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TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I am pleased to transmit today for your immediate consideration and enactment the "National Service Trust Act of 1993" and the "Student Loan Reform Act of 1993." These Acts represent innovative public policy founded on traditional American values: offering educational opportunity, rewarding personal responsibility, and building the American community. In affirming these values, the Acts reject wasteful bureaucracy -- instead reinventing government to unleash the ideas and initiative of the American people. Also transmitted is a section-by-section analysis.

Throughout the Presidential campaign last year, Americans of all backgrounds and political persuasions responded to national service like few other ideas. The reasons are clear. Higher education is fundamental to the American Dream, but complex procedures and inflexible repayment plans have created serious problems for many students with education loans to pay back. Defaults are too high today -- and taxpayers are left to foot the bill. Americans are yearning to reaffirm an American community that transcends race, region, or religion -- and to tackle the problems that threaten our shared future.

The two Acts are designed to meet these basic American needs. The National Service Trust Act of 1993 establishes a domestic Peace Corps, offering hundreds of thousands of young people the opportunity to pay for school by doing work our country needs. The Student Loan Reform Act of 1993 overhauls the student loan system. Through a one-stop direct student loan program, the Act will save taxpayers billions of dollars, lower interest rates for students, and simplify the financial aid system. And through new EXCEL Accounts and other repayment options, the Act will offer borrowers greater choice and lower monthly payments while reducing the chance of defaults.

The National Service Trust Act of 1993 establishes a definition of national service that is clear but broad.

National service is work that addresses unmet educational, environmental, human, or public safety needs. It enriches the lives of those who serve, instilling the ethic of civic responsibility that is essential to our democracy. And national service does not displace or duplicate the functions of existing workers.

Building on the National and Community Service Act of 1990 and the flourishing community service programs of nonprofit organizations and States, the initiative rejects bureaucracy in favor of locally driven programs. In the spirit of reinventing government, the Act will empower those with the greatest expertise and incentives to make national service work.

The Act enables citizens of all backgrounds to serve and use their educational awards where they see fit. While many participants will be recent college graduates, Americans will be eligible to enter the program at any time in their adult lives. Both full-time and part-time service will be encouraged. And whatever their education level, those who complete a term of service will receive an award of \$5,000. The award will be payable toward past, present, or future educational expenses in 4- and 2-year colleges, training programs, and graduate and professional schools.

The Act demands that programs meet tough guidelines for excellence and requires measurable performance goals and independent evaluations. Within these limits, however, the Act enables the people who run programs to design them. The smallest community-based organizations and largest Federal agencies will be able to compete for funding. A variety of program models will be eligible, ranging from youth corps that enable at-risk youth to meet community needs, to preprofessional programs that give college students ROTC-like training and then placements in specific problem areas, to diverse community corps that involve Americans of all backgrounds in meeting common goals.

With the economic market as a model, there is competition at every level of the system: programs compete for State approval, States compete for Federal approval, and programs at the national level compete against each other and States for Federal approval. To build public/private partnerships that earn support far beyond government, the Act requires programs to make a cash match and to increase nongovernment support as time passes.

The Act is designed to reduce waste and promote an entrepreneurial government culture. The Act establishes a new Government Corporation for National Service that combines two existing independent agencies, the Commission on National and Community Service and ACTION. With flexible personnel policies and a small, bipartisan Board sharing power with a Chairperson, the Corporation will operate as much like a lean nonprofit corporation as a Government agency.

The State level will mirror the Federal level and build a strong partnership between the two. Bipartisan State commissions on national service will be responsible for selecting programs to be funded by States. To ensure genuine Federal/State cooperation, a representative of the Corporation will sit on State commissions and a representative of the States on the Corporation Board.

The National Service Trust Act of 1993 encourages Americans to join together and serve our country -- at all ages and in all forms. The Act enhances the Serve-America program for school-age youth; extends and improves the VISTA and Older Americans Volunteer Programs authorized under the Domestic Volunteer Service Act; supports the Civilian Community Corps and Points of Light Foundation; and pulls these efforts under the new Corporation. The Act will help instill an ethic of service in elementary and secondary school students, encourage them to serve in their college years, and give them further opportunities later in their lives.

