

“(3) consider—

“(A) the effort made by the applicant to build or maintain its existing endowment fund; and

“(B) the degree to which an applicant proposes to match the grant with nongovernmental funds.

“(g) APPLICATION.—Any institution which is eligible for assistance under this section may submit to the Secretary a grant application at such time, in such form, and containing”.

(2) In section 427(a)(4) of the Act (as contained in section 402(a) of the bill) strike out “interval between the first and”.

(3) In section 427A(e)(3) of the Act (as contained in section 402(a) of the bill) strike out “, nor need any credit be made when the amount to be credited is less than \$50”.

(4) In section 428(b)(1)(O)(i) of the Act (as contained in section 402(a) of the bill) strike out “the interval between the first and second installment being dispersed” and insert in lieu thereof “the second installment being dispersed after”.

(5) In section 438(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Act (as contained in section 402(a) of the bill) insert “or purchased” after “loans made”.

(6) In section 402(b)(2) of the bill insert “(other than clause (ix) of each such section)” after “sections 427(a)(2)(C) and 428(b)(1)(M) of the Act”.

(7) In section 406(b)(4) of the bill, insert before the period at the end thereof the following: “, in the case of programs operated under part B of title IV of the Act, or for periods of enrollment beginning on or after July 1, 1987, in the case of programs operated under subpart 2 of part A and parts C and E of such title”.

(8) In section 408(a)(7) of the bill strike out “paragraph (4) and by striking out paragraphs (6) and (7)” and insert in lieu thereof “paragraph (3) and by striking out paragraphs (5), (6), and (7)”.

(9) In section 606 of the bill, strike out subsection (b) and insert in lieu thereof the following:

“(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subsection (b) of such section is amended to read as follows:

“(b) The Secretary shall prepare and publish an annual report listing the books and research materials produced with assistance under this title.”.

(10) In section 1521(c)(2) of the bill, strike out “and” at the end of subparagraph (B), redesignate subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (E), and insert after subparagraph (B) the following:

“(C) include the president of the University of Hawaii,

“(D) include the president of the Bishop Museum, and”.

(11) In section 901 of the Act (as contained in section 901(a) of the bill), strike out “low-income”.

Agreed to September 25, 1986.

Reports.

Sept. 29, 1986
[H. Con. Res. 67]

GRANDPARENTS' RIGHTS—VISITATION WITH GRANDCHILDREN

Whereas approximately 75 per centum of all older Americans are grandparents;

Whereas grandparents play a vital role in millions of American families;

Whereas an estimated one million children a year experience the divorce of their parents;

Whereas the laws of forty-nine States (1) provide grandparents with certain rights to petition State courts for privileges to visit their grandchildren after the dissolution (because of divorce, separation, or death) of the marriage of such grandchildren's parents, and (2) allow such courts to grant such visitation privileges if such courts consider it in the best interests of such grandchildren;

Whereas such procedural rights to petition State courts often do not provide grandparents with adequate opportunities to be fully heard with respect to the granting of such visitation privileges;

Whereas the factors considered by State courts in determining whether the granting of such visitation privileges is in the best interests of the children involved varies widely among such States;

Whereas the ability of grandparents who have meaningful relationships with their grandchildren before the dissolution (because of divorce, separation, or death) of the marriage of such grandchildren's parents to help satisfy such grandchildren's needs for continuity of care and familial ties after such dissolution is often not fully taken into account in determining the best interests of such grandchildren;

Whereas the lack of uniformity among the laws of States with respect to such visitation privileges adversely affects the ability of grandparents to enforce and exercise such visitation privileges once granted by a court because of the interstate movement of the parties involved; and

Whereas national grandparents' rights organizations have been established for the purpose of focusing national, State, and local attention on the issue of grandparents' visitation rights: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),
That (a) it is the sense of the Congress that the States should develop and adopt a model act which—

(1) provides grandparents with adequate rights to petition State courts for, and to be fully heard in such courts with respect to the granting of, privileges to visit such grandparents' grandchildren after the dissolution (because of divorce, separation, or death) of the marriage of such grandchildren's parents;

(2) ensures that such rights extend to cases in which, after such dissolution, such parents remarry and stepparents adopt such grandchildren; and

(3) establishes procedures for the interstate recognition and enforcement of State court orders granting such visitation privileges.

(b) It is the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of Health and Human Services, through the National Center for Child Abuse and Neglect and the Administration on Aging, should provide technical assistance to States in developing, publishing, and disseminating guidelines which—

(1) may be used in determining the "best interest of the child" in cases in which the grandparents of such child seek privileges to visit such child after the dissolution (because of divorce, separation, or death) of the marriage of such child's parents, including cases in which such privileges are sought in situations described in subsection (a)(2); and

(2) take into account the ability of grandparents to help

satisfy such child's need for continuity of care after such dissolution.

Agreed to September 29, 1986.

Sept. 30, 1986
[S. Con. Res. 143]

UNITED NATIONS ORDERLY DEPARTURE PROGRAM FOR VIETNAM—RESUMPTION

Whereas the United Nations Orderly Departure Program for Vietnam has enabled more than 100,000 persons to leave Vietnam without facing the hazards of departure by sea, which has exposed thousands of Vietnamese to the risks of weather, unseaworthy vessels, and the depredations of pirates;

Whereas the international community, the United States Government, and the American people have expressed their support for the agreement reached between the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Vietnamese authorities in 1979 to establish the Orderly Departure Program for Vietnam (hereafter in this preamble referred to as the "Departure Program");

Whereas that agreement provides for both "family reunion and humanitarian cases" to depart Vietnam through the Departure Program and for the Government of Vietnam to provide the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the receiving countries with every facility to implement the Departure Program;

Whereas the President, in consultation with the Congress, proposed in September 1984, and reaffirmed in September 1985, that the United States was prepared to receive (1) persons of special humanitarian concern from Vietnam, in particular the "re-education camp" prisoners, thousands of whom remain imprisoned because of their past associations with United States programs and policies in the region or with the former Government of the Republic of Vietnam; and (2) the Amerasian children and their mothers and other close relatives remaining in Vietnam;

Whereas the United States and other concerned governments have earnestly sought improvements in the operation of the Departure Program at meetings organized by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with representatives of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; and

Whereas the authorities of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on January 1, 1986, suspended the interviewing and processing of all applicants in Vietnam for resettlement in the United States, thus threatening to interrupt the flow of departures from Vietnam by those found eligible for admission to the United States as refugees or immigrants: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),
That the Congress hereby calls upon the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam—

(1) to permit the immediate resumption of interviewing and processing of applicants in Vietnam who have received preliminary approval from the United States Government for resettlement in the United States under the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Orderly Departure Program for Vietnam; and