

## **Individuals with Disabilities and The National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993**

*It is the purpose of this Act to . . . encourage citizens of the United States, regardless of race, religion, gender, age disability, region, income, or education, to engage in full-time or part-time service. sec. 2(b)(4)*

**The National Service Trust legislation recognizes the ability of Americans with disabilities to contribute to the nation by encouraging their participation in the service programs authorized by the Act. Specifically, the legislation:**

- explicitly provides for individuals with disabilities to serve in youth corps, diverse community corps, school-based adult volunteer programs, and programs for school-age youth;
- provides for support services to be provided to participants, including reasonable accommodations, auxiliary aids and services, and modifications to allow the participation of individuals with disabilities;
- requires that recruitment information be disseminated through state vocational rehabilitation agencies and other entities that work with individuals with disabilities;
- allows educational awards to be used for the transition from special education or supported employment to work;
- allows discretionary funding to support innovative and model programs involving individuals with disabilities as participants providing service;
- bans discrimination against participants or staff on the basis of disability; and
- provides for the national corporation board and state commissions governing the program to be diverse with respect to a variety of characteristics, including disability.

**In addition, individuals with disabilities will benefit as recipients of service. For example, participants may:**

- provide independent living assistance and respite care;
- make buildings wheelchair accessible;
- provide sign-language translation;
- work in early intervention programs for children with disabilities; and
- serve in adult day care centers.

## **Examples of Service Programs Involving Individuals with Disabilities**

**In Kansas, ten percent of the thousands of students recruited into service by their school districts are youth with disabilities.**

**West Virginia is organizing a coalition of state agencies to expand community service projects involving youth with disabilities.**

**In Maryland, teenagers with mental retardation run a center for needy families; other special education students work in hospitals, soup kitchens, nursing homes, and day care centers.**

**The Minnesota Conservation Corps includes crews that combine deaf, hard of hearing, and hearing youth.**

November 19, 1993

**MEMORANDUM TO MRS. EUNICE KENNEDY SHRIVER**

From: Stan Herr



Re: The Corporation for National and Community Service and  
Individuals with Disabilities

Attached is the memorandum generated by the Corporation at my request. You will note the item on the second page which highlights the volunteer work by teenagers with mental retardation in Maryland.

My contact at the Corporation is Susan Stroud (606-5000 x172). Until they are fully staffed up, she informs me that she can be a point for further information on this issue. In our field, I believe they have been talking with Paul Marchand, Bob Williams and Denise Rozell about such issues as how to effectively integrate people with disabilities into the AmeriCorp and the types of services beneficial to our community as service recipients.

It was good to see you yesterday and meet with the other Kennedy Fellows.

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The White House  
Washington

**FAX COVER SHEET**

**OFFICE OF DOMESTIC POLICY**

Old Executive Office Building  
Washington, DC 20500  
FAX: (202) 456-7028

TO: Steve Eidloman

FAX No. ~~3~~-737-1937

FROM: Stan Hen PHONE: 456-2372

DATE: 11-23-93

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet) 4

COMMENTS:

Stone -- Please  
call to confirm receipt of  
this re-transmitted item.

HAPPY THANKSGIVING!

St

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**Contacts in Disabilities Community:**

Bob Williams - Commissioner, Administration on Developmental Disabilities

Denise Rozell - National Association of Developmental Disabilities Councils

Julie Ward - Epilepsy Foundation of America

Paul Marchand - The Arc

Glen White - University of Kansas Research and Training Center on Independent Living

Marca Bristo - Access Living

Cathy Brill - Maryland Student Service Alliance

Michael Donnelly - Topeka Independent Living Resources

Larry Fonnest - Minnesota Conservation Corps

Bob Funk - Evan Kemp Associates

Pat Kells - Kansas Office of Community Service

Howard Moses - Office of Special Education and Community Services

Jack Newhouse - West Virginia Department of Education

**Main agenda items in most discussions:**

- \* How can we effectively integrate people with disabilities into national service programs. What are the barriers preventing them from serving? What are existing models national service can build upon?
- \* What types of services would be most beneficial to people with disabilities as service recipients?
- \* Possible recruitment and TA strategies
- \* Key people and organizations with which we should be in contact
- \* Main publications and conferences we should use for outreach
- \* How the ADA applies to national service

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 22, 1993

Susan Stroud  
Corporation for National  
and Community Service  
1100 Vermont N.W.  
10th Floor  
Washington, D.C. 20525

Dear Susan:

I was so impressed with Bill Drayton and the work of his Ashoka "public entrepreneur" fellowship program that I wanted to draw it to your attention. Perhaps there is a niche in AmeriCorps for public service entrepreneurs like those Ashoka has recruited abroad.

