United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE *105th* CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 144 WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1998 *No. 131*

Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, September 28, 1998, at 12 noon.

House of Representatives

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1998

The House met at 9 a.m.

The Reverend Dr. Ronald F. Christian, Director of Lutheran Social Service, Northern Virginia, Fairfax, Virginia, offered the following prayer:

Oh God,

You frustrate the work of the wicked and You give peace to seekers of righteousness.

The pursuits of the selfish You thwart, and the desires of the greedy You crush.

We know, oh God, that mercy is Your primary work and that justice is Your constant demand.

So, we pray this day,

Let no choice nor decision of ours be made without the thoughtful concern for the widow, the orphan, and the stranger among us.

Let our earnest petition this day be for compassionate hearts towards all those who suffer from the ravages of disease or despair.

Oh God, with confidence in Your abundant grace, with certainty in Your steadfast love, with joy in Your constant mercy, and with assurance in Your powerful shalom

May our work this day be truly that of Yours; walking humbly, doing good, and seeking right.

We ask Your blessing and benediction, Oh God, on our day and our deeds.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the Chair's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 334, nays 50, answered ''present'' 2, not voting 48, as follows:

[Roll No. 467]

YEAS—334

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baesler
Baker
Baldacci
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Bartlett
Bass
Bereuter
Berry
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Bliley
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (TX)
Brown (OH)
Bryant
Bunning
Burr
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Capps
Cardin
Carson
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth
Christensen
Clayton
Coble
Collins
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Cook
Cooksey
Costello
Coyne
Cramer
Cubin
Cummings
Cunningham
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
Deutsch
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Fawell
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Frank (MA)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Graham
Granger
Greenwood
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Hansen
Hastert
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefner
Herger
Hill
Hilleary
Hinojosa
Hobson
Holden
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (WI)
Johnson, Sam
Kanjorski
Kelly
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kim
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kleczka
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Livingston
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas
Luther
Maloney (NY)
Manton
Manzullo
Markey
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McGovern
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Metcalf
Mica
Millender-McDonald
Miller (CA)
Miller (FL)
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan

☐ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., ☐ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Moran (VA)	Rodriguez	Souder
Murtha	Roemer	Spence
Myrick	Rohrabacher	Spratt
Nadler	Ros-Lehtinen	Stabenow
Neal	Rothman	Stark
Nethercutt	Roukema	Stearns
Neumann	Roybal-Allard	Stenholm
Ney	Royce	Stokes
Northup	Rush	Strickland
Norwood	Ryun	Stump
Nussle	Salmon	Sununu
Obey	Sanchez	Talent
Ortiz	Sanders	Tanner
Owens	Sandlin	Tauscher
Oxley	Sanford	Taylor (NC)
Packard	Sawyer	Thomas
Pallone	Scarborough	Thornberry
Pappas	Schumer	Thune
Parker	Scott	Thurman
Pascrell	Sensenbrenner	Tierney
Pastor	Serrano	Torres
Paul	Sessions	Traficant
Paxon	Shadegg	Turner
Pease	Shaw	Upton
Peterson (MN)	Shays	Vento
Peterson (PA)	Sherman	Walsh
Petri	Shimkus	Wamp
Pitts	Shuster	Watkins
Pombo	Sisisky	Watt (NC)
Pomeroy	Skaggs	Watts (OK)
Portman	Skeen	Weldon (FL)
Price (NC)	Skelton	Weldon (PA)
Quinn	Smith (NJ)	Wexler
Radanovich	Smith (OR)	Weygand
Rahall	Smith (TX)	White
Rangel	Smith, Adam	Wilson
Redmond	Smith, Linda	Wise
Regula	Snowbarger	Wolf
Riley	Snyder	Woolsey
Rivers	Solomon	Wynn

NAYS—50

Aderholt	Gutknecht	Moran (KS)
Becerra	Hefley	Oberstar
Bonior	Hilliard	Pickett
Borski	Hinchey	Poshard
Brady (PA)	Hoekstra	Ramstad
Brown (CA)	Hulshof	Rogan
Clay	Johnson, E. B.	Sabo
Clyburn	Jones	Schaffer, Bob
DeFazio	Klink	Slaughter
English	Kucinich	Stupak
Ensign	LaFalce	Thompson
Fattah	Lewis (GA)	Velazquez
Filner	Lipinski	Waters
Fox	LoBiondo	Weller
Gibbons	Maloney (CT)	Whitfield
Green	McDermott	Wicker
Gutierrez	McNulty	

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—2

Reyes	Smith (MI)

NOT VOTING—48

Barton	Fowler	Pickering
Bateman	Furse	Porter
Bentsen	Gephardt	Pryce (OH)
Berman	Gonzalez	Riggs
Bilbray	Goss	Rogers
Brown (FL)	Harman	Saxton
Burton	Kaptur	Schaefer, Dan
Callahan	Kasich	Tauzin
Clement	Kennelly	Taylor (MS)
Coburn	Martinez	Tiahrt
Cox	McCrery	Towns
Crane	McDade	Visclosky
Crapo	Morella	Waxman
Diaz-Balart	Olver	Yates
Doyle	Payne	Young (AK)
Fazio	Pelosi	Young (FL)

□ 0928

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY). Will the gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. SOLOMON led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain one-minutes after legislative business has been completed.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 59

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove my name as a cosponsor of H.R. 59.

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

There was no objection.

TAXPAYER RELIEF ACT OF 1998

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4579) to provide tax relief for individuals, families, and farming and other small businesses, to provide tax incentives for education, to extend certain expiring provisions, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. When proceedings were postponed on Friday, September 25, 1998, 30 minutes of debate remained on the bill.

Pursuant to the order of the House of that day, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARCHER) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL), each have 15 minutes of debate remaining on the bill.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARCHER).

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BLILEY), respected chairman of the Committee on Commerce.

(Mr. BLILEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the legislation.

Mr. Speaker, today we vote to address a simple question: Whether we are going to let our constitutents keep more of their hard earned money or whether this money will go to the Federal bureaucrats and to additional Clinton big government programs. While some of my Democratic colleagues on the other side of the aisle may struggle with this question, to me, the answer is crystal clear. Americans deserve to keep more of what they earn. Americans deserve a tax cut now.

The Taxpayer Relief Act will let Americans who go to work everyday to keep more and save more of what they earn. Under this legislation, Americans will see Congress return 80 billion dollars of the people's money to the people who earned it.

At the same time, the responsible legislation we passed yesterday upholds Congress' duty to preserve and protect Social Security by setting aside 90 percent of the budget surplus—approximately 1.4 trillion dollars—to save Social Security.

Mr. Speaker, the Taxpayer Relief Act is even-handed and responsible, providing tax relief to a broad range of Americans.

For example, middle income Americans will see relief from one of the most unfair and ill conceived taxes—the marriage penalty tax. In my home state, nearly 1.2 million Virginians will see an average of 243 dollars per person returned to them as a result of relief from the marriage penalty tax. That is 243 dollars which the government had penalized them—simply for living in wedlock—before the passage of this act.

The Taxpayer Relief Act also gives the self-employed something which everyone agrees is needed—affordable health care. Self-employed workers, including farmers, may decuct 100 percent of their health care costs under this legislation. In the end, this will be good for the strength of American business and good for the health of American families.

Upon passage of this legislation, Virginians will receive approximately 617 dollars per tax filer. $617 of their money. $617 to spend on food, $617 to save for the future, or $617 to put toward their children's education.

Mr. Speaker, this is their money. Americans deserve a tax cut and I urge my colleagues to support the Taxpayer Relief Act.

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SAM JOHNSON), one of America's great heroes, a member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

(Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Americans are tired of being overtaxed just for being married, for staying healthy, for saving, for starting their own business or for producing food at our tables. I agree, the government has no right to take so much from hard-working people. That is why this bill is so important. It returns $80 billion to the rightful owners, the American people.

This bill gives 48 million taxpayers relief from the marriage penalty. Millions of families will not be taxed on their savings. Farmers and the self-employed will be able to deduct 100 percent of their health insurance costs. Seniors can continue to lead productive lives without being penalized and, guess what, several tax forms are going to be eliminated.

The Democrats are wrong in this instance. They say these very people that do not deserve any of the surplus that you, the American people, created. Democrats say government should keep it and spend it to create new government programs. It is time to reward the American taxpayers. The truth must be told and scare tactics need to end.

Social Security will be protected. Americans want, need and deserve tax relief. After all, it is their own money.

Let us give some of it back to them.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I want to set an atmosphere here. Yesterday, the President of the United

States charged this Congress with being a do-nothing Congress. I would like to set the record straight because, clearly, the President was unaware that it was this Congress that changed the name of the Washington National Airport to the Ronald Reagan Airport. The President was probably unaware of the fact that this Congress has deep-sixed the Internal Revenue Code in the year 2002. The Congress also, for education, made it possible for poor folks to save $2,000 and not pay interest on it for education. And, even now, the Congress is picking up some good, sound Democratic tax cut provisions. Unfortunately, they are raiding the Social Security trust fund, but at least they are half right in the direction in which they are going.

So I just want to say that if we can find some way to pay for these tax cuts, we might be able to come together even on this floor.

Now, some Republicans have signs that they pull up from time to time, and I do not think we ought to see this sign anymore, which says that Ms. Chesser, from the Social Security Commission, said that this tax cut would not affect the Social Security fund.

Let me tell my colleagues, no Republican or Democrat is going to pull that sign up again today. Because Ms. Chesser said that she answered no, but then she concluded her remarks in a letter that she sent here, which is in the transcript which the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARCHER) and I picked up on CNN during her testimony. So the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARCHER) went to CNN. We went to CNN, and we got her full remarks.

And so she concludes by saying then, as now, ''The fact that the Federal Government has produced a surplus for the first time in generations provides a unique opportunity to solve Social Security's long-term shortfall. Until long-term solvency is resolved, draining away any part of the surplus would negatively impact our chance to find a bipartisan solution to Social Security's long-term outlook.''

That does not mean that you should not raid the Social Security fund because you may think that what you are doing for election time is more important than the solvency, the long-term solvency of the fund. But having said that, and recognizing that you also raised fast track, I hope that maybe we can get together and see whether we can agree on something so that the President does not allow us to go into this election mode saying that we did not do anything. We have done a lot of things. Some of them were dumb, but we still have time to work together in a bipartisan way to see whether we can give a tax cut but pay for it rather than use the Social Security trust fund.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN).

(Mr. CARDIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, first, let me compliment the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means for bringing out a bill that its provisions on tax relief are very good. The marriage penalty relief is a good provision. The extenders of our expiring tax provisions, that is very good to help small investors. I agree with all those provisions. I think most of the Members of this body agree with those changes.

The problem is that the budget deficit next year, excluding Social Security, will be $37 billion. We do not have a surplus.

If we pass this bill, the budget deficit will be $44 billion, adding to the deficit on budget, if we do not count Social Security. The year after, the budget deficit is projected to be $46 billion. With this bill, it will be $65 billion. The year after, it is projected to be a $45 billion deficit. And with this bill, it will be a $63 billion deficit. We are adding to the deficit of this country. We are not paying for the tax bill. We are raiding Social Security.

That is wrong. This bill will be vetoed if it is passed in its current form. It cannot become law. The votes are not here to do that. Thank goodness.

The reason is quite simple. We know that the passage of this bill will make solving the Social Security problem more difficult, plain and simple. Without Social Security, we have no surplus, pure and simple.

But there is a way that we can get these good provisions enacted into law and help the taxpayers of this country. We have the Rangel substitute that we will have an opportunity to vote for a little bit later. I hope my colleagues will keep this issue alive. Support the Rangel substitute. Let us work together and figure out a way that we can pay for these very worthwhile tax provisions so that they can become law without raiding Social Security.

Let us work together in a bipartisan way so that we can really help the taxpayers of this country and we can preserve our Social Security system. It can only work if we work together in a bipartisan way.

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUSSLE).

(Mr. NUSSLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the tax bill.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Chairman ARCHER's plan to deposit the budget surplus into a special Treasury account to save Social Security, while returning a small portion of future surpluses to the hard-working taxpayers to whom it belongs.

The current budget surplus is the result of hard work and hard decisions. As a result, this year we made a historic net down payment of $84 billion on the national debt, and now we are now in a position to begin repaying the Social Security Trust Fund from years of congressional borrowing. However, there is currently little protection to ensure that surplus funds go to Social Security and are not used for increased government spending. Passage of this bill is the first important step towards preventing further looting of the Trust Fund and shoring up the Social Security system before the baby boom generation's retirement.

Additionally, I commend the efforts in this bill to provide tax relief to those who need it most. America's farmers are experiencing economic hardships from low commodity and livestock prices due, in part, to decreased exports caused by the world financial crisis. The tax bill we are considering will provide relief for farmers in the form of permanent income averaging, increasing the net operating loss carryback period and clarifying the rules for taxing market transition payments.

America's families desperately need to keep more of what they make. They will receive this tax relief in the form of eliminating the marriage penalty tax, and allowing them to avoid taxes on a portion of interest and dividend income they receive. Small business owners need tax relief to defray the costs of their health insurance, which is also included in this bill.

The United States is currently enjoying the first balanced budget in 30 years. A feat that has not been accomplished since Neil Armstrong walked on the moon. This achievement would not have been possible without the sacrifices the American people have made over the past decade, when they have paid a higher percentage in taxes than at anytime since World War II. It is right and fitting that the Committee and the Congress return a portion of their taxes to farmers, families and small businesses. I remind our Members that Deputy Commissioner Judy Chesser from the Social Security Administration testified that this plan will not negatively impact the Social Security Trust Fund.

Mr. Speaker, I want to preserve Social Security for those in my grandmothers' generation, those in my parents' generation, those in my generation and those in my childrens' generation. I fear that if we don't take this step to protect surplus money for Social Security, Congress will do what it has done so many times before and spend the surplus money away little by little on what may seem like good policies. This legislation protects Social Security in a responsible manner, and I urge every member of this body to support it.

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. HAYWORTH), a respected member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means from Texas, for this time.

It has been very enlightening already this morning. Already this morning, twice, we have heard the term ''raid,'' ''raiding'' the Social Security fund. How enlightening. How enlightening for my colleagues on the left to employ and embrace wholeheartedly the politics of fear.

Congratulations, Mr. Speaker, to my colleagues on the left who will do anything and everything to stand in the way of the American people and the chance for working Americans to hold on to more of their hard-earned money. That is what we are seeing here today.

But moreover, Mr. Speaker, it is very interesting. They cite arguments from the President of the United States. They cite arguments of what they would call responsible tax cuts. And we are aware, in the current climate in Washington, D.C., that definitions can change in a nanosecond. But to follow their logic, last year when they joined us on tax relief and tax cuts that were long overdue, they did so in a climate of deficit. And now here we have the hope and the policies of surplus.

And, yesterday, Mr. Speaker, we set aside $1.4 trillion to supplement Social Security, $1.4 trillion, when the left had set aside nothing over 40 years of control. And here we stand today, standing up for working families by providing relief from the marriage penalty; standing up for the self-employed by giving them deductibility of their health insurance costs; standing up for seniors by relaxing some of the limits on their ability to earn money past the age of retirement.

The answer is clear, Mr. Speaker: Stand with the majority for tax relief. That is the truth.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. NEAL).

(Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, let me try to clear up what was just stated by the gentleman from Arizona. This is as clear and concise an argument as I have witnessed in the House of Representatives during the 10 years that I have been here. We are being told by the Republican majority that the best way to save Social Security is to take 10 percent of it for tax cuts.

□ 0945

That as I stated yesterday was not only a misguided vote, it was Orwellian philosophy, that the best way to save Social Security is to take 10 percent of it out six weeks before the national elections and provide a tax cut that nobody in Washington believes is ever going to happen. And we are accused of demagoguing the issue.

There are many seductive proposals in this tax bill, most of them Democratic proposals that we would gladly vote for. You talk about a turn of events, the Democrats standing up for fiscal responsibility and saying, ''Save Social Security first.''

My friend from Arizona said that this is about politics. Now, who among us in America today would measure that argument when we are offering here in this proposal tax cuts six weeks before an election?

We had from January to discuss these things. But on the eve of the national election, we are going to talk about $80 billion worth of tax cuts, we are not going to talk about saving Social Security first, and the argument the Democratic minority makes today is simply this: Do not touch the Social Security trust fund until we decide that we have permanently fixed this issue for the American people.

Mr. Roosevelt offered a contract with the American people in 1935. We stand with it today. We are witnessing here the slow erosion of the Social Security surplus for the purpose of providing tax cuts to the American people who, by the way, the wealthiest among us are not asking for these tax cuts. They want fiscal stability. George Bush in 1991 and Bill Clinton in 1993 with minimal or no hope from the other side gave us the fiscal picture that we have today. It is one of responsibility. Leave the Social Security trust fund alone and let us have a substantive debate about its future.

Mr. Speaker, I include the following for the RECORD:

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR ADOPTION,
Washington, DC, Sept. 25, 1998.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER GINGRICH: I am writing in support of the provisions of H.R. 4579 and H.R. 4611, which would help adoptive families by providing them with adoption tax credits, credits many of them need to help them adopt. With more than 110,000 children in the foster care system alone waiting for adoption in the United States, every effort to assist in qualifying families must be pursued with utmost urgency.

These provisions in these bills would provide a temporary solution to the problem caused by the minimum tax liability as it affects tax credits that benefit families. They would provide stop-gap help for families qualifying to use the adoption tax credit. While H.R. 4579 would provide both immediate and long-term remedies for the minimum tax liability problem, its fate is uncertain given a threatened Presidential veto of that bill.

Should a veto threat prevent passage of H.R. 4579, we urge you to attach the provisions in H.R. 4611 to a scaled down bill of tax extenders.

We strongly support any action that would at this time make the adoption tax credit work as effectively as possible, for as many children and families as possible, as soon as possible.

We deeply appreciate the hard work you have done in the past on behalf of a variety of adoption issues, including your support for the adoption tax credit.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM PIERCE, Ph.D.,
President.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR ADOPTION,
Washington, DC, September 25, 1998.

Representative CHARLES RANGEL (D–NY),
Ranking Member, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. RANGEL: I am writing in support of the provisions of H.R. 4579 and H.R. 4611, which would help adoptive families by providing them with adoption tax credits, credits many of them need to help them adopt. With more than 110,000 children in the foster care system alone waiting for adoption in the United States, every effort to assist in qualifying families must be pursued with utmost urgency.

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We strongly support any action that would at this time make the adoption tax credit work as effectively as possible, for as many children and families as possible, as soon as possible.

We deeply appreciate the hard work you and the Committee have done in the past on behalf of a variety of adoption issues, including your support for the adoption tax credit.

Please have your staff contact me, or Matt Parrott, to let us know how we can help you make your interest in tax assistance for adoptive families a reality this Congress.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM PIERCE, PH.D.,
President.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR ADOPTION,
Washington, DC, September 25, 1998.

Representative BILL ARCHER, (R–TX),
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ARCHER: I am writing in support of the provisions of H.R. 4579 and H.R. 4611, which would help adoptive families by providing them with adoption tax credits, credits many of them need to help them adopt. With more than 110,000 children in the foster care system alone waiting for adoption in the United States, every effort to assist in qualifying families must be pursued with utmost urgency.

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Please have your staff contact me, or Matt Parrott, to let us know how we can help you make your interest in tax assistance for adoptive families a reality this Congress.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM PIERCE, Ph. D.,
President.

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, we are now debating the second part of the ''90/10 Plan''. Earlier in a misguided vote the House decided to lock up 90 percent and not 100 percent of the projected surplus to save Social Security. Now, we are considering the 10 percent part of the plan.

I have to admit that the 10 percent part of the plan is quite attractive. It is a package of modest tax cuts which are mostly targeted to the middle class and it include many tax cuts that Democrats have offered in the past and it includes a provision that I have worked on this past year.

We should not be spending the Social Security trust fund surplus. We have to deal in budget realities, even though it is very politically enticing to vote for a tax cut right before the elections. However, I believe we were elected to make hard choices.

The hard choice before us today is voting against very likable tax cuts in order to protect Social Security. There is not surplus right now except for the surplus in the Social Security trust fund. Without Social Security's temporary surplus, there would be a $137 billion deficit over the next five years so we should not be spending $80 billion that we do not have today.

The Democratic substitute is responsible. It still provides tax relief, but not until effective until the Social Security trust fund is solvent for 75 years.

The bill before us today includes a provision which I think is extremely important and should be in addressed before Congress adjourns. Recently, I introduced H.R. 4611 which provides a temporary waiver for taxable year 1998 of the minimum tax rules that deny many families the nonrefundable personal credits, pending enactment of permanent legislation to address this inequity.

Also, I have introduced H.R. 4489 which provides a permanent solution to address this inequity by allowing nonrefundable personal credits to offset both the individual's regular income tax liability and the minimum tax liability and repeal the rule that reduces the additional child credit for families with three or more children by the amount of minimum tax liability.

I am pleased that the ''Taxpayer Relief Act of 1998'' includes a permanent solution and a temporary solution. However, this bill will receive a Presidential veto if even it makes it that far. This is an issue that we need to address before we adjorun.

Under current law, the total allowable amount of nonrefundable personal credits may not exceed the amount by which the individual's regular income tax liability exceed the individual's tentative minimum tax. This results in all taxpayers who claim the child credit with incomes above $45,000 for joint filers and $33,750 for single filers to make at least a rudimentary minimum tax calculation.

Without addressing this problem, many taxpayers will have to fill out the minimum tax form. Not only is the minimum tax complicated, it can penalize middle-income taxpayers who claim some of the new tax credits such as the child tax credit and the Hope Scholarship credit.

The Department of Treasury estimates that in 1998, the alternative minimum tax will deny 800,000 taxpayers who are entitled to both the child tax credit and the education tax credits, the full benefits of these credits. Without enactment of legislation to address this issue, taxpayers who are planning to claim the child credit should be warned that the computation of their taxes will be difficult, time consuming, and unnecessarily complex. Without simplifying the child tax credit, the child tax credit form will be required on next year's form is a nightmare.

The complexity of the forms is the result of deliberate decisions last year by the Republican majority in Congress. Today, they decided to fix a problem that they knowingly created last year. The interaction between the minimum tax and the child tax credits was in the original chairman's mark. They did not want to spend revenue on this provision. Remember, last year's tax bill was offset, not like this year's bill which uses the projected surplus as an offset.

If we do not address the interaction of the minimum tax with nonrefundable personal credits, many families will be cheated of the full credits that were promised. We need to address this issue to prevent the average family from having to pay a tax return preparer in order to fill out the forms for the new credits.

We should address this issue and include a temporary solution in revenue neutral legislation to extend the expiring provisions and continue to work on a permanent solution. The Joint Committee on Taxation estimates that a one year solution for the taxable year 1998 would cost $474 million.

I urge my colleagues to vote against this bill today. It is time for us to get back to our real work.

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Once again to try to bring the element of truth into this debate, we clearly are not touching any of the money in the Social Security trust fund. We clearly are not touching any payroll taxes, not one penny. As much as I respect the gentleman from Massachusetts personally, he knows that is not true. The record should be set straight. We can use all kinds of political rhetoric to try to serve ourselves one way or another, but we should try to stick to those enunciations which are supportable by fact.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the respected gentleman from Oregon (Mr. SMITH), the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding this time. We have been discussing farm policy in this body for many years. We have been discussing philosophy of agriculture. This year we witnessed a horrible downturn in agriculture due to weather and some to revenue reduction. We have disaster programs designed to help momentarily agriculture. But nothing, nothing that we have done in farm policy or in disaster programs can even touch what the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARCHER) and the Committee on Ways and Means has done for agriculture for the long term. They cannot even touch it. Here is what agriculture has been dreaming about for these many, many years.

Listen to this. Income averaging which is essential when you have hills and valleys in income as agriculture does. Reach-back provisions for five years so that if we were making money five years ago, we can average that against losses today which we are certainly experiencing. Expense allowance to $25,000 for agriculture and small business. Exemption raised to $1 million for death taxes.

What does that mean to agriculture? It means today that as a result of this, two-thirds of the families in America on farms and ranches will be able to retain them and turn them over to their children without the government taking them away through death taxes. Capital gains relief. Full deductibility of health insurance. These are dreams of agricultural people for years.

This is the strongest package for agriculture bar none that this body has ever passed. Let us pass it today.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in wholehearted support of H.R. 4579, the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1998. I commend Chairman ARCHER and the Ways and Means Committee for bringing a tax measure to the House floor that American agriculture can readily endorse.

Providing a full tax deduction for health insurance to the self-employed is a lifeline to American farm families. This will ensure that farm families have the health protection they need at an affordable price.

Income averaging is another essential tool that will stabilize an otherwise volatile income stream of many of our farmers and ranchers. As we are seeing now, farm livelihoods are vulnerable to weather disasters and economic uncertainty, and this provision will assist them in dealing with those uncertainties.

The estate tax provision contained in the bill will mean that two-thirds of the Nation's farmers and ranchers who now face constant pressures to keep their assets within the current threshold exemption can rest easy knowing the economic legacy they have built will not be taken away from their children.

As small businessmen, farmers and ranchers also will benefit from the business expensing provision in the bill. Using this provision, farmers may replace expensive farm equipment and gain an upfront tax savings that is superior to the benefits afforded through a depreciation schedule.

For too long, Mr. Speaker, the Congress has discussed the pros and cons of federal farm policy—the policy effects of commodity programs, while we have left tax matters to another day, Today, Chairman ARCHER has changed all that. I believe we have a solid, and, in my view, unchallengeable tax package for American farmers and ranchers.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time. I rise today to oppose the Republican tax cut package and to support the alternative to be offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL). The discussion today is not a debate about tax cuts. It is a debate about the future of Social Security. The tax cuts in both packages are identical. However, the Republican tax cuts would be paid for by a Social Security surplus. That is irrefutable, notwithstanding what the chairman just said. A surplus that I tell my friends on the other side of the aisle we have not yet even realized. Without playing politics with America's fiscal future, the tax cuts in the Democratic alternative would not become effective until the Social Security trustees certify that the trust funds are solvent for the next 75 years.

It would be irresponsible, Mr. Speaker, of me to support a bill without considering how the tax cuts are financed. The Republican bill does in fact raid the Social Security trust fund which provides funds often referred to as the ''budget surplus.'' I believe our first

duty must be to solve the long-term solvency problems of Social Security while remaining committed to fiscal responsibility.

While I find it quite interesting that the tax bill that Republicans put forward embraces mostly Democratic ideas for tax cuts for middle America, the poison bill in this bill is the way in which it is financed.

I would remind my colleagues, in fact, just a year ago, Democrats supported a $100 billion tax cut similar to the one the Republican leadership has brought to the floor today. But there was a significant difference. Our bill was fully offset with real spending cuts that did not dismantle or put at risk the future of Social Security, a future in which as the 1998 report of the Social Security trustees found that none of the Social Security trust funds will have sufficient income to be able to pay benefits over the next 75 years. Today it is the main source of income for two-thirds of the seniors in this country. Seventy-six million baby boomers will begin retiring in 2010. By 2025, most baby boomers will be 65 or older. We cannot put our desire for politically-driven, irresponsibly-financed tax cuts before our overwhelming need and responsibility to ensure that Social Security is viable into the next century. To do that, the Democratic alternative creates a lock box. It takes 100 percent of the Social Security surplus and ensures that it will be used only for Social Security purposes. This creates a real protection for the Social Security surplus and the overall integrity of the system.

I would remind my colleagues that just a few weeks ago, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KASICH) suggested a 700 to $800 billion tax cut. I remind my friends, that would be 50 percent of the Social Security surplus. Where do we go next year?

Save Social Security. Oppose this bill. Support the Democratic alternative.

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BUNNING), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Social Security.

(Mr. BUNNING asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BUNNING. I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Taxpayer Relief Act and targeted tax relief for the middle-class families of this country.

Fifty-five percent of this tax cut goes to hard-working American families making less than $75,000, the folks who need it most.

Marriage penalty relief for 48 million taxpayers, an average of $243 per couple.

One hundred percent deductibility of health insurance costs for self-employed people, over 100,000 just in my State, for small farmers, small business owners that pay for their premiums that are not paid for presently.

$24 billion in relief for farmers and small business as the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture just before me so well described. Tax relief for farmers who have carried the loss forward for five years. AMT relief and income-averaging, permanent income-averaging for farmers, five years. And we cut the death tax even further.

Mr. Speaker, we must remember that the budget surpluses do not belong to the government. It belongs to the American people. It is their tax dollars that make up the surplus. We should let them keep more of their own money, because they know how to spend it better than the government does.

Yesterday we protected Social Security by devoting 90 percent of the surplus to it. Never before had that been done in the history of this great republic. We should do the right thing and give some of the money back to the people that pay it. I urge support for the bill.

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CAMP).

(Mr. CAMP asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Taxpayer Relief Act.

Mr. Speaker, one thing is absolutely sure in this debate—taxes are too high. We're facing the highest peacetime tax burden in our Nation's history—21 percent of G.D.P. If taxes today were at the same level as 1950, the average American household today would be twice as rich. American families pay 38 percent of their income in taxes, up from 26 percent back in 1955—the Federal Government is taking too much from the American taxpayer.

So the bill before us today cuts taxes—and it does so in a responsible, restrained and fair manner. Our tax relief is focused squarely on middle and lower income taxpayers—exactly those who need it the most. Husbands and wives—farmers and ranchers—small business owners and senior citizens. Democrats said it couldn't be done.

For 30 years, they controlled Congress and never balanced the budget! Instead they used the Social Security trust funds on programs like midnight basketball and other pork-barrel spending.

Now the G.O.P. comes in, and not only balances the budget and preserves Social Security, but also provides sweeping tax relief. When was the last time the Democrats balanced the budget? And more importantly, when was the last time they paid $1.4 trillion back to Social Security—instead of spending the trust funds?

This debate is about Social Security, and we make a significant payment to our Nation's seniors. We also allow the American taxpayer to reap the rewards of their hard work in the form of reduced taxes.

Who is complaining about our tax relief bill? Mr. Speaker, it's the same people who buried us under a mountain of debt and saddled our children with the burden of paying it off. Some on the other side believe we need to keep that surplus in Washington—but it's your money. And hard-working Americans deserve a break.

Our opponents say that it's not enough to wall off $1.4 trillion dollars to save Social Security and both save Social Security and reduce taxes. But I believe we can. I urge support for the Taxpayer Relief Act.

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. HERGER), another respected member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, today we have a choice. We can stand with those who think that Washington knows best or we can stand with our Nation's husbands and wives who are punished by the marriage penalty, with our farmers and ranchers who are hard hit by the death tax, with our Nation's small businesses which today cannot fully deduct the cost of their health insurance, and with our Nation's seniors who see their Social Security benefits reduced just for earning outside income. In short, we can stand with those who defend today's record high tax burden or we can stand with the hard-working middle class.

Mr. Speaker, to vote ''no'' on this bill is to deny 48 million married taxpayers relief from the marriage penalty. I remind my colleagues that when a couple stands at the altar and says ''I do,'' they are not agreeing to higher taxes.

To vote ''no'' on this bill is to deny farmers and ranchers much-needed relief from the death tax, to vote ''no'' on this bill is to deny our small businesses the opportunity to deduct 100 percent of the cost of their health insurance, and to vote ''no'' on this bill is to deny seniors a chance to earn a little more outside income without facing the loss of their Social Security benefits.

Today we can vote to do all of this while, at the same time, setting aside 90 percent of our surplus until we save Social Security. I would urge all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, do not turn your backs on the middle class. Support this crucially important legislation.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) from the Committee on Ways and Means.

(Mr. LEVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I quote:

> The solution is simple: formally wall off Social Security from the rest of the budget to prevent continued thievery from the trust fund.

I know the majority is sensitive to references to stealing from Social Security, but the above quote is not from Democrats but from a leading official at the conservative Cato Institute. Surely the Republicans are proposing the diversion of Social Security moneys. Unlike in past years when the overall deficit was so huge, we are now at a point where we can undertake the difficult but vital task of assuring the long-term soundness of Social Security. This means putting Social Security first, and then a tax cut. Being a 90 percenter, diverting 10 percent of Social Security funds, is wrong.

This bill also erodes the fiscal discipline that we fought so hard for in

1990 and 1993. In 1997, we passed a tax cut. I voted for it and would do so again. We paid for it with program cuts deep enough that they caused many to vote against the bill. Today the majority turns its back on that hard-won fiscal discipline. They pay for this cut from the budget surplus, Social Security's surplus, waiving the budget rules.

This Nation has benefited from fiscal discipline. We who voted for it in 1990 and 1993 were right. So the better course is to save Social Security first and then act on a tax cut for American families. The majority puts the cart before the horse, trampling both on Social Security and on fiscal discipline.

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We should do neither. Pass the democratic substitute.

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS), who is such an articulate member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure some people are a little bit confused about this debate, and I will try to explain why. It is kind of like in physics, where what we are discovering simply cannot be explained in the language that physicists now have.

For example, you talk about matter, but because of the way the world works, they have to talk about antimatter, and it just does not seem to make sense, matter, antimatter.

We just had the gentleman from Michigan in the well being forced to quote a conservative in support of what they were talking about. It is because the Democrats in their rhetoric just cannot deal with the world that the majority of Republicans have created, and that is a budget surplus.

The Democrats are now arguing that it makes no sense whatsoever to adjust the Tax Code in any way until the Social Security trust fund is sound. For how long? Seventy-five years. How long was the trust fund sound every year they were in the majority, and they made tax adjustments? The answer is simple: Never.

They are having difficulty dealing with a world in which the budget structure provides a surplus in which we can lay aside $1.4 trillion this year, more next year, more the year after, to save Social Security and provide people with a reasonable tax cut.

The other problem they are having is criticizing our tax cut. Usually it is ''tax cuts for the rich.'' The gentleman from Maryland was in the well having to smile at the kind of tax cut Republicans are providing.

People between zero and $75,000 income, that is couples, a man and a wife, say each one earns $35,000, I would not exactly call those folks rich, get 55 percent of our proposal. They are a majority of those who file taxes, but they are only about 34 percent of the revenue collected. Interestingly enough, about 34 percent of the revenue collected comes from individuals who make more than $200,000. They are getting 4 percent.

