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National Service - Volume 1 - Report 101-893 - House Conference Report [binder]

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HOUSE CONF. REP. NO. 101-893

HOUSE CONFERENCE REPORT NO. 101-893

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JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF
CONFERENCE

The managers on the part of the House and the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1430) entitled "An act to enhance national and community service, and for other purposes," generally submit the following joint statement to the House and the Senate in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The House amendment to the text of the bill struck out all of the Senate bill after the enacting clause and inserted a substitute text.

The Senate recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the House with an amendment which is a substitute for the Senate bill and the House amendment. The differences between the Senate bill, the House amendment, and the substitute agreed to in conference are noted below, except for clerical corrections, conforming changes made necessary by agreements reached by the conferees, and minor drafting and clarifying changes.

TITLE

The Senate bill is called the "National and Community Service Act of 1990," while the House amendment is called the "National Service Act of 1990."

The House recedes.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, includes a table of contents.

The House recedes.

FINDINGS

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, includes a statement of findings.

The Senate recedes.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, includes a statement of purpose.

The House recedes.

CONSOLIDATED STATE APPLICATION

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, authorizes states to submit a single application for school-aged, youth corps, national service or innovative programs.

The House recedes.

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DEFINITIONS

The Senate bill, includes one set of definitions to apply to all new grant programs, while the House amendment, includes definitions for each individual program.

The House recedes.

YOUTHBUILD

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, authorizes a Youthbuild program.

The Senate recedes with an amendment allowing opening up eligibility to nondisadvantaged individuals and redrafting the program as an amendment to the Domestic Volunteer Service Act.

RURAL DEMONSTRATION

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, authorizes a separate program for a rural youth demonstration project.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to incorporate the proposal into the modified block grant.

GOVERNORS PROGRAM

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, authorizes a separate program for a Governor's Voluntary Service Program.

The House recedes.

CURRICULUM MATERIALS

The Senate bill authorizes the Board to make grants for the development of innovative curriculum materials for youth community service and adult volunteer partnership programs, while the House amendment authorizes the Secretary of Education to make grants for innovative community service and service learning programs and curricula.

The House recedes with an amendment eliminating the separate provision as such activities are authorized as part of the school-aged program.

PROGRAMS FOR DROPOUTS

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, authorizes a separate programs for Model Service for Dropouts and Out-of-School Youth.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to incorporate these provisions into the school-aged program.

FOSTER GRANDPARENTS

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, authorizes a separate program for additional funds for Foster Grandparents to service Head Start children.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to incorporate this proposal into the modified block grant and to allow block grant funds to be used for retiree service programs.

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NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE FULL- AND PART-TIME PROGRAM

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, authorizes a National and Community Service full-time and part-time program.

The House recedes with an amendment requiring states to contribute half of the value of the post-service benefit, dropping the specific list of service activities, limiting the maximum number of states that can participate to eight, ensuring that some of the programs funded involve individuals who have completed their undergraduate education or specialized post-secondary training and have special training and skills, increasing state flexibility, limiting the use of the post-service benefit to education and training in the case of the full-time program and to education, training, and housing in the case of the part-time program, and clarifying that nothing in this act links performance of service with receipt of student financial assistance.

INNOVATIVE SERVICE PROGRAM

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, authorizes an innovative service program for States.

The House recedes with an amendment to incorporate this proposal into the modified block grant.

COMMISSION ON NATIONAL SERVICE

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, authorizes a Commission on National and Community Service to administer new service programs.

The House recedes with an amendment adding the secretaries of relevant agencies as ex-officio members and requiring that not later than January 1, 1993, the President submit a report with recommendations for the improvement of the administration and coordination of volunteer, national and community service programs administered by the ACTION agency, the Commission on National Service, and other federal entities.

CLEARINGHOUSES

The Senate bill authorizes the Commission to fund not less than 3 national or regional clearinghouses, while the House amendment authorizes the Secretary of the Interior and the Director of Action to fund one or more national or regional clearinghouses on youth corps and youth services and the Secretary of Education to fund clearinghouses on volunteer service.

The House recedes with an amendment to limit the authorization to 4 regional clearinghouses. The managers intend that clearinghouse funds may not be used for construction of new facilities.

CLEARINGHOUSE QUALIFICATIONS

The Senate bill provides that public and private non-profit agencies with extensive experience in community service, adult volunteer and partnership programs, youth service, and other volunteer programs are eligible to become clearinghouse, while the House amendment limits eligibility to public and private non-profit agen-

cies with extensive programs.

The House

The Senate state and local leadership recognition program, House amendment, curriculum, local programs, recommendations

The Senate and Senate list

The Senate separate provision service program The Senate r

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The Senate bill Service to America

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cies with extensive experience in youth corps and youth service programs.

The House recedes.