The Student Loan Reform Act of 1993 will take an important first step toward comprehensive reform of the student loan system. It saves money, makes loan repayment more affordable, and holds students more accountable. The measures in no way replace the Pell Grant program, which will remain the cornerstone of financial aid for millions of students.

The Student Loan Reform Act of 1993 replaces the current Federal Family Education Loan program with the Federal Direct Student Loan Program over a 4-year period. By eliminating subsidies to private lenders and making loans directly to students, direct lending will save taxpayers \$4.3 billion through Fiscal Year 1998 and still allow interest rates to drop for student borrowers. Many schools will make loans directly to students on campus, though none will be forced to do so. In addition, no institution will service or collect loans. This reform simplifies the system for many students, enabling most to receive all their aid through "one-stop shopping" at their institutions' financial aid offices.

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Opportunity, responsibility, and community go beyond politics. They are basic American ideals. Enactment of these two Acts will express the Nation's commitment to these ideals and to our shared future. I urge the Congress to give the legislation prompt and favorable consideration.

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Opportunity, responsibility, and community go beyond politics. They are basic American ideals. Enactment of these two Acts will express the Nation's commitment to these ideals and to our shared future. I urge the Congress to give the legislation prompt and favorable consideration.

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THE WHITE HOUSE,
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Throughout the Presidential campaign last year, Americans of all backgrounds and political persuasions responded to national service like few other ideas. The reasons are clear. Higher education is fundamental to the American Dream, but complex procedures and inflexible repayment plans have created serious problems for many students with education loans to pay back. Defaults are too high today -- and taxpayers are left to foot the bill. Americans are yearning to reaffirm an American community that transcends race, region, or religion -- and to tackle the problems that threaten our shared future.

The two Acts are designed to meet these basic American needs. The National Service Trust Act of 1993 establishes a domestic Peace Corps, offering hundreds of thousands of young people the opportunity to pay for school by doing work our country needs. The Student Loan Reform Act of 1993 overhauls the student loan system. Through a one-stop direct student loan program, the Act will save taxpayers billions of dollars, lower interest rates for students, and simplify the financial aid system. And through new EXCEL Accounts and other repayment options, the Act will offer borrowers greater choice and lower monthly payments while reducing the chance of defaults.

The National Service Trust Act of 1993 establishes a definition of national service that is clear but broad.

National service is work that addresses unmet educational, environmental, human, or public safety needs. It enriches the lives of those who serve, instilling the ethic of civic responsibility that is essential to our democracy. And national service does not displace or duplicate the functions of existing workers.

Building on the National and Community Service Act of 1990 and the flourishing community service programs of nonprofit organizations and States, the initiative rejects bureaucracy in favor of locally driven programs. In the spirit of reinventing government, the Act will empower those with the greatest expertise and incentives to make national service work.

The Act enables citizens of all backgrounds to serve and use their educational awards where they see fit. While many participants will be recent college graduates, Americans will be eligible to enter the program at any time in their adult lives. Both full-time and part-time service will be encouraged. And whatever their education level, those who complete a term of service will receive an award of \$5,000. The award will be payable toward past, present, or future educational expenses in 4- and 2-year colleges, training programs, and graduate and professional schools.

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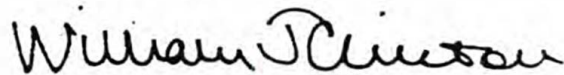
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President Bill Clinton, January 20, 1993

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Dear Friend,

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This marker identifies the place of a publication.

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A Summer of Service

Programs to immunize over 5,000 children in Philadelphia, to build the self-esteem and academic skills of hundreds of middle schoolers in South Central Los Angeles, and to test for lead paint poisoning in thousands of low-income New York homes are a few of the programs chosen by the Commission as sites for America's first Summer of Service.

The Summer of Service program is President Clinton's first national service initiative and will involve nearly 1,500 young people in eight weeks of community service in sixteen programs around the country.

Summer of Service programs will run in Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Oakland/East Bay, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Newark, New York City, Philadelphia, Delaware (Ohio), and Red Lake (Minn.).

All programs will address needs of children, providing services in the areas of health, education, public safety and the environment.