So if you back away from all the particulars in this bill, which is certainly a bill for the various particular groups, sometimes we get too close to the painting and all we can see are brush strokes. Take a couple of steps back and, by and large, look what we are doing.

We are moving 1 million people from having to file income taxes at all. We are moving more than 10 million people from having to fill out all of the deductions and the itemizations necessary to maximize your ability to pay fewer dollars. More than 10 million people can now move to the 1040–EZ form, one page, because we have simplified. This is not only relief to middle income, it is simplification of the Tax Code.

Listen to the rhetoric. They cannot deal with the new world. Just vote yes on the chairman's proposal.

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SHAW), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Human Resources of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, sitting here listening to some of the rhetoric coming from the other side, accusing the Republicans for raiding—raiding—the Social Security trust fund, reminds me of a lot of the rhetoric that is going on in Washington today when we talk about whether the President lied to the American people.

I would ask anybody that is watching this debate today to take with a grain of salt and be very cautious about any Member who gets up and says that any other Member on either side of the aisle is guilty of raiding the Social Security trust fund. It just simply is not true. It is a bald-face lie.

The question is coming down as to whether or not the Social Security trust fund should be legislatively adjusted before the American people are given any tax relief whatsoever. That is the debate, and that is where there is an honest difference of opinion.

The President, when he stood right before us in this very hall and said ''We are going to save Social Security, save Social Security first,'' and then went on with all his big plans for spending the surplus, he got a standing ovation from both sides of the aisle. We are still waiting for his plan to save Social Security.

We are going to have to bite the bullet and make some tough political decisions on both sides of the aisle in order to accomplish what all of us want, and that is to leave Social Security in a solvent position for 75 years and even beyond that. And that is important, and that is a responsibility of this body and something we should work on together. But let us not start out by lying to the American people. It just simply is not true.

We are trying to make some adjustments and put some fairness in the tax law itself. The same Republicans that reformed welfare, that reformed the Internal Revenue Service, are going to lead the way in reforming Social Security. It is going to be tough, and we invite the Democrats to join us in this effort.

Mr. RANGEL. I yield myself such time as I may consume to respond to my friend from Florida.

Mr. Speaker, it is one thing to be robbing from the old folks; it is another thing to have to bring in the President of the United States' embarrassing political position. Now, the President has said he is sorry, and I hope before this debate is over, that some Republicans will say they are sorry for what they are doing to the Social Security trust fund.

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

Mr. RANGEL. I would like to yield as to why the gentleman had to bring the President of the United States into the debate.

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I simply was talking about the question of lying to the American people is very much on the minds of the American people.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I said why did the gentleman bring the President of the United States into this debate?

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members should avoid personal references to the President of the United States.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman should apologize for what he has said.

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

Mr. RANGEL. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I do not want anybody in this body to misunderstand me. I am not making any accusation as to whether the President lied or not. I am simply saying that the American people are demanding truth from their politicians, so let us get some truth in this debate.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I am simply saying that the American people demand fairness, and they will make the judgment in November.

Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Maine (Mr. ALLEN).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Maine is recognized for 15 seconds.

(Mr. ALLEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALLEN. I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the Republican tax bill. We should leave Social Security alone.

I rise today very disappointed with the Republican majority. Their tax bill is both fiscally

irresponsible and socially bankrupt. It calls for $80 billion in tax cuts over the next five years by raiding projected Social Security surpluses. Surpluses that Congress designed to secure retirement benefits for current and future retirees. The long-term solvency of Social Security depends on sound policy choices and fiscal discipline. With an aging population and the onset of the baby-boom generation entering retirement years, tampering with Social Security is dangerous and irresponsible.

I strongly support extending tax credits, such as work opportunity and research and development, and accelerating the self-employed health insurance deduction to 100%. I have cosponsored bills to do just that but with the belief that offsets would be real and fair. While I support these provisions and others in the Republican tax bill, the bill is clearly in violation of the pay-as-you-go budget rule this House championed for budget discipline.

PAYGO has worked. We have offset spending and revenue proposals with real spending cuts or revenue increases. We have also shielded Social Security from budget gimmickry. We have promised not to use Social Security surpluses to mask the Federal deficit. Just as we balanced the Federal budget the Republican majority has turned its back on fiscal responsibility.

Adoption of this tax bill will unravel the budget discipline by which we have operating in the last few years. With the adoption of President Clinton's deficit reduction and economic growth package in 1993, we have put our fiscal house in order. For the first time in thirty years we have balanced the Federal budget. We have made hard choices, and we have respected the PAYGO rule that proposals be budget neutral. Offsetting a tax bill with projected Social Security surpluses is irresponsible and wrong.

I urge my colleagues to reject the Republican tax bill.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 4579. Any major proposal that comes to the floor 40 days before an election deserves close scrutiny. And a major tax proposal which comes to the floor a few days before adjournment should leave Americans slightly suspicious.

Even so, I would like to be able to say that I support this bill. In fact, I do support most of the tax cut proposals that are contained in this bill.

The problem is the way the Republicans want to pay for it—on the backs of future Social Security recipients.

American workers have invested in Social Security so that it will be there in the future when they need it most. It would be irresponsible to cut into our children's future for election year pandering.

The Republican plan includes Democratic tax proposals like reducing the marriage penalty tax by allowing joint filers to double the standard deduction for single filers, allowing the full deductibility of healthcare costs for the self-employed, and renewing such business tax credits as the work opportunity tax credit and the research and experimentation tax credits. So they're on the right track.

However, Republicans forget that unless the budget is balanced—balanced without including the Social Security Trust Fund—any tax cut must be paid for by cutting entitlements or increasing other taxes. So where are these cuts coming from?

While I am all in favor of giving the American people a tax cut, it is essential to look at what price we are actually paying for these tax cuts. A tax cut now will force us to delve into the projected budget surplus—to spend money now that we assume we will have in the future.

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has projected that the budget will run a huge annual surplus for the next twenty years. But—and this is important—in the initial years the surplus is generated primarily from the Social Security Trust Fund. For example, next year, the CBO projects we will have an $80 billion dollar surplus. Great! That would easily pay for the tax cuts. However, a closer examination of that surplus shows that the Social Security Trust Fund's surplus of $117 billion will be covering a projected $37 billion deficit in the general fund.

I also want to emphasize that the budget projections are only that—projections. They are based on assumptions about the future of the country's economy. While we should be optimistic about the budget outlook, we must also keep in mind the current economic turmoil in the rest of the world. If we have another recession comparable to the mild one in 1990–91, it could easily decrease the projected general fund balance by $100 billion in one year. The budget is extremely sensitive to the rise and fall of the economy. Some restraint must be shown.

The Social Security Trust Fund is expected to be bankrupt by 2030 because of the high number of baby boomers retiring. Every plan to protect against this would need every penny of the budget surplus—that of the general budget and that of the Social Security Trust Fund. Social Security is our nation's largest anti-poverty program. Half our nation's elderly, about eighteen million, including half of the 66,522 Social Security recipients in my district, would live in poverty if this program did not exist. Thirty percent of the elderly depend on Social Security for one-half or more of their income. Since its beginning in 1940, this is a program that has proven its worth.

I refuse to support tax cuts until we can pay for them with budget cuts or real surpluses without Social Security receipts. We have done this in the past. In fact I voted with a majority in this House, just last year, for the Taxpayer Relief Act, that provided the American people with tax cuts within the confines of the budget rules.

That is why I support the alternative proposed by the Democrats. Our alternative would provide the exact same tax cuts with a major difference. The Democratic proposal includes a trigger mechanism to hold off a tax cut until the future of Social Security is ensured. Through our proposal, Social Security would be able to cope with the increasing number of Social Security recipients and be solvent beyond 2032.

We don't even have a budget for the next fiscal year—which begins this Thursday, the 1st of October—and Republicans want a tax cut. They are more worried about pre-election maneuvering and being re-elected than insuring that the government doesn't shut down, let alone the long-term solvency of Social Security.

Without passage of the Democratic substitute, all this bill amounts to is an unconscionable raid on this country's retirement account. I would love nothing more than to be able to give America a tax cut. I am not against tax cuts. I agree with portions of the Republican proposal, because many of the provisions have already been proposed by Democrats. However, if we are going to be able to afford these tax cuts we must do so responsibly, we must provide for the future, we must save Social Security first—and vote down this bill.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 4579, not because I oppose the bill's package of tax cuts, but because I oppose the majority party's plans to pay these tax cuts with the surplus in the Social Security trust fund.

The majority party says it will use only 10 percent of the projected federal budget surplus to pay for H.R. 2579's tax cuts, but the majority fails to note that the surplus will be overwhelmingly Social Security-based surplus.

To be more precise, if the large yet temporary surplus in the Social Security trust fund is excluded, there will be a Federal deficit of $137 billion over the 1999–2003 budget period and only a $31 billion Federal surplus over the 1999–2008 budget period. Accordingly, the majority's plan to set aside 10 percent of an almost exclusively Social Security-based federal budget surplus represents a raid on Social Security.

The Democratic alternative provides for the very same tax cuts as H.R. 4579. However, unlike H.R. 4579, the Democratic alternative provides that the tax cuts take effect after a plan to secure Social Security long-term solvency has been agreed to.

I urge my colleagues to oppose H.R. 4579, and to vote for the Democratic alternative.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member rises today to express his support for H.R. 4579, which allows taxpayers nationwide to benefit from a Federal income tax cut. This bill is one of the most important measures that the House of Representatives has considered this year. It is highly desirable that the House pass this bill now to return a small additional amount of the economic benefits of the American people who earned them through a tax cut. Specifically, H.R. 4579 provides over $80 billion in tax relief provisions primarily targeted to married couples, farmers and ranchers, senior citizens, and small business owners.

There has been enough exaggerated and false rhetoric by the opponents of H.R. 4579. It is important to note that the surplus is due to higher-than-projected Federal income tax receipts which resulted from the sweat equity and hard work of American taxpayers. This tax surplus is not the property of the Federal Government; this surplus rightfully belongs to the American taxpayer. The American taxpayers are entitled to this return—a $80 billion tax cut.

House Resolution 4579, when passed in conjunction with H.R. 4578 (the Save Social Security Act) will provide an effective fiscally sound dual approach. We took the first step of this dual approach yesterday, when this House passed H.R. 4578. Today we consider the second step of this dual approach—H.R. 4579, which allocates that 10 percent of the surplus will be used for tax cuts over the next five.

The legislation we are considering today (H.R. 4579) is so important because it provides comprehensive tax relief to so many middle-income and lower- middle-income American taxpayers. Specifically, the bill provides critical tax relief for the following six

classes of individuals; 1. Married couples; 2. Farmers and Ranchers; 3. Senior Citizens; 4. Parents; 5. Small Business Owners; 6. Savers and Investors; and, 7. Inheritors subject to Estate taxes.

1. MARRIED COUPLES

H.R. 4579 will allow married couples who file jointly to claim a standard deduction that is double the amount of the standard deduction for a single taxpayer in each taxable year beginning after December 31, 1998. This provision will correct the current tax system which penalizes a couple for being married. This provision will provide tax penalty relief for approximately 48 million taxpayers.

2. FARMERS AND RANCHERS

This Member is certainly concerned about the future of farming in the United States and Nebraska; therefore, this Member believes that all options or proposals should receive serious consideration and none rejected out of hand. Although the U.S. economy is generally healthy, it is clear that the agricultural sector is hurting. This Member believes that farmers and their families should be able to enjoy and adequate standard of living; therefore, this Member has taken a pro-active approach to helping ensure that farmers received a fair price for their crops. One such approach to improve the viability of agriculture is provided in H.R. 4579 which has three provisions which directly benefit farmers and ranchers. These provisions will have a positive effect on this Member's constituency in the great State of Nebraska which has a strong agrarian element. Because of the low grain and livestock prices, which result in part from the Asian financial crisis and the subsequent decline in demand, farmers and ranchers are in need of agricultural tax relief as provided in the measure before us today.

H.R. 4579 will accomplish the following things for farmers and ranchers:

A. The income averaging for farm and ranch income which was set to expire in the Year 2000, will become permanent.

B. The net operating loss carryback period for farmers and ranchers will be increased to 5 years from the general 2-year carryback period; and

C. Farmers will not have to pay income taxes on the 1999 farm program payments until the year in which those payments are received.

3. SENIOR CITIZENS

The Social Security earnings limit is increased for those individuals between full retirement age (currently age 65) and age 70 from $17,000 in fiscal year 1999 to $39,750 in fiscal year 2008.

4. PARENTS

Under H.R. 4579, parents will now be able to keep more of their hard-earned dollars by protecting important tax credits, including credits for children, the elderly, adoption, dependent care, and education, from being reduced by the alternative minimum tax (AMT), which limits the amount of tax credits that taxpayers may take.

5. SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS

A. The Health Insurance income tax deduction for the self-employed will be increased to 100 percent on January 1, 1999, instead of a phase-in of the 100 percent deduction under current law by January 1, 2007. This deduction for the self-employed includes farmers and ranchers.

B. A small business expensing deduction, in the amount of $25,000, will be immediately allowed.

6. SAVERS AND INVESTORS

Taxpayers will be able to exclude the first $200 in interest and dividends they receive with filing an individual return.

7. INHERITORS SUBJECT TO ESTATE TAXES

The current phase-in of the $1 million estate tax exemption will be accelerated to January 1, 1999, instead of January 1, 2006. The number of taxable estates under this accelerated phase-in provision will be reduced by approximately 50 percent. This estate tax change will especially have a propitious effect on farmers and ranchers.

In closing, the intrinsic value of H.R. 4578 and H.R. 4579 is that both bills benefit a broad consensus of American taxpayers and at the same time take a step forward in ensuring Social Security for future beneficiaries. This Member encourages an ''aye'' vote for H.R. 4579.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this bill and I want to make one thing very clear at the outset: I support the tax cuts in this bill. Many of these tax cuts are measures that Democrats have championed and that I fully support. But unless they are paid for without draining Social Security reserves, the only responsible thing to do is just say no.

I want every American to be perfectly clear what this debate is all about: it's a choice between politically motivated, election year tax cuts and protecting Social Security. It's about spending now and paying later—and jeopardizing the retirement security of millions of Americans.

No matter how you slice it, the fundamental fact remains: these tax cuts are being paid for by raiding Social Security.

All of the surpluses CBO projects over the next 5 years—and 98 percent of the surpluses CBO projects over the next decade—are trust funds that are needed to build up Social Security reserves. In fact, excluding the Social Security trust fund, the total budget surplus over the next decade will only be $31 billion, and that assumes that we won't have a downturn in the economy.

As Alan Greenspan stated this week, ''the surplus may well be less than anticipated.'' According to CBO, if a recession began next year that was similar to the 1990–1991 recession, the $53 billion projected surplus in 2001 would become a $53 billion deficit.

Let's be honest. This tax bill is election year politicking at its worst. If you don't believe me, listen to the experts.

Earlier this week, Chairman Greenspan stated before the Senate Banking Committee that spending the Social Security surplus ''would be the worst outcome'' and that this tax bill ''would not be growth productive.''

The Republican Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, Senator DOMENICI, has stated that ''all the surplus belongs to the Social Security trust fund . . . I'm telling you there is no surplus.''

Economist Herbert Stein, chairman of President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisors, stated earlier this year that those who want to ''reduce our prospective surpluses should admit that in doing so they are impairing the incomes of our children and grandchildren.''

Quite simply, this bill will make it harder to ensure Social Security's solvency when Baby Boomers began to retire in the next century. It violates the budget rules and abandons the fiscal discipline that has enabled us to eliminate the deficit and enjoy a booming economy.

My colleagues, we cannot afford to impose a massive I.O.U. on the American people's retirement system. Defeat this measure and support the Democratic substitute.

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 4579, a fiscally irresponsible bill that would spend Social Security trust funds on an election-year tax cut. I urge my colleagues to reject the bill and to support the alternative offered by the Ranking Minority Member Mr. RANGEL to defer the tax bill until Congress and the President have agreed on legislation to protect the long-term future of Social Security.

Earlier this year, when the country embarked on a two-year effort to reform Social Security, we appeared to have bipartisan agreement on reserving the entire federal budget surplus until Congress enacted a comprehensive plan to assure Social Security's future. This commitment made sense since, after all, the entire budget surplus came from surpluses building up within the Social Security system.

If there is any lingering doubt on this front, I direct my colleagues to the August 1998 report of the Congressional Budget Office (CBO). According to CBO, every dollar of the projected surplus for the next five years comes from Social Security. In fact, without Social Security, the federal budget is in deficit by $137 billion. Despite this clear evidence as to where our present surplus comes from, the congressional majority today backs away from its bipartisan commitment to Social Security reform and moves to spend the surplus before Congress has met its responsibility to secure Social Security's future.

This is simply irresponsible. Social Security faces a financing shortfall over the long-term, and it is our solemn responsibility to address this shortfall and secure the future of this program that has done so much to protect America's families, mine included. By spending the Social Security surplus, the congressional majority digs the financing hole deeper and makes the work of securing Social Security even more difficult. Plain and simple, this takes us in the wrong direction. Mr. Chairman, our first step in making Social Security sound for the long haul must not be a step backward. Unfortunately, that is precisely the step the congressional majority takes today.

I support targeted tax cuts for working families, farmers, and senior citizens, and in fact I voted for such tax cuts last year. The difference is that the tax cuts enacted last year to help young people go to college, to help working families raise their children, and to help all Americans save for retirement were fully off-set by spending cuts. Tax cuts off-set by spending reductions or paid for out of general revenues is fiscally responsible and protects Social Security.

While I object to the use of Social Security to pay for tax cuts, I strongly support many of the tax changes proposed in this bill. I introduced legislation to provide full deductibility of health insurance premiums for the self-employed on the first day of this Congress and my bill has more bipartisan cosponsors than any other self-employed deduction bill. I am a cosponsor of legislation to allow farmers to average their income and I am pleased the provision was included in the tax bill last year. I

strongly support estate tax relief for family farmers that was also addressed in last year's tax bill. I have cosponsored legislation to reduce the marriage penalty, and I support increasing the earnings limit for Social Security recipients.

For members who support the tax provisions in this bill but who want to protect the long-term future of Social Security, I encourage your support for the Rangel alternative. Let us reserve the surplus until Congress and the President have agreed on legislation to protect Social Security and then enact well-earned tax cuts for the American people.

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I take a back seat to no one on the need to balance the budget and to do so in a balanced way.

I made the tough votes for the Clinton budget in 1993, for the Penny-Kasich spending reduction package, for a deficit reduction lock box, and for other responsible procedural and substantive budget reforms that resulted in today's first-in-a-generation budget surplus.

Moreover, with the support of the Blue Dogs, I led the effort to embrace the Boskin Commission recommendations to adjust the Consumer Price Index to more accurately reflect inflation—a move that would have assumed the removal of the Social Security Trust Fund from the budget calculations in 10 years and, as importantly, ensured the solvency of the Trust Fund for another two decades.

But, balancing the budget and protecting Social Security are not just accounting exercises. Both are priorities, neither exclusive of the other. They require balanced choices about what to cut and what to invest.

Tax reductions are also investments, depending on their cost and targeting. I am voting for today's tax cut bill because I believe its cost is reasonable and its impact appropriately targeted to benefit my constituents. The bill's investments in health care, school construction, affordable housing, and my State's farming families, and the elimination of the harshness of the marriage penalty on middle income Americans are important and will create jobs that generate revenue, including revenue into the Social Security Trust Fund.

I am one hundred percent in favor of saving Social Security, and my votes over three Congresses demonstrate this. And, while I will vote for the alternative before the House offered by my friend from New York, the distinguished ranking member of the Ways and Means Committee, in fact it does little to advance the cause for saving Social Security. It leaves the difficult fashioning of a rescue plan to future Congresses and, knowing the politics such an effort entails, conditions much-needed tax relief on contingencies which may never come about.

A better plan would have included the proposal put forward last year by the Blue Dogs. In our budget plan, tax cuts were conditioned on future surpluses calculated without counting Social Security Trust Fund.

Today, however, we are presented with a different set of imperfect choices and I won't blindly support any tax cut, just as I won't support just any plan that purports to ''save'' Social Security. In both cases, I will only support proposals reflecting careful choices and balanced priorities within the context of a balanced budget. The modest tax relief bill before us is such a bill.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my opposition to H.R. 4579, the ''Taxpayer Relief Act of 1998.'' I support many of the tax cut proposals in this legislation, but I believe it is premature and not wise fiscal policy to pass a tax cut of this size that counts on unrealized future budget surpluses rather than traditional spending reductions to pay for its cost. Instead, we should try to craft a more manageable bill that does not jeopardize the great strides we have made in restoring good fiscal policies in Washington.

It has only been a year since we passed the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, which set us on course to balancing the federal budget and also contained a major tax cut that was fully paid for by savings in other programs. We are reaching our goal of a balanced budget this year, but that is no reason to turn on the spending and tax cut faucets. Yes, Americans would like to have another tax cut, but I think my constituents in Delaware and most Americans place a higher priority on reducing the national debt and enacting a long-term plan to preserve Social Security. Maintaining our focus on fiscal discipline is the best way we can meet these goals.

This year's unified budget surplus of $63 billion, the first since 1969, is the product of strong Republican leadership on fiscal matters, and a healthy economy. We have placed limits on government spending and the 1997 tax cuts were fully paid for. That is, for every dollar of tax cuts, we reduced spending by a like amount. If we abandon our fiscal restraint now, we could quickly lose this year's surplus or any anticipated surplus if the economy suddenly weakens. While that may be unlikely, the Congressional Budget Office recently released a report stating that a recession similar to the economic problems of the early 1990's could eliminate any budget surplus and result in a unified budget deficit of $50 billion in two years. The recent volatility of world financial markets and economic declines in Japan and Russia is cause for caution, and could threaten to stunt our own economic growth. A sudden recession could cloud our budget forecast immediately.

It is also important to point out that we do not yet have a true surplus in the federal budget without counting the surplus in the Social Security Trust Fund. In fact, without using Social Security tax receipts, we would have a $37 billion deficit this year, not a $63 billion surplus. While I applaud the goal of H.R. 4579 to save 90 percent of the budget surplus over the next five years for Social Security, the fact of the matter is that until we have a long-term plan in place to preserve and protect Social Security, the budget surplus should be held in reserve for Social Security and paying down the debt which complement each other and strengthen our economy. Simply put, we just do not know how much the transition costs will be to fully ensure the long-term solvency of Social Security. The only correct policy is to first and foremost preserve and protect Social Security, no pass tax cut that are not paid for.

Frankly, I am concerned that the recent good news about projected budget surpluses may be causing people in both parties to lose their commitment to fiscal restraint. The President claims to want to preserve every penny of the surplus for Social Security, while at the same time he has been increasing his requests for ''emergency'' spending for operations in Bosnia, embassy upgrades, and to pay for the government's Year 2000 computer improvements. This emergency spending could subtract $20 billion from this year's surplus of $63 billion. The Administration is far too willing to designate all new spending as an emergency, while paying lip service to protecting the surplus for Social Security. The President is not being candid with the American people, but adding a large tax cut to this emergency spending just does not make sense.

I have heard many of my colleagues argue that they are justified in passing tax cuts out of a surplus that includes the Social Security surplus because during the 40 years Democrats controlled Congress, they spent that same surplus on other government programs. Republicans argue that it is better to get the money out of Washington before Congress and the President spend it. We should certainly try to return every dollar we can to the taxpaying Americans who earned it. Last year, Republicans delivered a $95 billion tax cut and balanced the budget because we worked hard to find the offsets in a bloated Federal Budget. This same leadership and fiscal discipline is needed to continue to grow our economy, deliver larger tax cuts, and save Social Security into the next century.

I have heard many of my other colleagues argue that the unified surplus is the result of increases in revenues from income taxes, not increases in revenues from the FICA (Social Security) tax. This is true in part, but it does not follow that we have a surplus without counting the Social Security surplus. In fact, according to the Congressional Budget Office, without counting the Social Security surplus, we will have a $137 billion deficit over the next five years. Obviously, cutting $80 billion in taxes over the next five years without finding offsets does diminish the amount that will go into the Social Security Trust Fund in the future and could make a long-term solution to preserving Social Security more difficult. I do not believe the citizens of Delaware, who understand they must balance their family budgets and are counting on the Federal government to honor its commitment to restore the Social Security Trust Fund to long-term actuarial soundness, would want a tax cut before we address the future of Social Security.

Many of the tax provisions in the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1998 accelerate the tax cuts initially approved in the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997. Delawareans are wise and responsible people. They understand that good things come to those who wait and that there must be an accounting at the end of the day. I believe they have the discipline to balance the need for tax cuts with the need to restore soundness to the Social Security Trust Fund and to maintain a balanced federal budget. I am proud to represent them and I believe we should reconsider this legislation and develop a revised bill that provides for affordable tax cuts that meet a higher standard of fiscal responsibility.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this election-year gimmick that jeopardizes Social Security to pay for a publicity driven tax bill on the eve of an election. To do this, Republicans have to waive the budget agreement enacted and agreed to just last year. The Republicans have to renege upon the statements made early this year when they were pledging ''me too'' in regards to saving Social Security first.

Like Sisyphus, the Clinton Administration, Congress, and the working American taxpayer

have been pushing a deficit rock up the steep budget bill. It has heen a long struggle with sacrifices and tough decisions that have been borne by many. This hard work and effort has led to positive results and hope for a brighter future. Now that we have reached the end of the struggle and the pinnacle of that deficit hill, the Republican majority is poised to push us back down into the valley of deficit spending jeopardizing any surplus and the long-term solvency of the Social Security Insurance Trust Funds.

Common sense economics, our own budget rules, economic projections in an unstable global market, the existing debt of over five trillion per day, as you go budget rules and the shift of money from Social Security Trust Funds all argue against this action. If the GOP wants to cut taxes and some of these changes are positive, it ought to earn that through positive savings policies, not projections and raiding Social Security.

This debate is about Social Security Trust Funds. The very title implies the compact that the Social Security System represents between generations of Americans and between the American people and the federal government. Trust is a word Congress should honor and the Social Security System is based upon trust—trust will be there for retirees, future and current, for the disabled and for dependents who rely upon this insurance system.

Today, the Republican majority is about to break that trust and dip into the Trust Fund. The Republicans in Congress propose to set aside 90 percent of the Social Security Trust Funds, which I guess in their view is enough. They're not 100 percent against Social Security, but are they willing to tell every future and current Social Security insurnace recipient that they should take a 10 percent cut?

I urge my colleagues to learn from our history and to reject the syren's call of unfunded tax cuts that could push us into the downward spiral of deficit spending. As Samual Taylor Coleridge wrote:

> If men could learn from history, what lessons it might teach us. But passion and party blind our eyes, and the light which experience gives is a lantern on the stern, which shines only on the waves behind us.

As we sail forward into the next century, let us do so with the history of unfunded tax cuts and deficit spending as a spotlight shining on the shoals ahead and not a lantern on the stern.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the Republican tax cut plan.

It is grossly irresponsible that the Republicans have paid for their tax cut, not with actual funds, but with a projected budget surplus that may never be realized.

According to the Congressional Budget Office, a recession within the next few years could wipe out every penny of the predicted surplus, forcing us once again into deficit spending.

And even more irresponsible is the fact that 98 percent of the projected budget surplus through 2008 comes from the Social Security trust fund—money that should be reserved for our seniors and future retirees.

Mr. Speaker, I agree that American families deserve a tax break. However, no tax cut is worth jeopardizing the future solvency of Social Security.

The Democratic Substitute saves Social Security first and then gives hard working American families a much needed tax cut.

I urge my colleagues to reject the Republcians' irresponsible plan and vote in favor of the Democratic substitute.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, just weeks before the election, the Republican leadership has proposed an $80 billion bundle of tax breaks, and has asked the American people to pay for these breaks by dipping into future Social Security surpluses.

I have worked my entire professional life to improve the fairness of the tax system—first in Oregon and now as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives. Unfortunately, the proposal before us today represents a scattershot collection of inefficient and poorly written tax breaks. For example, the so-called ''marriage penalty reduction'' gives further tax benefits to those married couples who currently pay less in taxes than they would as single taxpayers anyway. Yet other couples, who have lower incomes and do face a significant ''marriage penalty'' will get no relief at all. In total, this bill gives the top 2 percent of all taxpayers an average tax cut $1,709 a year. The 160 million taxpayers who represent the working poor to the upper-middle income (about 60 percent of taxpayers) will only receive, on average, a $34 cut. This is unacceptable.

To make matters worse, rather than paying for the cuts as required under our budget law, the Republicans scheme targets the Social Security surplus. We know the baby-boomers' retirement is a serious threat to the federal budget and economy in the near future. We also know that we cannot assume our budget surpluses are going to last. If a recession occurs, our budget deficits would compound Social Security's long-term financing problems, putting in jeopardy our ability to provide for the millions of Americans who are counting on Social Security to be there when they retire.

Perhaps we should not be surprised with the content and timing of this scheme. After all, this proposal is being put forth by the same people who vowed to scrap the entire tax code because it was too complex—only to add 285 entirely new sections of tax code through the passage of their 1997 Act. And, is it just coincidence we are considering this package five weeks before the November elections? Rather than continue to play these political games, it is time Congress made serious efforts to protect our Social Security system and make the tax system more fair, rather than just more complex.

Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, building upon the success of last year's tax bill, we bring additional tax relief to farmers and ranchers.

In addition to benefitting from general provisions increasing estate tax credits, the self-employed health insurance deduction, expensing, and limiting the marriage penalty, this bill targets needed tax relief for millions of farmers and their families.

Specifically, the bill permanently extends 3-year income averaging—a popular accounting tool that is needed in today's volatile markets.

The bill also extends net operating loss carryback provisions from 2 years to 5 years, regardless of whether the producer resides in a Presidentially declared disaster area.

And, finally, the bill clarifies that advanced contract payments will not be taxable until they are received. This should help producers requesting supplemental payments this year but do not receive them until next year.

I'm pleased to add my support to this modest, yet important tax relief measure for America's farmers and ranchers.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, today, I am pleased to support another piece of legislation which will let our constituents, especially our middle class constituents, keep more of their hard earned paychecks and savings. The money we take as taxes belongs to those who earn it, not to Congress. It is our duty to make sure that we take only that money absolutely necessary to carry out legitimate Federal Government activities. Our citizens know better how to spend their funds than Washington bureaucrats.

This bill doesn't complete the job. It is just another down payment—another bit of a piecemeal approach, but in my view, allowing those who earn the money to keep it is worthwhile whether it be piecemeal or a part of a comprehensive plan to reform the tax code which I hope we see on this floor in the near future.

My Democrat colleagues are very disingenuous when they say we're raiding the Social Security trust fund to pay for these tax cuts. For 40 years, they raided the trust fund to pay for new spending on programs that brought power and taxes to Washington. Now that Republicans have cut spending, given tax relief, built a booming economy and accumulated our first surplus in decades while still setting aside funds to shore up that trust fund, we hear them cry that we can't have tax cuts. Since when is putting 90 percent of the surplus to save Social Security and giving 10 percent of it back to the people who pay taxes a raid on Social Security?

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support marriage penalty relief for 24 million couples. I am pleased to let 68 million savers keep the first $200 in interest on their savings accounts. I am pleased to let 3.3 million self employed individuals deduct their health insurance premiums just like big corporations. These steps are not nearly enough, but they are steps in the right direction. They are steps away from bigger government and more spending. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1998.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 4578, the Save Social Security Act, and I urge my colleagues to support this worthy legislation.

The intent of this legislation is to establish a new account in which surplus moneys from the Social Security trust fund will be deposited. In doing so, this will start to address the long-term solvency of the Social Security Program.

This bill designates $1.4 trillion of the surplus to shoring up Social Security. This amounts to 90 percent of the projected surplus. The remaining 10 percent will be used for providing tax relief for middle-class Americans. The $1.4 trillion being set aside for Social Security is more than sufficient to both repay borrowed trust fund surpluses from previous years, as well as meet the demands that will be placed on the system in the coming decade.

While Social Security has been an unparalleled success over the past 60 years, its future is being driven by negative demographic trends. The Baby Boomer generation is nearing retirement and subsequent generations are not large enough to subsidize the boomers' projected demands on the Social Security system.

Current projections show that the Social Security system will start paying out more in benefits than it receives in contributions by the year 2013. This incoming/outgoing ratio will gradually worsen until the program reaches insolvency in 2032.

The problems facing Social Security are not immediate. However, the longer we wait to make reforms, the more painful those reforms will be.

It is important to address this subject while our window of opportunity remains open. Furthermore, Congress needs to do this in a manner that is above politics. The subject of Social Security reform is far too important to be influenced by partisan politics.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, Social Security has played a vital role in our Nation's success and prosperity this century. I urge my colleagues to support this worthy legislation to ensure that it continues to do so long into the future.

Mr. DAVIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 4579, this year's Taxpayer Relief Act and in support of the Democratic alternative which includes all of the tax cuts in the Republican bill but which commits Congress to saving Social Security first.

Today's debate is not about whether we support tax cuts. Most of the provisions in this bill are supported by a broad bi-partisan majority of this House. Rather, today we are debating whether this House is going to abandon the fiscal discipline which has been instrumental in balancing the budget and whether we are going to commit to reserving the projected surpluses until we have addressed the long-term solvency of Social Security.

The rule adopted yesterday flies in the face of fiscal discipline by waiving the pay-as-you-go budget rule for this tax bill. PAYGO forces Congress to identify specific offsets for new spending or tax cut initiatives. PAYGO was adopted precisely because of the tremendous temptations that exist here in Washington to dole out election-year spending or tax cuts. We need only to look back to the days before PAYGO to see what happens when these temptations go unchecked—deficit spending and a massive Federal debt.

Finally, this year, for the first time in 30 years, we have eliminated the budget deficit and have the first surplus in three decades. Now, before the ink is even dry, the Republicans are abandoning budget discipline and proposing tax cuts, just weeks before an election, paid for only with the projected budget surpluses which may or may not materialize. This is simply irresponsible.

