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sufficient to maintain this pattern, and undocumented workers have taken the place of the immigrants.

This new group of workers from Mexico does not want to stay in our country permanently. The members of this group have a short term need to supplement their incomes, and, as long as jobs are available to them, they will continue to find a way into the United States to fill those jobs. It has proven futile to attempt to stem the flow of illegal workers with expanded border patrols, physical barriers, and deportations. Moreover, it appears that the enforcement of such restrictive measures frequently results in violations of basic human rights. The situation can only be dealt with by the establishment of legal channels for the temporary migration of Mexican workers in a way which will prove beneficial to both Mexico and the United States.

For too many years we have treated our neighbor to the south with neglect. The problem of undocumented workers stems from deeply seated economic problems within Mexico and profoundly affects many aspects of American life. It must be tackled jointly by both countries.

I have had several meetings with Mexico's Ambassador to the United States, Hugo Margain, and have written to President Carter about the suggestions that the Ambassador and I discussed. A major point in our discussions was the establishment of a binational advisory commission to provide assistance in the development and implementation of a program to allow legal entry for laborers. The legislation I am introducing today incorporates my suggestion for a binational commission. I believe that Mexico's assistance is vital to the success of any solution that will benefit both countries.

The Mexican-American Good Neighbor Act amends the Immigration and Nationality Act with the establishment of a temporary worker's visa program between the United States and Mexico. It instructs the Attorney General to develop regulations for the issuance of visas to admit laborers into the United States for a period not to exceed 6 months in a given year. Research has confirmed the fact that the great majority of Mexican migrant workers seek only temporary work in our country. They do not want to settle here permanently, but desire to return to their homes and families they have reluctantly left behind.

This legislation incudes a provision to allow the Attorney General, upon the request of the Secretary of Labor, to place restrictions on the employment of temporary alien workers at a specific business location if it can be demonstrated that such temporary workers will displace willing and qualified domestic workers. This provision protects the opportunities for domestic labor and prevents the employment of aliens at the expense of American workers.

Ambassador Margain and I discussed another suggestion which I believe should be used in conjunction with this legislation. The Mexican-American Good Neighbor Act could be strengthened by the addition of a monetary deposit program administered by the Mexican Government. Under such a program, workers' visas would be issued in conjunction with a good will deposit made by each visa holder. The deposits would be held in escrow by the Mexican Government and returned with interest when the workers returned home. A program of this nature would provide a strong financial incentive for the Mexican worker to return to his country, and would assist the Mexican Government in keeping a competent work force at home. It is to the advantage of both Mexico and the United States that the workers return with their wages and acquired skills and technology. I will bring up the possibility of such a program when hearings are held on this legislation, and, upon passage, I will actively advise the Secretary of State to help develop such a program.

What can be accomplished by the legislation we are introducing? First of all, it will change the "illegal alien" into a "legal worker." That means that Mexican men and women with the proper visa can demand the minimum wage, and complain when required to work under harsh and improper conditions. It also means that American citizens will not be cut off from jobs by employers who would rather hire cheap, illegal workers. For farmers and businessman who are truly unable to find the workers they need, it means a supply of legal labor without the fear of raids by immigration authorities. Most importantly, this bill will encourage the President to continue discussions with Mexico so that our countries may seek to resolve our problems jointly.

By Mr. CRANSTON:

S. 1428. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow certain individuals who are participants in employer pension plans a deduction for their contributions to such plans or for their contributions to individual retirement savings plans; to the Committee on Finance.

IRA-EMPLOYER PLAN COORDINATION ACT OF 1979

● Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, I am introducing today companion legislation to H.R. 628, the IRA-Employer Plan Coordination Act of 1979, which was introduced on January 15 this year by my colleague from California, Representative JIM CORMAN, with approximately 50 cosponsors.

As the short title of the bill suggests, this legislation is intended to provide individual retirement account (IRA) tax deduction benefits to employees who do not have vested rights in any pension plan provided for them by their employer.

