White House Conference on Library and Information Services: Final Passage (1988): Report 06

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The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and appoint a committee of twenty-one (Erd. Res. 90) to authorize and request the President to call a White House Conference on Library and Information Services to be held not later than 1989, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.J. Res. 90

Whereas access to information and ideas is indispensable to the development of human potential, the advancement of civilization, and the continuance of enlightened self-government;

Whereas the preservation and the dissemination of information and ideas are the primary purpose and function of the library and information services;

Whereas the economic vitality of the United States in a global economy and the progress and well-being of the Nation rest on access to information in the postindustrial information age;

Whereas the White House Conference on Library and Information Services of 1979 began a process in which a broadly representative group of citizens made recommendations that have improved the library and information services of the Nation, and sparked the Nation's interest in the crucial role of library and information services at home and abroad;

Whereas library and information service is essential to a learning society;

Whereas social, demographic, and economic shifts of the past decade have intensified the rate of change and require that Americans of all age groups develop and sustain literacy and other lifelong learning habits;

Whereas expanding technological developments offer unprecedented opportunities for new forms of teaching and learning and to new means to provide access to library and information services;

Whereas the growth and augmentation of the Nation's library and information services are essential if all Americans, without regard to race, ethnic background, or geographic location are to have reasonable access to adequate information and lifelong learning;

Whereas the future of our society depends on developing the learning potential inherent in all children and youth, especially literary, reading, research, and retrieval skills;

Whereas rapidly developing technology offers the Nation a unique opportunity for enabling libraries and information services to serve the public more fully; and

Whereas emerging satellite communications and other technological developments offer unparalleled opportunity for access to education opportunities to all parts of the world, and to individuals who are homebound, handicapped, or incarcerated: Now, therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. PRESIDENT TO CALL CONFERENCE IN 1989.

The President is authorized to call and conduct a White House Conference on Library and Information Services to be held not earlier than September 1, 1989, and not later than September 30, 1991.

SEC. 2. ESTABLISHMENT OF CONFERENCE.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services shall be to develop recommendations for the further improvement of the library and information services of the Nation and public, in accordance with the findings set forth in the preamble to this joint resolution.

(b) COMPOSITION.—The Conference shall be composed of—

(1) representatives of professional library and information personnel and individuals who support or furnish volunteer services to libraries and information services centers, from all age groups and walks of life, and groups of the general public;

(2) representatives of local, statewide, regional, and national institutions, agencies, organizations, and associations which provide library and information services to the public;

(3) representatives of educational institutions, agencies, organizations, and associations (including scholarly and professional associations) for the advancement of education and research;

(4) individuals with special knowledge of, and special competence in, technology as it may be used for the improvement of library and information services; and

(5) representatives of Federal, State, and local governments.

(c) DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPANTS.—In carrying out subsection (b),—

(1) one-fourth of the participants shall be selected from the library and information profession,

(2) one-fourth of the participants shall be selected from among individuals who are currently active library and information supporters, including trustees and friends of libraries,

(3) one-fourth shall be selected from among individuals who are Federal, State, or local government officials, and

(4) one-fourth shall be selected from the general public.

(d) PARTICIPATION OPTIONAL.—State and territorial delegates and alternates to the national conference may participate in the respective State or territorial conference.

SEC. 3. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

(a) DIRECTION BY COMMISSION.—The Conference shall be planned and conducted under the direction of the National Commission on Library and Information Science.

(b) COMMISSION FUNCTIONS.—In carrying out this joint resolution, the Commission shall—

(1) when appropriate, request the cooperation and assistance of Federal departments and agencies in order to carry out its responsibilities;

(2) make technical and financial assistance (by grant, contract, or otherwise) available to the States to enable them to organize and conduct conferences and other meetings in order to prepare for the Conference;

(3) prepare and make available background materials for use by representatives of the Conference and associated State conferences, and prepare and distribute such reports of the Conference and associated State conferences as may be appropriate; and

(4) conduct fiscal oversight activities with respect to the preparation for and the convening of the Conference including contracting for the services of an audit firm.

(c) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—(1) Each Federal department and agency, including the national libraries, shall cooperate with, and provide assistance to, the Commission under clause (1) of subsection (b).