Yes, the tax cuts included in this package are popular and meritorious. I support reducing the marriage penalty in the Tax Code, increasing the deductibility of health insurance for the self-employed, raising the Social Security earnings limit, creating additional ''renewal communities,'' raising the private activity bond cap, and many of the other provisions included in this package. There is, however, a right way and a wrong way to provide additional tax relief.

Last year, as part of the bipartisan balanced budget agreement, we enacted tax cuts the right way. When we passed $149 billion of tax cuts in the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997, which I voted for, we identified specific offsets including a combination of spending cuts and revenue raisers allowing us to provide responsible tax relief.

This year, the Republicans have proposed tax cuts the wrong way. This $80 billion tax cut bill is not paid for and requires a special waiver from budget rules just to be brought up on the floor of the House. There are no offsets, no identified cuts, and instead Republicans propose using the projected surpluses which are comprised entirely of surpluses in the Social Security trust fund. On the other hand, the Democratic alternative, which I support, will enact each and every one of the tax cuts in this bill but will postpone enactment until after Congress has addressed the long-term solvency of Social Security.

Today, Congress should be reaffirming its commitment to fiscal discipline. Unfortunately, this bill sends a signal to the world markets that Congress is perfectly willing to waive budget process rules and revert back to the days of fiscal irresponsibility. I urge all of my colleagues to vote against this unwise bill which undermines the budget process and sets a terrible precedent for the future.

Mr. DAVIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to this rule which not only allows Congress to drain the first budget surplus in thirty years, but also, and perhaps more importantly, abandons the fiscal discipline which has been critical in achieving a balanced budget. This rule allows for the consideration of two bills addressing Social Security and tax cuts. While I will speak at greater length about the shortcomings of these two proposals, I want to focus my comments today on the procedure which I believe sets a dangerous precedent for this House.

This rule flies in the face of the fiscal discipline which has been instrumental in bringing our budget into balance. The project surpluses in the unified budget, which exist solely because of the surpluses in the Social Security trust fund, are primarily the result of budget rules and budget discipline which has forced Congress to make tough decisions.

We all know the temptations that exist to spend money up here in Washington. This year's massive transportation bill is a testament to the powers of the purse. I opposed the House version of that bill precisely because it did not identify adequate offsets for the new spending and threatened to drain a portion of the projected surplus.

We also know how tempting it is to dole out tax cuts, particularly just two months before an election. While I support many of the tax cuts included in the bill brought up under this rule, as with the transportation bill, I will not support it until offsets are identified.

To curb these temptations which, when left unchecked, led to massive deficits and a national debt of over $5 trillion, Congress enacted tough budget rules. Among these rules is the so-called Pay-As-You-Go rule or PAYGO which forces us to identify offsets for each new spending or tax cut proposal. The rule before us today waives this requirement and allows Congress to cut taxes using as an offset the projected surpluses which may or may not materialize.

Given the growing uncertainties of the global economy, now is not the time to abandon fiscal responsibility. Instead, we should be building up the budget surpluses, retiring a portion of the massive federal debt, addressing the long-term solvency of Social Security, and conforming to the budget rules which were renewed just last year as part of the Balanced Budget Act.

Today, Congress should be reaffirming its commitment to fiscal discipline. Unfortunately, this rule sends a signal to the world markets that Congress is perfectly willing to waive budget process rules and revert back to the days of fiscal irresponsibility. I urge all of my colleagues to vote against this unwise rule which undermines the budget process and sets a terrible precedent for the future.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give my support to protecting 100 percent of the Social Security Trust Fund and not using any of the projected surplus for tax cuts at this time. For over sixty years, Social Security has stood as one of our Nation's greatest success stories, providing all Americans with a basic level of retirement security.

Social Security is a contract between the citizens of the U.S. and their government. The people in this country are entitled to know that in retirement they will have security, live in dignity, and be provided with health care. Today, two-thirds of retirees in this nation depend upon Social Security to provide over half of their annual income. Our constituents should know that we, as the leaders of this country, are looking out for not only their future, but the future of their children. A vital requirement for protecting that future is saving Social Security first. Our constituents should be able to trust that their contributions to the Social Security Trust Fund are being used as intended.

I am opposed to cutting Social Security in order to provide tax cuts to those with higher incomes. As lawmakers, we owe it to the country to provide for the long-term fiscal health of Social Security and other Federal retirement programs, and to ensure that these programs are available to future generations of Americans without increasing the payroll tax.

Some have suggested we should enact a series of major tax cuts in anticipation of the projected budget surplus. What these individuals neglect to point out is that almost all of the money to pay for their tax cuts would be drawn out of the Social Security Trust Fund and other Federal trust funds—trust funds that should be preserved for their intended uses. The best tax cut we can give to the American family is a truly balanced Federal budget. A balanced budget will lead to lower interest rates and strong economic growth. I am firmly committed to a balanced budget—a budget that protects Social Security for future generations.

In closing, let me say that the question of how to approach any budget surplus is one of the most important issues facing this country. I believe we should resist calls to spend the projected surplus and consider our options very carefully. Balancing the Federal budget and keeping it balanced should continue to be one of this country's top priorities, and you can be assured that I remain absolutely committed to accomplishing these goals. We owe it to our constituents, our children, and ourselves to save Social Security.

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 4579 today, despite the fact that it contains many provisions I have long supported. During our pursuit of a balanced budget I have advocated for accomplishing that goal, and then proceeding to consider possible tax cuts. I did vote for the Balanced Budget Act (BBA) of 1997, which included tax cuts, because it became obvious that if tax cuts

were not a part of that package we would have remained gridlocked. Now that we have leveled the books for this fiscal year, with a surplus that is yet to be determined, it is not the time to abandon the fiscal responsibility that got us to this point. I am for accelerating the estate tax relief in the BBA and other provisions to help our farmers. I am for the 100% deductibility of health insurance costs for the self-employed. I am for incentives for community renewal in our urban areas, and for addressing the infrastructure needs of our schools. I will vote for them as part of the Rangel substitute, which I have cosponsored. But I will not vote for endangering the Social Security system. H.R. 4579 is not a credible way to ensure that the money the citizens of this country are putting away for tomorrow is there when they need it. We see the letters in our offices everyday from our seniors and the family members that help care for them—protect social security. It is a principle worth defending.

Last year we stood at a critical point in this institution's history. We came together in a bipartisan way to enact legislation that advanced goals that were dear to both sides. And overall, it has been a successful effort. We are at a similar point today. Let us be careful as to how we proceed. The Rangel substitute offers tax breaks and a solvent Social Security program. These area goals on which we should all agree. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and oppose H.R. 4579.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1998.

I am particularly proud of the fact that this tax cut measure is the first in our new era of surpluses in the federal budget. I have advocated that we in Congress use the budget surplus for debt reduction and tax relief, but not for more spending. The Taxpayer Relief Act of 1998 and the accompanying Save Social Security Act do just that. While protecting the budget surplus from Washington's big spenders, we are using 10 percent of the surplus for valuable tax cuts now while reserving 90 percent to committing to the protection of Social Security for the future.

While I would have preferred more tax relief for Americans, this modest bill packs a great deal of punch. For example, the bill centers on a proposal which begins our attack on the marriage tax penalty by increasing the standard deduction for married couples. America's seniors will also see benefits as this bill raises the Social Security earnings limit. Our military personnel will benefit from a provision which makes it easier for them to sell their home when they are forced to move in the course of their service to our country.

This tax bill includes several proposals that I have advocated for years and that small businesses have been yearning for—including the ability for the self-employed to deduct 100 percent of their health insurance. The estate or death tax relief from last year's tax cut bill will be accelerated so that family-owned businesses can take advantage of this relief starting next year.

The Taxpayer Relief Act begins the process of simplifying the tax code. By providing the marriage penalty relief, an exclusion from taxes on small amounts of interest and dividend income and by adjusting the alternative minimum tax rules, millions of Americans will have a much easier time filing their taxes.

As Chairman of the Ways and Means Trade Subcommittee, I want to make particular mention of the extension of the Generalized System of Preferences or GSP made possible in this bill. GSP is a valuable program that assists developing countries with trade rather than foreign aid—a concept I heartily endorse.

In contrast to the Republican plan of utilizing the budget surplus for debt reduction, tax relief and preserving Social Security, the Democrats want to spend the budget surplus now and postpone tax cuts for an indefinite time. The Democrat plan would prevent tax relief to married couples, small businesses and America's seniors. Their cries as protectors of the Social Security trust funds should ring hollow in light of their decades of fiscal irresponsibility when they controlled the House as the majority. I urge my colleagues to reject the Democrat plan.

I commend Chairman ARCHER on his efforts in crafting this bill, look forward to providing more tax relief to Americans next year and urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4579.

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4579, The Taxpayer Relief Act of 1998. This legislation will allow American families to keep more of their hardearned money.

The Taxpayer Relief Act, or the ''90–10 Plan,'' will return 10 percent of the anticipated budget surplus, which is currently projected at $1.5 trillion over the next five years, to the hardworking families of America, while automatically designating the remaining 90% to protect and strengthen Social Security. American taxpayers are already grossly overtaxed, Washington does not need more of their hardearned money.

The Taxpayer Relief Act is aimed at benefiting everyone who earns a paycheck. This legislation will provide relief from the marriage penalty tax, reduces taxes on savings, simplifies tax forms and eliminates penalties for military personnel whose call of duty often requires them to sell their homes and relocate.

Mr. Speaker, the budget surplus belongs to the American taxpayer, not to Washington bureaucrats. Families have a right to keep their money, and H.R. 4579 will allow them to do just that. If we can't give Americans a tax break when we are running a $1.5 trillion surplus, then when can we? The time to cut taxes and save Social Security is now. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4579.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to HR 4579, the ''Taxpayer Relief Act''.

The tax cut bill approved by the House Ways and Means Committee violates budget rules that bar the use of the expected budget surplus to fund tax cuts. It is irresponsible fiscal policy by the Republican leadership to propose using 10 percent of the Social Security Trust Fund for tax cuts.

Mr. Speaker, it is unconscionable to provide a tax cut from the proposed surplus of which 98 percent is generated by payroll taxes from Social Security. A surplus that would not even be there without the Social Security Trust Fund! In fact, if it wasn't for Social Security, the federal budget would have an estimated deficit of $137 billion over the next 5 years.

I have cosponsored and I support legislation to eliminate the marriage tax penalty, provide 100 percent deductibility for self-employed insurance, and provide education and child care tax credits. However, this legislation is not the way to cut taxes. I want cuts to be made in a fair and equitable manner that will not adversely affect the Social Security Trust Fund.

I urge my colleagues to vote against this legislation and instead support the Democratic Substitute which includes all of the tax cuts contained in the Republican bill without using the Social Security surplus.

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, with the federal government projected to run a budget surplus that exceeds $1.6 trillion over the next 10 years, Congress has an historic opportunity to save Social Security and provide some much-needed tax relief.

I urge my colleagues to support Chairman ARCHER's 90–10 proposal. Yesterday, we passed the Save Social Security Act which sets aside 90 percent of the budget surplus to save Social Security. Today, we will return the additional 10% to hardworking taxpayers. We can do both.

They are not mutually exclusive.

With the average family still paying more in taxes than it spends on housing, food, and clothing combined, we have an obligation to cut taxes for working American families.

The centerpiece of Chairman ARCHER's tax cut mirrors a provision I introduced last year that would increase the standard deduction for married couples so that it equals twice the amount of the standard deduction provided to single taxpayers.

Mr. Speaker, the federal government should honor the institution of marriage, not penalize it by imposing higher taxes on married couples. This is a major step forward in the effort to eliminate the marriage penalty from the tax code.

Chairman ARCHER's bill also includes tax relief for seniors and self-employed workers. And it accelerates the estate tax relief we passed last year.

Mr. Speaker, the same Republican Congress that balanced the budget, reformed welfare, saved Medicare, and provided the first tax cut since 1981 is going to save Social Security and provide the American people with the additional tax relief they deserve.

I urge my colleagues to stand up for overtaxed Americans and reject the misleading rhetoric emanating from those who want to increase the size and power of the federal government.

Vote no on the Rangel substitute. Vote yes for the base bill.

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to this Republican raid on Social Security.

Millions of American families in my district and across the country depend on Social Security for their economic survival in their retirement years. Without Social Security, the majority of our older citizens would fall into poverty. This bill would imperil the Social Security Trust Fund, and I urge my colleagues to vote against it.

Let me state clearly that I support tax relief. The burden of taxation on America's families and our country's businesses needs to be reduced substantially. The very first bill I introduced as a Member of this House provides relief from the inheritance tax for family farmers and small businesses, and I am tremendously proud that last year's bipartisan balanced budget included similar provisions. I also strongly support the bill's tax relief for America's families who are struggling to pay for college education, which holds the key to the

American dream. I have introduced legislation to provide tax credits to help local communities afford to build new schools to relieve overcrowding, reduce class sizes and improve education. And I support many of the specific tax cuts contained in this bill.

But fiscal responsibility demands that we pay for any revenue losses, and this bill utterly fails to meet that standard. For thirty years, Washington politicians irresponsibly mortgaged our nation's future by running up a $5.5 trillion debt. I sought this office to help put our fiscal house in order and restore the promise of the future for working American families. Last year, this Congress finally stood up for America' values by balancing the budget for the first time in a generation. This bill violates those values and puts Social Security at risk to finance an election-eve tax cut.

I urge my colleagues to exert the courage to oppose this political gimmick that threatens Social Security, our senior citizens and America's future prosperity.

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, yesterday we took steps to bank 90 percent of the budget surplus to save Social Security. Today we will give back a small portion to help people who gave us the surplus in the first place—American taxpayers.

The marriage penalty tax relief will help 24 million American couples—875,000 people in my home state of Minnesota alone. Seniors will be able to earn more before the government confiscates their social security payments. Countless farmers and small busienss entrepreneurs need our help with estate taxes, health insurance costs and expensing. Farmers need the added relief of permanent income averaging, an expanded Net Operating Loss carryback period and market transition payment help.

And aside from the tax relief in real dollar terms, we provide needed tax simplification. Fewer Americans will have to itemize because of the doubled standard deduction for married taxpayers. Millions of other Americans will be able to fill out a simple EZ form because of the small interest and dividend exemption—a provision that will help 1.4 million Minnesotans keep more of their savings. And many more Amercians will be spared from paying death taxes and making the excruciating calculations required by the Alternative Minimum Tax.

This bill also provides critical assistance for school districts and state and local governments through the school construction bond provisions and the increase in the private activity bonding cap. The community renewal provisions will provide hope to desperately hurting communities.

We also extend expiring provisions crucial for American competitiveness, for charitable giving, and for moving Americans off welfare and into the workforce.

Mr. Speaker, the government is taking more taxes from Americans today than at any time in U.S. history. Families know better what to do with their own money than the federal government. It's time to let the taxpayers who need it most to keep more of what they earn.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, in the ''90–10 tax cut'' Mr. ARCHER uses 10% of the projected surplus to provide relief to farmers, married couples, seniors, small businesses, savings account-holders, and students, while preserving 90% of the surplus of Social Security. Ideally, I would favor funding Mr. ARCHERS's tax cuts by eliminating wasteful programs in the budget. They are money programs we could eliminate to reduce spending, such as: $3,500,000 for facilities at Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, $3,000,000 for the International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC), and $250,000 for production of ammunition guides by the ATF.

However, the 90/10 plan achieves and important goal—this bill eliminates oppressive tax code sections while preventing wasteful surplus spending.

The surplus belongs to the taxpayers, not Washington. This money should be returned to Americans as Social Security funds and tax cuts.

Twenty-one million Americans are slapped with an average of $1,400 in higher taxes every year because of the marriage penalty. H.R. 4579 amends the tax code to make the schedule of standard deductions allowed for single and married taxpayers more equitable—and effectively ends the ''marriage penalty.''

The bill supports community renewal by authorizing 20 tax incentives for communities. Tax incentives such as the Work Opportunity Tax Credit and the R&E Tax Credit would be extended. Military personnel would receive tax relief—it would be easier for them to qualify for the exclusion of gain on the sale of a home under the bill. Education and infrastructure would be improved with greater participation in privately pre-paid tuition plans, relaxing the arbitrage rebate, and increasing private activity bonds caps.

Mr. Speaker, with all of these benefits going to deserving, hard-working Americans, I support H.R. 4579. Americans want and deserve a break—let's give it to them.

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this irresponsible election year tax bill. An $80 billion tax cut that is not paid for with spending reductions and coming just 40 days before the election is a very transparent election year gimmick.

While I certainly do not object to prudent reductions in taxes, I am opposed to tax cuts that are paid for with the projected budget surplus. In 1991, Congress and the Administration came together in a bipartisan manner to enact a set of tough, but fair, rules in order to bring the government's finances in order. Simply put, these rules require that any reduction in taxes must be paid for by an equal reduction in spending or increase in taxes. In an overwhelmingly bipartisan vote in last year's balanced budget legislation, Congress re-affirmed those rules. I supported the rules then, and I support them now.

The bill before us today completely ignores those rules. Instead of making the tough choices by cutting wasteful spending or closing inappropriate loopholes in the tax code to pay for the tax cut, the Republican leadership has brought before us a bill that would recklessly spend a portion of the projected budget surplus on tax cuts.

But first let me remind my colleagues that the surplus does not yet exist. The surplus is simply a result of complex economic assumptions that could change without notice. According to the Congressional Budget Office, a recession similar to the one our nation endured in 1990 and 1991 would wipe out the projected surplus for years to come. A recession, combined with tax cuts that were not paid for, could very easily return our nation to a period of crippling deficits just when our government finances have been brought into order.

Moreover, the projected budget surplus is almost completely a result of the surplus in Social Security. If the surplus in Social Security was excluded from the federal budget, our government would still have a deficit of $40 billion this year and would not have a period of prolonged surpluses until 2005. This fact was recently pointed out by the non-partisan budget watchdog group, the Concord Coalition, when they said, ''Without dipping into funds earmarked for Social Security, there is no budget surplus to spend.'' By spending 10 percent of the projected surplus on tax cuts, this legislation increases the amount of revenue we will need to ensure the solvency of Social Security.

Before we rush to fritter away the projected surplus, it should be our top priority to ensure the long-term financial health of our nation's Social Security program. The alternative, which I support, would provide the very same tax cuts in the Republican bill. However, there is an important distinction in the alternative—the tax cuts would not go into effect until a long-term solution to Social Security is enacted.

That is a reasonable solution. It is my hope that Congress and the Administration will act in a bipartisan manner early next year to ensure that Social Security is able to honor its obligations for future generations. If we can do that, Americans will have the best of both worlds—a secure financial future and tax cuts.

Mr. Speaker, to enact a tax cut bill that is paid for with the projected surplus is a reckless and desperate election year gimmick by the Republican leadership. Our senior citizens know the value of Social Security—they have been through the Great Depression and they know the importance of saving for the future. The American public will see through this thinly-veiled election year sham. Let's save Social Security first!

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4579, the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1998.

On April 28, 1998, the President said ''Above all, let me say again, we must save every penny of any budget surplus of any size until we have strengthened Social Security * * * I will resist any proposals that would squander the budget surplus, whether on new spending programs or new tax cuts, until Social Security is strengthened for the long-term. Once more I will insist that we save Social Security first.''

Yet, the President has failed to tell the American people that he has already agreed to spend the surplus on Bosnia, and has numerous new spending programs in his budget that are unpaid. In addition, the surplus at the time of his remarks was expected to run at about $600 billion, instead of the now $1.6 trillion surplus.

I agree with those who have called on the Congress to save Social Security and that is precisely why I supported H.R. 4578, a bill setting aside $1.4 trillion of the surplus, or more than twice the amount the President proposed to save, until Social Security can be saved.

According to the Congressional Budget Office, the deficit has become a surplus because income taxes are up by $600 billion and Government spending is down by $700 billion, thanks to the 1997 balanced budget agreement, and the hard work of working American families.

Isn't it about time that hard working American families get something back for their efforts in helping to attain this current surplus. After all the surplus is a direct result of increasing tax receipts, not from Social Security as some would have us believe.

The Taxpayer Relief Act will amend the Tax Code to make the schedule of standard deductions allowed for single and married taxpayers more equitable, effectively ending the ''marriage penalty'' inherent in the current tax code; raises the earning limits for seniors who receive Social Security benefits and are between full retirement age and 70 years of age to $39,750 in 2008; makes permanent current law provisions which allow farmers to combine their annual taxable income for three years, taking the average of that sum to compute their tax liability for a current tax year; reduces the ''death tax''; and important tax reductions aimed at the lower and middle class.

The choice is simple. Allow the President and Congress to continue to spend the money of hard working Americans or give back the money that they have earned.

If Congress and the President are unable to support allowing American families to keep the money they have earned now, during a $1.6 trillion surplus, then when can families expect Washington to do the right thing.

Accordingly, I urge all of my colleagues to vote for the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1998.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for general debate has expired.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE OFFERED BY MR. RANGEL

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I offer Amendment No. 1 in the nature of a substitute, made in order under the rule.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The text of the amendment in the nature of a substitute is as follows:

Amendment No. 1 in the nature of a substitute offered by Mr. RANGEL:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE, ETC.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Taxpayer Relief Act of 1998''.

(b) AMENDMENT OF 1986 CODE.—Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(c) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—

TITLE I—PROVISIONS PRIMARILY AFFECTING INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

Subtitle A—General Provisions

SEC. 101. ELIMINATION OF MARRIAGE PENALTY IN STANDARD DEDUCTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (2) of section 63(c) (relating to standard deduction) is amended—

(1) by striking ''$5,000'' in subparagraph (A) and inserting ''twice the dollar amount in effect under subparagraph (C) for the taxable year'',

(2) by adding ''or'' at the end of subparagraph (B),

(3) by striking ''in the case of'' and all that follows in subparagraph (C) and inserting ''in any other case.'', and

(4) by striking subparagraph (D).

(b) ADDITIONAL STANDARD DEDUCTION FOR AGED AND BLIND TO BE THE SAME FOR MARRIED AND UNMARRIED INDIVIDUALS.—

(1) Paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 63(f) are each amended by striking ''$600'' and inserting ''$750''.

(2) Subsection (f) of section 63 is amended by striking paragraph (3) and by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (3).

(c) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Subparagraph (B) of section 1(f)(6) is amended by striking ''(other than with'' and all that follows through ''shall be applied'' and inserting ''(other than with respect to sections 63(c)(4) and 151(d)(4)(A)) shall be applied''.

(2) Paragraph (4) of section 63(c) is amended by adding at the end the following flush sentence:

''The preceding sentence shall not apply to the amount referred to in paragraph (2)(A).''

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1998.

SEC. 102. EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN INTEREST AND DIVIDEND INCOME FROM TAX.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part III of subchapter B of chapter 1 (relating to amounts specifically excluded from gross income) is amended by inserting after section 115 the following new section:

''SEC. 116. PARTIAL EXCLUSION OF DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST RECEIVED BY INDIVIDUALS.

''(a) EXCLUSION FROM GROSS INCOME.—Gross income does not include dividends and interest received during the taxable year by an individual.

''(b) LIMITATIONS.—

''(1) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—The aggregate amount excluded under subsection (a) for any taxable year shall not exceed $200 ($400 in the case of a joint return).

''(2) CERTAIN DIVIDENDS EXCLUDED.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to any dividend from a corporation which, for the taxable year of the corporation in which the distribution is made, or for the next preceding taxable year of the corporation, is a corporation exempt from tax under section 501 (relating to certain charitable, etc., organization) or section 521 (relating to farmers' cooperative associations).

''(c) SPECIAL RULES.—For purposes of this section—

''(1) EXCLUSION NOT TO APPLY TO CAPITAL GAIN DIVIDENDS FROM REGULATED INVESTMENT COMPANIES AND REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUSTS.—

''For treatment of capital gain dividends, see sections 854(a) and 857(c).

''(2) CERTAIN NONRESIDENT ALIENS INELIGIBLE FOR EXCLUSION.—In the case of a nonresident alien individual, subsection (a) shall apply only—

''(A) in determining the tax imposed for the taxable year pursuant to section 871(b)(1) and only in respect of dividends and interest which are effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States, or

''(B) in determining the tax imposed for the taxable year pursuant to section 877(b).

''(3) DIVIDENDS FROM EMPLOYEE STOCK OWNERSHIP PLANS.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to any dividend described in section 404(k).''

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1)(A) Subparagraph (A) of section 135(c)(4) is amended by inserting ''116,'' before ''137''.

(B) Subsection (d) of section 135 is amended by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5) and by inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph:

''(4) COORDINATION WITH SECTION 116.—This section shall be applied before section 116.''

(2) Paragraph (2) of section 265(a) is amended by inserting before the period '', or to purchase or carry obligations or shares, or to make deposits, to the extent the interest thereon is excludable from gross income under section 116''.

(3) Subsection (c) of section 584 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new flush sentence:

''The proportionate share of each participant in the amount of dividends or interest received by the common trust fund and to which section 116 applies shall be considered for purposes of such section as having been received by such participant.''

(4) Subsection (a) of section 643 is amended by redesignating paragraph (7) as paragraph (8) and by inserting after paragraph (6) the following new paragraph:

''(7) DIVIDENDS OR INTEREST.—There shall be included the amount of any dividends or interest excluded from gross income pursuant to section 116.''

(5) Section 854(a) is amended by inserting ''section 116 (relating to partial exclusion of dividends and interest received by individuals) and'' after ''For purposes of''.

(6) Section 857(c) is amended to read as follows:

''(c) RESTRICTIONS APPLICABLE TO DIVIDENDS RECEIVED FROM REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUSTS.—

''(1) TREATMENT FOR SECTION 116.—For purposes of section 116 (relating to partial exclusion of dividends and interest received by individuals), a capital gain dividend (as defined in subsection (b)(3)(C)) received from a real estate investment trust which meets the requirements of this part shall not be considered as a dividend.

''(2) TREATMENT FOR SECTION 243.—For purposes of section 243 (relating to deductions for dividends received by corporations), a dividend received from a real estate investment trust which meets the requirements of this part shall not be considered as a dividend.''

(7) The table of sections for part III of subchapter B of chapter 1 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 115 the following new item:

''Sec. 116. Partial exclusion of dividends and interest received by individuals.''

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1998.

SEC. 103. NONREFUNDABLE PERSONAL CREDITS ALLOWED AGAINST ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) of section 26 is amended to read as follows:

''(a) LIMITATION BASED ON AMOUNT OF TAX.—The aggregate amount of credits allowed by this subpart for the taxable year shall not exceed the sum of—

''(1) the taxpayer's regular tax liability for the taxable year, and

''(2) the tax imposed for the taxable year by section 55(a).

For purposes of applying the preceding sentence, paragraph (2) shall be treated as being zero for any taxable year beginning during 1998.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Subsection (d) of section 24 is amended by striking paragraph (2) and by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2).

(2) Section 32 is amended by striking subsection (h).

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1997.

SEC. 104. 100 PERCENT DEDUCTION FOR HEALTH INSURANCE COSTS OF SELF-EMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) of section 162(l) (relating to special rules for health insurance costs of self-employed individuals) is amended to read as follows:

''(1) ALLOWANCE OF DEDUCTION.—In the case of an individual who is an employee within the meaning of section 401(c)(1), there shall be allowed as a deduction under this section an amount equal to 100 percent of the amount paid during the taxable year for insurance which constitutes medical care for the taxpayer, his spouse, and dependents.''

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1998.

SEC. 105. SPECIAL RULE FOR MEMBERS OF UNIFORMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN SERVICE IN DETERMINING EXCLUSION OF GAIN FROM SALE OF PRINCIPAL RESIDENCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (d) of section 121 (relating to exclusion of gain from sale of principal residence) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(9) MEMBERS OF UNIFORMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN SERVICE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The running of the 5-year period described in subsection (a) shall be suspended with respect to an individual during any time that such individual or such individual's spouse is serving on qualified official extended duty as a member of the uniformed services or of the Foreign Service.

''(B) QUALIFIED OFFICIAL EXTENDED DUTY.—For purposes of this paragraph—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The term 'qualified official extended duty' means any period of extended duty as a member of the uniformed services or a member of the Foreign Service during which the member serves at a duty station which is at least 50 miles from such property or is under Government orders to reside in Government quarters.

''(ii) UNIFORMED SERVICES.—The term 'uniformed services' has the meaning given such term by section 101(a)(5) of title 10, United States Code, as in effect on the date of the enactment of the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1998.

''(iii) FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The term 'member of the Foreign Service' has the meaning given the term 'member of the Service' by paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4), or (5) of section 103 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980, as in effect on the date of the enactment of the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1998.

''(iv) EXTENDED DUTY.—The term 'extended duty' means any period of active duty pursuant to a call or order to such duty for a period in excess of 90 days or for an indefinite period.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to sales and exchanges after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 106. $1,000,000 EXEMPTION FROM ESTATE AND GIFT TAXES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (c) of section 2010 (relating to applicable credit amount) is amended to read as follows:

''(c) APPLICABLE CREDIT AMOUNT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, the applicable credit amount is $345,800.

''(2) APPLICABLE EXCLUSION AMOUNT.—For purposes of the provisions of this title which refer to this subsection, the applicable exclusion amount is $1,000,000.''

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to estates of decedents dying, and gifts made, after December 31, 1998.

Subtitle B—Provisions Relating to Education

SEC. 111. ELIGIBLE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS PERMITTED TO MAINTAIN QUALIFIED TUITION PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) of section 529(b) (defining qualified State tuition program) is amended by inserting ''or by 1 or more eligible educational institutions'' after ''maintained by a State or agency or instrumentality thereof''.

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) The texts of sections 72(e)(9), 135(c)(2)(C), 135(d)(1)(D), 529, 530, and 4973(e)(1)(B) are each amended by striking ''qualified State tuition program'' each place it appears and inserting ''qualified tuition program''.

(2) The paragraph heading for paragraph (9) of section 72(e) and the subparagraph heading for subparagraph (B) of section 530(b)(2) are each amended by striking ''STATE''.

(3) The subparagraph heading for subparagraph (C) of section 135(c)(2) is amended by striking ''QUALIFIED STATE TUITION PROGRAM'' and inserting ''QUALIFIED TUITION PROGRAMS''.

(4) Sections 529(c)(3)(D)(i) and 6693(a)(2)(C) are each amended by striking ''qualified State tuition programs'' and inserting ''qualified tuition programs''.

(5)(A) The section heading of section 529 is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 529. QUALIFIED TUITION PROGRAMS.''.

(B) The item relating to section 529 in the table of sections for part VIII of subchapter F of chapter 1 is amended by striking ''State''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on January 1, 1999.

SEC. 112. MODIFICATION OF ARBITRAGE REBATE RULES APPLICABLE TO PUBLIC SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION BONDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (C) of section 148(f)(4) is amended by adding at the end the following new clause:

''(xviii) 4-YEAR SPENDING REQUIREMENT FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION ISSUE.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a public school construction issue, the spending requirements of clause (ii) shall be treated as met if at least 10 percent of the available construction proceeds of the construction issue are spent for the governmental purposes of the issue within the 1-year period beginning on the date the bonds are issued, 30 percent of such proceeds are spent for such purposes within the 2-year period beginning on such date, 50 percent of such proceeds are spent for such purposes within the 3-year period beginning on such date, and 100 percent of such proceeds are spent for such purposes within the 4-year period beginning on such date.

''(II) PUBLIC SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION ISSUE.—For purposes of this clause, the term 'public school construction issue' means any construction issue if no bond which is part of such issue is a private activity bond and all

of the available construction proceeds of such issue are to be used for the construction (as defined in clause (iv)) of public school facilities to provide education or training below the postsecondary level or for the acquisition of land that is functionally related and subordinate to such facilities.

''(III) OTHER RULES TO APPLY.—Rules similar to the rules of the preceding provisions of this subparagraph which apply to clause (ii) also apply to this clause.''

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to obligations issued after December 31, 1998.

Subtitle C—Provisions Relating to Social Security

SEC. 121. INCREASES IN THE SOCIAL SECURITY EARNINGS LIMIT FOR INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE ATTAINED RETIREMENT AGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 203(f)(8)(D) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 403(f)(8)(D)) is amended by striking clauses (iv) through (vii) and inserting the following new clauses:

''(iv) for each month of any taxable year ending after 1998 and before 2000, $1,416.66⅔,

''(v) for each month of any taxable year ending after 1999 and before 2001, $1,541.66⅔,

''(vi) for each month of any taxable year ending after 2000 and before 2002, $2,166.66⅔,

''(vii) for each month of any taxable year ending after 2001 and before 2003, $2,500.00,

''(viii) for each month of any taxable year ending after 2002 and before 2004, $2,608.33⅓,

''(ix) for each month of any taxable year ending after 2003 and before 2005, $2,833.33⅓,

''(x) for each month of any taxable year ending after 2004 and before 2006, $2,950.00,

''(xi) for each month of any taxable year ending after 2005 and before 2007, $3,066.66⅔,

''(xii) for each month of any taxable year ending after 2006 and before 2008, $3,195.83⅓, and

''(xiii) for each month of any taxable year ending after 2007 and before 2009, $3,312.50.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 203(f)(8)(B)(ii) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 403(f)(8)(B)(ii)) is amended—

(A) by striking ''after 2001 and before 2003'' and inserting ''after 2007 and before 2009''; and

(B) in subclause (II), by striking ''2000'' and inserting ''2006''.

(2) The second sentence of section 223(d)(4)(A) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 423(d)(4)(A)) is amended by inserting ''and section 121 of the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1998'' after ''1996''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to taxable years ending after 1998.

SEC. 122. RECOMPUTATION OF BENEFITS AFTER NORMAL RETIREMENT AGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 215(f)(2)(D)(i) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 415(f)(2)(D)(i)) is amended to read as follows:

''(i) in the case of an individual who did not die in the year with respect to which the recomputation is made, for monthly benefits beginning with benefits for January of—

''(I) the second year following the year with respect to which the recomputation is made, in any such case in which the individual is entitled to old-age insurance benefits, the individual has attained retirement age (as defined in section 216(l)) as of the end of the year preceding the year with respect to which the recomputation is made, and the year with respect to which the recomputation is made would not be substituted in recomputation under this subsection for a benefit computation year in which no wages or self-employment income have been credited previously to such individual, or

''(II) the first year following the year with respect to which the recomputation is made, in any other such case; or''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 215(f)(7) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 415(f)(7)) is amended by inserting '', and as amended by section 122(b)(2) of the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1998,'' after ''This subsection as in effect in December 1978''.

