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AID TO OUR DISABLED VETERANS

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, today I am introducing a bill to aid our disabled veterans.

The citizens of the United States owe a debt to our veterans. This is especially true for those veterans who have become disabled while in the service of our country. These handicapped patriots need specially adapted equipment to carry on a quasi-normal existence.

During this period of rising construction costs, it is extremely expensive to build a specially adapted house. Under existing limitations the Veterans' Administration is authorized to pay the veteran for 50 percent of the cost of his house up to a limit of \$12,500. To build a house adapted for wheelchair use, it is necessary to build ramps at every entrance and 4-foot-wide halls and doorways. This cannot be done in most parts of the country for less than \$40,000. Allowing our veterans to purchase a suitable home is small compensation for the price they have paid for our country.

Mr. President, I request that this bill be appropriately referred and ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2013

A bill to amend chapter 21 of title 38, United States Code, to increase the maximum amount of the grant payable for specially adapted housing for disabled veterans

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 802 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out "\$12,500" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$20,000."

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 2014. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to eliminate the provision which prevents an individual from enrolling in the supplementary medical insurance program established by part B of such title if he fails to enroll therein within 3 years after he is first eligible to enroll therein. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I am introducing a bill today which will amend Section 1837(b) of the Social Security Act to allow a social security recipient to enroll in the supplementary medical insurance program during any prescribed general enrollment period. At present, if a social security recipient does not enroll for these benefits within certain periods during his first 3 years of eligibility, then his right to receive benefits under the supplementary medical insurance program is foreclosed forever.

This 3-year limitation was initially included in the law to avoid delayed enrollment resulting in the payment of substantial benefits with very little payments in premiums. At present, however, there is a 95 percent rate of participation in the program and since the vast majority of enrollees enroll at the earliest possible time there is no reason to retain the

3-year enrollment rules. Late enrollees will still be charged higher premiums established on an actuarial basis, and any advantage gained by enrolling at a later date would be offset by the disadvantage of higher premiums.

It is my belief that this amendment will benefit our social security recipients by allowing medicare enrollment during any enrolling period, and also the medicare program by increasing the possible amount of contributions to the system.

Mr. President, I introduce this bill for appropriate reference and ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2014

A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to eliminate the provision which prevents an individual from enrolling in the supplementary medical insurance program established by part B of such title if he fails to enroll therein within 3 years after he is first eligible to enroll therein

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 1837(b) of the Social Security Act is amended to read as follows:

"(b) No individual may enroll under this part more than twice."

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION
28—SUBMISSION OF A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION RELATING TO
U.S. ROUTE 219

Mr. SCHWEIKER submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 28), which was referred to the Committee on Public Works:

S. CON. RES. 28

Concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress with respect to the incorporation into the Interstate System of United States Route 219

Whereas United States Route 219 passes through the Appalachian region of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, and Virginia where one of the most critical problems is the lack of good access into and through the area; and

Whereas making United States Route 219 a part of the Interstate System will help remove this portion of the Appalachian region from its isolation; and

Whereas United States Route 219 passes through or is adjacent to more of the natural resources of America than any other highway east of the Mississippi River; and

Whereas United States Route 219 as a major north-south artery would play a key role in improving the national defense capability; and

Whereas United States Route 219 is largely inadequate, obsolete, and dangerous: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that the State highway departments of those States within which United States Route 219 is located, together with the Secretary of Transportation, should designate, as soon as possible, such route as a part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways in accordance with, and for the purposes of, title 23 of the United States Code.

COMPREHENSIVE CHILD DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1971—AMENDMENT

AMENDMENT NO. 142

(Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.)

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to commend the distinguished Senator from Minnesota (Mr. MONDALE), the distinguished Senator from New York (Mr. JAVITS), the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. NELSON), and the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SCHWEIKER) for introducing S. 1512, the Comprehensive Child Care Development Act.

This bill, which I am pleased to co-sponsor, will not be a panacea for all the problems American children face. It will, however, be a major advance toward meeting the educational, health and nutritional needs of millions of youngsters across the land.

All too often in the past, children in need slipped by unnoticed and untreated as a result of our fragmented system of delivering child care services. To help correct this inadequacy I introduced S. 1414, the Child Advocacy Act. Under this bill a neighborhood child advocate would constantly analyze the needs of local children and bring gaps in the system to the attention of responsible officials.

Because I believe the child advocate can play an important role in a comprehensive child care system, I am today submitting an advocacy amendment intended to be proposed by me, to S. 1512.

The role of the child advocate will be a dual one. First, he will be the link between the child in need and the program that fills that need. For example, a mother in a poverty area might come to the child advocate with a child who has an unusual hearing problem. The advocate will direct that mother and child to the proper care center, check to see that the service was provided, and follow up later to see how the child is progressing. The child will not be abandoned in the bureaucratic morass of the present system, but will be guided through and helped at every turn.

Most children are lost to society not because of poor care, but rather because they never received care. The advocate will see that they obtain the necessary services and that those who provide these services are accountable.