Those familiar with pension legislation and tax deductions associated with retirement plans are aware of these two significant problems in the retirement field:

First, the problem of the mobile employee who changes jobs frequently, and therefore, never vests under a qualified pension plan and yet never qualifies for an individual retirement account (IRA). The employee under these circumstances, of course, does not qualify for an IRA because the employee is an "active participant" in a pension plan and is disqualified from contributing to an IRA.

As the law would have it, the employee under these circumstances gets no retirement benefit at all.

A surprisingly large number of employees fall into this category.

The job tenure of American workers averaged 3.6 years in 1979—4.5 years for men and 2 years for women.

Engineering and scientific employees are particularly hard hit. Most of them work for companies with plans vesting after 10 years. But this class of worker typically is employed on a project basis—when the project is completed, the job is terminated. As a consequence, many engineers and scientific personnel have worked steadily but never have earned vested pension rights.

The IRA Employer Plan Coordination Act is designed specifically with this group of employees in mind.

Second, the bill meets the needs of an employee who manages to vest in a plan but vests in a benefit considerably less valuable than the IRA could have been.

Under the bill, an "active participant" in a qualified plan can make IRA contributions up to the regular IRA limit so long as the employee is not 100 percent vested.

When the employee becomes vested in a benefit, he or she would choose the greater amount—the IRA or the plan. If the IRA exceeds the plan, he would disgorge from the IRA an amount equal to the plan and pay taxes on it at ordinary rates. If the plan exceeds the IRA the employee would terminate the IRA and again pay taxes on the amounts disgorged at ordinary rates.

If the current value of a year's accrual under the plan is less than the IRA limit, then the employee may continue, after 100 percent vesting, to contribute the difference to an IRA on a tax-deferred basis.

The disgorgement feature of the bill is a relatively modest way of accounting for the fact the individual taxpayer has had the benefit of a tax-free investment for up to 10 years.

I am informed that the revenue loss associated with the bill is estimated at $500 million annually.

This is a small cost to pay for closing a major gap in our retirement income system as supported through tax deductions and deferrals.

I ask the support of my colleagues for this very modest proposal. A broader approach may have much to commend it, but this bill, I am convinced, can be enacted and should be enacted. Every month of delay means that thousands of employees are being denied a fair opportunity to provide for their retirement.

I strongly support efforts to promote savings and capital formation. I will have proposals to offer at a later date in these areas. IRA-Employer Plan Coordination Act of 1979 is consistent with encouragement of savings and capital formation. It is only one step, but it is a step which does right by employees who now cannot participate in tax-encouraged retirement income plans.●

By Mr. PELL:

S. 1429. A bill to extend the Museum Services Act for 2 years, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

will benefit not only the people of these countries, but will also help to eliminate western hemispheric tensions;

(b) the root cause of illegal migration from Mexico into the United States is the lack of reasonable alternatives for economic well-being in Mexico relative to those in the United States;

(c) the mutual benefit of past economic cooperation through legal work programs and investment opportunities is well documented;

(d) in order to eliminate the present large and uncontrolled influx of undocumented workers a system of temporary legal admissions should be established;

(e) the vast majority of jobs that will be taken by Mexicans are in the agricultural and service industries where jobs are not now greatly in demand by American workers;

(f) many of the short-term economic needs of Mexicans and the short-term labor needs of American agricultural and service industries can be met by a temporary worker visa program for Mexicans seeking temporary employment in the United States;

(g) the value to Mexico of temporary employment of Mexican workers in the United States is in the direct flow of dollars into its economy and in the increase in skills within its labor force;

(h) a program of temporary worker visas would encourage the existing temporary nature of most Mexican migration into the United States;

(i) attempts to seal our vast border with Mexico to the flow of migrants are doomed to failure and only increase the exploitation of such workers by smugglers and unscrupulous employers;

(j) employer sanctions against the hiring of illegal Mexican migrants could result in discrimination against Hispanic Americans and/or in an unprecedented national identification system; and

(k) it is necessary to establish a legal framework for Mexican labor in the United States in order to harmonize the use of such workers, to prevent abuse of them by smugglers and unscrupulous employers, to better protect American workers from unfair competition, to reduce the flow of illegal migrants, and to permit a better understanding of the scope of the opportunities and problems related to Mexican workers in the United States and Mexico.