(2) Subparagraph (A) of section 215(f)(2) of the Social Security Act as in effect in December 1978 and applied in certain cases under the provisions of such Act as in effect after December 1978 is amended—

(A) by striking ''in the case of an individual who did not die'' and all that follows and inserting ''in the case of an individual who did not die in the year with respect to which the recomputation is made, for monthly benefits beginning with benefits for January of—''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(i) the second year following the year with respect to which the recomputation is made, in any such case in which the individual is entitled to old-age insurance benefits, the individual has attained age 65 as of the end of the year preceding the year with respect to which the recomputation is made, and the year with respect to which the recomputation is made would not be substituted in recomputation under this subsection for a benefit computation year in which no wages or self-employment income have been credited previously to such individual, or

''(ii) the first year following the year with respect to which the recomputation is made, in any other such case; or''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to recomputations of primary insurance amounts based on wages paid and self employment income derived after 1997 and with respect to benefits payable after December 31, 1998.

TITLE II—PROVISIONS PRIMARILY AFFECTING FARMING AND OTHER BUSINESSES

Subtitle A—Increase in Expense Treatment for Small Businesses

SEC. 201. INCREASE IN EXPENSE TREATMENT FOR SMALL BUSINESSES.

(a) GENERAL RULE.—Paragraph (1) of section 179(b) (relating to dollar limitation) is amended to read as follows:

''(1) DOLLAR LIMITATION.—The aggregate cost which may be taken into account under subsection (a) for any taxable year shall not exceed $25,000.''

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1998.

Subtitle B—Provisions Relating to Farmers

SEC. 211. INCOME AVERAGING FOR FARMERS MADE PERMANENT.

Subsection (c) of section 933 of the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 is amended by striking '', and before January 1, 2001''.

SEC. 212. 5-YEAR NET OPERATING LOSS CARRYBACK FOR FARMING LOSSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) of section 172(b) (relating to net operating loss deduction) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(G) FARMING LOSSES.—In the case of a taxpayer which has a farming loss (as defined in subsection (i)) for a taxable year, such farming loss shall be a net operating loss carryback to each of the 5 taxable years preceding the taxable year of such loss.''

(b) FARMING LOSS.—Section 172 is amended by redesignating subsection (i) as subsection (j) and by inserting after subsection (h) the following new subsection:

''(i) RULES RELATING TO FARMING LOSSES.—For purposes of this section—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The term 'farming loss' means the lesser of—

''(A) the amount which would be the net operating loss for the taxable year if only income and deductions attributable to farming businesses (as defined in section 263A(e)(4)) are taken into account, or

''(B) the amount of the net operating loss for such taxable year.

''(2) COORDINATION WITH SUBSECTION (B)(2).—For purposes of applying subsection (b)(2), a farming loss for any taxable year shall be treated in a manner similar to the manner in which a specified liability loss is treated.

''(3) ELECTION.—Any taxpayer entitled to a 5-year carryback under subsection (b)(1)(G) from any loss year may elect to have the carryback period with respect to such loss year determined without regard to subsection (b)(1)(G). Such election shall be made in such manner as may be prescribed by the Secretary and shall be made by the due date (including extensions of time) for filing the taxpayer's return for the taxable year of the net operating loss. Such election, once made for any taxable year, shall be irrevocable for such taxable year.''

(c) COORDINATION WITH FARM DISASTER LOSSES.—Clause (ii) of section 172(b)(1)(F) is amended by adding at the end the following flush sentence:

''Such term shall not include any farming loss (as defined in subsection (i)).''

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to net operating losses for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1997.

SEC. 213. PRODUCTION FLEXIBILITY CONTRACT PAYMENTS.

The option under section 112(d)(3) of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 7212(d)(3)) shall be disregarded in determining the taxable year for which the payment for fiscal year 1999 under a production flexibility contract under subtitle B of title I of such Act is properly includible in gross income for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

Subtitle C—Increase in Volume Cap on Private Activity Bonds

SEC. 221. INCREASE IN VOLUME CAP ON PRIVATE ACTIVITY BONDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (d) of section 146 (relating to volume cap) is amended by striking paragraph (2), by redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (2) and (3), respectively, and by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following new paragraph:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The State ceiling applicable to any State for any calendar year shall be the greater of—

''(A) an amount equal to $75 multiplied by the State population, or

''(B) $225,000,000.

Subparagraph (B) shall not apply to any possession of the United States.''

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Sections 25(f)(3) and 42(h)(3)(E)(iii) are each amended by striking ''section 146(d)(3)(C)'' and inserting ''section 146(d)(2)(C)''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to calendar years after 1998.

TITLE III—EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF CERTAIN EXPIRING PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Tax Provisions

SEC. 301. RESEARCH CREDIT.

(a) TEMPORARY EXTENSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) of section 41(h) (relating to termination) is amended—

(A) by striking ''June 30, 1998'' and inserting ''December 31, 1999'',

(B) by striking ''24-month'' and inserting ''42-month'', and

(C) by striking ''24 months'' and inserting ''42 months''.

(2) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Subparagraph (D) of section 45C(b)(1) is amended by striking ''June 30, 1998'' and inserting ''December 31, 1999''.

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection shall apply to amounts paid or incurred after June 30, 1998.

(b) INCREASE IN PERCENTAGES UNDER ALTERNATIVE INCREMENTAL CREDIT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (A) of section 41(c)(4) is amended—

(A) by striking ''1.65 percent'' and inserting ''2.65 percent'',

(B) by striking ''2.2 percent'' and inserting ''3.2 percent'', and

(C) by striking ''2.75 percent'' and inserting ''3.75 percent''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection shall apply to taxable years beginning after June 30, 1998.

SEC. 302. WORK OPPORTUNITY CREDIT.

(a) TEMPORARY EXTENSION.—Subparagraph (B) of section 51(c)(4) (relating to termination) is amended by striking ''June 30, 1998'' and inserting ''December 31, 1999''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to individuals who begin work for the employer after June 30, 1998.

SEC. 303. WELFARE-TO-WORK CREDIT.

Subsection (f) of section 51A (relating to termination) is amended by striking ''April 30, 1999'' and inserting ''December 31, 1999''.

SEC. 304. CONTRIBUTIONS OF STOCK TO PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS; EXPANDED PUBLIC INSPECTION OF PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS' ANNUAL RETURNS.

(a) SPECIAL RULE FOR CONTRIBUTIONS OF STOCK MADE PERMANENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (5) of section 170(e) is amended by striking subparagraph (D) (relating to termination).

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall apply to contributions made after June 30, 1998.

(b) EXPANDED PUBLIC INSPECTION OF PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS' ANNUAL RETURNS, ETC.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 6104 (relating to publicity of information required from certain exempt organizations and certain trusts) is amended by striking subsections (d) and (e) and inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsection:

''(d) PUBLIC INSPECTION OF CERTAIN ANNUAL RETURNS AND APPLICATIONS FOR EXEMPTION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of an organization described in subsection (c) or (d) of section 501 and exempt from taxation under section 501(a)—

''(A) a copy of—

''(i) the annual return filed under section 6033 (relating to returns by exempt organizations) by such organization, and

''(ii) if the organization filed an application for recognition of exemption under section 501, the exempt status application materials of such organization,

shall be made available by such organization for inspection during regular business hours by any individual at the principal office of such organization and, if such organization regularly maintains 1 or more regional or district offices having 3 or more employees, at each such regional or district office, and

''(B) upon request of an individual made at such principal office or such a regional or district office, a copy of such annual return and exempt status application materials shall be provided to such individual without charge other than a reasonable fee for any reproduction and mailing costs.

The request described in subparagraph (B) must be made in person or in writing. If such request is made in person, such copy shall be provided immediately and, if made in writing, shall be provided within 30 days.

''(2) 3-YEAR LIMITATION ON INSPECTION OF RETURNS.—Paragraph (1) shall apply to an annual return filed under section 6033 only during the 3-year period beginning on the last day prescribed for filing such return (determined with regard to any extension of time for filing).

''(3) EXCEPTIONS FROM DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT.—

''(A) NONDISCLOSURE OF CONTRIBUTORS, ETC.—Paragraph (1) shall not require the disclosure of the name or address of any contributor to the organization. In the case of an organization described in section 501(d), subparagraph (A) shall not require the disclosure of the copies referred to in section 6031(b) with respect to such organization.

''(B) NONDISCLOSURE OF CERTAIN OTHER INFORMATION.—Paragraph (1) shall not require the disclosure of any information if the Secretary withheld such information from public inspection under subsection (a)(1)(D).

''(4) LIMITATION ON PROVIDING COPIES.—Paragraph (1)(B) shall not apply to any request if, in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary, the organization has made the requested documents widely available, or the Secretary determines, upon application by an organization, that such request is part of a harassment campaign and that compliance with such request is not in the public interest.

''(5) EXEMPT STATUS APPLICATION MATERIALS.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the term 'exempt status applicable materials' means the application for recognition of exemption under section 501 and any papers submitted in support of such application and any letter or other document issued by the Internal Revenue Service with respect to such application.''

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) Subsection (c) of section 6033 is amended by adding ''and'' at the end of paragraph (1), by striking paragraph (2), and by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2).

(B) Subparagraph (C) of section 6652(c)(1) is amended by striking ''subsection (d) or (e)(1) of section 6104 (relating to public inspection of annual returns)'' and inserting ''section 6104(d) with respect to any annual return''.

(C) Subparagraph (D) of section 6652(c)(1) is amended by striking ''section 6104(e)(2) (relating to public inspection of applications for exemption)'' and inserting ''section 6104(d) with respect to any exempt status application materials (as defined in such section)''.

(D) Section 6685 is amended by striking ''or (e)''.

(E) Section 7207 is amended by striking ''or (e)''.

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the amendments made by this subsection shall apply to requests made after the later of December 31, 1998, or the 60th day after the Secretary of the Treasury first issues the regulations referred to such section 6104(d)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by this section.

(B) PUBLICATION OF ANNUAL RETURNS.—Section 6104(d) of such Code, as in effect before the amendments made by this subsection, shall not apply to any return the due date for which is after the date such amendments take effect under subparagraph (A).

SEC. 305. SUBPART F EXEMPTION FOR ACTIVE FINANCING INCOME.

(a) INCOME DERIVED FROM BANKING, FINANCING OR SIMILAR BUSINESSES.—Section 954(h) (relating to income derived in the active conduct of banking, financing, or similar businesses) is amended to read as follows:

''(h) SPECIAL RULE FOR INCOME DERIVED IN THE ACTIVE CONDUCT OF BANKING, FINANCING, OR SIMILAR BUSINESSES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of subsection (c)(1), foreign personal holding company income shall not include qualified banking or financing income of an eligible controlled foreign corporation.

''(2) ELIGIBLE CONTROLLED FOREIGN CORPORATION.—For purposes of this subsection—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'eligible controlled foreign corporation' means a controlled foreign corporation which—

''(i) is predominantly engaged in the active conduct of a banking, financing, or similar business, and

''(ii) conducts substantial activity with respect to such business.

''(B) PREDOMINANTLY ENGAGED.—A controlled foreign corporation shall be treated as predominantly engaged in the active conduct of a banking, financing, or similar business if—

''(i) more than 70 percent of the gross income of the controlled foreign corporation is derived directly from the active and regular conduct of a lending or finance business from transactions with customers which are not related persons,

''(ii) it is engaged in the active conduct of a banking business and is an institution licensed to do business as a bank in the United States (or is any other corporation not so licensed which is specified by the Secretary in regulations), or

''(iii) it is engaged in the active conduct of a securities business and is registered as a securities broker or dealer under section 15(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or is registered as a Government securities broker or dealer under section 15C(a) of such Act (or is any other corporation not so registered which is specified by the Secretary in regulations).

''(3) QUALIFIED BANKING OR FINANCING INCOME.—For purposes of this subsection—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'qualified banking or financing income' means income of an eligible controlled foreign corporation which—

''(i) is derived in the active conduct of a banking, financing, or similar business by—

''(I) such eligible controlled foreign corporation, or

''(II) a qualified business unit of such eligible controlled foreign corporation,

''(ii) is derived from 1 or more transactions—

''(I) with customers located in a country other than the United States, and

''(II) substantially all of the activities in connection with which are conducted directly by the corporation or unit in its home country, and

''(iii) is treated as earned by such corporation or unit in its home country for purposes of such country's tax laws.

''(B) LIMITATION ON NONBANKING AND NONSECURITIES BUSINESSES.—No income of an eligible controlled foreign corporation not described in clause (ii) or (iii) of paragraph (2)(B) (or of a qualified business unit of such corporation) shall be treated as qualified banking or financing income unless more than 30 percent of such corporation's or unit's gross income is derived directly from the active and regular conduct of a lending or finance business from transactions with customers which are not related persons and which are located within such corporation's or unit's home country.

''(C) SUBSTANTIAL ACTIVITY REQUIREMENT FOR CROSS BORDER INCOME.—The term 'qualified banking or financing income' shall not include income derived from 1 or more transactions with customers located in a country other than the home country of the eligible controlled foreign corporation or a qualified business unit of such corporation unless such corporation or unit conducts substantial activity with respect to a banking, financing, or similar business in its home country.

''(D) DETERMINATIONS MADE SEPARATELY.—For purposes of this paragraph, the qualified banking or financing income of an eligible controlled foreign corporation and each

qualified business unit of such corporation shall be determined separately for such corporation and each such unit by taking into account—

''(i) in the case of the eligible controlled foreign corporation, only items of income, deduction, gain, or loss and activities of such corporation not properly allocable or attributable to any qualified business unit of such corporation, and

''(ii) in the case of a qualified business unit, only items of income, deduction, gain, or loss and activities properly allocable or attributable to such unit.

''(4) LENDING OR FINANCE BUSINESS.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'lending or finance business' means the business of—

''(A) making loans,

''(B) purchasing or discounting accounts receivable, notes, or installment obligations,

''(C) engaging in leasing (including entering into leases and purchasing, servicing, and disposing of leases and leased assets),

''(D) issuing letters of credit or providing guarantees,

''(E) providing charge and credit card services, or

''(F) rendering services or making facilities available in connection with activities described in subparagraphs (A) through (E) carried on by—

''(i) the corporation (or qualified business unit) rendering services or making facilities available, or

''(ii) another corporation (or qualified business unit of a corporation) which is a member of the same affiliated group (as defined in section 1504, but determined without regard to section 1504(b)(3)).

''(5) OTHER DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection—

''(A) CUSTOMER.—The term 'customer' means, with respect to any controlled foreign corporation or qualified business unit, any person which has a customer relationship with such corporation or unit and which is acting in its capacity as such.

''(B) HOME COUNTRY.—Except as provided in regulations—

''(i) CONTROLLED FOREIGN CORPORATION.—The term 'home country' means, with respect to any controlled foreign corporation, the country under the laws of which the corporation was created or organized.

''(ii) QUALIFIED BUSINESS UNIT.—The term 'home country' means, with respect to any qualified business unit, the country in which such unit maintains its principal office.

''(C) LOCATED.—The determination of where a customer is located shall be made under rules prescribed by the Secretary.

''(D) QUALIFIED BUSINESS UNIT.—The term 'qualified business unit' has the meaning given such term by section 989(a).

''(E) RELATED PERSON.—The term 'related person' has the meaning given such term by subsection (d)(3).

''(6) COORDINATION WITH EXCEPTION FOR DEALERS.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to income described in subsection (c)(2)(C)(ii) of a dealer in securities (within the meaning of section 475) which is an eligible controlled foreign corporation described in paragraph (2)(B)(iii).

''(7) ANTI-ABUSE RULES.—For purposes of applying this subsection and subsection (c)(2)(C)(ii)—

''(A) there shall be disregarded any item of income, gain, loss, or deduction with respect to any transaction or series of transactions one of the principal purposes of which is qualifying income or gain for the exclusion under this section, including any transaction or series of transactions a principal purpose of which is the acceleration or deferral of any item in order to claim the benefits of such exclusion through the application of this subsection,

''(B) there shall be disregarded any item of income, gain, loss, or deduction of an entity which is not engaged in regular and continuous transactions with customers which are not related persons,

''(C) there shall be disregarded any item of income, gain, loss, or deduction with respect to any transaction or series of transactions utilizing, or doing business with—

''(i) one or more entities in order to satisfy any home country requirement under this subsection, or

''(ii) a special purpose entity or arrangement, including a securitization, financing, or similar entity or arrangement,

if one of the principal purposes of such transaction or series of transactions is qualifying income or gain for the exclusion under this subsection, and

''(D) a related person, an officer, a director, or an employee with respect to any controlled foreign corporation (or qualified business unit) which would otherwise be treated as a customer of such corporation or unit with respect to any transaction shall not be so treated if a principal purpose of such transaction is to satisfy any requirement of this subsection.

''(8) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this subsection, subsection (c)(1)(B)(i), subsection (c)(2)(C)(ii), and the last sentence of subsection (e)(2).

''(9) APPLICATION.—This subsection, subsection (c)(2)(C)(ii), and the last sentence of subsection (e)(2) shall apply only to the first taxable year of a foreign corporation beginning after December 31, 1998, and before January 1, 2000, and to taxable years of United States shareholders with or within which such taxable year of such foreign corporation ends.''

(b) INCOME DERIVED FROM INSURANCE BUSINESS.—

(1) INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO ISSUANCE OR REINSURANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 953(a) (defining insurance income) is amended to read as follows:

''(a) INSURANCE INCOME.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of section 952(a)(1), the term 'insurance income' means any income which—

''(A) is attributable to the issuing (or reinsuring) of an insurance or annuity contract, and

''(B) would (subject to the modifications provided by subsection (b)) be taxed under subchapter L of this chapter if such income were the income of a domestic insurance company.

''(2) EXCEPTION.—Such term shall not include any exempt insurance income (as defined in subsection (e)).''

(B) EXEMPT INSURANCE INCOME.—Section 953 (relating to insurance income) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) EXEMPT INSURANCE INCOME.—For purposes of this section—

''(1) EXEMPT INSURANCE INCOME DEFINED.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'exempt insurance income' means income derived by a qualifying insurance company which—

''(i) is attributable to the issuing (or reinsuring) of an exempt contract by such company or a qualifying insurance company branch of such company, and

''(ii) is treated as earned by such company or branch in its home country for purposes of such country's tax laws.

''(B) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN ARRANGEMENTS.—Such term shall not include income attributable to the issuing (or reinsuring) of an exempt contract as the result of any arrangement whereby another corporation receives a substantially equal amount of premiums or other consideration in respect of issuing (or reinsuring) a contract which is not an exempt contract.

''(C) DETERMINATIONS MADE SEPARATELY.—For purposes of this subsection and section 954(i), the exempt insurance income and exempt contracts of a qualifying insurance company or any qualifying insurance company branch of such company shall be determined separately for such company and each such branch by taking into account—

''(i) in the case of the qualifying insurance company, only items of income, deduction, gain, or loss, and activities of such company not properly allocable or attributable to any qualifying insurance company branch of such company, and

''(ii) in the case of a qualifying insurance company branch, only items of income, deduction, gain, or loss and activities properly allocable or attributable to such unit.

''(2) EXEMPT CONTRACT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'exempt contract' means an insurance or annuity contract issued or reinsured by a qualifying insurance company or qualifying insurance company branch in connection with property in, liability arising out of activity in, or the lives or health of residents of, a country other than the United States.

''(B) MINIMUM HOME COUNTRY INCOME REQUIRED.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—No contract of a qualifying insurance company or of a qualifying insurance company branch shall be treated as an exempt contract unless such company or branch derives more than 30 percent of its net written premiums from exempt contracts (determined without regard to this subparagraph)—

''(I) which cover applicable home country risks, and

''(II) with respect to which no policyholder, insured, annuitant, or beneficiary is a related person (as defined in section 954(d)(3)).

''(ii) APPLICABLE HOME COUNTRY RISKS.—The term 'applicable home country risks' means risks in connection with property in, liability arising out of activity in, or the lives or health of residents of, the home country of the qualifying insurance company or qualifying insurance company branch, as the case may be, issuing or reinsuring the contract covering the risks.

''(C) SUBSTANTIAL ACTIVITY REQUIREMENTS FOR CROSS BORDER RISKS.—A contract issued by a qualifying insurance company or qualifying insurance company branch which covers risks other than applicable home country risks (as defined in subparagraph (B)(ii)) shall not be treated as an exempt contract unless such company or branch, as the case may be—

''(i) conducts substantial activity with respect to an insurance business in its home country, and

''(ii) performs in its home country substantially all of the activities necessary to give rise to the income generated by such contract.

''(3) QUALIFYING INSURANCE COMPANY.—The term 'qualifying insurance company' means any controlled foreign corporation which—

''(A) is subject to regulation as an insurance (or reinsurance) company by its home country, and is licensed, authorized, or regulated by the applicable insurance regulatory body for its home country to sell insurance, reinsurance, or annuity contracts to persons other than related persons (within the meaning of section 954(d)(3)) in such home country,

''(B) derives more than 50 percent of its aggregate net written premiums from the issuance or reinsurance by such controlled

foreign corporation and each of its qualifying insurance company branches of contracts—

''(i) covering applicable home country risks (as defined in paragraph (2)) of such corporation or branch, as the case may be, and

''(ii) with respect to which no policyholder, insured, annuitant, or beneficiary is a related person (as defined in section 954(d)(3)),

except that in the case of a branch, such premiums shall only be taken into account to the extent such premiums are treated as earned by such branch in its home country for purposes of such country's tax laws, and

''(C) is engaged in the insurance business and would be subject to tax under subchapter L if it were a domestic corporation.

''(4) QUALIFYING INSURANCE COMPANY BRANCH.—The term 'qualifying insurance company branch' means a qualified business unit (within the meaning of section 989(a)) of a controlled foreign corporation if—

''(A) such unit is licensed, authorized, or regulated by the applicable insurance regulatory body for its home country to sell insurance, reinsurance, or annuity contracts to persons other than related persons (within the meaning of section 954(d)(3)) in such home country, and

''(B) such controlled foreign corporation is a qualifying insurance company, determined under paragraph (3) as if such unit were a qualifying insurance company branch.

''(5) LIFE INSURANCE OR ANNUITY CONTRACT.—For purposes of this section and section 954, the determination of whether a contract issued by a controlled foreign corporation or a qualified business unit (within the meaning of section 989(a)) is a life insurance contract or an annuity contract shall be made without regard to sections 72(s), 101(f), 817(h), and 7702 if—

''(A) such contract is regulated as a life insurance or annuity contract by the corporation's or unit's home country, and

''(B) no policyholder, insured, annuitant, or beneficiary with respect to the contract is a United States person.

''(6) HOME COUNTRY.—For purposes of this subsection, except as provided in regulations—

''(A) CONTROLLED FOREIGN CORPORATION.—The term 'home country' means, with respect to a controlled foreign corporation, the country in which such corporation is created or organized.

''(B) QUALIFIED BUSINESS UNIT.—The term 'home country' means, with respect to a qualified business unit (as defined in section 989(a)), the country in which the principal office of such unit is located and in which such unit is licensed, authorized, or regulated by the applicable insurance regulatory body to sell insurance, reinsurance, or annuity contracts to persons other than related persons (as defined in section 954(d)(3)) in such country.

''(7) ANTI-ABUSE RULES.—For purposes of applying this subsection and section 954(i)—

''(A) the rules of section 954(h)(7) (other than subparagraph (B) thereof) shall apply,

''(B) there shall be disregarded any item of income, gain, loss, or deduction of, or derived from, an entity which is not engaged in regular and continuous transactions with persons which are not related persons,

''(C) there shall be disregarded any change in the method of computing reserves a principal purpose of which is the acceleration or deferral of any item in order to claim the benefits of this subsection or section 954(i),

''(D) a contract of insurance or reinsurance shall not be treated as an exempt contract (and premiums from such contract shall not be taken into account for purposes of paragraph (2)(B) or (3)) if—

''(i) any policyholder, insured, annuitant, or beneficiary is a resident of the United States and such contract was marketed to such resident and was written to cover a risk outside the United States, or

''(ii) the contract covers risks located within and without the United States and the qualifying insurance company or qualifying insurance company branch does not maintain such contemporaneous records, and file such reports, with respect to such contract as the Secretary may require,

''(E) the Secretary may prescribe rules for the allocation of contracts (and income from contracts) among 2 or more qualifying insurance company branches of a qualifying insurance company in order to clearly reflect the income of such branches, and

''(F) premiums from a contract shall not be taken into account for purposes of paragraph (2)(B) or (3) if such contract reinsures a contract issued or reinsured by a related person (as defined in section 954(d)(3)).

For purposes of subparagraph (D), the determination of where risks are located shall be made under the principles of section 953.

''(8) COORDINATION WITH SUBSECTION (c).—In determining insurance income for purposes of subsection (c), exempt insurance income shall not include income derived from exempt contracts which cover risks other than applicable home country risks.

''(9) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this subsection and section 954(i).

''(10) APPLICATION.—This subsection and section 954(i) shall apply only to the first taxable year of a foreign corporation beginning after December 31, 1998, and before January 1, 2000, and to taxable years of United States shareholders with or within which such taxable year of such foreign corporation ends.

''(11) CROSS REFERENCE.—

''For income exempt from foreign personal holding company income, see section 954(i).''

(2) EXEMPTION FROM FOREIGN PERSONAL HOLDING COMPANY INCOME.—Section 954 (defining foreign base company income) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(i) SPECIAL RULE FOR INCOME DERIVED IN THE ACTIVE CONDUCT OF INSURANCE BUSINESS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of subsection (c)(1), foreign personal holding company income shall not include qualified insurance income of a qualifying insurance company.

''(2) QUALIFIED INSURANCE INCOME.—The term 'qualified insurance income' means income of a qualifying insurance company which is—

''(A) received from a person other than a related person (within the meaning of subsection (d)(3)) and derived from the investments made by a qualifying insurance company or a qualifying insurance company branch of its reserves allocable to exempt contracts or of 80 percent of its unearned premiums from exempt contracts (as both are determined in the manner prescribed under paragraph (4)), or

''(B) received from a person other than a related person (within the meaning of subsection (d)(3)) and derived from investments made by a qualifying insurance company or a qualifying insurance company branch of an amount of its assets allocable to exempt contracts equal to—

''(i) in the case of property, casualty, or health insurance contracts, one-third of its premiums earned on such insurance contracts during the taxable year (as defined in section 832(b)(4)), and

''(ii) in the case of life insurance or annuity contracts, 10 percent of the reserves described in subparagraph (A) for such contracts.

''(3) PRINCIPLES FOR DETERMINING INSURANCE INCOME.—Except as provided by the Secretary, for purposes of subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (2)—

''(A) in the case of any contract which is a separate account-type contract (including any variable contract not meeting the requirements of section 817), income credited under such contract shall be allocable only to such contract, and

''(B) income not allocable under subparagraph (A) shall be allocated ratably among contracts not described in subparagraph (A).

''(4) METHODS FOR DETERMINING UNEARNED PREMIUMS AND RESERVES.—For purposes of paragraph (2)(A)—

''(A) PROPERTY AND CASUALTY CONTRACTS.—The unearned premiums and reserves of a qualifying insurance company or a qualifying insurance company branch with respect to property, casualty, or health insurance contracts shall be determined using the same methods and interest rates which would be used if such company or branch were subject to tax under subchapter L, except that—

''(i) the interest rate determined for the functional currency of the company or branch, and which, except as provided by the Secretary, is calculated in the same manner as the Federal mid-term rate under section 1274(d), shall be substituted for the applicable Federal interest rate, and

''(ii) such company or branch shall use the appropriate foreign loss payment pattern.

''(B) LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY CONTRACTS.—The amount of the reserve of a qualifying insurance company or qualifying insurance company branch for any life insurance or annuity contract shall be equal to the greater of—

''(i) the net surrender value of such contract (as defined in section 807(e)(1)(A)), or

''(ii) the reserve determined under paragraph (5).

''(C) LIMITATION ON RESERVES.—In no event shall the reserve determined under this paragraph for any contract as of any time exceed the amount which would be taken into account with respect to such contract as of such time in determining foreign statement reserves (less any catastrophe, deficiency, equalization, or similar reserves).

''(5) AMOUNT OF RESERVE.—The amount of the reserve determined under this paragraph with respect to any contract shall be determined in the same manner as it would be determined if the qualifying insurance company or qualifying insurance company branch were subject to tax under subchapter L, except that in applying such subchapter—

''(A) the interest rate determined for the functional currency of the company or branch, and which, except as provided by the Secretary, is calculated in the same manner as the Federal mid-term rate under section 1274(d), shall be substituted for the applicable Federal interest rate,

''(B) the highest assumed interest rate permitted to be used in determining foreign statement reserves shall be substituted for the prevailing State assumed interest rate, and

''(C) tables for mortality and morbidity which reasonably reflect the current mortality and morbidity risks in the company's or branch's home country shall be substituted for the mortality and morbidity tables otherwise used for such subchapter.

The Secretary may provide that the interest rate and mortality and morbidity tables of a qualifying insurance company may be used for 1 or more of its qualifying insurance company branches when appropriate.

''(6) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection, any term used in this subsection which is also used in section 953(e) shall have the meaning given such term by section 953.''

(3) RESERVES.—Section 953(b) is amended by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4) and by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph:

''(3) Reserves for any insurance or annuity contract shall be determined in the same manner as under section 954(i).''

(c) SPECIAL RULES FOR DEALERS.—Section 954(c)(2)(C) is amended to read as follows:

''(C) EXCEPTION FOR DEALERS.—Except as provided by regulations, in the case of a regular dealer in property which is property described in paragraph (1)(B), forward contracts, option contracts, or similar financial instruments (including notional principal contracts and all instruments referenced to commodities), there shall not be taken into account in computing foreign personal holding company income—

''(i) any item of income, gain, deduction, or loss (other than any item described in subparagraph (A), (E), or (G) of paragraph (1)) from any transaction (including hedging transactions) entered into in the ordinary course of such dealer's trade or business as such a dealer, and

''(ii) if such dealer is a dealer in securities (within the meaning of section 475), any interest or dividend or equivalent amount described in subparagraph (E) or (G) of paragraph (1) from any transaction (including any hedging transaction or transaction described in section 956(c)(2)(J)) entered into in the ordinary course of such dealer's trade or business as such a dealer in securities, but only if the income from the transaction is attributable to activities of the dealer in the country under the laws of which the dealer is created or organized (or in the case of a qualified business unit described in section 989(a), is attributable to activities of the unit in the country in which the unit both maintains its principal office and conducts substantial business activity).''

(d) EXEMPTION FROM FOREIGN BASE COMPANY SERVICES INCOME.—Paragraph (2) of section 954(e) is amended by inserting ''or'' at the end of subparagraph (A), by striking '', or'' at the end of subparagraph (B) and inserting a period, by striking subparagraph (C), and by adding at the end the following new flush sentence:

''Paragraph (1) shall also not apply to income which is exempt insurance income (as defined in section 953(e)) or which is not treated as foreign personal holding income by reason of subsection (c)(2)(C)(ii), (h), or (i).''

(e) EXEMPTION FOR GAIN.—Section 954(c)(1)(B)(i) (relating to net gains from certain property transactions) is amended by inserting ''other than property which gives rise to income not treated as foreign personal holding company income by reason of subsection (h) or (i) for the taxable year'' before the comma at the end.

Subtitle B—Generalized System of Preferences

SEC. 311. EXTENSION OF GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES.

(a) EXTENSION OF DUTY-FREE TREATMENT UNDER SYSTEM.—Section 505 of the Trade Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 2465) is amended by striking ''June 30, 1998'' and inserting ''December 31, 1999''.

(b) RETROACTIVE APPLICATION FOR CERTAIN LIQUIDATIONS AND RELIQUIDATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930 or any other provision of law, and subject to paragraph (2), any entry—

(A) of an article to which duty-free treatment under title V of the Trade Act of 1974 would have applied if such title had been in effect during the period beginning on July 1, 1998, and ending on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, and

(B) that was made after June 30, 1998, and before the date of the enactment of this Act,

shall be liquidated or reliquidated as free of duty, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall refund any duty paid with respect to such entry. As used in this subsection, the term ''entry'' includes a withdrawal from warehouse for consumption.

(2) REQUESTS.—Liquidation or reliquidation may be made under paragraph (1) with respect to an entry only if a request therefor is filed with the Customs Service, within 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, that contains sufficient information to enable the Customs Service—

(A) to locate the entry; or

(B) to reconstruct the entry if it cannot be located.

TITLE IV—REVENUE OFFSET

SEC. 401. TREATMENT OF CERTAIN DEDUCTIBLE LIQUIDATING DISTRIBUTIONS OF REGULATED INVESTMENT COMPANIES AND REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUSTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 332 (relating to complete liquidations of subsidiaries) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(c) DEDUCTIBLE LIQUIDATING DISTRIBUTIONS OF REGULATED INVESTMENT COMPANIES AND REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUSTS.—If a corporation receives a distribution from a regulated investment company or a real estate investment trust which is considered under subsection (b) as being in complete liquidation of such company or trust, then, notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, such corporation shall recognize and treat as a dividend from such company or trust an amount equal to the deduction for dividends paid allowable to such company or trust by reason of such distribution.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) The material preceding paragraph (1) of section 332(b) is amended by striking ''subsection (a)'' and inserting ''this section''.

(2) Paragraph (1) of section 334(b) is amended by striking ''section 332(a)'' and inserting ''section 332''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to distributions after May 21, 1998.

TITLE V—TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS

SEC. 501. DEFINITIONS; COORDINATION WITH OTHER TITLES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this title—

(1) 1986 CODE.—The term ''1986 Code'' means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(2) 1998 ACT.—The term ''1998 Act'' means the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–206).

(3) 1997 ACT.—The term ''1997 Act'' means the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 (Public Law 105–34).