The advocate's second role is as overseer of all children's programs. Since he is an independent agent solely concerned with the welfare of his clients, he will be best able to assess the needs of a community's children, to evaluate the adequacy of the community's performance and to set goals and priorities. He will spot inefficiencies and inadequacies in the present system and press for their solution. For example, the same advocate who aided the child mentioned above may find other children with undetected and untreated hearing problems. As he moves through the community he may discover that the local school has not been conducting the required annual hearing tests and that some children

have gone for years with their impairments undiagnosed. The advocate will call attention to the deficiency and ask the local authorities to redress the situation and insure that it is not occurring in other areas as well.

The amendment I submit today would empower the Director of the Office of Child Development in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to establish and administer up to 20 demonstration projects across the Nation by funding selected public or private non-profit agencies willing to establish a neighborhood office of child advocacy—NOCA.

The group selected to establish the NOCA will also form a neighborhood council of child development which will serve as the governing body of the local NOCA. At least one-half of the members of the Council will be residents of the neighborhood to be served. The neighborhood council will select the Director of the NOCA, establish personnel and fiscal policies, and generally oversee the operations of the NOCA. In addition, it will use the information its members gather to develop a comprehensive plan for providing services to the local children.

The NOCA, composed of child care professionals, will be the local representative of the neighborhood children. These advocates will assist parents and their children in finding the service they might need whether it be legal, psychological, medical, or educational. There will be a small charge—based on a sliding scale according to family income—for this counseling and referral assistance.

If a child comes in with a problem no existing agency can handle, the NOCA will be permitted to contract with another person or institution to provide the necessary service. Such a purchase is not expected to go on indefinitely. The NOCA would be required to review every 6 months the effectiveness of the purchased service and the need for continuation. If it is necessary to continue it, the NOCA will make every effort to have another agency assume the burden.

Any purchase which continues for 12 months must be reported to the Director along with a full report of the number of similar problems in the neighborhood and the possibility of State and local authorities establishing a program to treat such problems.

This continuous review of the NOCA's operations is an important part of the advocacy concept. The advocacy system will not be expected to replace existing delivery systems. It is not intended to become a permanent institution, but rather is designed to be the catalyst for revamping and modernizing the present system. Once the system becomes truly responsive, there will no longer be a need for an advocate.

The Director, by reviewing NOCA actions and expenditures, can spot inefficiencies in the national system as well. If, for example, several NOCA's report that they have to contract out for aid for undernourished children, the Director will know that a national program needs to be developed.

The advocacy system can be of major assistance in redirecting the efforts of our children's agencies to the needs of the children. Existing institutions often cannot analyze their own or their competitor's capabilities and resources because of built in professional and personal biases. As an independent, trained observer of child care needs and programs, the advocate will be able to analyze the shortcomings of the existing structure and recommend needed changes.

At the end of the 5-year life of the demonstration projects, the Director will be able to determine the efficacy of the advocacy system. He will then recommend to Congress whether the program should be eliminated, restricted or expanded.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the amendment and a section-by-section analysis of the amendment be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the amendment and analysis were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 142

On page 46, between lines 13 and 14, insert the following new paragraph:

"PART E—NATIONAL CHILD ADVOCACY PROGRAM

"STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

"Sec. 561. It is the purpose of this part, through the conduct of demonstration projects, to explore the feasibility of the establishment of a national child advocacy system which will—

"(1) focus the Nation's resources on the healthy development of children, with special attention to very young children;

"(2) strengthen and improve the capabilities of the family unit to insure healthy child development;

"(3) create a focal point of responsibility at every level in the American society to guarantee that children and the families of which children are members receive the services needed to prevent, and to cope with, mental and physical disabilities;

"(4) change or eliminate inefficient programs relating to child development and replace them with more effective means of insuring the healthy growth of children;

"(5) coordinate and consolidate programs relating to child development which are of proven effectiveness so as to achieve the most economic use of funds and manpower;

"(6) evaluate existing programs for children and develop better ways of providing services for children;

"(7) forge a new partnership between elected officials, the general public, civil servants, and the private sector of the economy in the planning and operation of programs affecting children; and

"(8) determine the amount of funding and manpower required to extend proper services for children to every community in the Nation.

"DEMONSTRATION GRANTS

"Sec. 562. (a) (1) In order to carry out the purposes of this part, the Director of the Office of Child Development (hereinafter referred to as the "Director") is authorized, in accordance with the provisions of this part, to make grants for the establishment and operation of up to twenty Neighborhood Offices of Child Advocacy to provide a means of gathering data to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of all programs affecting children as a basis for reordering national and local priorities, and to test new types of remedial programs and service delivery systems.

"(2) The Director shall also evaluate the

effectiveness of such Offices in providing a simple and convenient focal point of responsibility and referral to assist children and their families and of assuring continuity of attention to the developmental problems of children.

"(3) Not later than five years after the date of enactment of this part, the Director shall submit a report to the President and the Congress containing the Director's evaluation of the effectiveness of the Neighborhood Offices of Child Advocacy established pursuant to this part and the Director's recommendations for the termination of such Offices or for the transferral of such Offices to an appropriate Federal agency for continued operation.

"(b) Neighborhood Offices of Child Advocacy established under this part shall be distributed in such manner as to assure, to the maximum extent feasible, that such an Office will be located in each of the various geographic areas of the United States and that the persons served by such Offices will be representative of the various racial, ethnic, and economic groups in the United States. If more than seven such Offices are established, at least one shall be on an Indian reservation, and at least two shall be in rural areas.