ESTABLISHMENT OF VISA PROGRAM

SEC. 3. Section 214 of the Immigration and Nationality Act is amended by adding the following new subsections at the end thereof:

"(e)(1) The Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall by regulation establish a program for the admission as nonimmigrants into the United States under section 101(a)(15)(M) of Mexican nationals who desire to temporarily perform services or labor in the United States. The regulations shall establish methods for establishing monthly and annual numerical quotas for the issuance of temporary worker visas in accordance with subsection (g). Visas shall be made available on the basis of such quotas to qualified applicants in the chronological order for which they are applied. Such visas shall permit each alien to temporarily perform services or labor within the United States for a period not to exceed 180 days during any calendar year, such period not necessarily a 180 day consecutive period. Such aliens shall not be required to obtain a petition of any prospective employer within the United States in order to obtain such a visa. Such visas shall not limit the geographical area within which the alien may be employed nor set any limitations on the type of employment for which the alien may be employed, except as provided in subsection (f).

"(2) Any alien who obtains a visa under the program established under paragraph (1) who (A) violates the restrictions with respect to the amount of time for which the alien is allowed to remain in the United States, or (B) violates any restriction required under subsection (f), shall be ineligible to obtain another visa under such program for a period of 5 years. Any alien who, after the inception of this program, enters the United States unlawfully shall be prohibited from obtaining a visa under such program for a period of 10 years.

"(f) The Attorney General, upon request from the Secretary of Labor, shall place specific restrictions on employment of aliens holding temporary work visas under this program at a specific business or agricultural site if employees or employers demonstrate that such aliens will displace available, qualified, and willing domestic workers. The Secretary of Labor shall establish the criteria under which such restrictions may be requested.

"(g) When appropriate, the Attorney General shall seek the assistance of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor in establishing the regulations under subsection (e), and in computing the annual and monthly numerical quotas for temporary worker visas, based upon the number of seasonal or cyclical workers sought by employers in the United States. In computing such quotas, the Attorney General shall also consider historical needs, availability of domestic labor, and the projected needs of prospective employers."

UNITED STATES CONSULATES IN MEXICO

SEC. 4. (a) The Secretary of State is authorized to take such steps as are necessary in order to establish and expand the United States Consulates in Mexico in order to implement the program established in section 214 (e), (f), and (g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as added by section 3 of this Act.

(b) The Secretary of State shall coordinate with appropriate officials of Mexico in order to insure maximum awareness in Mexico of the nature and restrictions of the program established in section 214 (e), (f), and (g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as added by section 3 of this Act.

(c) The Secretary of Labor shall undertake to insure, to the extent practicable, that the nature and restrictions of the programs established in section 214 (e), (f), and (g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as added by section 3 of this Act are known to aliens of Mexican citizenship residing in the United States.

NONIMMIGRANT CATEGORY

SEC. 5. Section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act is amended by adding at the end therof the following:

"(M) a Mexican national who has no intention of abandoning his or her residence in Mexico who is coming to the United States for a period of not to exceed 6 months during any calendar year, for an indefinite number of such periods, to temporarily perform services or labor.".

EFFECT OF DEPORTATION

SEC. 6. Section 212(a) is amended—

(1) by inserting before the semicolon at the end of paragraph (16) a comma and the following: "except that the Attorney General shall not consent to the reapplying for admission of an alien described in section 101(a)(15)(M)"; and

(2) by inserting before the semicolon at the end of paragraph (17) a comma and the following: "except that the Attorney General shall not consent to the applying or reapplying for admission of an alien described in section 101(a)(15)(M)".