(b) COORDINATION WITH OTHER TITLES.—For purposes of applying the amendments made by any title of this Act other than this title, the provisions of this title shall be treated as having been enacted immediately before the provisions of such other titles.

SEC. 502. AMENDMENTS RELATED TO INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE RESTRUCTURING AND REFORM ACT OF 1998.

(a) AMENDMENT RELATED TO SECTION 1101 OF 1998 ACT.—Paragraph (5) of section 6103(h) of the 1986 Code, as added by section 1101(b) of the 1998 Act, is redesignated as paragraph (6).

(b) AMENDMENT RELATED TO SECTION 3001 OF 1998 ACT.—Paragraph (2) of section 7491(a) of the 1986 Code is amended by adding at the end the following flush sentence:

''Subparagraph (C) shall not apply to any qualified revocable trust (as defined in section 645(b)(1)) with respect to liability for tax for any taxable year ending after the date of the decedent's death and before the applicable date (as defined in section 645(b)(2)).''.

(c) AMENDMENTS RELATED TO SECTION 3201 OF 1998 ACT.—

(1) Section 7421(a) of the 1986 Code is amended by striking ''6015(d)'' and inserting ''6015(e)''.

(2) Subparagraph (A) of section 6015(e)(3) is amended by striking ''of this section'' and inserting ''of subsection (b) or (f)''.

(d) AMENDMENT RELATED TO SECTION 3301 OF 1998 ACT.—Paragraph (2) of section 3301(c) of the 1998 Act is amended by striking ''The amendments'' and inserting ''Subject to any applicable statute of limitation not having expired with regard to either a tax underpayment or a tax overpayment, the amendments''.

(e) AMENDMENT RELATED TO SECTION 3401 OF 1998 ACT.—Section 3401(c) of the 1998 Act is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''7443(b)'' and inserting ''7443A(b)''; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''7443(c)'' and inserting ''7443A(c)''.

(f) AMENDMENT RELATED TO SECTION 3433 OF 1998 ACT.—Section 7421(a) of the 1986 Code is amended by inserting ''6331(i),'' after ''6246(b),''.

(g) AMENDMENT RELATED TO SECTION 3708 OF 1998 ACT.—Subparagraph (A) of section 6103(p)(3) of the 1986 Code is amended by inserting ''(f)(5),'' after ''(c), (e),''.

(h) AMENDMENT RELATED TO SECTION 5001 OF 1998 ACT.—

(1) Subparagraph (B) of section 1(h)(13) of the 1986 Code is amended by striking ''paragraph (7)(A)'' and inserting ''paragraph (7)(A)(i)''.

(2)(A) Subparagraphs (A)(i)(II), (A)(ii)(II), and (B)(ii) of section 1(h)(13) of the 1986 Code shall not apply to any distribution after December 31, 1997, by a regulated investment company or a real estate investment trust with respect to—

(i) gains and losses recognized directly by such company or trust, and

(ii) amounts properly taken into account by such company or trust by reason of holding (directly or indirectly) an interest in another such company or trust to the extent that such subparagraphs did not apply to such other company or trust with respect to such amounts.

(B) Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to any distribution which is treated under section 852(b)(7) or 857(b)(8) of the 1986 Code as received on December 31, 1997.

(C) For purposes of subparagraph (A), any amount which is includible in gross income of its shareholders under section 852(b)(3)(D) or 857(b)(3)(D) of the 1986 Code after December 31, 1997, shall be treated as distributed after such date.

(D)(i) For purposes of subparagraph (A), in the case of a qualified partnership with respect to which a regulated investment company meets the holding requirement of clause (iii)—

(I) the subparagraphs referred to in subparagraph (A) shall not apply to gains and losses recognized directly by such partnership for purposes of determining such company's distributive share of such gains and losses, and

(II) such company's distributive share of such gains and losses (as so determined) shall be treated as recognized directly by such company.

The preceding sentence shall apply only if the qualified partnership provides the company with written documentation of such distributive share as so determined.

(ii) For purposes of clause (i), the term ''qualified partnership'' means, with respect to a regulated investment company, any partnership if—

(I) the partnership is an investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940,

(II) the regulated investment company is permitted to invest in such partnership by reason of section 12(d)(1)(E) of such Act or an exemptive order of the Securities and Exchange Commission under such section, and

(III) the regulated investment company and the partnership have the same taxable year.

(iii) A regulated investment company meets the holding requirement of this clause with respect to a qualified partnership if (as of January 1, 1998)—

(I) the value of the interests of the regulated investment company in such partnership is 35 percent or more of the value of such company's total assets, or

(II) the value of the interests of the regulated investment company in such partnership and all other qualified partnerships is 90 percent or more of the value of such company's total assets.

(i) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the provisions of the 1998 Act to which they relate.

SEC. 503. AMENDMENTS RELATED TO TAXPAYER RELIEF ACT OF 1997.

(a) AMENDMENT RELATED TO SECTION 202 OF 1997 ACT.—Paragraph (2) of section 163(h) of the 1986 Code is amended by striking ''and'' at the end of subparagraph (D), by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (E) and inserting '', and'', and by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(F) any interest allowable as a deduction under section 221 (relating to interest on educational loans).''

(b) PROVISION RELATED TO SECTION 311 OF 1997 ACT.—In the case of any capital gain distribution made after 1997 by a trust to which section 664 of the 1986 Code applies with respect to amounts properly taken into account by such trust during 1997, paragraphs (5)(A)(i)(I), (5)(A)(ii)(I), and (13)(A) of section 1(h) of the 1986 Code (as in effect for taxable years ending on December 31, 1997) shall not apply.

(c) AMENDMENT RELATED TO SECTION 506 OF 1997 ACT.—

(1) Section 2001(f)(2) of the 1986 Code is amended by adding at the end the following:

''For purposes of subparagraph (A), the value of an item shall be treated as shown on a return if the item is disclosed in the return, or in a statement attached to the return, in a manner adequate to apprise the Secretary of the nature of such item.''.

(2) Paragraph (9) of section 6501(c) of the 1986 Code is amended by striking the last sentence.

(d) AMENDMENTS RELATED TO SECTION 904 OF 1997 ACT.—

(1) Paragraph (1) of section 9510(c) of the 1986 Code is amended to read as follows:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Amounts in the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund shall be available, as provided in appropriation Acts, only for—

''(A) the payment of compensation under subtitle 2 of title XXI of the Public Health Service Act (as in effect on August 5, 1997) for vaccine-related injury or death with respect to any vaccine—

''(i) which is administered after September 30, 1988, and

''(ii) which is a taxable vaccine (as defined in section 4132(a)(1)) at the time compensation is paid under such subtitle 2, or

''(B) the payment of all expenses of administration (but not in excess of $9,500,000 for any fiscal year) incurred by the Federal Government in administering such subtitle.''.

(2) Section 9510(b) of the 1986 Code is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS TO VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION TRUST FUND.—No amount may be appropriated to the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund on and after the date of any expenditure from the Trust Fund which is not permitted by this section. The determination of whether an expenditure is so permitted shall be made without regard to—

''(A) any provision of law which is not contained or referenced in this title or in a revenue Act, and

''(B) whether such provision of law is a subsequently enacted provision or directly or indirectly seeks to waive the application of this paragraph.''.

(e) AMENDMENTS RELATED TO SECTION 915 OF 1997 ACT.—

(1) Section 915 of the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 is amended—

(A) in subsection (b), by inserting ''or 1998'' after ''1997'', and

(B) by amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

''(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall apply to taxable years ending with or within calendar year 1997.''.

(2) Paragraph (2) of section 6404(h) of the 1986 Code is amended by inserting ''Robert T. Stafford'' before ''Disaster''.

(f) AMENDMENTS RELATED TO SECTION 1012 OF 1997 ACT.—

(1) Paragraph (2) of section 351(c) of the 1986 Code, as amended by section 6010(c) of the 1998 Act, is amended by inserting '', or the fact that the corporation whose stock was distributed issues additional stock,'' after ''dispose of part or all of the distributed stock''.

(2) Clause (ii) of section 368(a)(2)(H) of the 1986 Code, as amended by section 6010(c) of the 1998 Act, is amended by inserting '', or the fact that the corporation whose stock was distributed issues additional stock,'' after ''dispose of part or all of the distributed stock''.

(g) AMENDMENT RELATED TO SECTION 1082 OF 1997 ACT.—Subparagraph (F) of section 172(b)(1) of the 1986 Code is amended by adding at the end the following new clause:

''(iv) COORDINATION WITH PARAGRAPH (2).—For purposes of applying paragraph (2), an eligible loss for any taxable year shall be treated in a manner similar to the manner in which a specified liability loss is treated.''

(h) AMENDMENT RELATED TO SECTION 1084 OF 1997 ACT.—Paragraph (3) of section 264(f) of the 1986 Code is amended by adding at the end the following flush sentence:

''If the amount described in subparagraph (A) with respect to any policy or contract does not reasonably approximate its actual value, the amount taken into account under subparagraph (A) shall be the greater of the amount of the insurance company liability or the insurance company reserve with respect to such policy or contract (as determined for purposes of the annual statement approved by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners) or shall be such other amount as is determined by the Secretary.''

(i) AMENDMENT RELATED TO SECTION 1205 OF 1997 ACT.—Paragraph (2) of section 6311(d) of the 1986 Code is amended by striking ''under such contracts'' in the last sentence and inserting ''under any such contract for the use of credit or debit cards for the payment of taxes imposed by subtitle A''.

(j) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the provisions of the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 to which they relate.

SEC. 504. AMENDMENTS RELATED TO TAX REFORM ACT OF 1984.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (C) of section 172(d)(4) of the 1986 Code is amended to read as follows:

''(C) any deduction for casualty or theft losses allowable under paragraph (2) or (3) of section 165(c) shall be treated as attributable to the trade or business; and''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Paragraph (3) of section 67(b) of the 1986 Code is amended by striking ''for losses described in subsection (c)(3) or (d) of section 165'' and inserting ''for casualty or theft losses described in paragraph (2) or (3) of section 165(c) or for losses described in section 165(d)''.

(2) Paragraph (3) of section 68(c) of the 1986 Code is amended by striking ''for losses described in subsection (c)(3) or (d) of section 165'' and inserting ''for casualty or theft losses described in paragraph (2) or (3) of section 165(c) or for losses described in section 165(d)''.

(3) Paragraph (1) of section 873(b) is amended to read as follows:

''(1) LOSSES.—The deduction allowed by section 165 for casualty or theft losses described in paragraph (2) or (3) of section 165(c), but only if the loss is of property located within the United States.''

(c) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(1) The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b)(3) shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1983.

(2) The amendment made by subsection (b)(1) shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1986.

(3) The amendment made by subsection (b)(2) shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1990.

SEC. 505. OTHER AMENDMENTS.

(a) AMENDMENTS RELATED TO SECTION 6103 OF 1986 CODE.—

(1) Subsection (j) of section 6103 of the 1986 Code is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(5) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—Upon request in writing by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary shall furnish such returns, or return information reflected thereon, as the Secretary may prescribe by regulation to officers and employees of the Department of Agriculture whose official duties require access to such returns or information for the purpose of, but only to the extent necessary in, structuring, preparing, and conducting the census of agriculture pursuant to the Census of Agriculture Act of 1997 (Public Law 105–113).''.

(2) Paragraph (4) of section 6103(p) of the 1986 Code is amended by striking ''(j)(1) or (2)'' in the material preceding subparagraph (A) and in subparagraph (F) and inserting ''(j)(1), (2), or (5)''.

(3) The amendments made by this subsection shall apply to requests made on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) AMENDMENT RELATED TO SECTION 9004 OF TRANSPORTATION EQUITY ACT FOR THE 21ST CENTURY.—

(1) Paragraph (2) of section 9503(f) of the 1986 Code is amended to read as follows:

''(2) notwithstanding section 9602(b), obligations held by such Fund after September 30, 1998, shall be obligations of the United States which are not interest-bearing.''

(2) The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall take effect on October 1, 1998.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Clause (i) of section 51(d)(6)(B) of the 1986 Code is amended by striking ''rehabilitation plan'' and inserting ''plan for employment''. The reference to plan for employment in such clause shall be treated as including a reference to the rehabilitation plans referred to in such clause as in effect

before the amendment made by the preceding sentence.

(2) Subparagraphs (C) and (D) of section 6693(a)(2) of the 1986 Code are each amended by striking ''Section'' and inserting ''section''.

TITLE VI—AMERICAN COMMUNITY RENEWAL ACT OF 1998

SEC. 601. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''American Community Renewal Act of 1998''.

SEC. 602. DESIGNATION OF AND TAX INCENTIVES FOR RENEWAL COMMUNITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1 is amended by adding at the end the following new subchapter:

''Subchapter X—Renewal Communities

''PART I—DESIGNATION

''SEC. 1400E. DESIGNATION OF RENEWAL COMMUNITIES.

''(a) DESIGNATION.—

''(1) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this title, the term 'renewal community' means any area—

''(A) which is nominated by one or more local governments and the State or States in which it is located for designation as a renewal community (hereinafter in this section referred to as a 'nominated area'), and

''(B) which the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development designates as a renewal community, after consultation with—

''(i) the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, and the Treasury; the Director of the Office of Management and Budget; and the Administrator of the Small Business Administration, and

''(ii) in the case of an area on an Indian reservation, the Secretary of the Interior.

''(2) NUMBER OF DESIGNATIONS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may designate not more than 20 nominated areas as renewal communities.

''(B) MINIMUM DESIGNATION IN RURAL AREAS.—Of the areas designated under paragraph (1), at least 4 must be areas—

''(i) which are within a local government jurisdiction or jurisdictions with a population of less than 50,000,

''(ii) which are outside of a metropolitan statistical area (within the meaning of section 143(k)(2)(B)), or

''(iii) which are determined by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, after consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, to be rural areas.

''(3) AREAS DESIGNATED BASED ON DEGREE OF POVERTY, ETC.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, the nominated areas designated as renewal communities under this subsection shall be those nominated areas with the highest average ranking with respect to the criteria described in subparagraphs (B), (C), and (D) of subsection (c)(3). For purposes of the preceding sentence, an area shall be ranked within each such criterion on the basis of the amount by which the area exceeds such criterion, with the area which exceeds such criterion by the greatest amount given the highest ranking.

''(B) EXCEPTION WHERE INADEQUATE COURSE OF ACTION, ETC.—An area shall not be designated under subparagraph (A) if the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development determines that the course of action described in subsection (d)(2) with respect to such area is inadequate.

''(C) PRIORITY FOR EMPOWERMENT ZONES AND ENTERPRISE COMMUNITIES WITH RESPECT TO FIRST HALF OF DESIGNATIONS.—With respect to the first 10 designations made under this section—

''(i) 10 shall be chosen from nominated areas which are empowerment zones or enterprise communities (and are otherwise eligible for designation under this section), and

''(ii) of such 10, 2 shall be areas described in paragraph (2)(B).

''(4) LIMITATION ON DESIGNATIONS.—

''(A) PUBLICATION OF REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall prescribe by regulation no later than 4 months after the date of the enactment of this section, after consultation with the officials described in paragraph (1)(B)—

''(i) the procedures for nominating an area under paragraph (1)(A),

''(ii) the parameters relating to the size and population characteristics of a renewal community, and

''(iii) the manner in which nominated areas will be evaluated based on the criteria specified in subsection (d).

''(B) TIME LIMITATIONS.—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may designate nominated areas as renewal communities only during the 24-month period beginning on the first day of the first month following the month in which the regulations described in subparagraph (A) are prescribed.

''(C) PROCEDURAL RULES.—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall not make any designation of a nominated area as a renewal community under paragraph (2) unless—

''(i) the local governments and the States in which the nominated area is located have the authority—

''(I) to nominate such area for designation as a renewal community,

''(II) to make the State and local commitments described in subsection (d), and

''(III) to provide assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development that such commitments will be fulfilled,

''(ii) a nomination regarding such area is submitted in such a manner and in such form, and contains such information, as the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall by regulation prescribe, and

''(iii) the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development determines that any information furnished is reasonably accurate.

''(5) NOMINATION PROCESS FOR INDIAN RESERVATIONS.—For purposes of this subchapter, in the case of a nominated area on an Indian reservation, the reservation governing body (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior) shall be treated as being both the State and local governments with respect to such area.

''(b) PERIOD FOR WHICH DESIGNATION IS IN EFFECT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Any designation of an area as a renewal community shall remain in effect during the period beginning on the date of the designation and ending on the earliest of—

''(A) December 31, 2006,

''(B) the termination date designated by the State and local governments in their nomination, or

''(C) the date the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development revokes such designation.

''(2) REVOCATION OF DESIGNATION.—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may revoke the designation under this section of an area if such Secretary determines that the local government or the State in which the area is located—

''(A) has modified the boundaries of the area, or

''(B) is not complying substantially with, or fails to make progress in achieving, the State or local commitments, respectively, described in subsection (d).

''(c) AREA AND ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may designate a nominated area as a renewal community under subsection (a) only if the area meets the requirements of paragraphs (2) and (3) of this subsection.

''(2) AREA REQUIREMENTS.—A nominated area meets the requirements of this paragraph if—

''(A) the area is within the jurisdiction of one or more local governments,

''(B) the boundary of the area is continuous, and

''(C) the area—

''(i) has a population, of at least—

''(I) 4,000 if any portion of such area (other than a rural area described in subsection (a)(2)(B)(i)) is located within a metropolitan statistical area (within the meaning of section 143(k)(2)(B)) which has a population of 50,000 or greater, or

''(II) 1,000 in any other case, or

''(ii) is entirely within an Indian reservation (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior).

''(3) ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.—A nominated area meets the requirements of this paragraph if the State and the local governments in which it is located certify (and the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, after such review of supporting data as he deems appropriate, accepts such certification) that—

''(A) the area is one of pervasive poverty, unemployment, and general distress,

''(B) the unemployment rate in the area, as determined by the most recent available data, was at least 1½ times the national unemployment rate for the period to which such data relate,

''(C) the poverty rate for each population census tract within the nominated area is at least 20 percent, and

''(D) in the case of an urban area, at least 70 percent of the households living in the area have incomes below 80 percent of the median income of households within the jurisdiction of the local government (determined in the same manner as under section 119(b)(2) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974).

''(4) CONSIDERATION OF HIGH INCIDENCE OF CRIME.—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall take into account, in selecting nominated areas for designation as renewal communities under this section, the extent to which such areas have a high incidence of crime.

''(5) CONSIDERATION OF COMMUNITIES IDENTIFIED IN GAO STUDY.—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall take into account, in selecting nominated areas for designation as renewal communities under this section, if the area has census tracts identified in the May 12, 1998, report of the Government Accounting Office regarding the identification of economically distressed areas.

''(d) REQUIRED STATE AND LOCAL COMMITMENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may designate any nominated area as a renewal community under subsection (a) only if—

''(A) the local government and the State in which the area is located agree in writing that, during any period during which the area is a renewal community, such governments will follow a specified course of action which meets the requirements of paragraph

(2) and is designed to reduce the various burdens borne by employers or employees in such area, and

''(B) the economic growth promotion requirements of paragraph (3) are met.

''(2) COURSE OF ACTION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A course of action meets the requirements of this paragraph if such course of action is a written document, signed by a State (or local government) and neighborhood organizations, which evidences a partnership between such State or government and community-based organizations and which commits each signatory to specific and measurable goals, actions, and timetables. Such course of action shall include at least five of the following:

''(i) A reduction of tax rates or fees applying within the renewal community.

''(ii) An increase in the level of efficiency of local services within the renewal community.

''(iii) Crime reduction strategies, such as crime prevention (including the provision of such services by nongovernmental entities).

''(iv) Actions to reduce, remove, simplify, or streamline governmental requirements applying within the renewal community.

''(v) Involvement in the program by private entities, organizations, neighborhood organizations, and community groups, particularly those in the renewal community, including a commitment from such private entities to provide jobs and job training for, and technical, financial, or other assistance to, employers, employees, and residents from the renewal community.

''(vi) State or local income tax benefits for fees paid for services performed by a nongovernmental entity which were formerly performed by a governmental entity.

''(vii) The gift (or sale at below fair market value) of surplus real property (such as land, homes, and commercial or industrial structures) in the renewal community to neighborhood organizations, community development corporations, or private companies.

''(B) RECOGNITION OF PAST EFFORTS.—For purposes of this section, in evaluating the course of action agreed to by any State or local government, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall take into account the past efforts of such State or local government in reducing the various burdens borne by employers and employees in the area involved.

''(3) ECONOMIC GROWTH PROMOTION REQUIREMENTS.—The economic growth promotion requirements of this paragraph are met with respect to a nominated area if the local government and the State in which such area is located certify in writing that such government and State, respectively, have repealed or otherwise will not enforce within the area, if such area is designated as a renewal community—

''(A) licensing requirements for occupations that do not ordinarily require a professional degree,

''(B) zoning restrictions on home-based businesses which do not create a public nuisance,

''(C) permit requirements for street vendors who do not create a public nuisance,

''(D) zoning or other restrictions that impede the formation of schools or child care centers, and

''(E) franchises or other restrictions on competition for businesses providing public services, including but not limited to taxicabs, jitneys, cable television, or trash hauling,

except to the extent that such regulation of businesses and occupations is necessary for and well-tailored to the protection of health and safety.

''(e) COORDINATION WITH TREATMENT OF EMPOWERMENT ZONES AND ENTERPRISE COMMUNITIES.—For purposes of this title, if there are in effect with respect to the same area both—

''(1) a designation as a renewal community, and

''(2) a designation as an empowerment zone or enterprise community,

both of such designations shall be given full effect with respect to such area.

''(f) DEFINITIONS AND SPECIAL RULES.—For purposes of this subchapter—

''(1) GOVERNMENTS.—If more than one government seeks to nominate an area as a renewal community, any reference to, or requirement of, this section shall apply to all such governments.

''(2) STATE.—The term 'State' includes Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, and any other possession of the United States.

''(3) LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—The term 'local government' means—

''(A) any county, city, town, township, parish, village, or other general purpose political subdivision of a State,

''(B) any combination of political subdivisions described in subparagraph (A) recognized by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, and

''(C) the District of Columbia.

''(4) APPLICATION OF RULES RELATING TO CENSUS TRACTS AND CENSUS DATA.—The rules of sections 1392(b)(4) and 1393(a)(9) shall apply.

''PART II—RENEWAL COMMUNITY CAPITAL GAIN; RENEWAL COMMUNITY BUSINESS

''Sec. 1400F. Renewal community capital gain.

''Sec. 1400G. Renewal community business defined.

''SEC. 1400F. RENEWAL COMMUNITY CAPITAL GAIN.

''(a) GENERAL RULE.—Gross income does not include any qualified capital gain recognized on the sale or exchange of a qualified community asset held for more than 5 years.

''(b) QUALIFIED COMMUNITY ASSET.—For purposes of this section—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The term 'qualified community asset' means—

''(A) any qualified community stock,

''(B) any qualified community partnership interest, and

''(C) any qualified community business property.

''(2) QUALIFIED COMMUNITY STOCK.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term 'qualified community stock' means any stock in a domestic corporation if—

''(i) such stock is acquired by the taxpayer after December 31, 1999, and before January 1, 2007, at its original issue (directly or through an underwriter) from the corporation solely in exchange for cash,

''(ii) as of the time such stock was issued, such corporation was a renewal community business (or, in the case of a new corporation, such corporation was being organized for purposes of being a renewal community business), and

''(iii) during substantially all of the taxpayer's holding period for such stock, such corporation qualified as a renewal community business.

''(B) REDEMPTIONS.—A rule similar to the rule of section 1202(c)(3) shall apply for purposes of this paragraph.

''(3) QUALIFIED COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP INTEREST.—The term 'qualified community partnership interest' means any interest in a partnership if—

''(A) such interest is acquired by the taxpayer after December 31, 1999, and before January 1, 2007,

''(B) as of the time such interest was acquired, such partnership was a renewal community business (or, in the case of a new partnership, such partnership was being organized for purposes of being a renewal community business), and

''(C) during substantially all of the taxpayer's holding period for such interest, such partnership qualified as a renewal community business.

A rule similar to the rule of paragraph (2)(B) shall apply for purposes of this paragraph.

''(4) QUALIFIED COMMUNITY BUSINESS PROPERTY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'qualified community business property' means tangible property if—

''(i) such property was acquired by the taxpayer by purchase (as defined in section 179(d)(2)) after December 31, 1999, and before January 1, 2007,

''(ii) the original use of such property in the renewal community commences with the taxpayer, and

''(iii) during substantially all of the taxpayer's holding period for such property, substantially all of the use of such property was in a renewal community business of the taxpayer.

''(B) SPECIAL RULE FOR SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The requirements of clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (A) shall be treated as satisfied with respect to—

''(i) property which is substantially improved (within the meaning of section 1400B(b)(4)(B)(ii)) by the taxpayer before January 1, 2007, and

''(ii) any land on which such property is located.

''(c) CERTAIN RULES TO APPLY.—Rules similar to the rules of paragraphs (5), (6), and (7) of subsection (b), and subsections (e), (f), and (g), of section 1400B shall apply for purposes of this section.

''SEC. 1400G. RENEWAL COMMUNITY BUSINESS DEFINED.

''For purposes of this part, the term 'renewal community business' means any entity or proprietorship which would be a qualified business entity or qualified proprietorship under section 1397B if—

''(1) references to renewal communities were substituted for references to empowerment zones in such section; and

''(2) '80 percent' were substituted for '50 percent' in subsections (b)(2) and (c)(1) of such section.

''PART III—FAMILY DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNTS

''Sec. 1400H. Family development accounts for renewal community EITC recipients.

''Sec. 1400I. Demonstration program to provide matching contributions to family development accounts in certain renewal communities.

''Sec. 1400J. Designation of earned income tax credit payments for deposit to family development account.

''SEC. 1400H. FAMILY DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNTS FOR RENEWAL COMMUNITY EITC RECIPIENTS.

''(a) ALLOWANCE OF DEDUCTION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There shall be allowed as a deduction—

''(A) in the case of a qualified individual, the amount paid in cash for the taxable year by such individual to any family development account for such individual's benefit, and

''(B) in the case of any person other than a qualified individual, the amount paid in cash for the taxable year by such person to any family development account for the benefit of a qualified individual but only if the amount so paid is designated for purposes of this section by such individual.

No deduction shall be allowed under this paragraph for any amount deposited in a family development account under section 1400I (relating to demonstration program to provide matching amounts in renewal communities).

''(2) LIMITATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The amount allowable as a deduction to any individual for any taxable year by reason of paragraph (1)(A) shall not exceed the lesser of—

''(i) $2,000, or

''(ii) an amount equal to the compensation includible in the individual's gross income for such taxable year.

''(B) PERSONS DONATING TO FAMILY DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNTS OF OTHERS.—The amount which may be designated under paragraph (1)(B) by any qualified individual for any taxable year of such individual shall not exceed $1,000.

''(3) SPECIAL RULES FOR CERTAIN MARRIED INDIVIDUALS.—Rules similar to rules of section 219(c) shall apply to the limitation in paragraph (2)(A).

''(4) COORDINATION WITH IRA'S.—No deduction shall be allowed under this section to any person by reason of a payment to an account for the benefit of a qualified individual if any amount is paid into an individual retirement account (including a Roth IRA) for the benefit of such individual.

''(5) ROLLOVERS.—No deduction shall be allowed under this section with respect to any rollover contribution.

''(b) TAX TREATMENT OF DISTRIBUTIONS.—

''(1) INCLUSION OF AMOUNTS IN GROSS INCOME.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, any amount paid or distributed out of a family development account shall be included in gross income by the payee or distributee, as the case may be.

''(2) EXCLUSION OF QUALIFIED FAMILY DEVELOPMENT DISTRIBUTIONS.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any qualified family development distribution.

''(c) QUALIFIED FAMILY DEVELOPMENT DISTRIBUTION.—For purposes of this section—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The term 'qualified family development distribution' means any amount paid or distributed out of a family development account which would otherwise be includible in gross income, to the extent that such payment or distribution is used exclusively to pay qualified family development expenses for the holder of the account or the spouse or dependent (as defined in section 152) of such holder.

''(2) QUALIFIED FAMILY DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES.—The term 'qualified family development expenses' means any of the following:

''(A) Qualified higher education expenses.

''(B) Qualified first-time homebuyer costs.

''(C) Qualified business capitalization costs.

''(D) Qualified medical expenses.

''(E) Qualified rollovers.

''(3) QUALIFIED HIGHER EDUCATION EXPENSES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'qualified higher education expenses' has the meaning given such term by section 72(t)(7), determined by treating postsecondary vocational educational schools as eligible educational institutions.

''(B) POSTSECONDARY VOCATIONAL EDUCATION SCHOOL.—The term 'postsecondary vocational educational school' means an area vocational education school (as defined in subparagraph (C) or (D) of section 521(4) of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act (20 U.S.C. 2471(4))) which is in any State (as defined in section 521(33) of such Act), as such sections are in effect on the date of the enactment of this section.

''(C) COORDINATION WITH OTHER BENEFITS.—The amount of qualified higher education expenses for any taxable year shall be reduced as provided in section 25A(g)(2).

''(4) QUALIFIED FIRST-TIME HOMEBUYER COSTS.—The term 'qualified first-time homebuyer costs' means qualified acquisition costs (as defined in section 72(t)(8) without regard to subparagraph (B) thereof) with respect to a principal residence (within the meaning of section 121) for a qualified first-time homebuyer (as defined in such section).

''(5) QUALIFIED BUSINESS CAPITALIZATION COSTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'qualified business capitalization costs' means qualified expenditures for the capitalization of a qualified business pursuant to a qualified plan.

''(B) QUALIFIED EXPENDITURES.—The term 'qualified expenditures' means expenditures included in a qualified plan, including capital, plant, equipment, working capital, and inventory expenses.

''(C) QUALIFIED BUSINESS.—The term 'qualified business' means any business that does not contravene any law.

''(D) QUALIFIED PLAN.—The term 'qualified plan' means a business plan which meets such requirements as the Secretary may specify.

''(6) QUALIFIED MEDICAL EXPENSES.—The term 'qualified medical expenses' means any amount paid during the taxable year, not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, for medical care (as defined in section 213(d)) of the taxpayer, his spouse, or his dependent (as defined in section 152).

''(7) QUALIFIED ROLLOVERS.—The term 'qualified rollover' means any amount paid from a family development account of a taxpayer into another such account established for the benefit of—

''(A) such taxpayer, or

''(B) any qualified individual who is—

''(i) the spouse of such taxpayer, or

''(ii) any dependent (as defined in section 152) of the taxpayer.

Rules similar to the rules of section 408(d)(3) shall apply for purposes of this paragraph.

''(d) TAX TREATMENT OF ACCOUNTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Any family development account is exempt from taxation under this subtitle unless such account has ceased to be a family development account by reason of paragraph (2). Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, any such account is subject to the taxes imposed by section 511 (relating to imposition of tax on unrelated business income of charitable, etc., organizations). Notwithstanding any other provision of this title (including chapters 11 and 12), the basis of any person in such an account is zero.

''(2) LOSS OF EXEMPTION IN CASE OF PROHIBITED TRANSACTIONS.—For purposes of this section, rules similar to the rules of section 408(e) shall apply.

''(3) OTHER RULES TO APPLY.—Rules similar to the rules of paragraphs (4), (5), and (6) of section 408(d) shall apply for purposes of this section.

''(e) FAMILY DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT.—For purposes of this title, the term 'family development account' means a trust created or organized in the United States for the exclusive benefit of a qualified individual or his beneficiaries, but only if the written governing instrument creating the trust meets the following requirements:

''(1) Except in the case of a qualified rollover (as defined in subsection (c)(7))—

''(A) no contribution will be accepted unless it is in cash, and

''(B) contributions will not be accepted for the taxable year in excess of $3,000 (determined without regard to any contribution made under section 1400I (relating to demonstration program to provide matching amounts in renewal communities)).

''(2) The requirements of paragraphs (2) through (6) of section 408(a) are met.

''(f) QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL.—For purposes of this section, the term 'qualified individual' means, for any taxable year, an individual—

''(1) who is a bona fide resident of a renewal community throughout the taxable year, and

''(2) to whom a credit was allowed under section 32 for the preceding taxable year.

''(g) OTHER DEFINITIONS AND SPECIAL RULES.—

''(1) COMPENSATION.—The term 'compensation' has the meaning given such term by section 219(f)(1).

''(2) MARRIED INDIVIDUALS.—The maximum deduction under subsection (a) shall be computed separately for each individual, and this section shall be applied without regard to any community property laws.

''(3) TIME WHEN CONTRIBUTIONS DEEMED MADE.—For purposes of this section, a taxpayer shall be deemed to have made a contribution to a family development account on the last day of the preceding taxable year if the contribution is made on account of such taxable year and is made not later than the time prescribed by law for filing the return for such taxable year (not including extensions thereof).

''(4) EMPLOYER PAYMENTS; CUSTODIAL ACCOUNTS.—Rules similar to the rules of sections 219(f)(5) and 408(h) shall apply for purposes of this section.

''(5) REPORTS.—The trustee of a family development account shall make such reports regarding such account to the Secretary and to the individual for whom the account is maintained with respect to contributions (and the years to which they relate), distributions, and such other matters as the Secretary may require under regulations. The reports required by this paragraph—

''(A) shall be filed at such time and in such manner as the Secretary prescribes in such regulations, and

''(B) shall be furnished to individuals—

''(i) not later than January 31 of the calendar year following the calendar year to which such reports relate, and

''(ii) in such manner as the Secretary prescribes in such regulations.

''(6) INVESTMENT IN COLLECTIBLES TREATED AS DISTRIBUTIONS.—Rules similar to the rules of section 408(m) shall apply for purposes of this section.

''(h) PENALTY FOR DISTRIBUTIONS NOT USED FOR QUALIFIED FAMILY DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—If any amount is distributed from a family development account and is not used exclusively to pay qualified family development expenses for the holder of the account or the spouse or dependent (as defined in section 152) of such holder, the tax imposed by this chapter for the taxable year of such distribution shall be increased by the sum of—

''(A) 100 percent of the portion of such amount which is includible in gross income and is attributable to amounts contributed under section 1400I (relating to demonstration program to provide matching amounts in renewal communities), and

''(B) 10 percent of the portion of such amount which is includible in gross income and is not described in subparagraph (A).