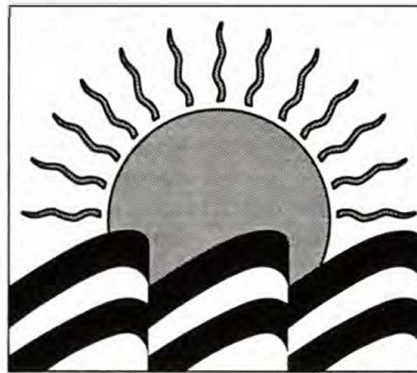
In exchange for service, participants will receive minimum wage stipends and an education or job training award at the end of the program. Participants will include young people ages 17 - 25

from diverse ethnic, economic, and educational backgrounds.

The Summer of Service is being administered by the Commission in collaboration with the White House Office of National Service.

The sixteen programs are innovative partnerships that team uni-

SUMMER OF SERVICE



versities with local government and community organizations, youth corps, public schools, health care groups, and environmental agencies.

The programs have been selected for their quality, their clearly defined and measurable effects in addressing important children's issues, and their potential to develop service leaders for the future.

In addition to meeting vital community service needs, the programs will serve as a foundation for an effective, high-quality network of national service.

The Summer of Service will kick off June 20, when all participants will gather at the Treasure Island Naval Base in the San Francisco Bay Area for a week of service and leadership training with

leaders from the military and service programs such as the Peace Corps, Outward Bound, and Public Allies.

The training will provide participants with a foundation of skills and knowledge that will enhance their effectiveness in communities this summer and will inspire them for a lifetime of service. Participants will complement their training in leadership and community issues by engaging in community service projects benefiting the Bay Area.

For participants who wish to continue serving beyond the summer, the Commission will assist participants in finding year-round, full-time service placements. To build upon the enthusiasm and creativity of the summer programs, the Commission will award up to fifteen Service Entrepreneurial Awards for Change to participants with plans to develop new, innovative year-round service programs.

The Summer of Service was initiated by the White House Office of National Service and the Commission as the first step toward the President's vision for a national service program which builds the American community, expands educational opportunities, and rewards individual responsibility. ♦

While Summer of Service participants will be providing benefits for thousands of children, they also will be preparing themselves to become national service leaders for the future.

Catherine Milton
Director, Commission on
National and Community Service

Summer of Service will give youth the opportunity to serve their country in meaningful and immediate ways...It speaks to young people's desire to be part of the renewal of their country.

Eli Segal
Director, White House Office
of National Service



THE WHITE HOUSE

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*"I challenge a new generation of young Americans to a season of service:
to act on your idealism by helping troubled children, keeping company
with those in need, reconnecting torn communities."*

President Bill Clinton, January 20, 1993

May 3, 1993

Dear Friend,

Thank you for writing to President Clinton to express your interest in the Summer of Service.

We are excited and encouraged by the more than 5,000 letters we have received from Americans eager to commit to revitalizing our country. National Service will bring out the best in America, strengthening communities, offering opportunities for learning, and rewarding individual responsibility.

Enclosed please find a listing of the Summer of Service sites and a letter to send to the program nearest you. Due to the tremendous response, the summer program will be offered only to individuals aged 17 to 25. If you are within this age group, I encourage you to apply.

With your help, we will continue to renew our communities and rebuild our country.

Sincerely,



Eli J. Segal

Assistant to the President and
Director of National Service

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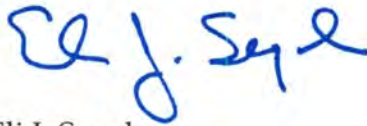
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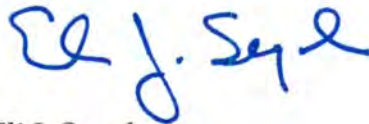
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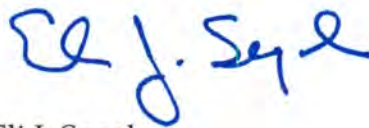
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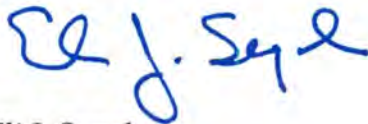
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