PROHIBITION ON ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS UNDER TEMPORARY WORKER VISA PROGRAM

SEC. 6. Section 245(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act is amended—

(1) by striking out "or"; and

(2) by inserting immediately after "section 212(d)(4)(C)" a semicolon and the following: "or (4) any alien described in section 101(a)(15)(M)".

REPORT TO CONGRESS

SEC. 8. The Attorney General shall report semiannually to the Congress on the temporary worker visa program established in section 214(e), (f), and (g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as added by section 3 of this Act, and shall include in that report a summary of the number of visas issued under the program, the effectiveness of the program, enforcement problems related to the program, and any recommendations for legislative change in the program.

BILATERAL ADVISORY COMMISSION

SEC. 9. It is the sense of the Congress that the President should negotiate with the appropriate officials of the government of Mexico to establish an Advisory Commission on the Mexico-United States Temporary Worker Visa Program to consult with and advise the Attorney General in establishing the regulations, and in computing the monthly and annual numerical quotas, for the temporary worker visa program established under section 214 (e), (f), and (g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as added by section 3 of this Act.

AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 10. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

Mr. HAYAKAWA. Mr. President, Senator SCHMITT and I are introducing legislation today which will relieve the problem of illegal aliens entering our country from Mexico. Our program will replace the current large flow of undocumented workers into our country with a system of temporary legal admissions. It is entitled the Mexican-American Good Neighbor Act of 1979, and will provide a means for the United States and Mexico to work together to meet our country's need for labor, and the need of many Mexican citizens to find jobs.

Large numbers of Mexicans cross our borders illegally every day in search of work. These people are willing to face the risks of illegal immigration in order to get jobs which will pay up to 13 times as much as can be earned in their country. In the United States they are able to learn skills and technology which can be used to help advance Mexico's economy. At the same time, they are earning money to support their families, which are often left behind in Mexico.

The American labor market needs this supply of foreign workers who are willing to accept jobs demanding hard physical labor and offering low pay. The United States, like most advanced industrial nations, has difficulty in finding people willing to take physically demanding jobs with low social status, little job security, and almost no room for advancement. At an earlier time in our history, each new immigrant group arriving in the United States filled these jobs. They eventually moved on to better positions, leaving less desirable jobs for the next group of immigrants. But the once enormous flow of immigrants is now no longer

MUSEUM SERVICES AMENDMENTS OF 1979

● Mr. PELL. Mr. President, today I am introducing the Museum Services Amendments of 1979. This bill would extend the Museum Services Act for 2 years and, at the same time, would insure that the Institute of Museum Services, and no other agency, would be responsible for establishing a proper system of grant application review.

Last week I introduced legislation extending the National Fondation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965 for 5 years. Included in this legislation was 5-year extension of the Institute of Museum Services. However, since that time, there has been some discussion over the proper location of the Institute. Several alternative locations have been suggested.

Since at this time there is no consensus as to the proper location of the Institute, I am suggesting with the legislation I introduced today that the Institute, in its present location in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, be extended for only 2 years. This will give the Institute, which has only been in existence since 1976, further time to strengthen its programs of museum support.

During this 2-year period, our Subcommittee on Education, Arts, and Humanities plans to conduct extensive oversight into all Federal museum programs, to determine whether there is any overlap in these programs and to explore options for the best Federal role in aiding our Nation's museums. As part of this oversight process, I intend to continue discussions with all of the Federal officials involved in museum programs and to solicit their views on the proper location and role for the Institute. My own view continues to be that the Smithsonian Institution, which already has the responsibility for carrying out the provisions of the National Museum Act of 1966, and the Institute of Museum Services should join together with the result that the Smithsonian Institution would become the Nation's museums' museum, helping museums across our Nation with conservation, exhibitions, museumology and fundraising techniques. ●

By Mr. DOLE:

S. 1430. A bill to extend and improve title V of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Finance.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH AND CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S SERVICES ACT

● Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, in anticipation of further discussion by the Finance Health Subcommittee on Maternal and Child Health Care Services, the Senator from Kansas upon the request of the American Medical Association, and the American Academy of Pediatrics, is today introducing a bill to revise, extend and improve maternal and child health and crippled children's services under title V of the Social Security Act. As ranking minority member of the Finance Health Subcommittee, I have had a good deal of interest in this area and feel that, at the very least, the 43-year-old program is deserving of our consideration as a basis for any new attention which might be given to this category of beneficiaries.