For purposes of this subsection, distributions which are includable in gross income shall be treated as attributable to amounts contributed under section 1400I to the extent thereof. For purposes of the preceding sentence, all family development accounts of an individual shall be treated as one account.

''(2) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN DISTRIBUTIONS.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to distributions which are—

''(A) made on or after the date on which the account holder attains age 59½,

''(B) made to a beneficiary (or the estate of the account holder) on or after the death of the account holder, or

''(C) attributable to the account holder's being disabled within the meaning of section 72(m)(7).

''(i) TERMINATION.—No deduction shall be allowed under this section for any amount paid to a family development account for any taxable year beginning after December 31, 2006.

''SEC. 1400I. DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM TO PROVIDE MATCHING CONTRIBUTIONS TO FAMILY DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNTS IN CERTAIN RENEWAL COMMUNITIES.

''(a) DESIGNATION.—

''(1) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section, the term 'FDA matching demonstration area' means any renewal community—

''(A) which is nominated under this section by each of the local governments and States which nominated such community for designation as a renewal community under section 1400E(a)(1)(A), and

''(B) which the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development designates as an FDA matching demonstration area after consultation with—

''(i) the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, and the Treasury, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and the Administrator of the Small Business Administration, and

''(ii) in the case of a community on an Indian reservation, the Secretary of the Interior.

''(2) NUMBER OF DESIGNATIONS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may designate not more than 5 communities as FDA matching demonstration areas.

''(B) MINIMUM DESIGNATION IN RURAL AREAS.—Of the areas designated under subparagraph (A), at least 2 must be areas described in section 1400E(a)(2)(B).

''(3) LIMITATIONS ON DESIGNATIONS.—

''(A) PUBLICATION OF REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall prescribe by regulation no later than 4 months after the date of the enactment of this section, after consultation with the officials described in paragraph (1)(B)—

''(i) the procedures for nominating a renewal community under paragraph (1)(A) (including procedures for coordinating such nomination with the nomination of an area for designation as a renewal community under section 1400E), and

''(ii) the manner in which nominated renewal communities will be evaluated for purposes of this section.

''(B) TIME LIMITATIONS.—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may designate renewal communities as FDA matching demonstration areas only during the 24-month period beginning on the first day of the first month following the month in which the regulations described in subparagraph (A) are prescribed.

''(4) DESIGNATION BASED ON DEGREE OF POVERTY, ETC.—The rules of section 1400E(a)(3) shall apply for purposes of designations of FDA matching demonstration areas under this section.

''(b) PERIOD FOR WHICH DESIGNATION IS IN EFFECT.—Any designation of a renewal community as an FDA matching demonstration area shall remain in effect during the period beginning on the date of such designation and ending on the date on which such area ceases to be a renewal community.

''(c) MATCHING CONTRIBUTIONS TO FAMILY DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not less than once each taxable year, the Secretary shall deposit (to the extent provided in appropriation Acts) into a family development account of each qualified individual (as defined in section 1400H(f))—

''(A) who is a resident throughout the taxable year of an FDA matching demonstration area, and

''(B) who requests (in such form and manner as the Secretary prescribes) such deposit for the taxable year,

an amount equal to the sum of the amounts deposited into all of the family development accounts of such individual during such taxable year (determined without regard to any amount contributed under this section).

''(2) LIMITATIONS.—

''(A) ANNUAL LIMIT.—The Secretary shall not deposit more than $1000 under paragraph (1) with respect to any individual for any taxable year.

''(B) AGGREGATE LIMIT.—The Secretary shall not deposit more than $2000 under paragraph (1) with respect to any individual for all taxable years.

''(3) EXCLUSION FROM INCOME.—Except as provided in section 1400H, gross income shall not include any amount deposited into a family development account under paragraph (1).

''(d) NOTICE OF PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall provide appropriate notice to residents of FDA matching demonstration areas of the availability of the benefits under this section.

''(e) TERMINATION.—No amount may be deposited under this section for any taxable year beginning after December 31, 2006.

''SEC. 1400J. DESIGNATION OF EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT PAYMENTS FOR DEPOSIT TO FAMILY DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—With respect to the return of any qualified individual (as defined in section 1400H(f)) for the taxable year of the tax imposed by this chapter, such individual may designate that a specified portion (not less than $1) of any overpayment of tax for such taxable year which is attributable to the earned income tax credit shall be deposited by the Secretary into a family development account of such individual. The Secretary shall so deposit such portion designated under this subsection.

''(b) MANNER AND TIME OF DESIGNATION.—A designation under subsection (a) may be made with respect to any taxable year—

''(1) at the time of filing the return of the tax imposed by this chapter for such taxable year, or

''(2) at any other time (after the time of filing the return of the tax imposed by this chapter for such taxable year) specified in regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

Such designation shall be made in such manner as the Secretary prescribes by regulations.

''(c) PORTION ATTRIBUTABLE TO EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT.—For purposes of subsection (a), an overpayment for any taxable year shall be treated as attributable to the earned income tax credit to the extent that such overpayment does not exceed the credit allowed to the taxpayer under section 32 for such taxable year.

''(d) OVERPAYMENTS TREATED AS REFUNDED.—For purposes of this title, any portion of an overpayment of tax designated under subsection (a) shall be treated as being refunded to the taxpayer as of the last date prescribed for filing the return of tax imposed by this chapter (determined without regard to extensions) or, if later, the date the return is filed.

''(e) TERMINATION.—This section shall not apply to any taxable year beginning after December 31, 2006.

''PART IV—ADDITIONAL INCENTIVES

''SEC. 1400K. COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION CREDIT.

''(a) GENERAL RULE.—For purposes of section 46, except as provided in subsection (e), the commercial revitalization credit for any taxable year is an amount equal to the applicable percentage of the qualified revitalization expenditures with respect to any qualified revitalization building.

''(b) APPLICABLE PERCENTAGE.—For purposes of this section—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The term 'applicable percentage' means—

''(A) 20 percent for the taxable year in which a qualified revitalization building is placed in service, or

''(B) at the election of the taxpayer, 5 percent for each taxable year in the credit period.

The election under subparagraph (B), once made, shall be irrevocable.

''(2) CREDIT PERIOD.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'credit period' means, with respect to any building, the period of 10 taxable years beginning with the taxable year in which the building is placed in service.

''(B) APPLICABLE RULES.—Rules similar to the rules under paragraphs (2) and (4) of section 42(f) shall apply.

''(c) QUALIFIED REVITALIZATION BUILDINGS AND EXPENDITURES.—For purposes of this section—

''(1) QUALIFIED REVITALIZATION BUILDING.—The term 'qualified revitalization building' means any building (and its structural components) if—

''(A) such building is located in a renewal community and is placed in service after December 31, 1999,

''(B) a commercial revitalization credit amount is allocated to the building under subsection (e), and

''(C) depreciation (or amortization in lieu of depreciation) is allowable with respect to the building.

''(2) QUALIFIED REVITALIZATION EXPENDITURE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'qualified revitalization expenditure' means any amount properly chargeable to capital account—

''(i) for property for which depreciation is allowable under section 168 and which is—

''(I) nonresidential real property, or

''(II) an addition or improvement to property described in subclause (I), and

''(ii) in connection with the construction of any qualified revitalization building which was not previously placed in service or in connection with the substantial rehabilitation (within the meaning of section 47(c)(1)(C)) of a building which was placed in service before the beginning of such rehabilitation.

''(B) DOLLAR LIMITATION.—The aggregate amount which may be treated as qualified revitalization expenditures with respect to any qualified revitalization building for any taxable year shall not exceed the excess of—

''(i) $10,000,000, reduced by

''(ii) any such expenditures with respect to the building taken into account by the taxpayer or any predecessor in determining the amount of the credit under this section for all preceding taxable years.

''(C) CERTAIN EXPENDITURES NOT INCLUDED.—The term 'qualified revitalization expenditure' does not include—

''(i) STRAIGHT LINE DEPRECIATION MUST BE USED.—Any expenditure (other than with respect to land acquisitions) with respect to which the taxpayer does not use the straight

line method over a recovery period determined under subsection (c) or (g) of section 168. The preceding sentence shall not apply to any expenditure to the extent the alternative depreciation system of section 168(g) applies to such expenditure by reason of subparagraph (B) or (C) of section 168(g)(1).

''(ii) ACQUISITION COSTS.—The costs of acquiring any building or interest therein and any land in connection with such building to the extent that such costs exceed 30 percent of the qualified revitalization expenditures determined without regard to this clause.

''(iii) OTHER CREDITS.—Any expenditure which the taxpayer may take into account in computing any other credit allowable under this title unless the taxpayer elects to take the expenditure into account only for purposes of this section.

''(d) WHEN EXPENDITURES TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Qualified revitalization expenditures with respect to any qualified revitalization building shall be taken into account for the taxable year in which the qualified revitalization building is placed in service. For purposes of the preceding sentence, a substantial rehabilitation of a building shall be treated as a separate building.

''(2) PROGRESS EXPENDITURE PAYMENTS.—Rules similar to the rules of subsections (b)(2) and (d) of section 47 shall apply for purposes of this section.

''(e) LIMITATION ON AGGREGATE CREDITS ALLOWABLE WITH RESPECT TO BUILDINGS LOCATED IN A STATE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The amount of the credit determined under this section for any taxable year with respect to any building shall not exceed the commercial revitalization credit amount (in the case of an amount determined under subsection (b)(1)(B), the present value of such amount as determined under the rules of section 42(b)(2)(C)) allocated to such building under this subsection by the commercial revitalization credit agency. Such allocation shall be made at the same time and in the same manner as under paragraphs (1) and (7) of section 42(h).

''(2) COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION CREDIT AMOUNT FOR AGENCIES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The aggregate commercial revitalization credit amount which a commercial revitalization credit agency may allocate for any calendar year is the amount of the State commercial revitalization credit ceiling determined under this paragraph for such calendar year for such agency.

''(B) STATE COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION CREDIT CEILING.—The State commercial revitalization credit ceiling applicable to any State—

''(i) for each calendar year after 1999 and before 2007 is $2,000,000 for each renewal community in the State, and

''(ii) zero for each calendar year thereafter.

''(C) COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION CREDIT AGENCY.—For purposes of this section, the term 'commercial revitalization credit agency' means any agency authorized by a State to carry out this section.

''(f) RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION CREDIT AGENCIES.—

''(1) PLANS FOR ALLOCATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the commercial revitalization credit amount with respect to any building shall be zero unless—

''(A) such amount was allocated pursuant to a qualified allocation plan of the commercial revitalization credit agency which is approved (in accordance with rules similar to the rules of section 147(f)(2) (other than subparagraph (B)(ii) thereof)) by the governmental unit of which such agency is a part, and

''(B) such agency notifies the chief executive officer (or its equivalent) of the local jurisdiction within which the building is located of such allocation and provides such individual a reasonable opportunity to comment on the allocation.

''(2) QUALIFIED ALLOCATION PLAN.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'qualified allocation plan' means any plan—

''(A) which sets forth selection criteria to be used to determine priorities of the commercial revitalization credit agency which are appropriate to local conditions,

''(B) which considers—

''(i) the degree to which a project contributes to the implementation of a strategic plan that is devised for a renewal community through a citizen participation process,

''(ii) the amount of any increase in permanent, full-time employment by reason of any project, and

''(iii) the active involvement of residents and nonprofit groups within the renewal community, and

''(C) which provides a procedure that the agency (or its agent) will follow in monitoring compliance with this section.

''(g) TERMINATION.—This section shall not apply to any building placed in service after December 31, 2006.

''SEC. 1400L. INCREASE IN EXPENSING UNDER SECTION 179.

''(a) GENERAL RULE.—In the case of a renewal community business (as defined in section 1400G), for purposes of section 179—

''(1) the limitation under section 179(b)(1) shall be increased by the lesser of—

''(A) $35,000, or

''(B) the cost of section 179 property which is qualified renewal property placed in service during the taxable year, and

''(2) the amount taken into account under section 179(b)(2) with respect to any section 179 property which is qualified renewal property shall be 50 percent of the cost thereof.

''(b) RECAPTURE.—Rules similar to the rules under section 179(d)(10) shall apply with respect to any qualified renewal property which ceases to be used in a renewal community by a renewal community business.

''(c) QUALIFIED RENEWAL PROPERTY.—For purposes of this section—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The term 'qualified renewal property' means any property to which section 168 applies (or would apply but for section 179) if—

''(A) such property was acquired by the taxpayer by purchase (as defined in section 179(d)(2)) after December 31, 1999, and before January 1, 2007, and

''(B) such property would be qualified zone property (as defined in section 1397C) if references to renewal communities were substituted for references to empowerment zones in section 1397C.

''(2) CERTAIN RULES TO APPLY.—The rules of subsections (a)(2) and (b) of section 1397C shall apply for purposes of this section.''

SEC. 603. EXTENSION OF EXPENSING OF ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION COSTS TO RENEWAL COMMUNITIES.

(a) EXTENSION.—Paragraph (2) of section 198(c) (defining targeted area) is amended by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (D) and by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following new subparagraph:

''(C) RENEWAL COMMUNITIES INCLUDED.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), such term shall include a renewal community (as defined in section 1400E).''

(b) EXTENSION OF TERMINATION DATE FOR RENEWAL COMMUNITIES.—Subsection (h) of section 198 is amended by inserting before the period ''(December 31, 2006, in the case of a renewal community, as defined in section 1400E).''

SEC. 604. EXTENSION OF WORK OPPORTUNITY TAX CREDIT FOR RENEWAL COMMUNITIES

(a) EXTENSION.—Subsection (c) of section 51 (relating to termination) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(5) EXTENSION OF CREDIT FOR RENEWAL COMMUNITIES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of an individual who begins work for the employer after the date contained in paragraph (4)(B), for purposes of section 38—

''(i) in lieu of applying subsection (a), the amount of the work opportunity credit determined under this section for the taxable year shall be equal to—

''(I) 15 percent of the qualified first-year wages for such year, and

''(II) 30 percent of the qualified second-year wages for such year,

''(ii) subsection (b)(3) shall be applied by substituting '$10,000' for '$6,000',

''(iii) paragraph (4)(B) shall be applied by substituting for the date contained therein the last day for which the designation under section 1400E of the renewal community referred to in subparagraph (B)(i) is in effect, and

''(iv) rules similar to the rules of section 51A(b)(5)(C) shall apply.

''(B) QUALIFIED FIRST- AND SECOND-YEAR WAGES.—For purposes of subparagraph (A)—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The term 'qualified wages' means, with respect to each 1-year period referred to in clause (ii) or (iii), as the case may be, the wages paid or incurred by the employer during the taxable year to any individual but only if—

''(I) the employer is engaged in a trade or business in a renewal community throughout such 1-year period,

''(II) the principal place of abode of such individual is in such renewal community throughout such 1-year period, and

''(III) substantially all of the services which such individual performs for the employer during such 1-year period are performed in such renewal community.

''(ii) QUALIFIED FIRST-YEAR WAGES.—The term 'qualified first-year wages' means, with respect to any individual, qualified wages attributable to service rendered during the 1-year period beginning with the day the individual begins work for the employer.

''(iii) QUALIFIED SECOND-YEAR WAGES.—The term 'qualified second-year wages' means, with respect to any individual, qualified wages attributable to service rendered during the 1-year period beginning on the day after the last day of the 1-year period with respect to such individual determined under clause (ii).''

(b) CONGRUENT TREATMENT OF RENEWAL COMMUNITIES AND ENTERPRISE ZONES FOR PURPOSES OF YOUTH RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) HIGH-RISK YOUTH.—Subparagraphs (A)(ii) and (B) of section 51(d)(5) are each amended by striking ''empowerment zone or enterprise community'' and inserting ''empowerment zone, enterprise community, or renewal community''.

(2) QUALIFIED SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYEE.—Clause (iv) of section 51(d)(7)(A) is amended by striking ''empowerment zone or enterprise community'' and inserting ''empowerment zone, enterprise community, or renewal community''.

(3) HEADINGS.—Paragraphs (5)(B) and (7)(C) of section 51(d) are each amended by inserting ''OR COMMUNITY'' in the heading after ''ZONE''.

SEC. 605. CONFORMING AND CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) DEDUCTION FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO FAMILY DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNTS ALLOWABLE WHETHER OR NOT TAXPAYER ITEMIZES.—Subsection (a) of section 62 (relating to adjusted

gross income defined) is amended by inserting after paragraph (17) the following new paragraph:

''(18) FAMILY DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNTS.—The deduction allowed by section 1400H(a)(1)(A).''

(b) TAX ON EXCESS CONTRIBUTIONS.—

(1) TAX IMPOSED.—Subsection (a) of section 4973 is amended by striking ''or'' at the end of paragraph (3), adding ''or'' at the end of paragraph (4), and inserting after paragraph (4) the following new paragraph:

''(5) a family development account (within the meaning of section 1400H(e)),''.

(2) EXCESS CONTRIBUTIONS.—Section 4973 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(g) FAMILY DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNTS.—For purposes of this section, in the case of a family development account, the term 'excess contributions' means the sum of—

''(1) the excess (if any) of—

''(A) the amount contributed for the taxable year to the account (other than a qualified rollover, as defined in section 1400H(c)(7), or a contribution under section 1400I), over

''(B) the amount allowable as a deduction under section 1400H for such contributions, and

''(2) the amount determined under this subsection for the preceding taxable year reduced by the sum of—

''(A) the distributions out of the account for the taxable year which were included in the gross income of the payee under section 1400H(b)(1),

''(B) the distributions out of the account for the taxable year to which rules similar to the rules of section 408(d)(5) apply by reason of section 1400H(d)(3), and

''(C) the excess (if any) of the maximum amount allowable as a deduction under section 1400H for the taxable year over the amount contributed to the account for the taxable year (other than a contribution under section 1400I).

For purposes of this subsection, any contribution which is distributed from the family development account in a distribution to which rules similar to the rules of section 408(d)(4) apply by reason of section 1400H(d)(3) shall be treated as an amount not contributed.''

(c) TAX ON PROHIBITED TRANSACTIONS.—Section 4975 is amended—

(1) by adding at the end of subsection (c) the following new paragraph:

''(6) SPECIAL RULE FOR FAMILY DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNTS.—An individual for whose benefit a family development account is established and any contributor to such account shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this section with respect to any transaction concerning such account (which would otherwise be taxable under this section) if, with respect to such transaction, the account ceases to be a family development account by reason of the application of section 1400H(d)(2) to such account.'', and

(2) in subsection (e)(1), by striking ''or'' at the end of subparagraph (E), by redesignating subparagraph (F) as subparagraph (G), and by inserting after subparagraph (E) the following new subparagraph:

''(F) a family development account described in section 1400H(e), or''.

(d) INFORMATION RELATING TO CERTAIN TRUSTS AND ANNUITY PLANS.—Subsection (c) of section 6047 is amended—

(1) by inserting ''or section 1400H'' after ''section 219'', and

(2) by inserting '', of any family development account described in section 1400H(e),'', after ''section 408(a)''.

(e) INSPECTION OF APPLICATIONS FOR TAX EXEMPTION.—Clause (i) of section 6104(a)(1)(B) is amended by inserting ''a family development account described in section 1400H(e),'' after ''section 408(a),''.

(f) FAILURE TO PROVIDE REPORTS ON FAMILY DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNTS.—Paragraph (2) of section 6693(a) is amended by striking ''and'' at the end of subparagraph (C), by striking the period and inserting '', and'' at the end of subparagraph (D), and by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(E) section 1400H(g)(6) (relating to family development accounts).''

(g) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS REGARDING COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION CREDIT.—

(1) Section 46 (relating to investment credit) is amended by striking ''and'' at the end of paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end of paragraph (3) and inserting '', and'', and by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(4) the commercial revitalization credit provided under section 1400K.''

(2) Section 39(d) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(9) NO CARRYBACK OF SECTION 1400K CREDIT BEFORE DATE OF ENACTMENT.—No portion of the unused business credit for any taxable year which is attributable to any commercial revitalization credit determined under section 1400K may be carried back to a taxable year ending before the date of the enactment of section 1400K.''

(3) Subparagraph (B) of section 48(a)(2) is amended by inserting ''or commercial revitalization'' after ''rehabilitation'' each place it appears in the text and heading.

(4) Subparagraph (C) of section 49(a)(1) is amended by striking ''and'' at the end of clause (ii), by striking the period at the end of clause (iii) and inserting '', and'', and by adding at the end the following new clause:

''(iv) the portion of the basis of any qualified revitalization building attributable to qualified revitalization expenditures.''

(5) Paragraph (2) of section 50(a) is amended by inserting ''or 1400K(d)(2)'' after ''section 47(d)'' each place it appears.

(6) Subparagraph (A) of section 50(a)(2) is amended by inserting ''or qualified revitalization building (respectively)'' after ''qualified rehabilitated building''.

(7) Subparagraph (B) of section 50(a)(2) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''A similar rule shall apply for purposes of section 1400K.''

(8) Paragraph (2) of section 50(b) is amended by striking ''and'' at the end of subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (D) and inserting ''; and'', and by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(E) a qualified revitalization building (as defined in section 1400K) to the extent of the portion of the basis which is attributable to qualified revitalization expenditures (as defined in section 1400K).''

(9) The last sentence of section 50(b)(3) is amended to read as follows: ''If any qualified rehabilitated building or qualified revitalization building is used by the tax-exempt organization pursuant to a lease, this paragraph shall not apply for purposes of determining the amount of the rehabilitation credit or the commercial revitalization credit.''

(10) Subparagraph (C) of section 50(b)(4) is amended—

(A) by inserting ''or commercial revitalization'' after ''rehabilitated'' in the text and heading, and

(B) by inserting ''or commercial revitalization'' after ''rehabilitation''.

(11) Subparagraph (C) of section 469(i)(3) is amended—

(A) by inserting ''or section 1400K'' after ''section 42''; and

(B) by striking ''CREDIT'' in the heading and inserting ''AND COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION CREDITS''.

(h) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—The table of subchapters for chapter 1 is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''Subchapter X. Renewal Communities.''

SEC. 606. EVALUATION AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

Not later than the close of the fourth calendar year after the year in which the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development first designates an area as a renewal community under section 1400E of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and at the close of each fourth calendar year thereafter, such Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Congress a report on the effects of such designations in stimulating the creation of new jobs, particularly for disadvantaged workers and long-term unemployed individuals, and promoting the revitalization of economically distressed areas.

TITLE VII—TAX REDUCTIONS CONTINGENT ON SAVING SOCIAL SECURITY

SEC. 701. TAX REDUCTIONS CONTINGENT ON SAVING SOCIAL SECURITY.

(a) REQUIREMENT FOR BALANCED BUDGET AND SOCIAL SECURITY SOLVENCY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, no provision of this Act (or amendment made thereby) shall take effect before the first January 1 after the date of the enactment of this Act that follows a calendar year for which there is a social security solvency certification.

(b) EXEMPTION OF FUNDED PROVISIONS .—The following provisions shall take effect without regard to subsection (a):

(1) Subtitle C of title I (relating to increase in social security earnings limit and recomputation of benefits).

(2) Section 213 (relating to production flexibility contract payments).

(3) Title III (relating to extension and modification of certain expiring provisions).

(4) Title IV (relating to revenue offset).

(5) Title V (relating to technical corrections).

(c) SOCIAL SECURITY SOLVENCY CERTIFICATION.—For purposes of subsection (a), there is a social security solvency certification for a calendar year if, during such year, the Board of Trustees of the Social Security Trust Funds certifies that the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are in actuarial balance for the 75-year period utilized in the most recent annual report of such Board of Trustees pursuant to section 201(c)(2) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401(c)(2)).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 552, the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) and a member opposed each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL).

Mr. RANGEL. I yield one minute to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KIND).

(Mr. KIND asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the Republican proposed tax cut bill and in support of the substitute offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL).

This is a wrong tax cut bill at the wrong time for the wrong reason. Is there any wonder that the people in this country are so cynical when we

are trying to rush through a tax cut bill just a few short weeks before the November elections?

But the main problem is not the provisions of the tax cut, it is how we would pay the tax cut. There is no surplus unless we are willing to raid the Social Security trust fund.

But perhaps the most compelling argument to oppose this is what the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Chairman Greenspan, has been saying. Is anyone who is pushing for this tax cut bill listening to one of the most credible voices on fiscal and monetary policy in this country today? He says do not rely on any of these so-called surpluses, because they may never materialize given the international economic crisis and the Y2K problem and the impact that it might have on our economy.

Instead, we in this body should be trying to pass fiscally responsible, sound decisions that are going to encourage the Federal Reserve to lower long-term interest rates so we have investment in capital and increased worker productivity. That is why I urge my colleagues to oppose the tax cut bill and support the Rangel substitute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARCHER) seek to control the time in opposition to the amendment?

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I do.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARCHER) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WELLER), a respected member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, as I just begin my remarks in opposition to the Rangel substitute and in support of an effort to save Social Security and eliminate the marriage tax penalty, I might just use the Democrats, my friends on the other side of the aisle's own rhetoric. If you think about it, everything they have been claiming, they have admitted they have been raiding is the Social Security trust fund for 28 years. In fact, I believe a Democratic President, President Johnson, I think started that process in 1969.

Now, thanks to a Republican Congress, for the first time since 1969, we have a $1.6 trillion budget surplus, money that we can use to save Social Security and eliminate the marriage tax penalty.

The gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) in his substitute basically says ''Let's save Social Security and let's give a tax cut to Wall Street, but let's forget about Main Street.''

It is interesting that the Rangel substitute chooses Wall Street and stiffs Main Street. Republicans, we want to save Social Security, and we also want to eliminate the marriage tax penalty, and our legislation will help 28 million married couples.

It is interesting that my friends on the other side of the aisle continue to claim the ''raiding Social Security'' line. Let us look at the facts once again.

When a representative of the Social Security Administration was asked last week whether or not the tax cuts in our package impact the Social Security trust fund, Judith Chesser, Deputy Commissioner of the Social Security Administration gave us a simple answer, and that answer was no.

Mr. Speaker, our effort eliminates the marriage tax penalty. It helps 28 million married working couples. In fact, the tax relief we provide in our package provides $243 in extra take-home pay for 28 million married working couples. In Joliet, Illinois, $240 is a car payment.

Our effort is helpful to the people of Illinois, saving Social Security, setting aside $1.4 trillion of surplus funds for Social Security and also working to eliminate the marriage tax penalty helps people back home in Illinois. But this legislation that we will be voting on after we defeat the Rangel substitute will not only help eliminate the married tax penalty for 28 million American couples, it helps farmers in Illinois, small business in Illinois, and it helps parents who want to send their children to college in Illinois.

Vote ''no'' on the Rangel substitute and ''yes'' on H.R. 4579.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. TANNER), a member of the committee.

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I like this tax bill. I think it is good public policy. But for the first time in 29 years we now are in a position where we can say to the American people that there is more money coming into this town than leaving. This is just a projection. Beyond that, what I hate to see us do is there has been a lot of political bloodshed to get to this point of financial integrity once again in this town in terms of our budget.

Now, no one can dispute that this is a unified budget, and if one took the payroll taxes, the Social Security taxes that come in here out of the unified budget or out of the budget, we would not have a surplus. That is a fact. That is not a political argument.

□ 1015

We still are running an operational deficit. I do not know how many people paid the price in 1993. I know President Bush paid a miserable price in his career for doing the right thing in 1990 to get us to the point where we are not running a $290 billion deficit every year.

I am not for any new spending programs, and I am not going to be for this tax cut today. We cannot pay for it. Last year, we had a balanced budget. We paid for the tax bill last year. This one is not paid for; and, for that reason, I think it is financially irresponsible to do this what we are about to do today.

I would urge my colleagues not to support this matter today.

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume simply to respond to how the Democrats have done a 180-degree shift since last year. Unless we counted Social Security surpluses in their terminology now, we had no balanced budget last year. When they get up and they say there was a balanced budget, they are assuming, then, by their logic, in this year that they were using surpluses out of Social Security. Every one of them that voted for the tax bill last year by their logic this year voted to spend the Social Security surplus. Every one of them.

In fact, the projections last year when they voted were not nearly as good for the general fund as they are this year. They did not pay for it by their argument this year. They have just changed their view of the budget for political reasons going into this election.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. HULSHOF).

(Mr. HULSHOF asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I am from the show-me State. When my friends on the other side said there is no way that the Republican majority can balance the budget and provide tax relief, we showed them we could do it.

Now we are telling them that we can save Social Security and provide a modest tax relief to the American people. We will show them if they give us the opportunity.

There are a lot of good things in this bill. Married couples should not have to pay more in taxes simply because they say ''I do''. They are not saying I do want to pay more in tax. We provide relief. Farmers and ranchers need additional risk management tools. Small businesses should not have to pay the punitive death tax. All of these issues are addressed.

But what I want to focus on is a provision that a freshman Member on the other side, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH), and I had the opportunity to sponsor called the Savings Advancement and Enhancement Act, the SAVE Act.

The provision is very simple. It would provide an exclusion of up to $400 in interest and dividends from your taxes, $200 for individual filers. When you think about it, we are making a fundamental moral judgment. It is wrong to punish small savers and investors. We should be encouraging their thrift, not punishing their thrift.

If this tax relief measure is included, 68 million people will be provided some relief. In fact, not only is it a good moral judgment about allowing small investors to exclude this interest income, but it is a tax simplification measure.

As the gentleman from California talked about, 10 million taxpayers will

not have to file the 1040 form. They can go to the 1040EZ and electronically file. In fact, if you look on line 8 and 9 is where we have to put the fact that we have taxable interest or dividend income. Seven million Americans can leave page 124 in their tax books, Schedule B. They will not have to fill out this Schedule B.

So we have not only good tax policy, but simplification. I urge the defeat of the gentleman's substitute and vote in favor of the chairman's bill.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds.

Mr. Speaker, after last year's tax bill, I would have thought that nobody on the other side of the aisle would ever talk about simplification again. I thought that I heard the end of all of this pulling up the tax code by the roots since you so effectively deepsixed it for the year 2002.

But if the chairman of the distinguished Committee on Ways and Means would check last year's tax bills, one thing we did do was pay for it. It did not come out of the surplus. It came out of tax cuts.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HEFNER).

(Mr. HEFNER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HEFNER. Mr. Speaker, I will try to be as honest as I can in my statement. I would urge people to refrain from calling people liars and what have you. And referring to people in their sincerity in standing before the whole world and saying I have sinned seems to me to be a pretty good repentance; and maybe if God can forgive somebody, we can. Maybe someday in our heart we can see to do that.

I want to make a couple of points here. When Ronald Reagan was President, his first budget that was sent to this floor by David Stockman called for the elimination of $125 for the minimum Social Security for the oldest, sickest senior citizens in this country, to eliminate it.

Republicans have never been for Social Security. This is a Democratic program. Ronald Reagan took us to Camp David, and it was the Democrats fault that these deficits escalated during the Reagan administration. Why do I say that? Because there was a group of people that were called boll weevils that voted for this budget, and they escalated tremendously. They doubled during the Reagan administration.

In 1993, I wish I had more time here. In 1993, let me tell you what some of the Republicans said about Bill Clinton's package in 1993. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CRANE) said, ''This package will do nothing but discourage economic activity. Clinton wants us to pursue a course that would lead to economic disaster.''

''The economy is going to be damaged,'' the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING) said.

This measure is not the solution for our Nation's fiscal or economic growth problems. It will probably abort the economic stabilization in this country.

The gentleman said that we Republicans have managed to have this balanced budget. Without what we did in 1993, we would not even be close to a balanced budget.

The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KASICH) said if we vote for the 1993 Clinton package, we are going to have a $1 trillion 90 billion increase in the Federal budget. What actually happened, the deficit has declined ever since 1993. I tell the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARCHER) that is facts, and I would be happy to produce them.

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS), another respected member of the Committee on Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, we have heard accusations from the other side of the aisle that this bill would endanger the Social Security system. That is false. This again is another clear attempt to scare our seniors.

Our seniors should know that, with or without the enactment of this bill or this substitute, the Social Security trustees have reported to the Committee on Ways and Means that their retirement check is sound for another 33 years. That means, if you are 65 today, your check is sound until you are 98. If you are 80, it is sound until you are 113. If you are 90, your check is sound until you are 123. And Godspeed to you to live to collect each and every one of those checks.

My age is 54. My check is sound until I am 87. Social Security is my old-age pension. It is different for many Members of this body. I declined the congressional pension. Social Security is my old-age pension.

What this legislation does is ensure that generations behind those collecting Social Security checks today get to keep more of the money that they earn today for their family.

Let me remind the opponents of this bill who use the Social Security scare tactic. There is no surplus in the ledgers of small business who create most of the U.S. jobs. There is no surplus for middle-income married couples working to provide for their family. There is no surplus for seniors who go back to work to supplement their Social Security check. There is no surplus for farmers struggling against low prices and natural disasters.

This legislation provides these Americans who have paid the money into the so-called surplus a small piece of the benefit that comes with a balanced budget and a strong economy.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge the Members of this body to support this bill, to give tax relief to middle-income working Americans and families.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SANCHEZ).

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1998 even though I support many of the goals in the bill. I support increasing tax deductions for married couples and the self-employed and extending the research tax credit. I support creating more renewal of communities.

But I believe this bill makes a grave mistake by drawing from the projected budget surplus to pay for these tax cuts.

The solvency of the Social Security Trust Fund has not been assured. This Congress has not even debated a plan to save Social Security's worth for future generations of Americans.

We really do not have a budget surplus to spend because Republicans are dipping into funds earmarked for Social Security. This worries me because I held two Social Security forums in my district this year, and my constituents are concerned that Social Security is going bankrupt and we are not doing anything about it. This bill weakens Social Security, and that is wrong.

Furthermore, I cannot support the bill because it is a bad deal for our schools. We need to be helping to build more schools in America. This bill does not address that. I had hoped that my amendment to the bill would help that. Do not give our schools empty promises. Put Social Security first.