CLEARINGHOUSE ACTIVITIES

The Senate bill provides that funded clearinghouses shall assist state and local programs, conduct research and evaluations, provide leadership development and training, administer award and recognition programs, and facilitate communication, while the House amendment provides that clearinghouses shall provide information, curriculum materials and technical assistance to state and local programs, gather and disseminate information, and make recommendations.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to combine the House and Senate lists of activities.

MODEL PROGRAMS

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, provides for a separate provision authorizing the Board to fund national model service programs.

The Senate recedes.

DISSEMINATION

The Senate bill provides that the Board shall widely disseminate information concerning service programs, while the House amendment provides that the Secretary of Education shall widely disseminate information concerning service programs.

The House recedes.

PRESIDENTIAL AWARDS

The Senate bill authorizes Presidential awards for community service, while the House amendment authorizes Presidential awards for school-based service.

The House recedes with an amendment combining the school-based service awards with Presidential awards for community service.

SERVICE-LEARNING TASK FORCE

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, authorizes a President's Service Learning Task Force.

The House recedes with an amendment to add the functions of this provision to the partnerships with schools section of this Act.

POINTS OF LIGHT FOUNDATION

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, authorizes a Points of Light Initiative Foundation.

The House recedes with an amendment.

SHORT TITLE

The Senate bill includes the short title "Service America: the Service to America Act of 1990" for the school-aged program, while

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the House amendment includes the short title "Schools and Service-Learning Act of 1990."

The House recedes with an amendment combining the titles into "Serve America: The Community Service, Schools and Service-Learning Act of 1990."

ADMINISTERING AGENCY

In the Senate bill, the Commission on National Service administers the school-aged program, while the House amendment assigns this function to the Department of Education.

The House recedes with amendment requiring the Commission to consult with the Secretary of Education.

PURPOSE OF GRANTS

The Senate bill authorizes grants to state or local applicants to create or expand service opportunities for students and out-of-school youth and to increase the number of adult volunteers in schools, while the House amendment authorizes grants to states to plan and build state capacity for implementing school-based service learning programs and to implement, operate or expand statewide school-based service learning programs.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to incorporate the Senate provisions regarding adult volunteers, the House program regarding dropouts and out-of-school youth, and language regarding qualifications of individuals providing training and technical assistance.

INDIAN TRIBES

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, treats Indian Tribes as states.

The House recedes.

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS TO STATES

The Senate bill allocates funds to states on a competitive basis, while the House amendment allocates funds through a formula based on school-age population and Chapter 1 allocations.

The Senate recedes with an amendment authorizing competitive grants if appropriations fall below \$20 million.

PLANNING GRANTS

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, authorizes distribution of up to 25 percent of a state's allotment as a planning grant.

The Senate recedes with an amendment clarifying that planning activities are those listed in the section on capacity building activities.

DEFINITION OF STATE

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment includes in its definition of state the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated

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States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and Palau.

The House recedes with an amendment striking the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands and clarifying language regarding Palau.

RANKING OF LOCAL APPLICATIONS

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, requires state applicants to include a description of the manner in which local applications will be ranked to ensure equitable treatment of educational and non-educational institutions.

The House recedes with an amendment changing "educational institution" to "Local Educational Authority" and "non-educational institution" to "community based organization."

COORDINATION

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, requires state applicants to include a description of the manner in which service programs within state will be coordinated on the application. The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, requires that state applicants provide for coordination of service opportunities with other federally assisted education, training, social service and other programs serving youth be included on the application.

The Senate recedes with an amendment incorporating the Senate language.

COOPERATIVE EFFORTS

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, requires state applicants to describe the manner in which cooperative efforts among appropriate organizations, including those that involve the participation of urban, suburban and rural youth working together, will be encouraged. The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, requires state applicants to include evidence of substantial cooperative efforts among appropriate organizations to develop service-learning opportunities.

The Senate recedes with an amendment incorporating the Senate language.

EVALUATION

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, requires state applicants to describe the manner in which service programs will be evaluated.

The House recedes.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, requires state applicants to describe the manner in which training and technical assistance will be provided.

The House recedes with an amendment clarifying the qualifications of individuals providing training and technical assistance.

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ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, requires state applicants to describe the manner in which non-federal assistance and assistance from other federal programs will be used to expand service opportunities.

House recedes with an amendment dropping the reference to other federal programs.

ACADEMIC CREDIT

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, requires state applicants to provide assurances that the state will give special consideration to providing assistance to projects that will provide academic credit to participants.

The Senate recedes. The managers intend that provision of academic credit for service is not a prerequisite for receipt of funds under this act.

OUTREACH

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, requires state applicants to describe the manner in which the SEA will disseminate information to ensure involvement of a broad range of organizations.

The House recedes.

RECORDS

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, requires applicants to provide assurances that they will keep necessary information for audits and evaluations.

The Senate recedes.