I think most Senators are aware of the administration's objectives with respect to children, mothers, and prospective mothers in their proposed Child Health Assessment Act—introduced by my colleague from Connecticut, Senator RIBICOFF. My purpose in submitting this legislation to amend title V is not necessarily to suggest that we need an alternative to chap—or even that legislation at this time is desirable or affordable—but rather to point out that we have an established framework for assisting these special groups, and that maybe we should take a look at it.

This bill would provide the means for just such a review, Mr. President. It is the product of a very careful, objective, indepth, 3-year evaluation of the problems of our Nation's youth by the American Academy of Pediatrics—and will, I hope, stimulate an appropriate response among all Senators who are concerned about our efforts to make health services available to those mothers, infants, and youth for whom both prevention and care may be a particular burden.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD a brief summary of this proposal highlighting its goal, funding, State accountability requirements, national oversight role, organizational perspective and effectiveness assurance mechanisms, together with the text of the bill.

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

S. 1430

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

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as "The 1979 Amendments to the Maternal and Child Health and Crippled Children's Services Act."

FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

SEC. 2(a). The Congress finds that—

(1) Each year many children suffer from the effects of preventable illnesses and birth defects as a result of limited availability of maternal and child health care;

(2) The health program for mothers and infants in title V of the Social Security Act are the base and establish the standards for most of the public health programs for mothers, infants, children and adolescents in the Nation; the program for crippled children in title V of the Social Security Act is the major health system for providing special services unique to children with crippling diseases; and the programs for providing comprehensive services for high-risk pregnant women and children living in underserved areas has had an important part in improving the health of those served. Consequently, programs must be revised and expanded to assure all pregnant women, infants, children and adolescents the promise of a healthy future.

(3) Steps should be taken to insure the national priority that all pregnant women and children have access to adequate health services, since—

(a) births to women under sixteen years increased 80 percent between 1960 and 1975;

(b) low birthweight infants are born to women under fifteen twice as often as those over twenty;

(c) twenty-eight percent of pregnant women begin prenatil care after the first trimester or have no care at all;

(d) low birthweight babies are more common among those who receive no care; and

(e) approximately three hundred thousand severely retarded people require total care at the average cost of $18,000 per year per person.

(4) The program authorized by this title should be extended and strengthened through improved organizational steps and through special grants to achieve such desirable objectives as providing health services for adolescents, special services for the unwed pregnant teenage, for neonates born at high risk, and for the coordination of health and education programs.

(5) In the provision of services for mothers, infants, children, and adolescents, maximum use should be made of the existing system of health care delivery and the participation of private providers, and new community arrangements should be created as needed to provide services for problems.

(6) Special grants should be made available on national, regional, county and local bases.

(b) The purpose of this Act is to make health services available to special groups (to pregnant women, to mothers and their infants, to crippled children who have need for special services, for underserved children and youth, for mothers and children who have disabling diseases and disorders) who are at greater health risk and social dependence, and for whom the cost of preventive care may be a particular burden. Furthermore, health services, including preventive services, shall be made available directly or through arrangements with physicians, or other health providers and medical entities, to mothers and children who, for economic reasons, have difficulty in obtaining the services they need, and special grants for projects for delivery of care to other identified groups of mothers and children shall be made available.