"PLANNING ASSISTANCE

"Sec. 563. The Director is authorized to make planning grants to, and otherwise assist, through technical advice and otherwise, any public or nonprofit private agency and organization which desires to establish a Neighborhood Office of Child Advocacy.

"DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS OF NEIGHBORHOOD OFFICES OF CHILD ADVOCACY

"Sec. 564. (a) It shall be the duty and function of each Neighborhood Office of Child Advocacy to—

"(1) provide an assessment of the needs of children who reside in the neighborhood served by such Office;

"(2) publicize its services to all residents of the neighborhood served by the Office and to all professionals providing services affecting children in such neighborhood;

"(3) provide counseling to any family with children residing within the neighborhood served by such Office which desires counseling assistance;

"(4) provide to any such family referral and purchasing of services when determined to be necessary or proper after assessment of needs and counseling;

"(5) collect data and maintain current records regarding its activities and the services provided by it; and

"(6) provide training services.

"(b) (1) The assessment of Neighborhood Offices of Child Advocacy shall include, but not be limited to, evaluations of nutritional, medical, psychological, social, educational, recreational, vocational, and economic needs of the families served by any such Office.

"(2) (A) The counseling function of Neighborhood Offices of Child Advocacy shall include the provision by any such Office of advice and guidance to any family residing in the neighborhood served by such Office which desires assistance in locating and using appropriate services to meet their needs, including, but not limited to, the following: nutrition; family income supplementation; housing; transportation; sanitation; recreation; adult education; disease prevention; education; medical care; employment; day care and preschool programs; family planning and birth control services; genetic counseling; prenatal care and homemaker services; budget planning; youth employment services; vocational training; rehabilitation; consumer education; special education; residential care; specialized foster homes; group homes and institutional services; family, marital, and premarital counseling; protective services; legal services; and inpatient and outpatient mental health treatment services.

"(B) Such counseling function shall also include assistance to families in dealing with other agencies which have a responsibility with respect to the developmental needs of children. Any Neighborhood Office of Child Advocacy, in providing such assistance, may advise families as to various courses of action available to them, may accompany them in their contact with such other agencies, and may assist them in preparing correspondence or taking such other actions as may be lawful and proper to secure appropriate services for their children.

"(3) (A) The referral and purchasing services function of Neighborhood Offices of Child Advocacy may be provided to a family with children residing in the neighborhood served by any such Office only after the assessment and counseling functions of such Office have been provided to such family. Such referral and purchasing services shall be designed to assist a family with children in securing any services required to assure the healthy development of the child or children of such family or remedial assistance regarding a problem of such a child.

"(B) Such referral function includes, but is not limited to, the following:

"(i) informing the family of available services;

"(ii) making appointments with providers of needed services on the family's behalf;

"(iii) discussing the child's problem with the appropriate provider of services;

"(iv) appraising the outcome of referrals;

"(v) arranging for personal escort and transportation when necessary.

"(C) (i) The referral function shall be considered complete when the agency or individual to whom a family has been referred by such an Office accepts responsibility for providing the services necessary to meet the problem giving rise to the referral.

"(ii) Whenever any Neighborhood Office of Child Advocacy has completed referral of any child, such Office shall maintain surveillance of such child's progress and shall have responsibility to re-refer such child if such child's progress is inadequate.

"(D) (i) In carrying out its referral function, each Neighborhood Office of Child Advocacy shall maintain a current and comprehensive file of all community services, both public and private, available in the neighborhood served by such Office.

"(ii) In carrying out such function, each such Office shall maintain records of—

"(I) all agreements currently in effect between such Office and agencies or individuals accepting referrals from such Office; and

"(II) evaluations of the results of referrals previously made by such Office.

"(4) (A) In the event that the services required by a child are inadequate, unavailable, or beyond the financial capability of the family of such child, a Neighborhood Office of Child Advocacy may, if it deems appropriate, act as purchasing agent to assist the family of such child in securing and paying for the services needed by such child.

"(B) A Neighborhood Office of Child Advocacy may not expend funds for the purchase of services for any child unless—

"(i) such Office has made an assessment of such child's needs and, as a result of such assessment, such Office has determined that such child needs such services;

"(ii) the family or guardian of such child has been involved in the decision of such Office to seek such services and agrees with the services chosen by the Office to meet such child's needs;

"(iii) the services required are either unavailable in the community in which such child resides, or the services available to such child under other programs are inadequate to meet such child's needs; and

"(iv) the Office has, after full investigation, determined that funds for the purchase of such services are not available to such child through sources other than the Office.

"(C) Any such Office shall, in purchasing services for any child, obtain such services from agencies in accordance with the following priorities—

"(i) from public or private nonprofit agencies which presently provide the required service in an effective and efficient manner;

"(ii) from public or private nonprofit agencies which do not presently provide the required service, but is willing and capable of expanding its functions to meet the needs of such child;

"(iii) from any provider of service which presently provides the required service in an effective and efficient manner;

"(iv) from a provider of service which does not presently provide the required service, but is willing and capable of expanding its functions to meet the needs of such child; and

"(v) by creating (through the making of a demonstration grant to an appropriate public or private nonprofit agency for such purpose) a new program to provide the required services.