Thanks also for the information about the Corporation's activities in the disability field. I have shared the first two pages with the Kennedy Foundation. I did not disseminate the third page because it seemed more an internal document with the list of your contacts and queries. Please advise if that is not correct. I would also suggest listing Steven Eidelman from the Kennedy Foundation as another contact since he has begun a dialogue with two of your staff members.

Let's stay in touch.

Sincerely,

Stanley S. Herr  
Kennedy Public Policy Fellow

Susan -

Did you reach Henry Kuhn  
yet on summer  
service?

## SUMMER OF SAFETY

The young people in Summer of Safety will be an inspiring example for Americans of all ages to work together to make our streets safer by acting on our finest values.

President Clinton 12/11/93

The Corporation for National and Community Service plans to place more than <sup>6,000</sup> 5000 Americans, young and young in spirit, into community-based summertime projects to respond to the plague of crime, violence, and fear sweeping the country. Communities will determine what they need most, and efforts likely to be launched include:

- o working with community policing initiatives
- o providing information to community residents concerning Neighborhood Watch and other crime prevention strategies
- o involving youth as participants in community crime prevention efforts, such as escorting seniors or supervising recreation for children
- o establishing "Safe Houses" and training parents and children about safety and crime prevention
- o assisting victims of crime
- o rehabilitating crack houses, cleaning up dangerous areas, and restoring them to neighborhood use
- o providing crime prevention and anti-violence presentations and activities to youth groups

Program sponsors will include community organizations, law enforcement agencies, local coalitions, institutions of higher education, and other public agencies. To carry out these kinds of public safety strategies, projects will identify community public safety needs, build new partnerships and collaborations capitalizing on the community's resources, and demonstrate the role that young people can play in helping make their communities safer.

Though emphasizing youth service, opportunities to participate in Summer of Safety will be available for citizens of all ages, working through one of several programs sponsored by the Corporation. Some programs will provide full-time participants with stipends equivalent to minimum wage and a \$ 1000 educational benefit. Others will provide part-time and non-stipended service opportunities for older adults and for youth in the K-12 grades.

For further information, call or write the Corporation for National and Community Service....

WHAT IS A CORP?  
COMING OUT OF CABINET

in a week?  
END OF FEB

Geoffrey Jones -- Indian Country  
Integrity re legal services  
Partners --

"Indian Country Reform"  
of 1986

Public Order  
Legal Services --

Enforcement  
Environmental Policy --

# AmeriCorps

IS COMING

20,000 by Dept  
6894  
more than  
Perse Corp  
(15,000)

## EDUCATION

School Readiness: furthering early childhood development

### *Getting Things Done:*

- Improving the quality and availability of child development programs by working in day care and Head Start centers and preschool programs
- Teaching literacy and other basic skills to parents of young children so that they can help their children learn
- Helping teen parents stay in school by providing needed services such as child care

School Success: aiding the educational achievement of school-aged children

### *Getting Things Done:*

- Working in schools with high concentrations of low-income students
- Mentoring, tutoring, and providing after-school and summer learning opportunities
- Coordinating service-learning activities for K-12 students

2 primary young people  
of. Demonstrate Admin. objectives  
3. B. - direct project

power of ideas  
+ motivated  
Federal - \$4700 Per yr (10000000)

2/3 local  
non-profit

B1 - person  
State Com's  
(Corp as  
went)

1/3  
direct

## PUBLIC SAFETY

• Crime Prevention: reducing the incidence of violence

### *Getting Things Done:*

- Reducing crimes against youth by making schools safe, creating safe havens, providing training in conflict resolution, and involving youth in prevention efforts
- Providing substance abuse counseling and education
- Developing specific crime prevention strategies targeted at key locations such as playgrounds, public transportation points, and other public gathering places

• Crime Control: improving criminal justice services, law enforcement, and victim services

