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Legislative	e Docume	ent						No. 655
H.P. 454			Hou	se of Re	epreser	ntatives	, Februa	ry 21, 1985
pursuant to	ed to the C	le 24.						
Presented b Cospor Androscogg	nsored by	Representa	ative Bo	ost of O	)rono,	Senato		ERT, Clerk
		STA	ATE O	F MAIN	NE			
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- vation of the public peace, health and safety; now, therefore,
- 3 Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as 4 follows:
- 5 Sec. 1. 20-A MRSA §901, last ¶, as enacted by PL 6 1983, c. 528, §1, is repealed.
- 7 Sec. 2. 20-A MRSA §902, as enacted by PL 1983, 8 c. 528, §1, is amended to read:
- 9 §902. Department staff to carry out program

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10 The department shall contract employ appropriate 11 <u>staff</u> to carry out the purposes of this chapter, as 12 set forth in section 901, and shall seek the advice 13 of the Maine School Volunteer Alliance in establish-14 ing the criteria to be met.

15 Sec. 3. Effective date. This section shall be-16 come effective July 1, 1985.

Emergency clause. In view of the emergency cited in the preamble, this Act shall take effect when approved.

## STATEMENT OF FACT

1979, Maine had 6 school volunteer programs. 21 In 22 Through the efforts of the Maine School Volunteer Al-23 liance, that number had increased to 108 by June 24 1983. In June 1984, 361 schools reported the use of 25 volunteers, 242 in organized school volunteer pro-26 grams. The number of volunteers increased from 5,503 27 1983 to 11,622 in 1984, and the number of hours in 28 donated increased from 161,251 in 1983 to 238,827 in 29 1984. In the same period, the number of schools with 30 coordinators had grown from 47 to 80.

31 Since February 1984, when the position of coordi-32 nator of school volunteer programs was filled, the 33 coordinator has worked directly with 91 schools and 34 organized training for more than 400 people. Evalua-35 tions of a recent state conference on school

1 volunteerism elicited 97 areas where schools desire more information and training. A survey received from local school administrative units in September 2 3 4 1984, revealed that 313 schools of 452 responding 5 wanted more information on techniques for using 6 volunteers in specific instructional and support sit-7 uations and 323 wanted training in volunteer program 8 organization and management. The 11 components of 9 program organization listed on the survey elicited 10 1,460 requests for information.

11 School volunteer programs pass through 4 stages of development, from no volunteer utilization at all, 12 13 to comprehensive and varied involvement of all seg-14 ments to the community in education. Each stage re-15 quires unique training and support. The tremendous 16 growth of new volunteer programs, combined with the 17 relative scarcity of expertise in the field, requires 18 training a larger group of educators and volunteers 19 than previously envisioned and necessitates looking 20 outside of normal channels in order to locate compe-21 tent trainers.

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