels? Trying to sell something? On break from McDonald's?

Many residents may soon recognize the roving crew as a squad of not-quite police officers who know a lot about Silver Spring.

Yesterday, Service Corps workers officially began to roam on foot and mountain bike through downtown Silver Spring, looking for troubles to fix. They'll be on the road from 11:30 a.m. to 8 p.m., Tuesdays through Saturdays.

The corps members have had four weeks of training by county police, including classes in cardio-pulmonary resuscitation, conflict resolution and cultural diversity. But the workers will get their best education out on the streets. Leonard Abreu, 8, is fluent in English, Spanish and French, but last week he encountered a frantic woman at the Metro

station speaking a language he found indecipherable.

Then there was the time when a drunk homeless man the size of a linebacker got in his face and didn't back off until another corps worker raced to the scene.

The eight service corps workers are 18 to 26 years old. They are paid \$6 an hour, funded by \$200,000 from a federal grant, county money and the local urban partnership. The Service Corps carries the hopes of county politicians, police officers and downtown business owners, who say they are tired of downtown's battered image.

The perception of crime in Silver Spring contrasts sharply with police statistics that show downtown is not a particularly dangerous place and that violent crime overall has been on the decline for three years, boosters say.

"If you stop and ask the average person in Silver Spring if crime is rising, the answer will be yes," said Sally Sternbach, president of the Greater Silver Spring Chamber of Commerce. "But . . . the real answer is no."

Because the Service Corps workers will provide directions to the lost and watch for crime, Sternbach and others hope they can make people believe Silver Spring is "a fun, friendly place to shop and dine."

But Colesville Road is still dotted with empty storefronts, sirens can



Service Corps worker Leonard Abreu, right, gives directions to Daniel Hess in downtown Silver Spring. Abreu is fluent in English, Spanish and French.

PHOTOS BY MARGARET THOMAS—THE WASHINGTON POST

often be heard on the traffic-choked streets, and panhandlers seem to be getting more aggressive.

Some people still don't know quite what to make of the crew. Corps member Janice Kelsey, 19, was asked if she worked at McDonald's. "I told them no. I'm, like, someone who's here to help people out," she said.

Already there have been victories and frustrations for the Service Corps workers. They learned to recognize many of the aggressive panhandlers and know where they tend to hang out. Last week, they were successful in keeping a homeless man at a gas station where he was pushing customers around until police arrived. They later discovered there was a warrant for the man's arrest. They also learned how to spot truants on shoplifting binges.

Some business owners say they already have noticed the impact of the Service Corps workers from last week's dry run. Jay Cox, owner of the Bonanza Sports Cards shop on Georgia Avenue, said fewer youngsters have been trying to steal "because they know [the Service Corps members] are always around. . . . This is just what a lot of the small

shop owners need. We don't have major problems, but these young people make it easier for the business community to know what's going on."

Sometimes they are unable to help, even when they believe a crime is being committed. At the public parking lot across the street from City Place Mall, Service Corps workers saw a man stealing a car, but they could do nothing because they have no arrest powers. The thief got away before police arrived.

But Abreu, who like most of his corps mates would like to have a law enforcement career, loves it. "I can't think of anything better except being a real police officer," he said. "I would do this for free."

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

10/5/94