(2) The Librarian of Congress, the Director of the National Library of Medicine, and the Director of the National Agricultural Library are authorized to detail personnel to the Conference, upon request, to enable the Conference to carry out its functions under this joint resolution.

(d) PERSONNEL.—In carrying out the provisions of this joint resolution, the Commission is authorized to engage such personnel as may be necessary to assist the Commission and the Advisory Committee, without regard for the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and without regard to chapter 51, and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5 of United States Code, for persons serving without pay.

(e) EXPENSES.—Members of the Conference may, while away from their homes or places of business in attending the Conference, be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as may be established under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons serving without pay. Such expenses may be paid by way of advances, reimbursement, or in anticipation of advances.

SEC. 4. REPORTS.

(a) SUBMISSION TO PRESIDENT; TRANSMITTAL TO CONGRESS.—A final report of the Conference, containing such findings and recommendations as may be made by the Conference, shall be submitted to the President not later than 120 days following the close of the Conference. The final report shall be made public and, within 90 days after its receipt by the President, transmitted to the Congress together with a statement of the President containing the recommendations of the President with respect to such reports.

(b) FEDERAL AGENCY COOPERATION.—The Commission is authorized to publish and distribute for the Conference the reports and related materials used under this joint resolution. Copies of all such reports shall be provided to the depository libraries.

SEC. 5. ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(a) COMPOSITION.—There is established an advisory committee of the Conference composed of—

(1) eight individuals designated by the Chairman of the Commission;

(2) five individuals designated by the Speaker of the House of Representatives with not more than three being Members of the Committee on Library and Information Science;

(3) five individuals designated by the President pro tempore of the Senate with no more than three being Members of the Senate;

(4) ten individuals appointed by the President;

(5) the Secretary of Education; and

(6) the Librarian of Congress.

The President, the President pro tempore of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, and the Commissioner of the Library of Congress may designate the representatives and, the Chairman of the Commission shall, after consultation, assure that members of the Advisory Committee are broadly representative of all areas of the United States.
Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Joint Resolution 90, authorizing and requesting the President to call and conduct a White House Conference on Library and Information Services. The resolution calls for the White House conference to be held not earlier than September 1, 1989, and not later than September 30, 1991.

This Second White House Conference on Library and Information Services will provide an opportunity for residents, including American Indians, Native Alaskans and Native Hawaiians, from every State, community, and territory, to have a role in reviewing the needs for library services, evaluating those services, and in planning how library and information services will best serve them. The White House Conference on Library and Information Services brought together the State, local, and Federal governments, the American Library Association, the Library of Congress, the National Science Foundation, the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Academy of Science, the National Academy of Arts, and many other interested parties to advise the President of the United States on the library needs of the United States.

The purpose of the Second White House Conference is that progress will continue toward development of coherent national policies for library and information resources.

Mr. Speaker, the historic 1979 White House Conference on Library and Information Services brought together more than 900 delegates representing more than 100,000 people who participated at the State, local, and territorial levels in 50 preconferences, including the District of Columbia. By law, two-thirds of the delegates were concerned citizens, while one-third were librarians and library trustees.

For the 1979 conference, it was mandatory that States desiring to participate in the National Conference in Washington would have had to conduct a State, regional, or territorial preconference on library needs, from which many of the delegates were selected to attend the conference.

In House Joint Resolution 90, State participation is optional. For those States that do not conduct a preconference, arrangements will be made by the White House Conference Advisory Council to provide guidelines for bringing representatives from such States to attend the national conference. Delegates to the second conference are expected to represent a broad cross-section of American society.

A lastling product of and tribute to the 1979 White House Conference delegation is the fact that of the 64 resolutions approved by conferences, all of which recommended realistic changes and improvements in various aspects of library and information services, 55 of the 64 recommendations have been implemented, either through enactment into law, through administrative actions by State, local, and Federal governments. These 64 resolutions approved by the delegates in 1979 emphasized that libraries should be seen as community, cultural, educational, and information resources in need of greater and continued support, and reflected the needs of the people, including services to Indians, including Native Alaskans and Hawaiians, the handicapped, the elderly, home-bound, institutionalized, illiterate, minorities and other groups who have been, and often continue to be, underserved.

Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Education and Labor in favorably and unanimously reporting House Joint Resolution 90, fully recognized that States may use Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) funds for the State preliminary conferences. Still, the committee urged that States utilize, to the extent possible, non-Federal funds, including private sector donations, to help offset the costs of State conferences.

With respect to funding the national conference in Washington, our efforts to obtain reliable cost estimates over the past 2½ years, has been very confusing. Early in the 99th Congress, after I had introduced House Joint Resolution 244 calling for the White House Conference, the CBO estimated that the costs of holding the Second White House Conference, in terms of "today's dollars" at about $14.5 million—based on the fact that the 1979 conference had cost $25.3 million in Federal appropriations nearly a decade ago.

When the Education and Labor Committee ordered House Joint Resolution 90 to be reported, the official CBO estimate was requested and received. At this time, we learned that CBO estimated that the total costs of such conference would be no more than $6 million, and understand that CBO based this estimate on the costs of recently conducted White House Conferences on other issues such as the Small Business Administration and Small Business. In other words, Mr. Speaker, the estimated costs for the Second White House Conference on Library and Information Services will be less than one-half the amount of the previous unofficial estimate of $14.5 million. This is, of course, good news.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank 179 of my House colleagues for their bipartisan cosponsorship of House Joint Resolution 80. I am pleased to note that conference in the Education and Labor Committee now cosponsored House Joint Resolution 90. Those Members are: the Honorable Messrs. WILLIAM CLAY, MARIO BIAGGI, DALE KILLERBRE, FAY WILLIAMS, MATTHEW MARTINEZ, MAJOR OWENS, CHARLES HAYES, CARL PERKINS, TOM SAWYER, STEPHEN SOLARZ, TIMOTHY PENNY, BILL RICHARDSON, TOMMY ROBINSON, CHESTER ATKINS, JIM JOHNSON, PETER VISCLOSKY, WISE, DALE KILLERBRE, THOMAS COLEMAN, STEVE GUNDERSON, FRED GRANDY, CASS BALLINGER, HARRIS PAWELL, MARGE ROUKEMA, THOMAS PERNY, and myself.
Mr. Speaker, the Preliminary Design Task Force members for the Second White House Conference on Library and Information Services, have selected three overarching themes for the conference: They are: Library and Information Services for Productivity, for Literacy, and for Democracy. The committee endorses these three themes.

The Education and Labor Committee concern over productivity, literacy and sound government is well known. These are also concerns of the President, the Congress as a whole, elected officials at all levels of government, and citizens throughout the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I commend House Joint Resolution 90 to my colleagues in the Whole House, and ask for their unanimous support for its passage. Their favorable vote today will speak for more than 75,000 public, school, and university libraries and information centers in the United States—a name serving the Americans. Their vote will be a statement of their belief in the need to assure the effective development and management of library resources in the name of the Nation for the Nation. In education, science, industry, agriculture, commerce, and foreign relations. It will represent their collective understanding that today's growing technological process provides new opportunities for modern effective library and information services. It is imperative now that plans be made for dealing with the multitude of issues that will arise in the near future. I firmly believe that only through a second White House Conference can the process of planning and coordinating library and information services for the next generation of Americans proceed, and do so on the basis of a broad popular understanding and support that will derive from this national forum.

Mr. Speaker, I recommend that House Joint Resolution 90 be passed by House.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, today, I am joined by a bipartisan group of my colleagues in bringing before the House, House Joint Resolution 90, a joint resolution to authorize and request the President to call a White House Conference on Library and Information Services.

I begin by commending my colleague Mr. FORD for his leadership in developing this resolution today.

Building on the previous achievements of the first historic White House Conference on Library and Information Services in 1979, this resolution assures continued progress in our efforts to develop a coherent national policy for our Nation's libraries.

Over 900 delegates, representing more than 100,000 people participated in the 1979 White House Conference. The most important result of this first conference was a significant increase in awareness of libraries and their impact on individuals, the economy, and the Nation.

The White House conference proposed by House Joint Resolution 90 will focus on the themes of service and information for productivity, literacy, and democracy. Such a conference provides a forum for the widespread discussion of issues relating to these themes and to other concerns for library and information services at the State and local level.