PARTNERSHIPS

The Senate bill requires that local applicants for school-based programs form partnerships that include an education institution and a local government or community-based agency unless service opportunities occur within an education institution. The House amendment requires that local applicants form partnerships that include a local educational agency and either a local government agency, community-based organization, higher education institution, or private nonprofit organization. A private school or business may also be included.

The Senate recedes with an amendment providing that partnerships include a local educational agency and a public or private non-profit organization representing the community where services will be provided.

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, specifies that one-half of the members be appointed by one partner and one-half by the other.

The Senate recedes.

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PROGRAM COORDINATOR

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, requires local applicants to state the name of the program coordinator, if available. The Senate recedes.

RECOGNITION OF EXEMPLARY SERVICE

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, requires the local application to specify how exemplary service will be recognized.

The House recedes.

ILLITERACY

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, requires local applicants to disclose whether the program plans to address illiteracy.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to add improved literacy to the statement of purpose.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, requires local application to disclose whether program plans include preventing and treating school-age substance abuse.

The House recedes.

CONSULTATION

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, requires local applicants to include assurances that appropriate local labor organizations will be consulted prior to placement of participants.

The House recedes.

PARTICIPATION OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, includes provisions requiring equitable participation of private school students and teachers.

The Senate recedes.

PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, includes provisions for partnership programs involving businesses and other community organizations volunteering in schools.

The House recedes.

APPROVAL OF LOCAL APPLICATIONS

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, includes criteria for approving local applications.

The House recedes.

PRIORITY OF FUNDING

The Senate bill includes a priority for programs involving participants in the design and operation of program, programs in greatest need of assistance, programs involving diverse participants, and programs that are integrated into the academic pro-

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gram. It also includes a separate priority list applying to adult volunteer and partnership programs. The House amendment includes a priority for programs involving participants in the design and operation of program, programs in greatest need of assistance, programs involving diverse participants or students from both public and private schools, programs involving adults as mentors to youth participants, programs involving private sector employees, and programs that focus on substance abuse and drop-out prevention or nutrition and health education.

The House recedes with an amendment to add programs that focus on substance abuse and drop-out prevention as a priority.

LOCAL MATCH

The Senate bill requires local applicants to pay a match of 20 percent in first year and 30 percent in second year, while the House amendment requires local applicants to pay a match of 10 percent in first year, 20 percent in second year, 30 percent in third year, and 50 percent in fourth and subsequent years.

The Senate recedes with an amendment dropping the fourth and subsequent years.

PRIVATE SECTOR DONATION INCENTIVE

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, provides a 5 percent incentive if match is paid by a business.

The Senate recedes.

WAIVER OF MATCH

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, allows a waiver of the local match if due to lack of resources.

The Senate recedes.

STATE MATCH

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, requires a 10 percent state match for planning grants.

House recedes.

USE OF FUNDS

The Senate bill provides that up to 20 percent of funds allocated to a state may be used for administration and capacity building activities and up to 10 percent may be used for adult volunteer and partnership programs. The House amendment provides that up to 5 percent of funds allocated to a state may be used for administration and up to 15 percent in the first year, 10 percent in the second year, and 5 percent in the third and fourth years may be used for capacity building activities.

The Senate recedes with an amendment allowing states to use up to 5 percent of funds for administration, up to 10 percent for capacity building activities, and up to 10 percent for adult volunteer and partnership programs.

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STATEMENT OF PURPOSE FOR INNOVATIVE PROJECTS FOR COMMUNITY SERVICES

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, includes a Statement of Purpose.

The Senate recedes.

AMENDMENT OF EXISTING PROGRAM

The Senate bill amends an existing program in the Higher Education Act (HEA), "Innovative Projects for Community Services and Student Financial Independence," while the House amendment authorizes a freestanding program.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to include the new program in the modified block grant and to require that it be administered by the Commission in consultation with the Secretary of Education.

AUTHORIZATION OF FUNDS

The Senate bill authorizes funds to: (1) encourage student-initiated and student-designed service projects; (2) encourage the integration of service into the curricula; (3) encourage students to participate in community service; (4) encourage students to tutor individuals with limited basic skills; and (5) create opportunities for students to perform service in exchange for financial assistance. The House amendment authorizes funds to: (1) encourage student-initiated and student-designed service projects; (2) encourage the integration of service into the curricula; and (3) enable institutions to create or expand service opportunities.

The House recedes with an amendment to combine Senate provisions one through four with the three provisions of the House amendment.

REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLICATIONS

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, specifies that the Director of FIPSE will determine requirements for applications.

The Senate recedes with an amendment specifying items for inclusion in applications.

ROLE OF FIPSE BOARD

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, provides that the FIPSE Board shall advise the Director regarding this program.

The Senate recedes.

TECHNICAL EMPLOYEES

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, authorizes the Secretary to appoint one technical employee to administer this program for each \$2 million authorized under this section.