### *Getting Things Done:*

- Enhancing community policing efforts by working with local law enforcement
- Reducing specific crime problems such as drug dealing, domestic violence, crimes motivated by bias, crimes against senior citizens, and child abuse
- Improving services available for victims of crime and strengthening innovative criminal justice programs such as neighborhood courts and community restitution

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## HUMAN NEEDS

**Health: providing independent living assistance, home-and community-based health care**

*Getting Things Done:*

- Providing independent living assistance and health care to the homebound elderly, people with disabilities, and people living with AIDS
- Improving the health of low-income communities by offering preventive health services through community health clinics
- Offering prenatal care, parenting education, and health care to families of young children through home visits

**Home: rebuilding neighborhoods and helping people who are homeless**

*Getting Things Done:*

- Helping people who are homeless by providing shelter support, assisting in moving into permanent housing, and related services
- Renovating and rehabilitating low-income housing
- Helping individuals move from public assistance and into self-sufficiency by providing job training, literacy tutoring, and other services

## ENVIRONMENT

- **Neighborhood Environment: reducing community environmental hazards**

*Getting Things Done:*

- Revitalizing neighborhoods by creating and maintaining recreation areas, green spaces, and community gardens
  - Eliminating environmental risks through education, testing, and cleanup
  - Reducing waste through energy efficiency efforts, recycling, and other conservation measures
- **Natural Environment: conserving, restoring, and sustaining natural habitats**

*Getting Things Done:*

- Conserving and restoring public lands, forests, rivers, streams and wetlands
- Making parks more accessible through trail maintenance, infrastructure improvements
- Sampling, mapping, monitoring, and recording air and water quality and status of groundwater, land, plant, and animal resources



# National Institute of Justice

*Research in Action*

Reprinted from National Institute of Justice Journal No. 227 • November 1993

# AMERICORPS

## A Call to Service

by Attorney General Janet Reno

**O**n September 21st, President Clinton signed an historic piece of legislation into law—the National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993. National Service will offer thousands of Americans opportunities to address four priorities—public safety, education, human needs, and the environment—as part of a national service corps, AmeriCorps. In its first year, 20,000 service workers of all ages will engage in substantive, skill-building work in our Nation's communities through AmeriCorps. By 1996, service workers will number 100,000. Retired police officers and teachers will serve side by side with our Nation's youth, rebuilding America in the new AmeriCorps.

In exchange for their service, AmeriCorps participants will receive an educational award that will help defray the costs of post-secondary education, as well as a modest stipend. Why should criminal justice practitioners take notice of AmeriCorps? For a number of very important reasons.

### **Significance of AmeriCorps**

First, at a time when local resources are limited, AmeriCorps can help fill the gaps in the continuum of public safety services. AmeriCorps, working alongside our public safety providers, can help provide more comprehensive and integrated services

with respect to crime prevention, police protection, crime victim assistance, and community-based public safety services in urban and rural communities all across the country.

Second, AmeriCorps will re-engage some of our Nation's youth. We all decry overcrowded juvenile detention facilities, jails, and prisons. We must begin to think about our young not only at the point when they have come in contact with the criminal justice system but before, well before.

Through service, AmeriCorps will instill a sense of citizenship in our youth. They will learn skills, access a path to a better life through education—not drugs, crime, and violence.

Third, National Service is not just another top-down, bureaucratic government answer to the problems of our Nation's communities. Local entities such as police departments, victim service agencies, community-based prevention organizations, prosecutor and defender offices, treatment, and community and institutional corrections agencies can apply to participate.

## **Criminal justice and AmeriCorps**

A diverse group of practitioners has already suggested the following ways in which AmeriCorps can work with the criminal justice system to amplify public safety services:

Police practitioners have suggested AmeriCorps workers can help move community policing efforts forward. They can be trained to conduct community surveys of neighborhood crime and disorder, work on projects to prevent victimization of seniors, develop residential and commercial crime prevention workshops, and staff community policing neighborhood substations which will begin to bridge the gap between scarce police resources and legitimate neighborhood demands. In addition, through AmeriCorps, local police departments can establish a pre-professional police corps consisting of a cadre of high-quality local recruits.

Court administrators, prosecutors, and judges have suggested that AmeriCorps workers can help make the criminal justice system more accessible to the community by staffing neighborhood courts, assisting domestic violence victims to navigate the court system, and representing abused and neglected children as court-appointed advocates.