I believe that libraries are indispensable to the economic well-being of our Nation. In a society that becomes more information-oriented on a daily basis, our libraries ensure access to the essential services and information that leads to a productive and educated citizenry.

I urge my colleagues to support this important joint resolution.

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I want to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. FORD) and to express my deep appreciation for his leadership on this bill, which calls for the establishment of a White House Conference on Library and Information Services to be held not later than 1989, and say that I strongly support his bill.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today along with my distinguished colleague from Michigan, to extend my support for House Joint Resolution 90, which calls for a White House Conference on Library and Information Services.

The State of Arkansas has been most fortunate to have one of the Nation's most prominent librarians as a resident of our State: Dr. Bessie Moore of Little Rock. I have counted Dr. Moore as one of my very good friends for many years. Dr. Moore is a pioneer in the area of Library science. It was she who organized the first county library in Arkansas at Pine Bluff in 1926. She has also served under nine Arkansas Governors as a member of the Arkansas Library Commission from 1941 to 1979, and chairman from 1951 to 1973.

In 1970 President Nixon appointed Dr. Moore to the National Commission on Libraries and Information Services. Dr. Moore's pre-eminent stature in this field is attested to by the fact that she was subsequently reappointed and remains on the commission to this day. The State of Arkansas is privileged to claim Bessie Moore as one of its own.

As you know, the last White House Conference on Library Services in 1978 was a resounding success. The conference was attended by over 900 delegates from around the country and led to the establishment of the friends of libraries USA.

Since that time, our Nation's libraries and information services have undergone rapid expansion and change. I believe another conference is necessary to strengthen and assist local and Statewide planning, to coordinate present services for maximum effectiveness, and to serve the ever-growing population for existing and additional services and facilities.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.
Private-sector managers face the same situation. Business executives can't afford to tie up their staffs for hours searching for data that are needed immediately.

Information science professionals save countless man-hours each year by using modern technology to quickly retrieve needed pieces of information.

In order to be productive, however, Americans must be able to use the information that information science professionals can obtain for them. For millions of Americans, the library is not a source of useful information because these Americans can't read.

Approximately 27 million Americans are functionally illiterate. Some experts estimate that in addition, 45 million Americans can read to some degree, but at well below a high school competency level. These Americans are, of course, severely limited in their ability to contribute to a 21st-century society.

Librarians and information scientists realize that as the guardians of the printed word, they have a special obligation to join with educators and all levels of government to combat the horror of illiteracy.

Finally, in this period of the Constitution's bicentennial it is extremely appropriate that the White House Conference recognize the widespread beliefs held in promoting democracy.

As President Franklin D. Roosevelt said in his "fireside chat" of April 14, 1938, "the only bulwark of continuing liberty is... a people strong enough and well enough informed to maintain its sovereign control over the Government..."

Librarians and information scientists have a similar obligation to that of journalists. As custodians of information, they must use the tools of their profession to make the greatest amount of information available to the greatest number of people so that the people may direct and participate in their government.

The White House Conference authorized by this resolution will follow up on the work of the first White House Conference on Libraries and Information Science, which was held in 1979.

That conference raised the profile of libraries, resulting in more funding for libraries by State and local governments and a proliferation of library systems across the country.

In an era of diminishing Federal resources, it is imperative that more support for libraries come from the community level—both within and without government.

As an acknowledgment of this truth, the Education and Labor Committee urges in its report that the Commission continue its efforts to find non-Federal funding for the White House Conference.

Mr. Speaker, the White House Conference authorized in this legislation is much-needed and an excellent idea. I urge the passage of House Joint Resolution 90.

Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consider to the gentleman from New York (Mr. OWENS).

Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Ford) and thank the gentleman for the introduction of this legislation.

I was a participant in the 1979 White House Conference on Libraries, and I assure the Members that that is an activity that will pay great dividends. It is an investment of a very tiny amount of Federal funds and it will pay great dividends.

I would also like to assure the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GONZALEZ) that there was great private sector participation in the 1979 White House Conference on Libraries, and it is expected that the participation in this coming White House Conference would be even greater. However, nothing goes forward unless there is a vital seed money investment by the Federal Government.