The Senate recedes.

APPLICATION REVIEW

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, references section 1004(b) of the Higher Education Act, which requires the Direc-

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tor of FIPSE to establish grant review and evaluation procedures and which also limits application review to officials within FIPSE. The Senate recedes.

CREDIT REQUIREMENT

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, includes a disclaimer that receipt of funds under this section does not require higher education institutions to offer credit in exchange for community service.

The Senate recedes.

GRANTS FOR TRAINING AND LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, authorizes the Secretary to make grants to colleges and universities and other nonprofits for the purpose of training teachers, education personnel, and community leaders in the skills necessary to develop and coordinate community service activities.

The Senate recedes with an amendment moving this provision to the general authority section.

MATCH

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, requires a match of not less than 50 percent.

The Senate recedes with an amendment allowing in-kind matching.

WORK-STUDY AMENDMENTS

The Senate bill provides that for those students employed in community-service, work-study jobs, the federal share of the salaries for such jobs is increased from 90 percent to 100 percent. In addition, the federal share of non-community service, work-study jobs is decreased, in the 1992 and 1993 school year, from 70 percent to 60 percent. The House amendment provides that authorization for the work-study program is increased from \$656 million to \$675 million. The House measure requires the Secretary to allocate all funds appropriated above \$625 to colleges that will use such funds for work-study programs that involve students in community service jobs.

The Senate recedes with an amendment eliminating the provision.

ORGANIZATIONS OF DEMONSTRATED EFFECTIVENESS

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, requires that tax-exempt organizations participating in student loan deferment be of "demonstrated effectiveness."

The Senate recedes.

INFORMATION REGARDING DEFERRAL FOR VOLUNTEER SERVICE

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, provides that a student must be informed of the option of "comparable full-time service as a volunteer for a tax-exempt organization" when explor-

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ing service programs that qualify a student for loan deferment status.

The Senate recedes.

COMPLIANCE WITH TERMS OF THIS SECTION

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, requires IHEs to emphasize in their student loan program participation agreement their compliance with the terms of this section.

The Senate recedes.

PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION ABOUT MAXIMUM COMPENSATION

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, requires the Secretary to publish additional information establishing the maximum compensation that a student may receive to qualify for loan deferment while working in a tax-exempt organization.

The House recedes.

NATIONAL STUDENT LOAN DATA SYSTEM

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, requires that the National Student Loan Data System include information on the amount of loans partially or totally cancelled or deferred in accordance with this part.

The House recedes with an amendment dropping "in accordance with this part."

ORGANIZATIONS OF DEMONSTRATED EFFECTIVENESS

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, authorizes Perkins loan cancellation for service in tax-exempt organizations of demonstrated effectiveness.

The Senate recedes.

EARNINGS LIMITATION

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, provides that an individual working in a tax-exempt organization can qualify for loan cancellation only if such individual earns the minimum wage or less.

The House recedes with an amendment eliminating the provision.

PERKINS LOAN CANCELLATION FOR DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAM EMPLOYEES

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, authorizes Perkins loan cancellation for full-time professional employees engaged in drug treatment or education in a private or public nonprofit organization.

The House recedes.

PERKINS LOAN CANCELLATION FOR INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE EMPLOYEES

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, authorizes Perkins loan cancellation for full-time volunteers providing Indian health services.

The House recedes.

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disadvantaged children to establish a Student Tutoring Program for students in tutor training schools.

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The House recedes.

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, includes a technical amendment to the Higher Education Act.

The House recedes.

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, requires participants to be new borrowers on or after 30 days from the date of enactment.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, authorizes partial Stafford loan cancellation for individuals who volunteer to serve in the Peace Corps, in programs established by the Domestic Volunteer Service Act, or in comparable full-time service in a tax-exempt organization.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill has the short title "The Act of 1990" for the purpose of the Act. The House received the bill on June 1, 1990.

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, authorizes Stafford loan and Federally Insured Student Loan deferment for up to three years for individuals receiving up to minimum wage for service in a tax-exempt organization.

The House recesses.

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The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, authorizes Stafford loan and Federally Insured Student Loan deferment for up to three years for individuals serving as full-time professionals in drug treatment and education.

The House recedes.

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The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, authorizes Stafford loan and Federally Insured Student Loan deferment for up to three years, for individuals serving in Indian health services.

The House recesses.

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The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, alters the Student Literacy Corps provisions in the Higher Education Act to require participating colleges to give priority to single parents with

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disadvantaged children and authorizes the Secretary of Education to establish a Student Tutorial Corps, which would engage college students in tutoring educationally disadvantaged students in Chapter 1 schools.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to combine the Student Literacy Corps with the Student Tutorial Corps and to clarify that the priority applies only to funds above \$10 million.