Victim assistance providers have proposed that AmeriCorps workers take part in the movement towards restorative justice. They could monitor community restitution programs, staff victim's desks in neighbor-

hood courts, and coordinate victim counseling volunteers.

Community and institutional correctional personnel have suggested that AmeriCorps workers help prepare offenders scheduled for release to make the transition to a drug-free, crime-free life. They can teach offenders basic reading, math, and computer literacy skills, train offenders in marketable jail industries areas like data management, construction, and the automotive trades.

These examples are offered as a beginning, serving as a series of creativity generators as we launch the first generation of AmeriCorps workers.

## **Operational issues**

Now, how will AmeriCorps work? Here are a few of the particulars. A Federal corporation, the Corporation for National and Community Service, will function as a clearinghouse of information and technical expertise for service initiatives nationwide and, as a service "venture capitalist," provide funding on a competitive basis for local, State, and national service programs.

States will be asked to set up bipartisan commissions to receive AmeriCorps funds. One-third of overall program funding—as much as \$50 million in the first year—will go by formula grant to States. The second third will be awarded to States on a competitive basis. The remaining third will be administered by the Corporation in its "venture capitalist" capacity; some additional funds will be available for training and technical assistance.

Organizations and government entities applying for participation in National Service through AmeriCorps will be encouraged to form private/public partnerships to help financially support their programs. The Corporation will pay up to 85 percent of a modest salary (roughly minimum wage) for AmeriCorps participants, 85 percent of health-care costs, 75 percent of other operating costs, 100 per-

cent of eligible child-care costs, and an educational award of nearly \$5,000 for each year of service, up to two years. Programs may elect to pay participants more than minimum wage (at their own expense) with some restrictions.

Regulations will be set forth for the new Corporation over the next few months. Sometime early next year, applications will be available to cities, counties, police and sheriff's departments, district attorneys, courts, judges, wardens, not-for-profits, and all others eligible to apply for planning, operating, or replication grants.

## **A call for your participation**

Over the coming months, you will be hearing more about AmeriCorps and the opportunities it offers our communities to re-engage through service, citizenship, skill-building work, and education. Between now and the new year, as program regulations are outlined and State commissions are set up, I encourage you and your communities to look closely at AmeriCorps to help your neighborhoods meet critical, unmet public safety needs. You will lead the wave as the first AmeriCorps workers hit the streets in the summer of 1994.

For more information about National Service, write to:

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

*The National Institute of Justice is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for Victims of Crime.*

**NCJ 145158**

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## **Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker**

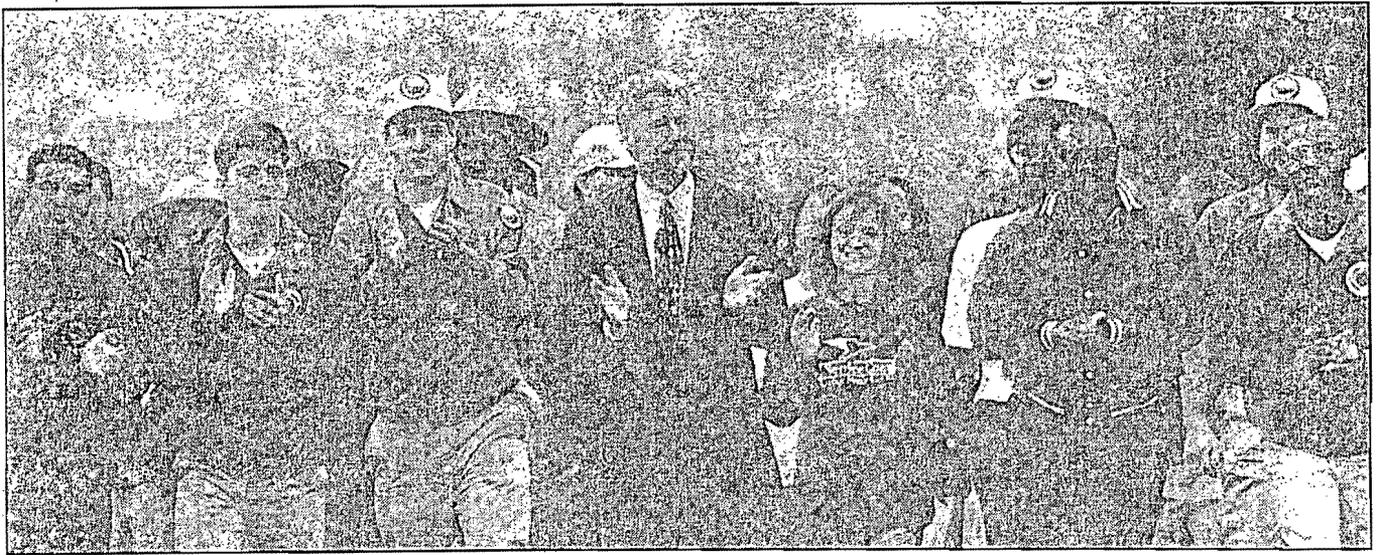
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This marker identifies the place of a publication.