"(D) Services provided by any Neighborhood Office of Child Advocacy may be provided through contract, purchase, or the creation of new programs, but shall not be provided directly by such Office.

"(5) (A) Each Neighborhood Office of Child Advocacy shall maintain current records regarding all services provided by and all expenditures made by it, in accordance with requirements of this part and regulations of the Director, and shall provide a continuing record of each child who receives services provided by such Office.

"(B) Such records shall include such demographic information, such information respecting services provided by such Office, as the Director shall by regulations prescribe, and an evaluation by such Office of the effectiveness of the various providers of services (in the community served by such Office) determined, among other factors, on the experience that clients of such Office have had with such providers.

"(C) Separate records shall be kept on the amount of funds allotted by the Office for individual families served by it and for each category of service provided by such Office.

"(D) Whenever a family moves from a neighborhood served by any Neighborhood Office of Child Advocacy to any other neighborhood served by any such Office, such Office serving the neighborhood from which such family moves shall, upon the request of such family, transfer its records pertaining to such family to the Neighborhood Office of Child Advocacy serving the area to which such family moves.

"(6) (A) All purchases of services under this section shall be reviewed every six months to determine the effect of the service and need for continuation of the service.

"(B) Any service which is purchased for more than twelve months shall be reported directly to the Director.

"(C) Such report shall state, but shall not be limited to,

"(i) why the purchase was originally necessary;

"(ii) how many persons in the neighborhood need similar services;

"(iii) how many persons in the neighborhood receive similar services;

"(iv) what steps are being taken by the State and local authorities to relieve the need for such purchase.

"(7) (A) Each Neighborhood Office of Child Advocacy shall, whenever possible, develop and maintain relationships with public and private educational and training institutions under which such Office will be utilized, whenever appropriate, by such institutions as a training resource for the training of paraprofessional and professional personnel.

"(B) Each such Office shall, in carrying out its functions, utilize to the maximum extent feasible the services of paraprofession-

al personnel and appropriate individuals who are residents of the area served by such Office as 'Neighborhood Health Representatives'.

"(C) With the approval of the Director, any such Office may provide services through individuals not licensed to provide such services, if such Office determines that utilization of such individuals to provide such services is necessary to facilitate the utilization and training by such Office of personnel needed to perform such services.

"(D) Each such Office shall make maximum use of volunteer workers and shall attempt to assure the utilization of young people and the aged in carrying out its functions with respect to children (or the families of children) who are in need of services provided by such Office.

"APPLICATIONS FOR GRANTS

"Sec. 565. (a) (1) Grants under section 562 may be made only upon application therefor by one or more sponsors each of which is a private nonprofit agency or organization.

"(2) Grants under section 562 shall be in such amounts, on such terms and conditions, and paid at such time or times, and in such manner, as the Director shall prescribe in order most effectively to carry out the purposes of this part and protect the financial interests of the United States.

"(b) The Director shall not approve any application for a grant under section 562 unless such application contains or is supported by—

"(1) assurances satisfactory to the Director that the Neighborhood Office of Child Advocacy with respect to which such application is submitted will be governed by a Neighborhood Council on Child Development which meets the requirements and other criteria contained in section 566.

"(2) reasonable assurances that Federal funds paid pursuant to any such grant will be used only for the purposes for which paid and in accordance with applicable provisions of this part and regulations promulgated thereunder;

"(3) reasonable assurances that the applicant will provide for such fiscal control and fund accounting procedures as are required by the Director to assure proper disbursement of and accounting for such Federal funds;

"(4) reasonable assurances that the applicant will make such reports, in such form and manner and containing such information as the Director may from time to time reasonably require, and will keep such records and afford such access thereto as the Director may find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports;

"(5) reasonable assurances that the Neighborhood Office of Child Advocacy with respect to which such grant is requested will undertake to cooperate with, and whenever appropriate enter into cooperative agreements with, other public and private agencies providing services for children in the area to be served by such Office, including, but not limited to, community planning councils, local school districts, family service agencies, community mental health centers, mental health and public health departments and agencies, welfare agencies, community action councils, Model Cities' Boards, and local consumer organizations; and

"(6) indications of support for the Office from the Chief Executive of the political subdivision in which Office is to be located and local private and public agencies serving the area to be served by such Office.

"NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCILS ON CHILD DEVELOPMENT

"Sec. 566. (a) (1) The agency or organization designated to plan the NOCA shall form a Neighborhood Council on Child Development serving as the governing body of

any Neighborhood Office of Child Advocacy shall be composed of not less than nine or more than twenty-one members.

"(2) At least one-half of the members of any such Council shall be individuals representing residents of the neighborhood served by the Neighborhood Office of Child Advocacy governed by such Council; and one member shall be such an individual who has not attained age twenty-one (but who has attained age fifteen).

"(3) Members of any such Council may be elected, or appointed, or some may be elected and some appointed.

"(4) The term of office of members of any such Council shall not exceed three years.