PEACE CORPS PROGRAM

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, authorizes the Director of the Peace Corps to provide educational benefits to students who agree to the provisions of this part. Priority is given to students who come from groups traditionally underrepresented in the Peace Corps and to students who will specialize in courses of instruction for which there is a special need in the Peace Corps.

The Senate recedes with an amendment incorporating this program into the modified block grant, authorizing the Commission to make grants to the Director of the Peace Corps or Director of ACTION, and limiting the number of students to 50.

SHORT TITLE

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, includes the short title "The American Conservation and Youth Service Corps Act of 1990" for the youth corps program.

The House recedes.

PROGRAM STRUCTURE

The Senate bill provides for a conservation corps and youth service corps program administered through the Commission on National Service. The House amendment provides for separate programs for conservation corps (administered through Agriculture and Interior) and youth service corps (administered through ACTION).

The House recedes.

ELIGIBLE PROGRAM AGENCIES

The Senate bill allows for youth corps grants to be made to States, public or private non-profit agencies, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Director of ACTION. The House amendment provides that the federal component of the conservation corps will be conducted by the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture on federal lands and that grants will be made to states or local governments. Under the youth service corps, grants may be made to public or private nonprofit agencies.

The House recedes.

SPECIAL RULE FOR FEDERAL COMPONENT

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, places a limitation on programs directly administered by federal agencies.

The Senate recedes with an amendment modifying the House language to be applicable to the new program structure.

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LOCAL APPLICANTS

The Senate bill requires that if a state does not apply for funding, public or private nonprofit organizations within a state may apply directly to the federal level for funding, and that if a state does apply, the state must conduct grant programs to fund public or private nonprofit organizations within the state. The House amendment requires that if a state does not designate a program agency to receive funds, any local government within the state may carry out the state component, and that any state carrying out a program must provide a mechanism for participation by local governments and nonprofit organizations.

The House recedes with an amendment regarding qualifications of public or private nonprofit agencies.

INDIAN TRIBES

The Senate bill treats Indian Tribes as states, while the House amendment reserves 5 percent of funds for the Secretary of the Interior for Indian Tribes.

The Senate recedes with an amendment limiting the reservation of funds to 1 percent.

EQUITABLE PARTICIPATION

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, specifies that funds must be allocated to local governments on an equitable basis if the state has not established a program agency.

The House recedes.

MANDATORY LOCAL PARTICIPATION

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, requires that any state carrying out a program must provide a mechanism for participation by local governments and nonprofit organizations.

The House recedes.

ISSUANCE OF REGULATIONS

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, specifies a timetable for issuance of regulations.

The Senate recedes.

ELIGIBLE CONSERVATION CORPS PROJECTS

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, specifies rural revitalization, reforestation, and making public facilities accessible for the disabled on the list of eligible projects.

The House recedes.

CONSULTATION WITH DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, requires consultation with the Department of Interior regarding programs to be carried out on public or Indian lands.

The House recedes.

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LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, encourages conservation programs to use services available under this Act.

The Senate recedes.

RESERVATION OF FUNDS

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, reserves up to 5 percent of funds for federal disaster relief. The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, earmarks 50 percent of funds for state projects on state and county lands, 15 percent for Agriculture programs, 5 percent for other federal agencies, 25 percent for Interior, and 5 percent for Indian tribes.

The House recedes with an amendment dividing funds between conservation corps and service corps.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF ACTION

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, authorizes an assistant director of ACTION for Youth Service Corps Programs.

The House recedes.

ELIGIBLE YOUTH SERVICE CORPS PROJECTS

The Senate bill includes programs that serve individuals with disabilities and activities that focus on drug and alcohol abuse education. The House does not specify these provisions on the list of eligible projects, but broad language is included establishing criteria for approval of service projects.

The House recedes.

JOINT CONSERVATION AND YOUTH SERVICE CORPS PROGRAMS

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, specifically provides for programs including both conservation and youth service corps activities.

The House recedes.

APPLICATION AND PLAN

The Senate bill requires an application, while the House amendment requires a plan.

The House recedes.

ELIGIBILITY OF EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMS

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, specifically includes employment and educational training programs as eligible to receive grants. The Senate bill does not exclude or explicitly include these programs.

The House recedes.

CONTENT OF APPLICATION/PLAN

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, requires that states indicate if they will run a program directly, requires a description of grant programs within the state, requires an age-appropriate learning component, requires a plan for recruitment of participants, requires a description of accommodations for individuals

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with disabilities, and includes an anti-displacement provision. The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, requires a description of facilities and equipment, a list of service positions, a description of the location of each facility, the cost of transportation, the participation of disadvantaged youth at each facility, the cost of each facility, and a description of formal social counseling to be provided to participants.

The House recedes with an amendment incorporating social counseling into the list of those items requiring description in the application.

STATE-ADMINISTERED GRANT PROGRAM

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, requires additional material for applications relating to substate grant programs.

The House recedes.