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN), another respected member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding my this time.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the chairman for putting together a great tax package. This is not only a tax package that offers a sound package of tax relief for working families in America, but it also takes unprecedented steps to preserve Social Security. We have never done this before. We are setting aside adequate funds to preserve Social Security in the future.

Earlier this year, Mr. Speaker, right up there at that podium, the President of the United States said that we should save every dime of the so-called budget surplus, which was less than half that it has turned out to be for this fiscal year.

Since that time, the pledge has been broken. The President himself, as we heard earlier today, has agreed to spend already this year $2.9 billion to support our efforts in Bosnia. Collectively, as I add it up, our friends on the other side of the aisle and the President suggests spending another $13 billion of the surplus for spending.

By the way, where is the President's proposal to save Social Security? Talk is cheap. I do not think this is a question of preserving Social Security or providing tax relief. The real question is, this year are we going to use the expected budget surplus only for more spending or are we going to give some needed tax relief, a break to the very people whose hard work and ingenuity has gotten us into this position of having a budget surplus?

If we put our minds to it, if we are sincere, we can do both. We can put together a Social Security plan over the next couple of years that works. This plan allows us to do that. Again, it is unprecedented. We are putting aside the surplus to do that.

We have heard a lot of good things about the tax plan today. Even Democrats have taken to the well saying it is a great plan. I think it is a great plan because it helps families, senior citizens, job-creating small businesses, farmers and ranchers.

But I want to give my friend, the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL), some more confidence. It is even better than that. It provides unbelievable simplification of the tax code. A million people will not have to file anymore under this. Six million people will be able to stop itemizing under this proposal. Ten million people can go from filing a 1040 or a 1040A to the much simpler 1040EZ. Seven million Americans will not have to file a Schedule B for interest and income. This is not only responsible tax relief, it is responsible tax simplification.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, can you tell me how the time is allocated now, please?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY). The gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) has 23½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Texas (Mr. Archer) has 21 minutes remaining.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW).

□ 1030

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to come to this House and support a balanced budget this last year for the first time in 30 years, pleased to support tax cuts for middle class families totaling $95 billion. But now we have a window of opportunity to take the next step in fiscal responsibility. I believe it is incumbent on all of us to take that step. That is to repay the social security trust fund.

We know there is no real surplus until we have totally repaid the trust fund and brought it off the budget. The seniors in my district, people of all ages in my district, understand that as long as we are using the social security trust fund to balance the budget, there is no surplus. There is no surplus.

This tax bill is one that I support. I have cosponsored a number of the provisions in it. However, I believe that the Rangel substitute is the only responsible approach to fiscal responsibility and to future generations. Save social security first.

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. DUNN), the highly respected member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Today life in America is changing for the better. More hardworking men, women, and retired seniors are sharing in new prosperity. Because we have kept spending down, we have balanced the budget for the first time in a generation, and we have given Americans the first tax relief in 16 years. Interest rates are down, and families are taking home more of what they earn.

But even with a good economy, we still wonder how we are going to continue to meet the changing needs of Americans. That is why House Republicans are advancing a tax plan that focuses on building a brighter, more secure future for women and their families by ensuring that the social security trust funds are there, and by returning taxpayer dollars to Americans we can ensure a better quality of life for those struggling to make ends meet.

Specifically, we have committed to setting aside $1.4 trillion of a projected budget surplus to protect and strengthen social security. Nothing is more important to women in retirement than ensuring that they have income security, and with that, peace of mind. We will keep that commitment.

With the remainder of the surplus, we are holding true to our promise to cut taxes every year that Republicans control Congress. The Taxpayer Relief Act of 1998 makes important strides in providing the financial relief that women and families need to stay strong.

It will ensure that there is no longer a financial disincentive for marriage. By doubling the standard deduction for married couples, a woman who files jointly with her husband no longer will feel an additional pinch from the government that the current marriage penalty costs. Forty eight million Americans will benefit from this relief, Mr. Speaker, over 1 million alone in my home State of Washington.

In addition, a woman small business owner will no longer worry about being a financial burden on her sons and daughters when she passes on. The death tax relief provided in this bill will allow her children to keep that small business that has helped them plan and live the American dream.

With women creating small businesses at twice the rate of men these days, health insurance costs are extremely important, and a great burden. Providing 100 percent deductibility of health insurance costs for women who are self-employed gives them the help they need to protect their family from illness and injury, something about which all mothers worry.

Americans have always believed that if we work hard and take responsibility for ourselves and help others where we can, we will reap the benefits of our efforts and fulfill our own American dream. It makes sense. It is the American dream. It is in this bill. I urge its support.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. STENHOLM). No one has worked harder to save the social security system than the gentleman from Texas.

(Mr. STENHOLM asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, listening to the debate again this morning, I am reminded of the words of Will Rogers, who said, ''It ain't peoples' ignorance that's bothering me so much, it is them knowing so much that ain't so is the problem.''

I would yield to anyone who would challenge anything I am going to say in my remarks. There is no surplus other than social security trust funds. Over the next 5 years, there are $520 billion of projected surplus, of which $657 of the $520 are social security trust funds. That is a fact. Does anyone wish to challenge me on that?

Hearing no response, this tax bill will increase the deficit.

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

Mr. STENHOLM. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I would ask, did the gentleman vote for the tax bill last year?

Mr. STENHOLM. That was not the question I asked.

Mr. ARCHER. Was there a surplus then?

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I do not yield for the purpose of muddying up the argument today.

We can go back as far as 1 year, 2 years, 3 years, and I can find mistakes I have made. I can point to mistakes the chairman has made. That is a valid point.

But I would say, we will borrow, under this proposal today, we will borrow $237 billion more over the next 5 years if the tax bill in question today is passed, $237, which is $830 for every man, woman, and child in the United States that we will borrow in order to give this tax cut.

The projected surplus that we are talking about may never materialize. That is why this is a fiscally irresponsible bill we are bringing, if Members claim to be conservative, fiscally irresponsible.

Abandoning fiscal discipline is the wrong message to send to our financial markets at this time. The recent volatility of world financial markets makes it even more critical that we reaffirm our commitment to what we agreed to do, Mr. Chairman, last year, what we agreed to do last year, which has set us on the right track to balancing the budget. Yes, I voted for it, but for the reason that we voted for it last year, and the reason I oppose doing more this year.

The Concord Coalition has warned us that the election year temptation to use social security surpluses for other purposes will lead to a dangerous breakdown in fiscal discipline.

The potential harm to our economy, and let me give this example to my agricultural colleagues, we hear a lot about what we are going to do for farmers and ranchers. This package

that is going to be voted on in a moment will give to our farmers a $271 million annual benefit, but a one-half of 1 percent increase in interest rates will cost our farmers $870 million, three times the cost, if we abandon fiscal discipline and interest rates go up. So we are muddying the message completely in this, and talking about the great benefit.

What everyone who is fiscally conservative is saying is reserve the social security trust fund for paying down the debt, and making sure we can in fact save social security for our future generations. Vote down this bill.

Mr. Speaker, there is no surplus—unless we count the Social Security surplus.

Over the next five years, 125% of the surplus comes from the Social Security trust fund. CBO projects unified budget surpluses of $520 billion, $657 billion of which will be a result of the Social Security trust fund surplus.

In other words, if you subtract the projected annual Social Security trust fund surpluses from the projected unified budget surplus, there is no surplus—a $137 billion on-budget deficit.

According to the most recent report of the Congressional Budget Office, which included the projections of a budget surplus that are being used to justify this tax bill, we still have an on-budget deficit.

''Although the total budget is expected to show a healthy surplus in 1998, CBO still anticipates an on-budget deficit. On budget revenues (which BYLAW exclude revenues earmarked for Social Security) are projected to be $41 billion less than on-budget spending.''—(CBO Economic and Budget Outlook August Update)

THE TAX BILL WILL INCREASE THE DEFICIT

To my Republican colleagues who are insisting that this tax cut does not come out of Social Security, what you are admitting is that the tax cut is paid for with borrowed money, because there is no surplus if you exclude Social Security.

I support all of the tax cuts included in this package, but, with borrowed money. Enacting a permanent tax cut that is not paid for would result in continued deficits as far as the eye can see.

Instead of taking $137 billion out of private savings to cover the deficit over the next five years, the government will have to borrow $225 billion over the next five years if we pass this tax cut. That is another $830 of debt for every man, woman and child in this country.

THE PROJECTED SURPLUS MAY NEVER MATERIALIZE

The projections of a surplus are a result of dramatic improvements in budget estimates that could deteriorate just as quickly. As recent developments both at home and abroad have made clear, continued strong economic growth—and the budget surpluses it produces—are by no means guaranteed.

According to CBO, a recession similar to the 1990–1991 recession would turn the projected surplus into a deficit. Even a modest slowdown in economic growth could wipe out much of the projected surplus.

Republican economist and former Federal Reserve Governor, warned that the surge in income taxes that has contributed to the surplus in the unified budget may not continue, arguing that ''The prudent thing to do when you enjoy a windfall from some good luck is to save it, you might need the cushion in bad times.''

Given all of the uncertainty in budget projections, the conservative thing to do is be conservative by waiting to see if these surpluses materialize.

ABANDONING FISCAL DISCIPLINE IS THE WRONG MESSAGE TO SEND TO FINANCIAL MARKETS

The recent volatility of world financial markets makes it even more critical that we reaffirm our commitment to maintaining the discipline that has produced a dramatic improvement in the federal budget and a strong economy.

In a letter sent out earlier this week, the Concord Coalition warned us that ''the election year temptation to use Social Security surpluses for other purposes will lead to a dangerous breakdown in fiscal discipline.''

The potential harm to the economy from relatting the discipline of the budget agreement at all will outweigh the benefit of any tax cut.

DON'T FORGET THE NATIONAL DEBT

The current projections of a budget surplus follow years of deficit spending that has resulted in a national debt of $5.4 trillion. Interest payments on the debt will consume $244 billion in 1998.

Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan, former CBO Director Rudy Penner and countless other economist have told us that the best course of action for the economy is for Congress to use the surplus to reduce the debt.

Reducing the national debt will help maintain a strong economy by reducing interest rates and increasing the amount of savings available for productive investment.

WE NEED TO RESERVE THE ENTIRE BUDGET SURPLUS TO DEAL WITH SOCIAL SECURITY REFORM

Funding this tax cut out of the unified budget surplus will limit our options in the Social Security reform debate by using revenues that would be necessary to fund many of the reform options that have been proposed.

Even if the current budget surplus projections hold true, it will be difficult to fund the transition costs of comprehensive Social Security reform that deals with the $9 trillion unfunded liability in the Social Security system within a balanced unified federal budget.

The current annual surpluses being run by the Social Security Trust Fund are intended to prepare for future needs of the Social Security system. Since Social Security accounts for virtually all of the projected budget surpluses, addressing the financial challenges facing Social Security is the only appropriate use of the budget surplus.

CONCLUSION

It is extremely important that we follow the path of fiscal responsibility and take advantage of this opportunity to preserve the Social Security system for future generations. The bill before us, for all its merit, would undermine fiscal discipline and jeopardize our ability to preserve Social Security.

If you care about fiscal discipline, if you care about the integrity of the Social Security system, all Members who care about the legacy we leave for future generations, vote for the motion to recommit and vote against this bill.

TAX RELIEF

H.R. 4579 provides $24.2 billion of tax relief for farmers and small business from 1999 to 2003.

Excluding Estate tax provisions, there are $6.3 billion in tax relief.

Focusing on farmer and rancher benefits, including the $25,000 expensing for small business and farmers, there are $1.4 billion in tax relief.

The annual average tax relief for farmers and ranchers is $270 million.

INTEREST RATE RELIEF

Total U.S. farm debt is $167.6 billion.

The result of a 1% interest rate reduction is $1.676 billion less in annual debt service for farmers and ranchers.

The result of a ½% interest rate reduction is $838 million less in annual debt service for farmers and ranchers, more than 3 times the tax relief.

The following chart illustrates this:

TAX RELIEF FARMERS AND RANCHERS VS INTEREST RATE RELIEF

[In millions of dollars]

	Total Cost 1999–03	Annual Avg Avg Cost	Farmer Only Est	Annual Avg Avg Cost
Health insurance deduction at 100 percent	5,111	1,022	168	34
$25,000 expensing	1,059	212	1,059	212
Income averaging	45	9	45	9
Net operating loss carryback	81	16	81	16
PFC constructive receipt				
Total	6,296	1,259	1,353	271
Total U.S. farm debt				167,600
1 percent interest rate reduction, annual				1,676
½ percent interest rate reduction, annual				838

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as a brief response, I would say if the gentleman's logic is correct today, it was more correct last year, because the amount of the tax bill last year was bigger than the amount of the tax bill this year. It required, according to his logic, not mine, his, more borrowing than this tax bill does. But he and most of the Democrats voted for it.

We heard nothing about social security then. Social security is a manufactured argument on their part this year for political reasons. It is an election year.

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

Mr. ARCHER. I am sorry, but I have already committed all of my time. I regret I cannot yield.

Mr. STENHOLM. I yielded to the gentleman.

Mr. ARCHER. Yes, but the gentleman continued to speak his argument, and his argument logically meant that last year we had to borrow more money for the tax bill than he says we will be borrowing this year. That is a fact.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING), the chairman of the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I want to point out, and I do not think it has been said enough, that there are two very important provisions in here in relationship to education.

First of all, section 111 of the bill permits private higher education institutions to establish qualified pre-paid tuition programs. They cannot do that now. It will mean an awful lot to an awful lot of young people who would like to go to college.

Secondly, something that is very, very important, because I hear people all the time say we need construction money, we need rebuilding money, all these things for schools. In this legislation, section 112 of the bill would liberalize the permitted expenditure period of the present law construction bond exception in the case of bonds issued to finance the construction of public schools.

What does that mean? That means school districts will get to keep 1½ billions of dollars for school construction and school renovation. So I do not want to hear anymore talk about we are not doing anything for school districts, because they are doing an awful lot in this legislation to help them repair their buildings and build their buildings.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS).

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, let me start by saying I voted against the absurd balanced budget agreement last year because it cut Medicare by $115 billion. That is how it was paid for. We are suffering from it right now.

More importantly, I rise in strong opposition to the Republican plan, which takes money from the social security trust fund in order to provide tax breaks, 6 weeks before an election. Let us be clear, the so-called surplus this year that the Republicans are taking from is made up completely from the social security surplus. Without that $100 billion social security surplus, the government this year is in deficit, not to mention a $5 trillion national debt.

It seems to me to be the essence of hypocrisy for some Republicans to go running around the country saying that we have to privatize the social security system because it is going broke, and the next day to be taking money from the very same social security system.

Mr. Speaker, if we want targeted tax breaks for the middle class, fair enough, take it from corporate welfare and the huge loopholes that exist for billionaires.

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT).

(Mr. BOEHLERT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment and in support of the base bill, which provides tax relief to virtually every American while saving social security. This is the moderate's moment.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Taxpayer Relief Act and in opposition to the substitute offered by Mr. RANGEL.

This bill will provide targeted, responsible tax relief to middle-income families. This bill will strengthen our economy. And this bill will remedy problems with the current tax code that have been talked about for years, but have never before been addressed.

The bill would correct the marriage penalty, which perversely creates a disincentive for couples to marry. It would exempt more interest and dividends from taxation, increasing the funds available for investment. It would allow more people to deduct the cost of their health insurance, reducing the number of Americans who lack coverage. It will allow seniors on Social Security to earn more income. It will create new incentives to save for education. It will exempt more inheritances from estate taxes. It will help farmers stabilize their tax payments so the government does not exacerbate the ups and downs of farm income. It will increase the number of families who can deduct education and child care expenses. And it will extend a number of credits for business, such as the research and development tax credit, that would otherwise expire.

In short, virtually every American taxpayer will feel the benefits of this $80 billion tax cut bill both directly—in the form of lower tax bills—and indirectly—through the benefits to the overall economy.

In fact, this is such a good tax bill that there's no disagreement over its tax provisions. The Democrat's substitute contains each and every tax cut provision that we Republicans have proposed. But the Democrats claim that we can't afford these cuts and that we are endangering Social Security. This is politics pure and simple.

Just yesterday, we voted to place 90 percent of the budget surplus—90 percent!—in a separate account dedicated to Social Security. This unprecedented action will reserve more than enough to cover our debts to the Social Security—and in so doing will pay down our national debt.

Thanks to the strong economy, thanks to the Balanced Budget Act agreement, the surplus will be large enough to be used for more than one purpose without threatening Social Security. ''Save Social Security first'' is good advice—and we have followed it. ''Save Social Security only'' is bad advice; it's political advice; it assumes a false sense of impoverishment that will deprive taxpayers and the economy of a needed and affordable boost.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4579 and provide responsible tax relief.

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. HOUGHTON), another respected member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

(Mr. HOUGHTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I am afraid we are so dug in here we are sort of getting to the point where we are not listening to one another. Both sides want to pull down the debt. Both sides want to take social security out of the spending pool and build it back. But the President has other ideas. The Republicans have other ideas. It is not just one sole mission.

To pull this thing down into something which is at least meaningful to me, let us assume we have a little business, and the business has not made money for 29 years. All of a sudden it starts to make money. During those 29 years, we have had to borrow money. We have had to pull down from our pension, our unfunded liability. That is not good. We want to build it up. We feel badly about it. We are able to cover our pensioners, but not the way we would like.

All of a sudden we start to make money. Not only that, we look at the future and it looks like we are going to continue to make money. So what do we do? Obviously, start to pay back our debt, but certainly we start to pull back the pension account, which in this case is the social security.

Also I think we say to our stockholders, we have not given you any dividend increases for years. Therefore, you stuck with us, your capital has been involved. You have been decent about this thing. We would like to help you a little bit.

This tax decrease amounts to .009 percent of our Federal revenues. That is not very much, $60 per person. We can do the other things, we are doing the other things, but we have to take a look at the individual shareholders of this country and pay our respects to them.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. STARK), another distinguished member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I must say that the gentleman from Texas (Chairman ARCHER) has crafted a good tax bill. I rise in support of the Democratic substitute, because that would pay for it.

I think the issue, and the gentleman from New York (Mr. HOUGHTON) touched on it a little bit, is that this is an issue of priorities. There are no more cuts to be made that are easy politically. So they are pushing us into basically deficit spending; reducing the surplus, if you will.

The question is, why this tax cut, then? Why not Medicare? The other day we tried to find $1,200,000,000 to fix home health care. They are unwilling to ask for a waiver. This bill breaks the budget law.

□ 1045

They had to get special permission to void the budget bill to get this bill to the floor. Otherwise, a point of order could knock it out. Why were they not willing to do that with home health care, which they promised us would be paid for, but we have not seen it paid for yet?

Why are we not fixing Medicare? Perhaps we should be having the debate that Medicare is more important than cutting the inheritance tax. Some people may not think so, but that is a worthy debate.

They are not willing to cut defense. They are not willing to cut the fat pork out of the transportation bill. Somehow, my Republican colleagues are doing it out of the surplus without identifying what they are willing to give up. They are not making a hard choice. They are making a political statement in an attempt to win back some votes from people who turned their backs on the Republicans, rightly so, years ago.

They are trying to avoid the discussion that this will harm, well, let us say it another way, will not fix Social Security. It will not fix Medicare. It will not help education.

Is it the right thing to do? It is not a bad tax bill. It is not paid for. It is bad economic policy, and it is irresponsible.

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. CHRISTENSEN), another respected member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARCHER) for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, when I got here 4 years ago, I always heard that we could not cut taxes because there was a deficit. And now we cannot cut taxes because there is a surplus. But we have not heard the same debate on the Y2K debate, or on Bosnia. But when it comes to the people's money, we always cannot give it back to them.

Coming from Nebraska, I have had an opportunity to talk to a lot of farmers and hear what they have to say. In my own family, we have my brother and brother-in-law who are involved in farming operations. They said, ''What can you do for us this year, because we are going through an incredible crisis?''

Mr. Speaker, I said, what about 100 percent health care deduction for the self-employed? And they said, that is in the bill? And I said, absolutely. That will help.

What about allowing the profits that a business has made in the last 5 years to be able to be offset from losses this year? And they said, that is in the bill? And I said, yes. That will help. That is a small provision.

Every little bit will help in the this bill. It is not a perfect bill as far as we wanted more. We always want more for the farmers and ranchers. But it is a great start, and I thank the gentleman from Texas (Chairman ARCHER) for putting this bill together.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. STENHOLM) to respond to our distinguished chairman.

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I want to refer to the gentleman from Texas (Chairman ARCHER), and I want to apologize for the tone in my voice a moment ago. But what I was wanting to say is if the gentleman will go back and examine the RECORD, that he will see that the Blue Dog Coalition last year argued for the opportunity to present on this floor a budget that would balance our budget without the utilization of Social Security trust funds. We were denied an opportunity even to debate that by the gentleman's side of the aisle.

So, what the gentleman inferred to me a moment ago, I believe, was in error factually. We would have liked to have done it last year; the Republicans would not let us do it.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BENTSEN).

(Mr. BENTSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I agree with the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SHAW), about trying to be truthful. I think we have to look at the facts.

Whether Members are Republican or Democrat, they cannot deny that there is no surplus at hand. For Members to come down and say we have a $1.6 trillion surplus is foolish. Everybody here knows that may happen, it may not. That is a 10-year projection.

Mr. Speaker, 10-year projections are worthless. We hope it happens, and we hope maybe it is even better, but we should not start spending that. And this 90–10 deal, that is made up. We do not know if that is true or not.

My friend, the gentleman from Texas (Chairman ARCHER), says repeatedly every week in the national press that we are going to have a tax cut every year the Republicans are in control. That is good politics and it sounds good, but it is going to blow a hole through the 90–10; particularly, if we do not get the $1.6 trillion.

The other fact which is undeniable is if we spend the surplus, whether Members believe it is coming from Social Security or someplace else, the fact is we will spend money that is owed to the Social Security trust fund to pay the bonds off, and that will come from Social Security.

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, simply to respond, since Lyndon Johnson was President, we have operated under what is called a unified budget, and all of the monies that are received by the Federal Government are put into one basket. All of the spending is put into another basket, to determine whether we have a surplus or whether we have a deficit.

The debt ceiling relates to that, and the gentleman knows that. The Republicans did not contrive the unified budget. We have lived with what was contrived by President Lyndon Johnson and a Democrat Congress.

It has never been argued against, other than, yes, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. STENHOLM), my friend, and a few others have made arguments against it. Valid arguments. But it has never been denied by a majority of the Democrats in the House of Representatives or in the Senate.

I suspect that my friend from Texas in the well today voted for the tax bill last year. Did we have a surplus then? Did we have to borrow more money to pay for that tax bill? The answer clearly is ''yes.'' It does not need a response. It is clearly ''yes.''

But the argument has changed today. The budget concept has changed today on behalf of the leaders in the Democrat party. They want to have it both ways. They want to claim a balanced budget under a unified budget, and then they want to argue, oh, but we do not have a balanced budget.

Mr. Speaker, it has to be one way or the other. We have always operated on the basis of deficits relating to a unified budget. We are working with that today. That is the budgetary concept. And on that basis, we have a surplus only because of a Republican Congress.

When we took the majority, there was a projection of $3 trillion of deficit over 10 years. Now there is a projection of $1.6 trillion of surplus. But it is strange to me that my liberal Democrat friends never seem to want to be for tax relief. There is always a reason that it should not happen.

Last year it was we have to balance the budget first. But they were talking about a unified budget last year. Now they have changed their budgetary concepts and they claimed we balanced the budget, therefore we can vote for tax relief. But by their argument today, we have to borrow more money for that tax relief.

They have changed. They changed on Medicare. In 1996, they said the Republicans are going to destroy Medicare. Political year. In 1997, they voted for virtually the same bill that we had offered in 1996. They were on board, but we were not any longer destroying Medicare. We were saving Medicare. That is what we said in 1996.

Now, again, there is a reason why they do not want to give tax relief to the hard-hit American people. That reason is designed for a political year. It was not there last year, but it is here this year. So, the American people should understand that amazing things happen in an election year. We proposed this tax relief at the beginning of this year. We have been working for it

all year, and we believe it is the people's money, not Washington's money.

And, yes, we intend to see that as much of it is kept as possible in their pockets. It is their income tax dollars that have changed these projections.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA).

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, it is fitting that Congress is here working today on Saturday. In fact, tens of millions of Americans work on Saturday and throughout the week to feed their families and to pay their taxes. In fact to pay their taxes, which the Democrat majority has raised, most Americans work until May of each year to pay their tax bills.

The proposal before us is not a big tax cut. In fact, it is a rather modest tax cut, but it is targeted to change oppressive and destructive tax policy. Taxation helps determine economic and social policy.

Foremost, this measure will change Federal policy to say that married couples who live together under the law will not be penalized. Just as important as cutting the tax burden, this legislation will have a positive impact on nurturing the family structure.

For 40 years, the other side of the aisle adopted policies that helped destroy the American family unit and the work ethic in this country. During those 40 years they paid people more not to work than to work. In 4 years, we changed that policy.

During 40 years, the Democrats taxed, retaxed, and overtaxed those who went to work and those who produced. In 4 years, we changed that policy.

During those 40 years, the Democrats penalized fathers who live with their families. In 4 years, we changed that policy.

During 40 years, the Democrats adopted policies that robbed people of their pride, their dignity, and most of all, of their personal initiative. The Republicans began to change that policy.

Today, we have one more small opportunity to change and correct a misguided policy.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds to respond to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Chairman ARCHER).

Mr. Speaker, it is really chutzpah to say that it is the Democrats who have changed their policy. It is the Republicans that wanted to get rid of the Code. Pull it up by the roots. Have a flat tax. Have a sales tax. Now they are coming in with another tax bill that certainly does not do that.

It is the Republicans that said we had to have fiscal discipline, and they are the ones that are waiving the rules. It is the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY) that says we have to phase out Social Security over time. So, we are consistent.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL).

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, this floor update says, ''Republicans Raid Social Security for Election Eve Tax Cut,'' and that is exactly what it is. My Republican friends want to take the Social Security trust fund and turn it into an all-purpose slush fund, and I do not think the American people want that.

Any way we cut it, we are stealing $177 billion away from Social Security. And let us note that the surplus, as has been stated here before, is only the result of the Social Security trust fund.

Mr. Speaker, I have seniors in my district come to me all the time saying that we should not raid our Social Security to pay for everything that the government wants or to pay for tax cuts. Social Security monies should be used for Social Security purposes only, and we ought to save and strengthen Social Security first.

This waives the Budget Act which says that all tax cuts must be fully paid for and offset. And the reason we do have a projected surplus, frankly, is that in 1993, the Democrats, without one Republican vote, had the courage to pass the bill.

So, let us remember, the unified budget is not as a result of President Johnson. Presidents Bush and Reagan did not change it either. This bill is irresponsible, and it ought to be defeated.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BAESLER).

Mr. BAESLER. Mr. Speaker, just yesterday, the Republican House leadership set the stage to spend the Social Security surplus, ignoring the dangers of raiding the trust fund and ignoring the promises that they have made both to the current and future generations.

Now, just 24 hours later, the Republican leadership is now ready to spend $150 billion of the Social Security trust fund. After all the debate over the past 2 days, three undeniable truths have emerged: There is no budget surplus, there is a surplus in the Social Security trust fund, and the Republicans are willing to spend the Social Security surplus to pay for an election year tax cut.

The Social Security trust fund is more than a Republican piggy bank. It is a trust. I urge the House not to break that trust. Do not travel the easy road to broken promises.

''Save Social Security first'' is more than a slogan. It is similar to a slogan like ''Read my lips.'' Save Social Security first. Americans deserve better than more broken promises that we are getting today.

□ 1100

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. EDWARDS).

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, the real question today is whether Republicans, GINGRICH-led House Republicans are once again willing to undermine Social Security. Let us look at the record.

The number two leader in the House, the Republican majority leader, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY), said, in 1994, I would never have created Social Security. Earlier, when he was running for office, he said, You know, what we really need to do is just phase out Social Security over a period of time.

Let us look at the record. Today dozens of Republicans in this Congress are trying to privatize and change Social Security as we know it. Let us look at the record. A year ago Republicans said, trust us, senior citizens, we will never cut your Medicare. Ask hundreds of thousands of seniors who have been kicked out of home health care programs under Medicare because of their language in their budget bill. Ask them if they kept that promise.

Let us look at the record. Just a few months ago, it is stealing to take money from the highway trust fund. Today they say it is not really stealing when you take money from Social Security.

That is why seniors do not trust Republicans to protect their Social Security.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR), our distinguished Democratic whip.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, this tax bill is a raid on the Social Security trust fund. It is nothing less. I would call it a sneak attack, but what is happening here is so blatant, we cannot call it a sneak attack.

This tax bill spends the retirement savings of hard-working Americans. It squanders the progress America has made in balancing its books. After years of talking about fiscal responsibility, the Republicans come here, and they are rushing to spend the surplus that does not even exist. They are taking $177 billion from Social Security, and they are handing it out in an election year giveaway.

The crazy thing is, the money that they are giving away has not even been collected yet. That is irresponsible.

A lot of people have called it irresponsible across the political spectrum. The nonpartisan Concord Coalition says, The election year temptation to use Social Security surpluses for other purposes will lead to a dangerous breakdown in fiscal discipline.

The conservative Cato Institute, which my colleagues on this side of the aisle bow to on a regular basis, they said, We ought to wall off Social Security to prevent the continued thievery, that is their word, thievery from the trust fund.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Robert Rubin, warns that abandoning fiscal discipline now could destabilize the global economy.

The Speaker got up on the floor and made this great big speech about destabilizing the global economy. Here they are, raiding $177 billion out of the trust fund, putting us back in the same fiscal mess that we got into in the early 1980s and could not get out of until we elected a President and a Congress who were

willing to do something about it in 1993.

I want to be very clear: The Democrats support a tax cut. But the American people have been very clear as well: Save Social Security first. Trading away Americans' retirement security for short-term tax cuts makes about as much sense as ripping a hole in the bottom of your canoe right before you hit the rapids.

We should not be surprised at this Republican plan to eliminate Social Security. As the majority leader, the gentleman from Texas, said when he first ran on a platform of eliminating Social Security, he called it, and I quote, a rotten trick on the American people. The Speaker apparently shares his views. In a newsletter that he put out entitled, this is a Progress and Freedom Foundation newsletter, it said, For freedom's sake, eliminate Social Security.

That is where their leadership comes from. Maybe that is why they are so willing to spend Social Security trust funds before the money even comes in.

They are dead wrong. There is no surplus to spend. We have an obligation to honor our commitment to America's families and save Social Security first.

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to what time remains?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY). The gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARCHER) has 7½ minutes remaining, and the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) has 8½ minutes remaining.

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FORD).

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of tax cuts but certainly not in support of this irresponsible plan that has been offered by some of my colleagues on the other side.

The money the Republicans plan to use to fund their tax bill is not their money, nor is it Democrats' money. For it was paid into the Social Security system through payroll contributions and should not be stolen away from that to fund other things, no matter how worthy they may be.

Already young people, many in my generation, doubt whether the trust fund will be there for them. By introducing a tax bill paid for by taking money away from Social Security, they are pitting old against young and sowing conflict between generations.

Democrats are interested in bringing people together across generations and social groups to work out a way to achieve long-term solvency for Social Security, for we agree with the Federal Reserve Chairman, Alan Greenspan, that the favored use for the surplus is not to spend it on domestic programs or tax cuts.

At a time in which we are facing volatility in our world financial markets, I would hope that the fiscal responsibility that Republicans purport to pervade their party would finally take hold and they would do the right thing.

Do not support the Archer tax plan. Support the Rangel substitute.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE).

(Mr. PRICE of North Carolina asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I awoke this beautiful Saturday full of hope. By noon today we will be 107 hours away from the finish line I have been running toward, ever since I first came to the Congress. With the end of September, we will have achieved the first balanced budget since Lyndon Johnson was President.

Our achievement is imperfect, however. The unified budget is balanced only because of the surplus in the Social Security trust fund. And as we finish the race to this balanced budget, we begin another race with two finishes to cross: providing for the long-term solvency of Social Security and balancing the budget without including the Social Security trust fund.

The bill we are debating today, the ''Raid Social Security for an Election Eve Tax Cut Act,'' threatens these goals. The problem is not with the specific tax cuts but with using the Social Security trust fund surplus to pay for them.

These tax cuts are also contained in the Democratic substitute. I have cosponsored many of them. But they are paid for in that substitute, and they maintain the trust in the trust fund.

The Republican bill effectively repeals the cornerstone of budget balancing, the pay-as-you-go rule. It does so without even a fig leaf of a budget resolution. It is irresponsible.

The Democratic substitute gives us tax cuts, maintains budget accountability. Pass the Democratic substitute.

Mr. Speaker, I awoke this beautiful Saturday full of hope. By noon today, we will be 107 hours away from a finish line I have been running toward every day I have served in Congress. With the end of September, we will have achieved the first balanced budget since Lyndon Johnson was President.

Our achievement is imperfect. The unified budget is balanced only because of the surplus in the Social Security Trust Fund. As we finish the race to this balanced budget, we begin another race with two finishes to cross: providing the long-term solvency of the Social Security System and balancing the budget without including the Social Security surplus.

Our fiscal success is built on partisan and bipartisan achievement. The 1990 budget agreement put into place the cornerstone of our budgetary structure: the pay-as-you-go rules. If Congress or the President wants to add spending, it has to be paid for. If Congress or the President wants to cut taxes, it has to be paid for. Payment is either in spending cuts or tax increases. It was a bipartisan achievement, albeit one that our present House Republican leadership opposed.

The 1993 budget was a partisan fight, passed by one vote in both chambers. it produced declining deficits five years in a row, laid the groundwork for phenomenal economic growth, and brought us to the point last year that we could hardly imagine not finishing the job.

The 1997 budget agreement returned us to a bipartisan approach and accelerated the achievement of the goal now a little over 100 hours away.