SEC. 3. Title V of the Social Security Act as amended is hereby further amended to read as follows:

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AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 501. (a) For the purpose of enabling each State to extend and improve—

"(1) services for reducing infant mortality and otherwise promoting the health of mothers, infants, children and adolescents;

"(2) services to prevent disease and disability that cripple children and to locate, diagnose, treat, and provide followup services for children who have crippling conditions or who suffer conditions which may lead to crippling;

"(3) services for locating and identifying mothers, infants, children, adolescents, and crippled children under State plans;

there are provided special grants to States and subdivision of States for new activities to address the provision of medical services

for health problems; grants for training of personnel; and grants for research projects related to the delivery of health services for mothers, infants, children, and adolescents.

(b) There are authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of this Act.

(1) For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1980, and for each fiscal year thereafter, $218,750,000 for maternal and child health services, and $93,750,000 for crippled children's services for which provision is made for allotments under Section 502.

(2) For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1980, and each fiscal year thereafter, $78,125,000 for grants for projects of special regional or national significance for which provision is made in section 506;

(3) For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1980 and for each year thereafter, $62,500,000, subject to the provision of section 503(a)(10), for grants for projects of special county or local significance for which provision is made in section 507;

(4) For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1980, and each fiscal year thereafter, $31,250,000 for training of personnel under the provisions of section 508;

(5) For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1980, and each fiscal year thereafter, $15,625,000 for research projects under the provisions in section 509.

(c) Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this section, of the amount appropriated for any fiscal year pursuant to this section, not less than 6 percent of the amount appropriated shall be available for family planning services under projects under sections 506, 507 and 509;

ALLOTMENTS TO STATES

SEC. 502. (a) From the amounts determined to be available to States pursuant to section 501(b) (after application of sections 501(d)) allotments under this section shall be made on the following basis:

(1) For maternal and child health services:

(A) One-half of such amount shall be allotted by allotting to each State $70,000 plus such part of the remainder of such one-half as the Secretary finds that the number of live births in such State bore to the total number of live births in the United States in the latest calendar year for which there are statistics.

(B) The remaining one-half of such amount shall (in addition to the allotments under paragraph (A)) be allotted to the States from time to time according to the financial need of each State for assistance in carrying out its State plan, as determined by the Secretary after taking into consideration the number of live births in such State.

(2) For crippled children's services:

(A) One-half of such amount shall be allotted by allotting to each state $70,000 and allotting the remainder of such one-half according to the need of each State as determined by the Secretary after taking into consideration the number of crippled children in each State.

(B) The remaining one-half of such amount shall (in addition to the allotments under paragraph (A) be allotted to the States from time to time according to the financial need of each State for assistance in carrying out its State plan, as determined by the Secretary after taking into consideration the number of crippled children in each State in need of crippled children's services and the cost of furnishing such services to them.

(b) Within the limits of the amounts appropriated in this Act for any fiscal year, there shall be allocated to each State a sum not less than the sum allocated to the State for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1979.

(c) Funds allotted to States which remain unused at the close of a fiscal year shall be available to the Secretary for reallocation to States in the following year for the purposes of this section on the basis of demonstrated need to carry out the State plan.

(d) Payments to States from amounts appropriated pursuant to section 501(b)(1), and allotted pursuant to this section shall be subject to matching by States pursuant to section 504.

(e) The Secretary shall conduct a study of the allocation formula established by the section. Within two years, the Secretary shall submit a report to the appropriate houses of Congress concerning the most appropriate allocation of funds to the states along with such recommendation for changes in the formula in order to insure the most equitable distribution of funds to the states.

APPROVAL OF STATE PLANS

SEC. 503 (a) In order to be entitled to payments for allotments to a State under Section 502 for maternal and child health services and for crippled children's services, a State must have a State plan which—

(1) provides for financial participation by the State;

(2) provides for the administration of the plan by the State health agency; except that in the case of those States which on July 1, 1967, provided for administration (or supervision thereof) of the State plan approved under section 510 (as in effect on such date) by a State agency other than the State health agency, the plan of such State may be approved under this section if it would meet the requirements of this subsection except for provisions of administration (or supervision thereof) by such other agency for the portion of the plan relating to services for crippled children and, in each such case, the portion of such plan which each such agency supervises, shall be regarded as a separate plan for purposes of this title;