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

# AmeriCorps

## 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."

# USA TODAY

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1993

## Launching national service policy

By Dennis Kelly  
USA TODAY

WASHINGTON — They aren't officially taking applications yet for President Clinton's national service plan — but they're already getting thousands of letters of interest.

The people running the Corporation for National and Community Service — just a few blocks from the White House — say that's an indication of high interest the program has generated. But it also leaves them nervous about expectations the program has created.

"There are moments of real anxiety about all that is expected. We feel a real need to get this done quickly," says Eli Segal, president of the corporation, the newly christened umbrella group overseeing Clinton's national service plan and a host of existing community service agencies. "We've got to go back to Congress and ask for appropriations (again) next year. The fear is how much needs to be done and how much we need the local communities to buy into this."

But the vision for Clinton's national service program is certainly heady stuff.

Its administrators see young



**SEGAL:** Feels pressure to get service program working soon

workers fixing up dilapidated homes or escorting the elderly to grocery stores in crime-infested neighborhoods. They see college students working in Head Start and early childhood education programs, all the time earning money that will help pay their college bill.

Those daydreams have been there ever since Clinton touted national service as one way to help young people earn money for college.

But the daydreaming has stopped, and the program is

now gearing up the process of making it work.

Regulations for the program will be published in January. Local and national groups then will compete for grants beginning in the spring and learn who gets funded between May and August. By the end of 1994, the Clinton administration expects to have 20,000 working in community service jobs and earning awards of \$4,725 per year in the program toward a college education or vocational training.

The \$1.5 billion program intends to have 100,000 participants over three years.

The part of the national and community service corporation devoted to Clinton's plan is called AmeriCorps. Anyone 17 or over will be able to earn the \$4,725 award toward college or vocational training by working with the non-profit groups that are awarded grants in the application process, or by working with one of two existing service agencies, the Civilian Community Corps or Volunteers in Service to America, better known as VISTA.

Those hired get a \$7,400 per year stipend — about minimum wage — plus health care and child care if needed, along

with the education award.

Programs that qualify will have to meet the educational, human, environmental or public safety needs of their communities. What those are will be up to commissions forming in each state — a "bottom-up" approach that Segal says will let communities decide what kinds of service are in their best interest.

Still, Shirley Sagawa, nominated as managing director of the corporation, says the corporation will help provide the program a "national identity." That will include a common oath taken by participants, a logo, as well as training and monitoring of program quality. The corporation even plans to hire some investigative-journalist types as "circuit riders" to help ensure programs are delivering on promises.

She says the program will also work hard to ensure that program participants "look like America." That's meant to allay concerns that AmeriCorps would be dominated either by low-income groups forced into national service as the only way to pay for college or by students from high-income families getting subsidies from the federal government.

## How to get information

People who think they'd like to apply for one of the 20,000 national service slots available next year can get information now, but applications won't be officially taken for a while.

To get information on AmeriCorps, call the Corporation for National and Community Service at 202-606-5000 and then, if you have a touch-tone phone, dial 4 at the list of menu options. You can leave your name and address and you'll be sent a brochure.

This month, the corporation will announce a toll-free 800 number. Then in May and August when 300 to 400 non-profit groups are selected to offer the national service jobs, the toll-free number will get you to an operator who can tell you about programs in your area. Local and national agencies that win grants will do the hiring.

Those interested also can write the corporation at 1100 Vermont Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20525, Attn: AmeriCorps.