BENEFIT TO COMMUNITY

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, requires programs to provide participants with information regarding benefits to the community from their activities.

The House recedes.

POST-SERVICE COUNSELING AND JOB PLACEMENT

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, requires that graduating participants receive education and employment counseling and job placement assistance where appropriate.

The Senate recedes.

ALTERNATIVE PLACEMENTS FOR EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING SERVICES

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, requires that if an enrollee seeks study or training not available at a facility, whenever possible that participant shall be offered an alternative assignment.

The House recedes.

IN-SERVICE EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, requires the provision of career and educational guidance and counseling.

The House recedes.

SIZE OF AWARD

The Senate bill bases the size of award on the number of unemployed youth to be served and the type of project or service proposed to be carried out, while the House amendment bases the size of award on the proportion of the area's unemployed population to be served and the needs of the area.

The House recedes with an amendment basing the size of award on the number of youth to be served, the youth unemployment rate in the state, and the type of project or service to be carried out.

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MATCHING REQUIREMENT

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, requires a 50% nonfederal match.

The Senate recedes with an amendment requiring a match of not less than 25%.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT FOR FEDERAL FUNDING

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, requires a demonstration that the effectiveness of a project will be enhanced by federal funds.

The Senate recedes.

PAYMENT TERMS

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, includes a provision for payment terms.

The House recedes.

CONTRACT AUTHORITY

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, subjects contract authority to the availability of appropriations and provides that funds are only to be used for activities which are in addition to those which would otherwise be carried out.

The Senate recedes.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The Senate bill requires that not more than 15 percent of funds awarded to the program agency may be used for administrative expenses. The House amendment requires that not more than 15 percent of funds awarded to the program agency may be used for administrative expenses, but if a grant is awarded to a local government rather than a state, the state may not use more than 3 percent for administrative expenses.

The Senate recedes with an amendment requiring that not more than 5 percent of funds awarded to a program agency may be used for administrative expenses and not more than 5 percent of funds may be used for administrative expenses by the state.

LIMITATION ON PART-TIME PROGRAMS

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, specifies that up to 5 percent of funds may be used for unpaid service of up to 15 hours per week.

The House recedes.

JOINT SENIOR CITIZENS PROGRAMS

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, requires that not more than 1 percent of funds be used for joint programs with organized senior citizens programs.

The Senate recedes with an amendment requiring that not more than 2 percent of funds be used for joint programs with organized senior citizens programs.

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PRELIMINARY APPROVAL

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, includes procedures for preliminary approval of applications.

The House recedes.

EFFECT OF EARNINGS ON ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, provides an exemption for earnings from means tests for federal assistance under this program.

The House recedes with an amendment to the administrative provisions section of the bill.

ENROLLMENT

The Senate bill includes age and citizenship restrictions for enrollment, while the House amendment includes age and citizenship restrictions for enrollment and requires special efforts to recruit the disadvantaged.

The Senate recedes.

ENROLLMENT OF INDIVIDUALS WITHOUT HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMAS

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, includes limitations on enrollment of persons without high school diplomas and requires written assurances regarding reasons for leaving school.

The House recedes with an amendment to add to the application section provisions regarding enrollment of individuals without high school diplomas.

SPECIAL CORPS MEMBERS

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, includes a provision for enrollment of under-age or over-age special corps members.

The Senate recedes.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR ENROLLMENT

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, specifies that the selection of enrollees is the responsibility of the program agency chief administrator.

The House recedes.

SELECTION OF ENROLLEES

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, limits the selection of enrollees to those recruited by or enrolled in specific programs.

The House recedes.

LENGTH OF ENROLLMENT

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, limits the length of enrollment to 24 months.

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LENGTH OF PLACEMENT

The Senate bill limits the length of placement to 1 year, while the House amendment limits the length of placement to 6 months. The Senate recedes.

STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, requires program directors to establish standards of conduct.

The Senate recedes with an amendment moving the provision to the administrative provisions section.

SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE

The Senate bill requires a subsistence allowance of up to 100 percent of the poverty line for a family of two to be determined by the program agency and allows that this allowance can be increased with non-federal funds. The House bill requires the subsistence allowance to be set by the administering secretary between 100 and 160 percent of minimum wage and includes provisions for payments when participants perform services substantially similar to regular employees.

The House recedes.

FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, defines residential programs as organized camps for purposes of FLSA.

The Senate recedes.

SERVICES AND FACILITIES

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, encourages program agencies to provide health insurance and requires program agencies to make accommodations for individuals with disabilities.

The House recedes.

FEDERAL ROLE IN PROVIDING EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, provides that the administering agency may provide services, facilities, supplies, and equipment to program agencies and shall make arrangements with the Secretary of Defense for logistical support.

The Senate recedes.

REDUCTION OF BENEFITS

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, does not require reduction of benefits in existing programs if additional benefits are provided from non-federal sources.