"(b) The duties and responsibilities of any such Council shall include—

"(1) the selection and employment of an individual to serve as Director of the Neighborhood Office of Child Advocacy governed by such Council, which Director shall have authority to secure through employment or under contract such additional personnel as may be necessary, subject to budgetary limitations, to carry out the duties of such Office;

"(2) the development, for the neighborhood served by such Office, of a comprehensive plan to provide services for the children of such neighborhood designed to meet, in accordance with priorities contained in the plan, the needs of such children, and to develop new and improve existing services to meet the needs of such children;

"(3) the maintenance of the fiscal responsibility of the Office which it governs;

"(4) the establishment of personnel policies;

"(5) acting as an appeals body for parents who are dissatisfied with services provided for their children by the Neighborhood Office of Child Advocacy governed by such Council;

"(6) the assumption of responsibility for coordinating and encouraging the development of services for children;

"(7) the development of effective and continuing liaison with the Governor's Council (if any) for the State in which such Council serves and with officials of the political subdivision in which is located the Neighborhood Office of Child Advocacy governed by such Council;

"(8) the preparation of the annual budget for the Neighborhood Office of Child Advocacy governed by such Council, and the submission periodically of reports to State Councils on Child Development and the Director on the conduct of the programs operated by the Neighborhood Office of Child Advocacy governed by such Council, results of evaluations by the Council of services rendered by such Office, and the projected needs of such Office;

"(9) whenever it deems the same to be desirable and feasible, to develop and submit to the Director applications for demonstration programs under section 567; and

"(10) otherwise to take such action as may be appropriate to comply with the assurances provided or required to be provided under section 565(b).

"EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAMS FOR COMPREHENSIVE CHILD CARE

"Sec. 567. (a) The Director is authorized, in accordance with the provisions of this section, to make to any Neighborhood Office of Child Advocacy which has received a grant under section 562 a special demonstration grant for the purpose of enabling such Office to establish new experimental programs of comprehensive child care.

"(b) No application for a grant under this section shall be considered by the Director if such application is submitted with respect to a Neighborhood Office of Child Advocacy which first received a grant under section 562 more than six months prior to the date such application is submitted to the Director.

"(c) Any application for a grant under this section must include—

"(1) reasonable assurances that the demonstration program with respect to which such grant is requested will be carried out in the neighborhood served by the Neighborhood Office of Child Advocacy with respect to which such grant is requested by a public or nonprofit private agency or organization;

"(2) reasonable assurances that such program will be consistent with the comprehensive plan developed for such Office pursuant to section 566(b)(2) by the Neighborhood Council Development governing such Office;

"(3) reasonable assurances that not less than 30 per centum of the cost of such program will be furnished from non-Federal funds; and

"(4) reasonable assurances that there will be collected and submitted with respect to the operation of such program such data and information as the Director may prescribe to enable him to evaluate the effectiveness of such program;

"GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL ON CHILD DEVELOPMENT

"Sec. 568. (a) (1) The Director shall take steps to encourage the establishment in each State (in accordance with the laws of such State) of a Governor's Council on Child Development (in this part referred to as a 'Governor's Council').

"(2) (A) The Director is authorized to provide such technical assistance as may be necessary or appropriate to assist a State in establishing a Governor's Council in such State.

"(B) The Director shall develop and maintain close liaison with and shall otherwise cooperate with each Governor's Council.

"(3) The Governor's Council of any State shall serve as the State Child Advocate for such State.

"(b) (1) The duties and responsibilities of any Governor's Council shall include, but not be limited to—

"(A) developing a State Comprehensive Plan for Children's Services;

"(B) conducting a survey of the State's services for families with children;

"(C) making an assessment of the needs of families with children in the State;

"(D) formulating plans to coordinate State programs affecting children; and

"(E) advising the Governor, heads of State agencies, and the State legislature regarding the implementation of the State Comprehensive Plan for Children's Services; and the preparation and submission, not less often than once each year, to the Governor, heads of State agencies, and the State legislature of a full and complete report regarding the implementation of such plan, together with its recommendations for legislation designed to implement such plan.

"(2) It shall also be the duty of each Governor's Council to cooperate with and assist any Neighborhood Office of Child Advocacy which is located in the State served by such Council with a view consolidating and improving child care services in the State.

"(c) (1) (A) Any Governor's Council shall be composed of fifteen members.

"(B) At least ten of such members shall be representatives of consumers of children's and families' services, who live in the State served by such council.

"(C) Not more than seven of such members shall be professionals with recognized competence in formulating, innovating, planning, assessing, or delivering children's services.

"(D) Members of legislative bodies shall be ineligible for membership in such Council.

"(d) (1) Upon the request of any State, the Director is authorized to make grants to such State for the purpose of assisting such State in meeting the reasonable and necessary costs of—

"(A) operating the Governor's Council in such State;

"(B) preparation by the Governor's Coun-

cil of the State Comprehensive Plan for Children's Services;

"(C) preparation by the Governor's Council of its annual progress report;

"(D) the conduct, by the Governor's Council of its data collection and program evaluation activities; and

"(E) carrying on such other activities as may be required under this part or by regulations of the Director.

"(2) No grant to a State under this subsection shall exceed 75 per centum of the costs with respect to which the grant is made.

"(3) In considering applications for grants under this subsection, the Director shall give priority to applications from States in which there is located one or more Neighborhood Offices of Child Advocacy.

"ESTABLISHMENT OF ADDITIONAL COUNCILS ON CHILD DEVELOPMENT

"Sec. 569. (a) In addition to the Councils authorized to be established by the preceding provisions of this part, the Director is authorized to make grants to assist in the establishment and operation of such additional Councils at appropriate levels in the Federal and in State governments as he determines to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this part.