(3) provides (A) such methods of administration (including methods relating to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, except that the Secretary shall exercise no authority with respect to the selection, tenure of office, and compensation of any individual employed in accordance with such methods) as are necessary for the proper and efficient operation of the plan and (B) provide for the training and effective use of paid subprofessional staff, with particular emphasis on the full-time or part-time employment of persons of low income, as community service aids, in the administration of the plan and for the use of non-paid or partially paid volunteers in providing services and in assisting any advisory committee established by the State agency;

(4)(A) provides for the establishment of a State Advisory Council to be appointed by the Governor of the State to advise the State agency administering the plan that is approved pursuant to subsection (b) of this section in matters of policy, consolidation of health care programs in the State, identification of mothers and children in need of care, and bringing care to them, and

(B) provides that the composition of the State Advisory Council shall consist of 9 members at least four of whom are practicing doctors of medicine, one of whom is a doctor of osteopathy, one of whom is a doctor of dentistry, all duly licensed by the State and recommended by appropriate professional organizations, and the remainder of whom are members of the general public qualified by education, experience or knowledge to serve on the Council.

(5) provides that the State agency will make such reports, in such form and containing such information, as the Secretary may from time to time find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports;

(6) provides for cooperation with medical, health, nursing, educational, and welfare groups and organizations and, with respect to the portion of the plan relating to services for crippled children, with any agency in such State charged with administering State laws providing for special education and vocational rehabilitation of physically handicapped children;

(7) provides for payment of the reasonable cost of inpatient hospital services provided under the plan, as determined in accordance with methods and standards which shall be developed by the State and included in the plan, except that the reasonable cost of any such services as determined under such methods and standards shall not exceed the amount which would be determined under section 1861(v) as the reasonable cost for such services for purposes of title XVIII;

(8) provides, with respect to the portion of the plan relating to services for crippled children, for early identification of children in need of health care and services, and for health care and treatment needed to correct or ameliorate defects or chronic conditions discovered thereby through provision of such periodic screening or diagnostic services, and such treatment, care and other measures to correct or ameliorate defects or chronic conditions as may be provided in regulations of the Secretary;

(9) provides that when services are available in the community, the State health agency shall reimburse an individual practitioner or other private health entity to render the medical services;

(10) provides, with respect to the amounts appropriated for grants for projects of special county or local significance pursuant to paragraph (3) of section 501(b), that priority shall be given in the award of grants to cities and counties, and other subdivisions of the State for projects to be conducted in such subdivisions;

(11) provides for carrying out the purposes specified in Section 501;

(12) provides for the development of demonstration services in needy areas and among groups in special need;

(13) provides acceptance of family planning services provided under the plan shall be voluntary on the part of the individual to whom such services are offered and shall not be prerequisite to eligibility for or the receipt of any service under the plan;

(14) provides—

(A) that the State health agency, or other appropriate State medical agency shall be responsible for establishing a plan, consistent with regulations prescribed by the Secretary, for the review by the appropriate PSRO for the appropriateness and quality of care and services furnished to recipients of services under the plan and, where applicable, for providing guidance with respect thereto to the other State agency referred to in paragraph (2), and

(B) that the State and local agency utilized by the Secretary for the purpose specified in the first sentence of Section 1864(a), or, if such agency is not the State agency which is responsible for licensing health institutions, the State agency responsible for such licensing, will perform the function of determining whether institutions and agencies meet the requirements for participation in the program under the plan under this title;

"(15) provides for the development of a unified State plan for mothers, infants, children, and adolescents by the maternal and child health and crippled children program; the plan will: Describe the health care needs of mothers and children in all parts of the State and the resources available to meet such needs; describe the unmet health needs of the mothers and children in all parts of the State; describe the objectives and priorities as determined by the State agency responsible for administering the maternal and child health program and the crippled children program; describe the method used