The amount of money being authorized by this legislation is a very small amount of money, but it will be well used; and the private sector, of course, will contribute far more in the final analysis than the Government sector.

I also want to urge all of the Members to remember that as this complex society of ours moves forward, the information managers of our society become more and more important.

They are underestimated, they are overlooked.

As an advertisement in the New York Times pointed out yesterday, every activity of an significance has an information base, and every activity of any significance has information managers.

It is up to us to guarantee that we take steps in our society to widen the understanding of what it means to have an information base, and what it means to have information managers.

What is necessary to train and develop the most competent information managers that we can develop? The information managers of our society manage the Defense Information Agency, the National Technical Information Service, and the National Library of Medicine.

There are numerous areas which serve as a backbone of an information network for our entire Nation, areas which could not exist unless you had competent information management using systems that are developed by the private sector, as well as the public sector.

All of this complex apparatus needs to be reviewed. We need to understand what the role of it is in our total national effort.

We need to understand how it impacts on our military and defense effort, and how it impacts upon our competitiveness effort in the commercial sector.

We do not talk about it very much because we would examine the information base and the kind of information systems that are present already in the Japanese industrial society, examine the kind of information base that the Soviet Union has whereby any
Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this joint resolution which advocates a conference of librarians.

One might think a conference why not just have a number of meetings, regional meetings, or why have any meetings at all? The libraries are out there and their value is diminished in the eyes of some. I think they are more cynical, and they are not in touch with reality, and they may be parochial in their considerations.

But I recall as a young man during the Korean War the Korea Aid Fund where books were cherished, difficult to come by, a luxury that was not afforded millions of Americans. The only resource available to us was the library.

The passage of time seems to dim that memory. I guess for those of us who live in huge metropolitan areas, the notion of a library seems extraneous to the need for information. In the city of New York, we have the great New York Public Library and a host of others. I cannot help but reflect how the lives of so many have been changed, from Pocatello, ID, to New York City, Chicago, and Washington, DC, if we did not have libraries in those early days. That is the impact on the individual and the community who would have been denied the literary wealth of our Nation but for libraries. (Applause.)

At one time, libraries enjoyed a very prominent position in our society. They were part of the educational process. A young man or a young woman would be told to go to the library for a book and produce a book review. Today we are a little more affluent, and it is asked if a book report is available, can I buy one or borrow one from a neighbor who has in fact purchased one. But we cannot forget that there are still a number of people who need to have people out there, who still rely on the libraries for their information. I have been talking in a very narrow sense, taking a very narrow approach of the effect on the individual. But how about the effect of libraries on our Nation's interests, not simply domestically but internationally? With the advent of technology, where resources of every type must be compiled and must be made available to buy one or borrow one from a neighbor who has in fact purchased one. But we cannot forget that there are still a number of people who need to have people out there, who still rely on the libraries for their information.

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Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. [Mr. Gray of Illinois] The question is on the motion by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Ford] that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 90, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having in favor thereof) the rules suspended and the joint resolution, as amended, was passed.

The title of the joint resolution was amended so as to read: "A joint resolution to authorize and request the President to call and conduct a White House Conference on Library and Information Services to be held not earlier than September 1, 1989, and not later than September 30, 1991, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 3 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the joint resolution just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there any objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION, ADOPTION, AND FAMILY SERVICES ACT OF 1987

Mr. OWENS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1900) to amend the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act of 1978, and the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act to extend through fiscal year 1991 the authorities established in such acts, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1900

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be referred to as the "Child Abuse Prevention, Adoption, and Family Services Act of 1987."

TITLE I—CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT

SEC. 101. AMENDMENT TO THE CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT.

(a) AMENDMENT.—The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.) is amended as follows:

"SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.

"This Act may be cited as the 'Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act'."

"SEC. 2. NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT.

"(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall establish an office to be known as the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect.

"(b) ORGANIZATION.—(1) The Secretary shall appoint a Director of the Center. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the Director shall be responsible for the administration and operation of the Center and for carrying out the functions of the Center under this Act.

"(c) COMPENSATION.—The Director shall be compensated at the annual rate provided for a level GS-15 employee under section 5302 of title 5, United States Code.

"(d) OTHER RESOURCES.—The Secretary shall make available to the Center such staff and resources as are necessary to carry out effectively its functions under this Act.