"(b) Grants under this section shall be in such amounts, made on such terms and conditions, and paid at such time or times, and in such manner as the Director shall prescribe most effectively to carry out the purposes of this part and protect the financial interests of the United States.

"AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

"Sec. 570. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this part there are authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year \$20,000,000 commencing with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972.

"ACCEPTANCE OF SERVICES TO BE ON VOLUNTARY BASIS

"Sec. 571. No Neighborhood Office of Child Advocacy shall coerce any family to accept services provided by such Office, but each such Office shall actively encourage all eligible residents of the neighborhood served by such Office to accept the services provided by the Office and all residents of such neighborhood to participate as volunteer workers in carrying out the activities of the Office.

"CONFIDENTIALITY OF RECORDS

"Sec. 572. (a) (1) Each Neighborhood Office of Child Advocacy shall treat all records pertaining to children and families who are receiving or have received services provided by such Office as confidential and shall maintain such records in such manner as to protect the privacy of individuals with respect to whom such records pertain.

"(2) Such records pertaining to any child shall be available for inspection and review by the parents or guardian of such child and information contained therein may be made available to other persons (including any public or private agency or individual) authorized by the Neighborhood Office of Child Advocacy to receive such information, but only if the parent or guardian of such child agrees in writing that such information may be made available to any such other person.

"(b) If any individual divulges, in contravention of the provisions of subsection (a), information referred to in such subsection pertaining to any person, such person may (without regard to the amount in controversy) bring in the appropriate district court of the United States an action against such individual for the recovery of whichever of the following amounts is the greater—

"(1) \$500, or

"(2) an amount equal to three times the actual damages (if any) sustained by such

person by reason of the action of such individual in divulging such information.

"(c) Whenever any person has reasonable cause to believe that any individual is preparing to take any action which would, in contravention of the provisions of subsection (a), divulge information referred to in such subsection pertaining to such person, such person may bring a civil suit in the appropriate district court of the United States to enjoin such individual from taking such action.

"FEES FOR SERVICES

"Sec. 573. (a) Each Neighborhood Office of Child Advocacy shall, except as otherwise provided in this section, impose fees for services provided for children or families with children by such Office. The amount of the fee imposed for any service shall be related to the ability to pay (as determined under regulations of the Director) of the family of the person receiving such service.

"(b) Any family with an income below the level of income determined to be required, for families of the same size as such family and living in the same region (as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics) as such family, to maintain a moderate living standard shall be regarded as unable to pay any fee for services provided by any Neighborhood Office of Child Advocacy.

"(c) The ability of any family with an income above that referred to in subsection (b) shall be determined on the basis of the income of such family as related to the level of income of other families of the same size and living in the same region (as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics).

"(d) No fee shall be charged to any person by any Neighborhood Office of Child Advocacy for or on account of any assessment of need or counseling services provided by such Office.

"(e) In no event shall the fee charged by any such Office for any service provided by it exceed the cost of such service to such Office.

"DEFINITIONS

"Sec. 574. For purposes of this part—

"(a) The term 'neighborhood,' as used in connection with the area served by any Neighborhood Office of Child Advocacy, means an area in which there resides not less than two thousand and not more than ten thousand children, and wherever possible should coincide with the jurisdictions served by the other Federal child-serving programs.

"(b) The term 'child' means an individual who has not attained age eighteen.

"(c) The term 'children's services' means those programs which provide the educational, social health and mental health, nutritional, and physical services needed for children to achieve their full potential.

"(d) The term 'provider of children's services' means any public or private agency or institution which as part of its mission provides directly or indirectly services to children and/or their families to aid or improve the children's personal development and to protect their welfare, including health and mental health, educational, and social services and any similar or related program.

"(e) The term 'low-income family' shall be determined by regulation in a manner consistent with the definition used by other related Federal programs as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics."

On page 46, line 14, strike out "Part E" and insert in lieu thereof "Part F".

On page 46, line 16, strike out "Sec. 561" and insert in lieu thereof "Sec. 581".

On page 49, line 6, strike out "Sec. 562" and insert in lieu thereof "Sec. 582".

On page 49, line 11, after "Development" insert "administered by a Director".

On page 49, line 19, strike out "Sec. 563" and insert in lieu thereof "Sec. 583".

On page 50, line 19, strike out "Sec. 564" and insert in lieu thereof "Sec. 584".

On page 51, line 7, strike out "Sec. 565" and insert in lieu thereof "Sec. 585".

On page 52, line 8, strike out "Sec. 566" and insert in lieu thereof "Sec. 586".

On page 52, line 14, strike out "Sec. 567" and insert in lieu thereof "Sec. 587".

On page 52, line 21, strike out "Sec. 568" and insert in lieu thereof "Sec. 588".

SECTION BY SECTION ANALYSIS

Sec. 561. Sates that the purpose of the act is to explore the feasibility of a national child advocacy system to focus the Nation's resources on the needs of our children, to coordinate, consolidate and evaluate existing programs and to propose new programs and methods to insure the healthy development of our children.

Sec. 562. (a) Gives the Director authority to establish and fund not more than 20 Neighborhood Offices of Child Advocacy (NOCA) to determine the cost-effectiveness of present programs and to test experimental programs.