# The Washington Post

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1993

## Youth Service Corps Officials Prepare For Recruiting Blitz

By Mary Jordan  
Washington Post Staff Writer

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In addition to AmeriCorps, two smaller service programs are part of the national service corporation. One is the Civilian Community Corps (CCC), modeled after the popular 1930s program that gave people jobs on public works projects, such as planting trees and fixing parks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Los Angeles Times

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1993

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## Service Program to Take Aim at Crime

By ELIZABETH SHOGREN  
TIMES STAFF WRITER

WASHINGTON—Reflecting a rising federal emphasis on anti-crime initiatives, the White House said Monday that its new national service program will concentrate on helping make American communities safer next summer.

The estimated 3,500 participants in the summer part of the 1994 national service program could perform such duties as joining in community policing, conducting crime prevention training for the elderly and children, helping clean up dangerous areas to return them to neighborhood use and counseling crime victims, Administration officials said.

"It was an idea formed after listening to the passion in the President's Memphis speech last week," said Eli Segal, president and chief of the new Corporation for National and Community Service, which will administer the national service program. "It's a way of reinforcing the President's commitment to public safety and a way of reinforcing that national service gets things done."

The White House announcement followed earlier pleas by President Clinton for communities to become more engaged in dealing with crime and violence.

"There are some changes we can make from the outside in—that's the job of the President and the Congress and the governors and the mayors and the social service agencies," Clinton said in his appeal to black church leaders in Memphis earlier this month. "And then there are some changes we're going to have to make from the inside out or the others won't matter."

National service, which has been described as a domestic Peace Corps, could help communities combat the sources of crime and violence from the inside out by involving young people in their own

neighborhoods.

The concentration on community safety next summer will draw a spotlight to national service, Segal said, because crime is a top concern of the public, the President and the Congress.

But it also presents a significant risk for the new program, which has been ordered by Congress to show measurable results if it wants to receive future funding. Community service programs have proved their effectiveness in environmental, education and urban renewal projects but public safety is a relatively untested area.

In signing the National and Community Service and Trust Act in September, the President fulfilled a major campaign promise to help young people pay for education by serving their country. In 1994, 20,000 participants are to be engaged in full-time community service and will receive a low-wage salary and benefits in addition to awards of \$4,725 each year of service to apply toward their education or training. Summer-only participants will receive smaller awards of \$1,000.

Although the size of the summer program is small, some law enforcement experts said that the impact on communities will be significant.

"Getting these young adults involved will be a tremendous asset for crime prevention," said Joseph Wright, executive director of the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives. "They can persuade other young adults not to follow criminal lifestyles."

"I'll take about 50 of them," said Darrel Stephens, the police chief in St. Petersburg, Fla. He said he envisions national service participants organizing neighborhoods to work with police, walking the streets with beat cops, working in police stations so officers are free to patrol and being positive role models for children.

# AmeriCorps

## IS COMING

### 1993

#### November **Proposed State Regulations Published**

Final version of interim regulations for State Commissions published. Any state wishing to participate in national service programs establishes a commission through which at least two-thirds of the federal funding flows.

#### December **Proposed National Program Regulations Published**

Publication for public comment of the Corporation's proposed program regulations and applications for state and national direct funding.

### 1994

#### January **Final State and National Regulations and Applications Published**

Publication of final regulations and applications for state and national direct funding.

#### **Technical Assistance Outreach Underway**

The Corporation will provide extensive technical assistance to potential grant applicants. Assistance will include regional public meetings, national and regional teleconferencing, and travelling "road shows."

#### **National Public Information Campaign Underway**

Communications campaign to reach potential programs and participants.

#### March **National/Multi-State Applications Due**

Applications for national or multi-state programs due to the Corporation.

#### April **Ongoing Review of Direct Funding Programs**

Corporation reviews programs applying for national service direct funding.

#### May **Announcement of First Grants (National/Multi-State Programs)**

First grant awards announced for national, multi-state, and other programs eligible to apply directly to the Corporation.

#### **Recruitment Campaign Begins**

Programs begin recruitment of AmeriCorps members.

#### **First Grant Programs Begin/CCC Underway**

First national service grant programs begin service. First CCC camps underway.

#### June **State Applications Due**

Applications for state programs due to the Corporation.

#### July **Announcement of Grants (State Programs)**

Grant awards announced for state programs.

#### September **Official Launch of AmeriCorps**

Major rollout of what will be up to 20,000 AmeriCorps members serving in communities across the country.