The House recedes.

ROLLOVER ACCOUNTS

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, requires that funds deducted for room and board be deposited in rollover accounts.

The Senate recedes.

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HEALTH AND SAFETY STANDARDS

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, provides for the establishment of health and safety standards.

The Senate recedes.

REFERRAL TO BASIC SKILLS TRAINING

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, provides that the program agency must make appropriate referrals of participants to organizations where they may obtain basic skills training or services for learning disabilities.

The House recedes.

CONTRACTING AUTHORITY

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, explicitly allows program agencies to contract with local government agencies and non-profit organizations.

The Senate recedes.

JOINT PROGRAMS

The Senate bill allows the Commission to develop joint programs with other agencies and provides for issuance of standards for approval of joint programs. The House amendment allows the administering secretary to develop joint programs with the Department of Labor and provides for issuance of standards for approval of such programs and allows program agencies to enter into contracts with local government and non-profit organizations for operation or management of projects and requires program agencies and administering agencies to coordinate with related programs.

The House recedes.

TORT CLAIMS ACT

The Senate bill limits Tort Claims Act coverage to participants in programs that are sponsored by federal agencies, while the House amendment requires that all participants be covered under the Tort Claims Act.

The House recedes.

POST-SERVICE BENEFITS

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, specifies a dollar value of post-service benefits.

The House recedes.

GRIEVANCE, NONDISPLACEMENT, NONDUPLICATION PROCEDURES

The Senate bill applies grievance, nondisplacement, and nonduplication procedures to all funded programs, while the House amendment applies these procedures only to youth corps programs and includes an additional stage of grievance procedures referring matters to the administering secretary.

The House recedes.

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The House amendment provides for the establishment of health and safety standards.
The Senate recedes.

The House amendment provides for the referral of participants to organizations where they may obtain basic skills training or services for learning disabilities.
The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill provides for the issuance of standards for approval of joint programs.
The House recedes.

The Senate bill provides for the issuance of standards for approval of such programs and allows program agencies to enter into contracts with local government and non-profit organizations for operation or management of projects and requires program agencies and administering agencies to coordinate with related programs.
The House recedes.

The Senate bill limits Tort Claims Act coverage to participants in programs that are sponsored by federal agencies, while the House amendment requires that all participants be covered under the Tort Claims Act.
The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill specifies a dollar value of post-service benefits.
The House recedes.

The Senate bill applies grievance, nondisplacement, and nonduplication procedures to all funded programs, while the House amendment applies these procedures only to youth corps programs and includes an additional stage of grievance procedures referring matters to the administering secretary.
The House recedes.

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USE OF VOLUNTEERS

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, includes provisions regarding the use of volunteers in youth corps programs.

The Senate recedes.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, requires the Secretary of Labor to make labor market information available to program agencies.

The Senate recedes.

NONDISCRIMINATION

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, clarifies application to title IX and the Age Discrimination Act.

The House recedes.

RELIGIOUS DISCRIMINATION

The Senate bill prohibits religious discrimination under certain circumstances and requires promulgation of rules for enforcement of nondiscrimination provisions. The House amendment also prohibits religious discrimination under certain circumstances but exempts existing employees and applies nondiscrimination language only to youth corps programs.

The House recedes with an amendment providing that an individual with responsibility for the operation of a project that receives assistance under this title shall not discriminate on the basis of religion against a participant or a member of the project staff who is paid with funds received under this title, except that such provision shall not apply to the employment, with assistance provided under this title, of any member of the staff of a project that receives assistance under this title who was employed with the organization operating the project on the date the grant under this title was awarded.

RACIALLY MOTIVATED BOYCOTTS

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, bans the use of funds for certain boycotts and creates a right of action if this provision is violated.

The Senate recedes.

ADVISORY BOARDS

The Senate bill includes optional state advisory boards for national and community service, while the House amendment mandates state advisory boards for youth corps programs.

The House recedes.

ANNUAL REPORT

The Senate bill requires a single annual report from each state receiving assistance under any provision of this Act and requires that a report be made to Congress, while the House amendment requires that both the state and Congress report on youth corps programs.

The House recedes.

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PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS

The Senate bill includes language regarding use of funds for religious activities. The House amendment bars the use of school-based program grants for religious activities and prohibits school-based participants and project staff from conducting religious activities.

The House recedes with an amendment providing that no assistance made available under this title shall be used to provide religious instruction, conduct worship services, or engage in any form of proselytization.

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COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, prohibits assisted programs from impairing existing contracts or collective bargaining agreements.

The House recedes.

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SUPPLEMENTATION

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, requires that funds supplement existing services.

The House recedes.

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ENGAGEMENT OF PARTICIPANTS

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, prohibits the engagement of participants unless sufficient funds have been appropriated to pay the expenses associated with such participant.

The House recedes.