The Director shall: evaluate the effectiveness of such Offices in assisting and referring children to the appropriate services; and submit after 5 years an evaluation report to the President and the Congress and a recommendation for the termination of such offices or for the transfer to an appropriate Federal agency for continued operation.

(b) Directs that the NOCA's be established in various geographic regions and that persons served by such offices be representative of diverse racial and socio-economic groups.

Sec. 563. Authorizes the Director to make planning grants to public or private non-profit agencies or organizations desirous of establishing a Neighborhood Office of Child Advocacy.

Sec. 564. (a) Describes duties and functions of each Neighborhood Office of Child Advocacy (NOCA) including responsibility to: assess the needs of neighborhood children; publicize NOCA's existence and services; counsel families with children needing assistance; refer such families to appropriate agencies; purchase services, if necessary; and provide training facilities for interested professionals and para-professionals.

(b) The NOCA assessment shall include the nutritional, medical, psychological, social, educational, recreational, vocational and economic needs of neighborhood children. The counseling and referral function shall include determination of a family's needs, explaining what programs are available and directing families to these programs. The NOCA shall keep note of a child's progress and maintain adequate records of all its cases.

(b)(4)(5) If indeed services are unavailable and it is determined that the family cannot afford such services, the NOCA is authorized to purchase the services for the child. Accurate records of any such purchase must be maintained by the NOCA.

(b)(6) Any purchase shall be reviewed every six months to determine the effect of the service and its continued need. Any service purchased for more than 12 months shall be reported to the Director detailing the reason for the original purchase, how many persons need and receive similar services, and what steps are being taken by state and local authorities to relieve the need for such purchase.

Sec. 565. Details the procedure for applying for NOCA grants.

Sec. 566. (a) The agency which establishes a NOCA shall also form a Neighborhood Council on Child Development composed of neighborhood residents and qualified professionals which shall be the governing body of the NOCA.

(b) The Neighborhood Council shall select the Director of the NOCA; establish appropriate personnel policies; develop a comprehensive plan for neighborhood child services;

prepare the annual budget; and act as an appeals body for parents dissatisfied with services provided by NOCA.

Sec. 567. Authorizes the Director of the Office of Child Development to give to any NOCA a special demonstration grant to allow such NOCA to establish experimental programs of comprehensive child care.

Sec. 568. States that the Director shall encourage the establishment in each state of a Governor's Council on Child Development which shall survey the needs of the state's children, serve as the state's child advocate for its children, develop a state plan for meeting the needs of its children, review action taken by appropriate state agencies, and assist NOCA's located within the state.

Sec. 569. Authorizes the Director of the Office of Child Development to make grants to any additional Councils at appropriate levels of state and federal government as may be needed to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Sec. 570. Authorizes all appropriations of \$20,000,000.

Sec. 571. States that the NOCA shall encourage neighborhood families to avail themselves of its service, but shall exert no coercion on them to use the facilities.

Sec. 572. All records of the NOCA shall remain confidential and shall be open only to the concerned family and can be made available to a service agency only with the consent of the family.

Sec. 573. Each NOCA shall impose fees for its services except simple assessment and counseling services. Such fees shall be based on an "ability to pay" schedule determined by the NOCA Director. No fee shall exceed the cost of the service provided.

CHILD ADVOCACY

Mr. MONDALE, Mr. President, I would like to commend the senior Senator from Connecticut (Mr. RIBICOFF) for introducing National Child Advocacy Act, and express my support for the objectives of this legislation. The Senator has long been one of our Nation's foremost advocates for children—as Governor of Connecticut, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and a member of the Senate—and the proposal he is introducing today is another example of his commitment to America's young. I am delighted to be a cosponsor of this bill.

I share the concern of the Senator about the way in which the needs of millions of American children and youth are ignored and neglected. I share his conclusions that our present systems of child care are fragmented and uncoordinated. This lack of attention and this fragmentation is one reason the Labor and Public Welfare Committee recently established a Subcommittee on Children and Youth, which I am privileged to chair. It is my hope that this subcommittee can provide a forum for the concerns of children and youth within the Senate, view the problems of the whole child, and help overcome the fragmentation that exists in our approach to the problems and needs of children and youth.

This lack of attention and fragmentation are also reasons that the concept of a child advocate has received support: first by the joint commission on the mental health of children, chaired so ably by Dr. Reginald S. Lourie, and more recently by the delegates at the White House Conference on Children.

The concept of a child advocacy system to help assure that families and chil-

dren receive the services or treatment they need, and to help assess community needs for children's services—makes a good deal of sense. We should test this concept, find out how it works in actual practice, discover its strengths and weaknesses. This is precisely what Senator RIBICOFF's bill would provide—by establishing Neighborhood Offices of Child Advocacy in up to 20 communities throughout the Nation—and precisely the reason I support this proposal.

One concern that has been expressed about the concept of the child advocate, and a concern I share, is that child advocates might interfere or intervene unnecessarily into the activities of families and diminish the parent-child relationship. I am pleased to note that the legislation Senator RIBICOFF is introducing pays particular attention to this potential problem, by referring consistently to assisting families with children rather than simply children, by providing that the family or guardian of a child must have been involved in decisions to use services for a child and agree with the services chosen, and by containing specific prohibitions against any possible attempts by Neighborhood Offices of Child Advocacy to coerce any family to accept services.