"SEC. 3. ADVISORY BOARD ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT.

"(a) APPOINTMENT.—The Secretary shall appoint an advisory board to be known as the Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect.

"(b) PRESENTATION.—The Secretary shall publish a notice in the Federal Register soliciting nominations for the appointments required by subsection (a).

"(c) VACANCIES.—(1) NUMBER OF MEMBERS.—The board shall consist of 15 members, each of whom shall have expertise or experience in an aspect of the area of child abuse, of which—

"(A) two shall be members of the task force established under section 4; and

"(B) 13 shall not be Federal employees.

"(2) REPRESENTATION.—The Secretary shall appoint members representing the following areas of expertise:

"(A) ethnic or racial minorities;

"(B) diverse geographical areas;

"(C) legal practitioners;

"(D) psychological disciplines;

"(E) child protection organizations;

"(F) social work organizations;

"(G) child care practitioners;

"(H) State and local governments;

"(I) handicapped persons;

"(J) parents' groups; and

"(K) educators.

"(3) TERMS OF OFFICE.—(A) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, members shall be appointed for terms of office of 5 years.

"(B) Of the non-Federal members of the board first appointed under subsection (a)—

"(i) four shall be appointed for terms of office of two years;

"(ii) four shall be appointed for terms of office of four years; and

"(iii) five shall be appointed for terms of office of 6 years, as determined by the non-Federal members during the first meeting of the board.

"(C) No board appointed under subsection (a) shall be eligible to serve in excess of two consecutive terms, but no member shall continue in such member's successor is appointed.

"(4) VACANCIES.—Any member of the board appointed under subsection (a) to fill a vacancy shall be eligible only for an appointment to the remainder of the term for which such member's predecessor was appointed unless the board of which the member sought reappointment is reconstituted and the original appointment was made.

"(5) REMOVAL.—No member of the board may be removed during the term of office of such member except for just and sufficient cause.

"(d) APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.—The board shall consist of a chairperson and vice-chairperson at its first meeting from among the non-Federal members.

"(e) MEETINGS.—The board shall meet not less than twice each year. The chairperson of the chairperson. The chairperson, to the maximum extent practicable, shall coordinate meetings of the board with receipt of reports from the task force under section 4(f).

"(f) DUTIES.—The board shall—

"(1) annually submit to the Secretary and the Congress a report containing recommendations for carrying out the purposes of this Act;

"(2) annually submit to the Secretary and the Director a report containing long-term and short-term recommendations on—

"(A) programs;

"(B) grant and contract needs;

"(C) areas of unmet needs; and

"(D) areas which the Secretary should provide grant and contract priorities under section 501(a); and

"(3) annually review the budget of the Center and submit to the Director a report concerning such review.

"(g) COMPENSATION.—In general, except as provided in paragraph (3), members of the board, other than those regularly employed by the Federal Government, while serving on business days, may be allowed travel expenses (including per diem in lieu of subsistence) as authorized for an individual of grade 15 of title 5, United States Code, for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

"(3) TERMINATION.—The Director may not compensate a member of the board under this section if the member is receiving compensation or travel expenses from another source while serving on business days.

"SEC. 4. INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT.

"(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish a task force as the Inter-Agency Task Force on Child Abuse and Neglect.

"(b) COMPOSITION.—The Secretary shall appoint representatives of the task force from employees of Federal agencies.

"(c) CHAIRPERSON.—The task force shall be chaired by the Director.

"(d) DUTIES.—The task force shall—

"(1) coordinate efforts with respect to child abuse prevention and treatment programs;

"(2) encourage the development by other Federal agencies of activities relating to child abuse prevention and treatment; and

"(3) coordinate the use of funds received under this Act by the use of grants received under other programs.

"(e) MEETINGS.—The task force shall meet at least once the first two times each year, and at such other times as the chairman deems necessary.

"(f) REPORTS.—The task force shall report annually to the Secretary and twice annually to the Center and the Board.

"SEC. 5. NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE FOR INFORMATION RELATED TO CHILD ABUSE.

"(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The clearinghouse shall be established on the end of the 2-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of the Child Abuse Prevention, Adoption, and Family Services Act of