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EVALUATION

The Senate bill requires the evaluation of all programs funded under this Act, while the House amendment requires separate evaluation of title I and title II programs.

The House recedes.

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PARTNERSHIPS WITH SCHOOLS

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, requires the heads of Federal agencies to implement a strategy to involve agency employees in school volunteer and partnership programs.

House recedes with an amendment combining these provisions with the House provisions on Federal volunteers.

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SERVICE AS TUTORS

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, includes an exemption from the duplication language for part-time volunteer tutors.

The House recedes.

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EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, amends the Public Health Service Act regarding emergency medical services for children.

The Senate recedes.

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PHYSICIAN'S COMPARABILITY ALLOWANCE

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, includes an amendment regarding the physician's comparability allowance.
The Senate recedes.

PUBLIC HEALTH AMENDMENT

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, amends the Public Health Service Act.
The House recedes with an amendment.

PEACE DIVIDEND

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, includes a sense of the Senate amendment regarding the Peace Dividend.
The Senate recedes.

DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, explicitly provides that all programs receiving grants under this Act shall be subject to the Drug-Free Workplace Requirements for federal grant recipients.
The House recedes.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA VOLUNTEERS

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, includes provisions regarding volunteers who work with children in the District of Columbia.
The Senate recedes.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN CHINA

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, includes a sense of the Senate amendment regarding human rights repression in China.
The Senate recedes.

EXCHANGE PROGRAM

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, authorizes an exchange program with countries in transition from totalitarianism to democracy.
The House recedes.

RURAL AREAS

The Senate bill, but not the House amendment, specifies that any entity administering a program under this Act shall ensure that rural areas receive equitable treatment.

The House recedes with an amendment adding this language to the major programs funded under this Act.

MILITARY SELECTIVE SERVICE PROVISIONS

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, states that individuals who have not registered for the selective service, or who

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knowingly or willfully did not register before the registration requirement terminated or became inapplicable to that individuals, may not participate in the service programs established under this Act.

The House recedes.

RANDOM DRUG TESTING

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, requires random drug testing of volunteers working as drug counselors.

The House recedes.

DRUG-ABUSE INELIGIBILITY

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, provides that no individual who has been convicted of use, possession, or distribution of drugs is eligible to participate in the Perkins loan cancellation provisions in title I, part B, subpart 4.

The House recedes.

BUY AMERICAN REQUIREMENT

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, requires programs funded under this Act to "buy American."

The House recedes.

VOLUNTEER LIABILITY ACT

The House amendment, but not the Senate bill, requires that states receiving grants under the Governor's Voluntary Service Program exempt volunteers from liability.

The House recedes as has the House receded on the Governor's Voluntary Service Program, which was included in the House amendment, but not the Senate bill.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate bill authorizes \$125 million over two years for new programs created under this Act, while the House amendment authorizes \$193 million in FY1991 and such sums through FY1994 for activities authorized under this Act.

The House recedes with an amendment authorizing \$62 million for FY1991, \$105 million for FY1992, and \$120 million for JY1993.

From the Committee on Education and Labor, for consideration of the Senate bill (except secs. 222, 501, 502, 507, and 508), and the House amendment (except secs. 132(e), 191-95, and 199), and modifications committed to conference:

HAWKINS,
WILLIAM D. FORD,
JOSEPH H. GAYDOS,
GEORGE MILLER,
DALE E. KILDEE,
PAT WILLIAMS,
M.G. MARTINEZ,
MAJOR R. OWENS,
TOM SAWYER,
NITA LOWEY,
JOLENE UNSOELD,
BILL GOODLING,

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From the Committee on the Judiciary for consideration of sec. 132(e) of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

JACK BROOKS,
DON EDWARDS,
HARLEY O. STAGGERS, Jr.,

From the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for consideration of secs. 222, 501, and 502 of the Senate bill, and modifications committed to conference:

JOHN D. DINGELL,
THOMAS A. LUKE,
HENRY A. WAXMAN,
NORMAN F. LENT,
BOB WHITTAKER,
ED MADIGAN (except that, for consideration of secs. 501 and 502, Mr. MADIGAN is appointed in lieu of Mr. WHITTAKER),

From the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for consideration of secs. 507 and 508 of the Senate bill, and secs. 191-99 of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

DANTE B. FASCELL,
HOWARD L. BERMAN,
WM. S. BROOMFIELD,
BENJAMIN A. GILMAN,

From the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, for consideration of subtitle C of title I of the Senate bill, and title II of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

MORRIS K. UDALL,
BRUCE F. VENTO,
JOHN LEWIS,
DON YOUNG,
ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO,
Managers on the Part of the House.

EDWARD M. KENNEDY,
CLAIBORNE PELL,
CHRISTOPHER J. DODD,
BARBARA A. MIKULSKI,
ORRIN HATCH,
JIM JEFFORDS,
DAVID DURENBERGER,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.