Mr. President, I support the child advocacy demonstration proposal Senator RIBICOFF is introducing today. The approach he is proposing represents a reasonable and modest first step, and I am hopeful that it will receive favorable action by the Congress.

AUTHORIZATION OF MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1972—AMENDMENT

AMENDMENT NO. 144

(Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Armed Services.)

AMENDMENT TO LIMIT PENTAGON OUTLAYS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972 TO \$68 BILLION

Mr. PROXMIER. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. MATHIAS), and the Senator from California (Mr. CRANSTON), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. EAGLETON), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. FULBRIGHT), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. HART), and the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. RANDOLPH), I submit an amendment to the military authorization bill (S. 939) to limit the amount the Pentagon can spend in fiscal year 1972 to \$68 billion:

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the aggregate amount that may be expended for Department of Defense—Military Functions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, shall not exceed \$68,000,000,000.

We are introducing the Proxmire-Mathias proposal as an amendment to the military authorization bill due for Senate consideration in July. However, we may call it up for a vote earlier on some other bill, such as the continuing resolution for military appropriations, if that course of action appears to be more appropriate.

The Department of Defense—military functions' item in the budget which the Proxmire-Mathias amendment would cut, includes funds the Congress appro-

propriates in three different bills—the military appropriations bill, the military construction bill, and for civil defense expenditures funded in separate legislation.

In the last 4 fiscal years, the Pentagon has spent \$10.4 billion more than Congress has appropriated for these items. This year—fiscal year 1971—Congress appropriated \$68.7 billion. But the Pentagon is actually spending an estimated \$73.4 billion instead. Next year they propose to spend \$75 billion for these purposes.

The major reason the Pentagon spends more than Congress appropriates year after year is the huge backlog of obligated and unobligated funds now on hand which total \$35 billion. When Congress cuts their funds, they dip into the backlog and make up for the cuts.

We propose a ceiling of \$68 billion on Pentagon spending for a variety of reasons. These include:

First, this cut is almost the precise amount Congress appropriated last year for Department of Defense military functions. If Congress is to control military spending, the military should spend what Congress appropriates instead of spending much more.

Second, the annual incremental costs of the Vietnam war have been cut back from about \$24 billion at the war's peak to \$8 billion in fiscal year 1972. That is a reduction of \$16 billion or two-thirds. Military manpower will be down about 1 million men by the end of the year. Civilian personnel has also been cut. Even with inflation and pay raises, these huge reductions should be reflected in military outlays. For these reasons, the Pentagon budget should be coming down, instead of going up, as the Pentagon proposes.

Third, this is the only major way to reorder priorities and provide for our great domestic needs—job training, housing, health, aid to States and cities, and other desperate needs. The hard fact is that unless we cut military spending below that proposed, existing programs will eat up all added revenues generated from economic growth for the next 2 years.

Fourth, as we disengage from our military involvement in Indochina, it becomes increasingly clear that our future national security and technological world leadership is dependent upon a concentrated national investment in military and civilian research and development, and not in the nearsighted production of Edsel's weapons systems which too often turn out to be obsolescent, redundant, or cost-ineffective.

Fifth, there is ample precedent for amendments to place a ceiling on Pentagon and other types of spending. Last year a similar Proxmire-Mathias amendment was defeated by only an 11-vote margin, 42 to 31. This, year with the help of dozens of religious, business, trade union, urban, and other public interest groups, we will make every effort to win.

I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the amendment was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 144

At the end of the bill add a new section as follows:

"Sec. —. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the aggregate amount that may be expended for 'Department of Defense—Military Functions' for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, shall not exceed \$68,000,000,000."

THE MILITARY SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT

AMENDMENT NO. 145

Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H.R. 6531) to amend the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, and for other purposes, which was ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.

AMENDMENT NO. 146

(Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.)

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I am submitting today, for myself and Senator McINTYRE and Senator JAVIERS, an amendment to H.R. 6531 which would put into effect the reorganization of the Selective Service System called for by the National Advisory Commission on Selective Service.

The Commission, directed by former Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall, recommended a far-reaching restructuring of the Selective Service System. The objective was to assure that the rule of law, a concept that individuals in like circumstances should be treated alike, would apply to the Selective Service System.

In carrying out that objective, the Commission called for a process to reduce the possibility that accidents of geographical location, color or status would affect a man's rights and obligations.

The amendment I am introducing seeks to accomplish this purpose.

The organization would be as follows: National headquarters should formulate and issue clear and binding policies concerning classifications, exemptions, and deferments to be applied uniformly throughout the country.

A structure of eight regional offices—aligned for national security purposes with the eight regions of the Office of Emergency Planning—should be established to administer the policy and monitor its uniform application.

An additional structure of area offices should be established on a population basis with at least one in each State. At these offices men would be registered and classified in accordance with the policy directives disseminated from national headquarters. These area offices would be distributed on a population basis, with at least one in each State. Approximately 300 to 500 of these offices being able to answer the national need.

The use of modern data handling equipment, as well as the application of uniform rules, would facilitate processing, registration, and classification.

Under appropriate regulations, registrants would change their registration from one area office to another as they changed their permanent residence.

Local boards, composed of volunteer citizens, would operate at the area office