The bill we are debating today, the Raid Social Security for an Election Eve Tax Cut Act, threatens these goals. The problem is not with the specific tax cuts but with using the Social Security Trust Fund surplus to pay for them. More than half of the tax cuts in this bill come from proposals I have cosponsored. I support relief for small savers, small businesses, family farmers, health insurance, senior citizens, the marriage penalty and extending the research and development tax credit. These tax cuts are also contained in the Democratic substitute, but there they are paid for, and they maintain the ''trust'' in the Trust Fund.

This Republican bill effectively repeals the cornerstone of budget balancing, the pay-as-you-go rule. It does so without even a fig leaf of a budget resolution, now more than five months past due. It hands our tax goodies as if they were Halloween candy, but the goody box it dips into is the Social Security Trust Fund.

As the race to the balanced budget comes out of the turn and heads to the finish, this Republican tax bill is a dangerous detour. It can take us off the track, and it could prevent us from staying the course. We need a responsible approach that pays for tax cuts, that keeps us on the track to finish the race to a balanced budget. We need an approach that keeps the budget rules in place and effective so that we can begin the race to solving the challenge of Social Security and balancing the budget without including the Social Security surplus. The only way to achieve our goal is to support the Democratic alternative. Let's not fall off the track when the finish line is so close.

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. HINCHEY).

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, we are for these tax cuts. In fact, virtually every one of these tax cuts was introduced by a Democrat. They were lifted from us in a transparently cynical gesture in an election year.

You know this bill is not going to pass. If you thought it were, then you would have a totally different piece of legislation out here.

The truth of the matter is, you have always hated Social Security, and you seek every opportunity to undermine it. That is what you are doing in this particular case by stealing money from the Social Security trust fund.

If you were in the private sector, heading a corporation, and you sought to steal money out of the pension fund of that private corporation, you would be locked up. And that is what ought to happen to you in this particular context. This is wrong. It is indecent. It runs counter to everything that this Congress has stood for, and you are doing what you are doing at the expense of present and future retirees.

You are not going to get away with it.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. MINGE).

Mr. MINGE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York for yielding time to me.

We have 2 weeks left in this legislative session. We should not be squandering our time on bills that we know are not going anywhere.

The trade bill, which I voted for last night, is not going anywhere, unfortunately. This tax cut bill is not going anywhere, on the other side of this building, on the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue.

In the meantime, the budget languishes. The appropriations bills languish. The trade initiatives that we could take languish. Funding for IMF languishes.

So what are we doing? We are using our time on a Saturday morning to add to the deficit, to handicap our ability to balance the budget, to handicap our ability to solve the Social Security financial woes, to violate the budget rules.

This reminds me of a juvenile exercise in my youth. As a 7th grader, I and my friends campaigned to be president of home room. We were told by our teacher we should have a platform. We said we wanted to cut taxes. It was just as relevant then as it is now. It was not going anywhere.

I campaigned to be president of our ''home room''. We were told by our teacher we should have a platform. We all pledged to cut taxes. As children we were echoing our parents table talk, but we were no more in touch with reality than the majority today. Indeed let's cut taxes—when we can do so without jeopardizing Social Security and our commitment to balance the budget.

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, although the tax cut last year, signed by the President, proclaimed by the President required more government borrowing, it did not raid or jeopardize Social Security.

Today, when we have a surplus of $60 billion instead of a deficit, last year, of $21 billion, we are clearly not in any way raiding Social Security or even touching any of the dollars that go into the Social Security trust fund. That is clear. Not one penny of Social Security money is involved in this tax relief.

Mr. Speaker, I am a conservative. Most people know that. I am conservative in most everything, but I am especially conservative when it comes to other people's money. I prepare my own taxes, I pay my own bills, and I have no personal debt.

I believe that left to their own, without government interference, red tape and excessive taxation, there is no problem the American people cannot solve. In the last 4 years the lives of the American people have improved because we are getting government off their backs. We balanced the budget, moved people from welfare to work, protected people from the IRS, and we cut taxes.

In short, we are downsizing the power of Washington and upsizing the power of individual Americans, helping them to help themselves.

But we must remember that we are only the government. We cannot solve all the problems of the people by taking tax dollars that are earned by one citizen and handing them to another citizen, and then believe that we have improved the lot of either.

For 40 years we tried that. It is called tax and spend. The time has come to admit that tax and spend has failed. It is time to reduce the size of government and let people keep their tax dollars. After all, the money belongs to them. Cutting taxes can never be ''a giveaway'' as the minority leader recently called it or ''squandering the surplus'' in the President's terminology, unless they believe that people's paychecks are government property, property for the government to give away.

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Taxes are a takeaway. It is the government that takes. They take what workers make. It is not and never will be the other way around, at least not in America and not to Republicans.

Mr. Speaker, it is time to stop punishing those who work and earn. It is time to start helping the taxpayer so each one of them can keep more of what they earn.

It is clear from this debate that many of my Democrat friends are out of touch with overtaxed, mainstream America. It is clear that many are voting with their party leaders and against their farmers, ranchers, husbands, wives, senior citizens, local school districts and small business owners. While they claim they are for tax relief, their vote shows that their fingers remain stuck in the wallets of middle-income Americans, trying to take from one citizen to give to another. To my friends across the aisle, I really have a simple message: Let it go. Let it go. Let it go. We tried your way. For 40 years we squandered people's taxes and increased spending. Now it is our turn.

My friends, vote for your constituents, not your leadership. Show your independence. Say ''yes'' to families, to farmers and ranchers, to senior citizens, to small businesses and to the building of local schools. Vote for the taxpayer. Support our 90–10 plan. And at the same time we are committed to join with you to save Social Security.

Separately, Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out that the bill includes a temporary exception from current income inclusion under subpart F of the tax code for certain income earned abroad by dealers in securities. The committee report states: ''It is intended that the dealer exception not apply to income from transactions with persons located in the United States with respect to U.S. securities.'' The report language reflects the Committee's understanding that the exception from current inclusion for income earned by dealers in securities does not apply to activities that would otherwise be conducted in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN).

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, the critical vote on this issue occurred yesterday with the rule, because what we did was to vote to break our own budget rules. It is those budget rules that enabled us to achieve a balanced budget, to turn a projected $300 billion deficit into a balanced budget. We did that because we did not want to be controlled by those rules as responsible as they are. We said that we are not going to pay for this tax cut by reducing spending or by taking it out of the general fund, we are going to take it from the Social Security trust fund.

But by breaking those rules, we have also broken intergenerational legacy, where every generation of Americans has inherited a better standard of living from their parents than the prior generation. Yet we are going to pass on to our children's generation $5.5 trillion of debt and an insurmountable Social Security burden, a generational deficit.

When I was born, there were 20 workers for every retiree. When I die there will be two. That is not fair. Let us not be so selfish.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. THURMAN) from the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mrs. THURMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have heard a lot about yesterday and what happened and what is going on. But as a teacher, as a mother and someone who listened to their parents, I was told, ''Learn from your mistakes.''

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARCHER) for reminding the American people that this Congress last year gave tax breaks to the country, gave it to hard-working families, gave it to the farmers, gave it to the teachers, gave it to people with children. That is what you gave us last year. All we are saying is this year, please, please remember what Mr. Greenspan said, that if we protect this surplus and help pay down the national debt, we could in fact produce lower interest rates. That is for mortgage payments, that is for car payments, that is for credit card payments. He said spending this surplus would be the worst outcome.

Please just vote ''no.''

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT) our Democratic leader.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, the decision that we make today is a decision that every American would understand. In our lives, in our families, we all face fundamental decisions. Often

those decisions are financial decisions. We have to decide whether or not to have instant gratification and buy something that we would like to have right now, or whether to save funds in our family for retirement or for a rainy day fund or for the future so that we do the responsible thing for our families and our future. It really is the kind of decision that we are making today as a national family. We are deciding whether we want very desirable tax cuts, which the American people want and which we want, or whether we should wait on that decision until we are sure that our pension funds in Social Security are safe and secure and adequate to take care of the baby boomers which will be soon coming and wanting their pension from Social Security. I urge my colleagues to vote for the Democratic substitute that will truly save the surplus for Social Security first.

Yesterday Republicans voted against a Democratic proposal to save all of the surplus for the Social Security trust fund. They said, 90 percent is good enough. 100 percent would be better, but 90 percent is good enough. I believe that was a wrong decision.

Today they are raiding the surplus with ill-timed tax cuts. Once again they show their disregard for the long-term financial integrity of the most important program to the lives of every American. Our substitute will make sure, certain, positive, that fiscal responsibility is more than empty phrases and empty words.

We support cutting taxes. We believe the American people deserve a tax cut. But it is more important to save every penny of the surplus until we find a way to pay for those tax cuts. It is a basic principle: Pay as you go; pay as you go. It says tax cuts funded out of the surplus must wait, must simply wait until Congress shores up the Social Security system so they can pay the benefits that baby boomers have earned by paying payroll taxes into the Social Security trust fund. It says ''yes'' to tax cuts to working families but makes sure that we do not wreck Social Security in the process.

Democrats support tax cuts for working families. Speaker Gingrich and Chairman Archer have borrowed from Democratic tax relief proposals in writing this bill. We congratulate them for that. The only problem is that they forgot to include the bipartisan fiscal discipline that we wrote into the budget in their zeal to give the Republican Party a campaign issue in the November elections.

This is an election-year tax cut. Unfortunately, their message to the American voter is the election is more important to the Republican Party than saving Social Security for future generations. We refuse to support Republican efforts to spend the Social Security trust funds that working families one day will have to rely on for their retirement, as the foundation of their retirement.

The Republicans are taking $80 billion from the surplus and try to say that, ''Well, it's no big deal. It's not that much money.'' The party that refused to cast a single vote to put the Federal budget in surplus for the first time in a generation is now so impressed, in fact so giddy with election-year politics, they have decided to spend surplus money that really should stay in the Social Security trust fund. I think it is irresponsible. The surplus is just an upward line on a bar graph. It shows a unified budget in surplus but a non-Social Security budget projected in deficit for at least the next six years. The truth is we do not have a surplus if we take into account what should be in the Social Security trust fund.

I am from Missouri. We have a saying in Missouri: Show me. Show me the trust fund. And what people in America want today is to be shown that we have learned as a national family to be responsible, to do the right thing for them and their future.

This is a fundamental decision we have to make today. We are trustees of the most important program for the future of families in this country. I keep hearing Social Security is failed, that it will not be there. When I talk to my young constituents, they say, ''I'm paying this tax, but it's never going to be there.'' What cynicism we bring when we do things like this when we have a chance to regain the confidence of the people that the hard-earned money they put into this trust fund is going to be there.

Do not give in to cynicism today and irresponsibility and instant gratification and election-year politics. Do what is right for the future of this country. Let us regain the confidence of our people that we know how to be trustees of this system. Vote for the Democratic substitute, vote for a tax cut when we can afford to do it, and say we have kept faith with Social Security.

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS).

(Mr. STEARNS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Archer bill and against the Rangel amendment. We are talking about .0086 percent of the budget. That is very little amount of money for a tax cut.

Now lets eliminate the accusations of ''raiding'' the social security trust fund. President Johnson and the Democratic Congress first unified the budget, making the Trust Fund part of the general revenue.

The Democratic alternative would delay this important tax relief. Of course, this delay does not apply to tax incentives that are favored by the Democrats—in other words, spending on Title IV, to which their trigger does not apply. We want to provide as much educational, senior citizen, farming, and marriage penalty tax relief as we can. Let's get serious . . . this tax relief is $16 billion a year or $80 billion over 5 years or .0086 of the yearly budget.

Americans deserve a break—let's defeat the Rangel Amendment.

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KNOLLENBERG).

(Mr. KNOLLENBERG asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise in full support of the Archer underlying bill and oppose the substitute.

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GINGRICH), the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas for yielding me this time.

Let me say first of all that I am proud that the United States House is busy at work legislating. We are not in California at a fund-raiser. We are not in Texas at a fund-raiser. We are here in Washington working on the people's business.

Let me say to my friends, in 1994, when you finished 40 years of controlling the House, the projected deficit for the next 11 years was $3.1 trillion and in 40 years the amount of money you had set aside for Social Security was zero. Not a dollar. Three and a half short years later, we now have a projected $1.6 trillion surplus and we are setting aside over $1 trillion for Social Security. So being lectured by the people who had done nothing about who is trying to save Social Security is a historic anomaly.

You know full well that the surplus is more than enough for Social Security, because on September 15 Democrats in this House voted 176–1 to spend part of the surplus on government programs.

And you know full well that the Clinton administration has sent up $13 billion of additional government spending out of the surplus which you support.

So the fact is, liberal Democrats say, if it is government spending take it out of the surplus, but now if it is for the taxpayers, that would be dangerous.

Democrats say if it is for Bosnia, take it out of the surplus, but if it is for Baltimore and Boise, that would be dangerous.

Democrats say if it is to fix Y2K computers in the government, take it out of the surplus, but now if it is to let small business actually buy a computer, that would be dangerous.

Let us be clear what is at stake here. We believe there is a surplus because the hard-working American people are paying more in taxes than the government is spending. Our liberal friends believe the answer is to raise government spending to catch up with the taxes. We believe lower taxes so we get the money back home.

Consider what we are trying to do. We have already pledged to save Social Security. We have already set aside over $1 trillion. The Deputy Commissioner of Social Security of the Clinton

administration said, quote, as a result of the tax bill being considered, there will not be any impact on the moneys in the Social Security trust fund. That is what she said. The Clinton administration has said that this has nothing to do with Social Security. This has to do with some simple things.

Do you believe in the middle of a drought, in the middle of price problems for farmers that we ought to have tax relief for farmers?

Do you believe we ought to have income-averaging for farmers?

Do you believe we ought to raise the earning limits for senior citizens so they can work without penalty?

Do you believe we ought to reduce the marriage penalty?

Do you believe we ought to cut the death tax for small business and family farms?

Do you believe we ought to help local school boards keep their own bond money so they can build their own schools without going to Washington?

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Do you think we ought to extend 100 percent deductibility to small business to have the same chance to buy health insurance as giant corporations?

Do you think we ought to eliminate any tax on the first $200 in interest and dividends?

That is what is at stake here. We are returning to the American people their own money, and we are doing so as the people who created the first surplus in a generation and the first projected decade of surpluses since the 1920s. We will keep our word and pass a bill next year to save Social Security. This year, let us try to keep the American economy growing, despite worldwide economic problems, by cutting taxes and returning money to the American people.

I challenge any of my liberal friends, if you vote ''no'' on returning money to the American people, then do not turn around and take money and spend it on bigger and bigger government. But you know in your heart you are going to vote for the bigger government, so why not give the American people a chance to have at least some of that money in their own family.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on behalf of this substitute amendment to H.R. 4579, sponsored by Congressman RANGEL. I support this substitute, because it is necessary to protect the financial well-being of hard-working Americans.

We Democrats are no strangers to tax cuts. Many of us, in fact, voted for tax cuts last year. In fact, the final passage of the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 was done with a great deal of bipartisan support. One hundred and sixty-four Democrats voted in favor of that bill, including myself. I am especially proud of the $500 Child Tax Credit for low-income families that the bill contained, which came about as a result of some very hard-work by the Democratic Members of this House.

I, personally, am also not a stranger to taxpayer relief. I sponsored legislation that would have eliminated the marriage penalty, established a commission to simply the tax code, required the Internal Revenue Service to use alternative dispute resolution (ADR) to settle claims, and prohibited certain types of discrimination by IRS officers and employees. Yet the Republicans would have the American public believe that we do not want tax cuts of any sort. They could not be more wrong.

This substitute is significantly better than the unamended version of H.R. 4578 because it holds the door open for the exact same tax cuts that the Republicans are championing, but only after we are assured that the Social Security Trust Fund will be there for the people of America who currently pay into the Social Security system. So as you hear the Republicans clamoring about their targeted tax cuts for families and small business, remember that you get the same from the Democrats.

Both the bill and the Democratic substitute contain provisions that address the marriage penalty, small savers, and farm relief. Both give tax relief to small business owners and beneficiaries of estates. Both assist taxpayers that are themselves on Social Security or self-employed. The truth is, that Democrats give the taxpayers no less than Republicans. In fact, we give more—we save Social Security as well.

The difference between these two competing versions of H.R. 4578 represents the fundamental difference in the way that Members of Congress view this ''budget surplus''. While the supporters of the reported version of H.R. 4579 believe that this is a true surplus that we can take money out of, the substitute speaks for the Members who see those funds as debt, owed to the people who have paid into the system throughout their working careers.

There are strong and reliable indications that without the Social Security surplus, a real budget surplus would not exist until the year 2006. According to the CBO, the budget surpluses over the next five years amount to $520 billion. If you leave the surplus from Social Security out of that equation, the budget instead runs a deficit of $137 billion. A deficit!

We owe this money to the people who have paid into this system. Last month I held a series of town hall meetings. Although the meetings were all held in different neighborhoods, with people of different races, and backgrounds, with people from different financial strata, and with people of all age groups, at each of the meetings there was a clear consensus that Social Security must be saved. It must be saved for them, not out of the generosity of our hearts, but because we owe them their money. It is theirs!

This substitute does more than just save the budget surplus for Social Security. It puts the money where it will be safe—by transferring it to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to be held in trust. It is, in effect, a ''lock box'' which cannot be reached by politicians here in Congress. Under the substitute, Congress would have to default on publicly traded debt instruments before it could default on its Social Security payments. With the state of things of today, that is about as safe as you can get.

This substitute to H.R. 4578 is being made for the sake of fiscal responsibility. It simply acknowledges that we ought not to spend money that we do not have. We all know that early next century, when the Social Security tab arrives bearing the names of the baby boomers that have participated in this program, we will have to pay. If you think that the American public has a lack of respect for government now, how do you think they will feel when we shortchange them after 20 or 30 years of hard work? Let me remind all of you, we owe the American people well over $5 trillion in already-collected funds.

I implore all of you to support this substitute because it protects the statutory rights of millions of people around the country. I also warn those who plan to oppose it, because their votes will send a message to the hard-working people of this country, not only that they play election-year politics, but also that they play politics with their constituents' money!

I would also like to remind all of you that the substitute will be the only way that we get any tax cuts this year. The Administration strongly opposes the unamended version of H.R. 4579, and will veto it. They oppose it because it ''drain[s] billions out of projected surpluses . . . and violates the President's unwavering commitment to save Social Security first. None of the surpluses should be touched until the long-term solvency of Social Security has been fully secured.'' This substitute surely meets those requirements, as it requires assurances that Social Security, is indeed safe before any tax cuts go into effect.

I urge you all to vote for this substitute. We owe it to all of the people of this country who have lived up to their part of the Social Security bargain by dutifully paying into the system with their every hard-earned paycheck.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the amendment offered by my friend and colleague, CHARLIE RANGEL, and in opposition to a raid on the Social Security Trust Fund in the form of a fool-hardy tax bill.

This body can and has agreed on many, if not all, of the tax relief provisions included in this bill.

Unfortunately, we are not in a position to discuss those provisions today because, quite simply, we can not pay for them.

Mr. Speaker, there are no budget surpluses projected for at least the next five years.

What there is is the Social Security Trust Fund which the people of the United States have entrusted to the Congress so that we can continue to guarantee the solvency of the Social Security system.

It is fool-hardy, irresponsible and dangerous to use this money for tax cuts.

Mr. Speaker, I want to provide the American people tax relief. My wish list for my constituents is a long one. Unfortunately, we in this body have fiscal responsibilities.

We need to be disciplined. We can not act simply off of wish lists. We must act based on fiscal realities.

We need to be conservative with the American people's money and we need to ensure that the Social Security system is there for our children and for our grandchildren as it has been there for us. We can do this, as long as we leave the Social Security Trust Fund alone.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I support the Rangel Substitute because it provides tax relief only after we have guaranteed the solvency of the Social Security system.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY). The question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 197, noes 227, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 468]

AYES—197

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Baesler
Baldacci
Barcia
Barrett (WI)
Becerra
Bentsen
Berry
Bishop
Blagojevich
Blumenauer
Bonior
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Capps
Cardin
Carson
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Condit
Conyers
Costello
Coyne
Cramer
Cummings
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doyle
Edwards
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Fazio
Filner
Ford
Frank (MA)
Frost
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hefner
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Holden
Hooley
Hoyer
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
John
Johnson (WI)
Johnson, E. B.
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
Kleczka
Klink
Kucinich
LaFalce
Lampson
Lantos
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Lofgren
Lowey
Luther
Maloney (NY)
Manton
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McDermott
McGovern
McHale
McIntyre
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Millender-McDonald
Miller (CA)
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moran (VA)
Murtha
Nadler
Neal
Oberstar
Obey
Ortiz
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Pickett
Pomeroy
Poshard
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Rivers
Rodriguez
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Schumer
Scott
Serrano
Sherman
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith, Adam
Snyder
Spratt
Stabenow
Stark
Stenholm
Stokes
Strickland
Stupak
Tanner
Thompson
Thurman
Tierney
Torres
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Wexler
Weygand
Wise
Woolsey
Wynn
Yates

NOES—227

Aderholt
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baker
Ballenger
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Bereuter
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bliley
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Brady (TX)
Bryant
Bunning
Burr
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth
Christensen
Coble
Collins
Combest
Cook
Cooksey
Cox
Crane
Crapo
Cubin
Cunningham
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeLay
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Doolittle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
English
Ensign
Everett
Ewing
Fawell
Foley
Forbes
Fossella
Fox
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gingrich
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Graham
Granger
Greenwood
Gutknecht
Hamilton
Hansen
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill
Hilleary
Hobson
Hoekstra
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Istook
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kasich
Kelly
Kim
King (NY)
Kingston
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaHood
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Livingston
LoBiondo
Lucas
Maloney (CT)
Manzullo
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McKeon
Metcalf
Mica
Miller (FL)
Moran (KS)
Morella
Myrick
Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oxley
Packard
Pappas
Parker
Paul
Paxon
Pease
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Pombo
Porter
Portman
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Redmond
Regula
Riggs
Riley
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roukema
Royce
Ryun
Sabo
Salmon
Sanford
Scarborough
Schaefer, Dan
Schaffer, Bob
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Shimkus
Shuster
Skeen
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Smith, Linda
Snowbarger
Solomon
Souder
Spence
Stearns
Stump
Sununu
Talent
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Thomas
Thornberry
Thune
Tiahrt
Upton
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—11

Berman
Burton
Callahan
Coburn
Fowler
Furse
Goss
Olver
Pryce (OH)
Saxton
Taylor (MS)

☐ 1151

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Taylor of Mississippi for, with Mr. Callahan against.

Mr. Olver for, with Mrs. Fowler against.

Mr. Berman for, with Mr. Burton against.

Messrs. GOODLATTE, SMITH of Michigan, HILLEARY, LAZIO of New York and ROGAN and Mrs. CHENOWETH changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Mr. OWENS changed his vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment in the nature of a substitute was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY). Pursuant to House Resolution 552, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 229, noes 195, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 469]

AYES—229

Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baker
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Bereuter
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop
Bliley
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Boswell
Brady (TX)
Bryant
Bunning
Burr
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Capps
Chabot
Chambliss
Christensen
Coble
Collins
Combest
Condit
Cook
Cooksey
Cox
Cramer
Crane
Crapo
Cubin
Cunningham
Danner
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeLay
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Doolittle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Ehlers
Ehrlich
English
Ensign
Everett
Ewing
Fawell
Foley
Forbes
Fossella
Fox
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gingrich
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Graham
Granger
Greenwood
Hansen
Harman
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hilleary
Hobson
Hoekstra
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Istook
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kasich
Kelly
Kennelly
Kim
King (NY)
Kingston
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Livingston
LoBiondo
Lucas
Maloney (CT)
Manzullo
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McKeon
Metcalf
Mica
Miller (FL)
Moran (KS)
Myrick
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oxley
Packard
Pappas
Parker
Paul
Paxon
Pease
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Pombo
Porter
Portman
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Redmond
Regula
Riggs
Riley
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roukema
Royce
Ryun
Salmon
Sandlin
Scarborough
Schaefer, Dan
Schaffer, Bob
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Skeen
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Snowbarger
Solomon
Souder
Spence
Stearns
Stump
Sununu
Talent
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Thomas
Thornberry
Thune
Tiahrt
Turner
Upton
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOES—195

Abercrombie	Hall (TX)	Neal
Ackerman	Hamilton	Neumann
Aderholt	Hastings (FL)	Oberstar
Allen	Hefner	Obey
Andrews	Hill	Ortiz
Baesler	Hilliard	Owens
Baldacci	Hinchey	Pallone
Barrett (WI)	Hinojosa	Pascrell
Becerra	Holden	Pastor
Bentsen	Hoyer	Payne
Berry	Jackson (IL)	Pelosi
Blagojevich	Jackson-Lee (TX)	Peterson (MN)
Blumenauer	Jefferson	Pickett
Bonior	John	Pomeroy
Borski	Johnson (WI)	Poshard
Boucher	Johnson, E.B.	Price (NC)
Boyd	Kanjorski	Rahall
Brady (PA)	Kaptur	Rangel
Brown (CA)	Kennedy (MA)	Reyes
Brown (FL)	Kennedy (RI)	Rivers
Brown (OH)	Kildee	Rodriguez
Cardin	Kilpatrick	Rothman
Carson	Kind (WI)	Roybal-Allard
Castle	Kleczka	Rush
Chenoweth	Klink	Sabo
Clay	Kucinich	Sanchez
Clayton	LaFalce	Sanders
Clement	LaHood	Sanford
Clyburn	Lampson	Sawyer
Conyers	Lantos	Schumer
Costello	Lee	Scott
Coyne	Levin	Serrano
Cummings	Lewis (GA)	Sisisky
Davis (FL)	Lipinski	Skaggs
Davis (IL)	Lofgren	Skelton
DeFazio	Lowey	Slaughter
DeGette	Luther	Smith, Adam
Delahunt	Maloney (NY)	Smith, Linda
DeLauro	Manton	Snyder
Deutsch	Markey	Spratt
Dicks	Martinez	Stabenow
Dingell	Mascara	Stark
Dixon	Matsui	Stenholm
Doggett	McCarthy (MO)	Stokes
Dooley	McDermott	Strickland
Doyle	McGovern	Stupak
Edwards	McHale	Tanner
Emerson	McIntyre	Thompson
Engel	McKinney	Thurman
Eshoo	McNulty	Tierney
Etheridge	Meehan	Torres
Evans	Meek (FL)	Towns
Farr	Meeks (NY)	Traficant
Fattah	Menendez	Velazquez
Fazio	Millender-McDonald	Vento
Filner	Miller (CA)	Visclosky
Ford	Minge	Waters
Frank (MA)	Mink	Watt (NC)
Frost	Moakley	Waxman
Gejdenson	Mollohan	Wexler
Gephardt	Moran (VA)	Weygand
Gonzalez	Morella	Wise
Green	Murtha	Woolsey
Gutierrez	Nadler	Wynn
Gutknecht		Yates
Hall (OH)		

NOT VOTING—11

Berman	Fowler	Pryce (OH)
Burton	Furse	Saxton
Callahan	Goss	Taylor (MS)
Coburn	Olver	

☐ 1212

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Callahan for, with Mr. Taylor of Mississippi against.

Mrs. Fowler for, with Mr. Olver against.

Mr. Burton for, with Mr. Berman against.

Mr. Porter changed his vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Pursuant to secton 3 of House Resolution 552, the title of H.R. 4579 is amended so as to read:

''A bill to provide tax relief for individuals, families, and farming and other small businesses, to provide tax incentives for education, to extend certain expiring provisions, and for other purposes, and to amend the Social Security Act to establish the Protect Social Security Account into which the Secretary of the Treasury shall deposit budget surpluses until a reform measure is enacted to ensure the long-term solvency of the OASDI trust funds.''

Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 552, the text of H.R. 4578 will be appended to the engrossment of H.R. 4579, and H.R.4578 will be laid on the table.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. FAZIO of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I would inquire of the majority leader regarding next week's schedule.

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

Mr. FAZIO of California. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to say that we have completed legislative business for the week.

On Monday the House will consider a number of bills under suspension of the rules, a list of which will be distributed to Members' offices today.

After suspensions, the House will take up the conference reports for H.R. 4103, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act; H.R. 4060, the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act; and H.R. 6, the Higher Education Amendments of 1998.

☐ 1215

On Tuesday, September 29, the House will meet at 9 a.m. for Morning Hour, and 10 o'clock a.m. for legislative business. We hope to consider the conference reports for H.R. 4101, the Agriculture Appropriations Act.

Mr. Speaker, we will conclude business and votes by noon on Tuesday, September 29, so Members can observe the Jewish holiday. We will not have any votes on Wednesday, September 30, and the House will return on Thursday October 1 at 2 o'clock p.m. We do not expect any recorded votes before 5 o'clock on Thursday, October 1.

On Thursday, October, 1 and Friday, October 2, the House will consider H.R. 4570, the Omnibus National Parks and Public Lands Act. We hope to have the conference report on H.R. 4104, the Treasury Appropriations Act, available next week. Of course, we may consider any other conference reports that become available.

We should conclude legislative business for the week next week by 6 o'clock on Friday, October 2. And I want to thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I would inquire of the gentleman, the workload looks kind of light for Thursday evening and Friday. Is it possible that we would not be required to be here until 6:00 on Friday, given the fact that we may have only one bill as currently scheduled, a conference report at that, for an hour?

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman would continue to yield, I thank the gentleman for his interest. As the gentleman knows at this time, depending on what conference reports are available and what work is available and, for example, on a day such as Friday, depending on what agreements we can reach with respect to beginning early and so forth, we would obviously try to, as the week proceeds, get a read on that and report to the Members as quickly as possible and if at all, conclude earlier on Friday, if we have the latitude in our work schedule to do so.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, a number of Members have asked me if we still expect the House to complete this session and adjourn on October 9, or if there is possibility of going another 3 or 4 days perhaps? It looks like we are running into some problems getting all the appropriation bills passed.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman yielding to me again. As we did a continuing resolution, signed yesterday by the President, we were aware of the fact that the Monday following October 9, I believe, was Columbus Day. As has been the case for as long as I can remember, when we schedule the end of the session adjournment for a Friday, like October 9, it is implied I think ''some time that weekend.''

But, yes, we do anticipate that we will be able to complete that work and be ready to go. And I may mention that in bicameral discussions with the other body, they too are very confident that we will complete by that weekend.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I had one other question. As we get closer to the time the session comes to an end, and the election is not too far beyond that, is it possible we will take another crack at fast track before the session is ended?

Mr. ARMEY. Well, I want to thank the gentleman for that inquiry. I expect perhaps not. Unless the gentleman from California is making this a request. We could at least entertain it on his behalf.

Mr. FAZIO of California. I was merely wondering what the strategy was to improve our performance on this issue.

REQUIRE FEDERAL AGENCIES TO OBEY ENVIRONMENTAL LAW THEY ENFORCE ON OTHERS

(Mr. NORWOOD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NORWOOD. Mr. Speaker, whatever happened to user-friendly bureaucrats, if there were any?

Clear dangerous underbrush from the public area between your house and Thurmond Lake that resulted from a

tornado 4 months ago and, boom, the Corps of Engineers revokes your dock permit for violating a shoreline management plan.

Buy a new house on Lake Thurmond Georgia and fail to replant trees on public property that you never cut down in the first place and, boom, no lake shore use permit for you.

Do as I say, not as I do. That ought to be the new motto for the Corps' Savannah office. For while they routinely violate the Clean Water Act without being penalized, they have no problem lowering the boom on individuals who are not in compliance with their mostly frivolous rules and regulations.

But, Mr. Speaker, that will change. Cosponsor H.R. 1194, a bill to require Federal agencies to abide by the same environmental laws that they enforce on private citizens. Maybe the bureaucrats then will be a little more understanding.

THE MARCH, COMING TOGETHER TO CONQUER CANCER

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in just a few minutes I will leave this House to go down and join so many Americans to support the March of Coming Together to Conquer Cancer. Thousands of cancer survivors, researchers, leaders, doctors, patients, and families will gather on the National Mall on this Saturday, September 26, to demand that the cause, the care, and the cure of cancer be made top research and health care priorities in this country.

Sadly, we may have not focused as much as we should have, although we have many advocates in this body. But I hope that we will gather today to recommit ourselves to fight this devastating disease.

General Norman Schwarzkopf will be the Honorary Chair, and so many will join us. Because in 1971, this Nation declared a war on cancer, pledging to find a cure within 7 years. Mr. Speaker, it is now 27 years later.

To Katherine Bates, to Michelle Beck and Madgeleon Bush of my constituency. Katherine Bates, a cancer survivor. To my deceased father, Ezra Jackson, to my good friend who is now deceased, Michelle Robinson, I pledge that we will work to ensure that we have a cure for cancer.

I thank M.D. Anderson and Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation and the African-American Women's Clergy Association. Let us go down and march to cure cancer.

FEMINIST GROUPS SELL OUT REAL INTEREST OF WOMEN FOR PARTISAN POLITICS

(Mr. PITTS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, for 7 months, Americans have been wondering why there is a deafening silence from the feminist organizations in Washington. Despite their loud and organized opposition to the allegations against Justice Clarence Thomas, their outrage at Senator Packwood, nary a word was said about activity in the White House.

But look at the headlines. The feminists have finally found their tongues and they support the President. In fact, they are proud of him. Barbara Laden, of the Independent Women's Forum, charges that the left-wing feminist groups are, ''willing to sell out the real interest of women to play partisan politics. It is an embarrassment. They're actually betraying feminism,'' she says.

Mr. Speaker, misbehavior, whether by the left or right, is wrong. I am sorry to see that so-called feminist leaders cannot find their moral outrage when the offense is on the left.

AMERICA IS NOT BIZARRO WORLD

(Mr. BARR of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, recent events in Washington bring to mind nothing so much perhaps as the Bizarro World into which the comic book character Superman sometimes found himself, where everything is the opposite of reality, where ''is'' does not mean ''is,'' perjury does not mean telling a lie, and obstruction may not mean impeding or interfering with justice.

Mr. Speaker, it is time we remind America that this is not the Bizarro World. This is the United States of America where ''is'' means ''is,'' ''truth'' means ''truth,'' perjury means telling a lie, and no man is above the law.

IT IS TIME FOR TAX CUTS

(Mr. GIBBONS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, George Bernard Shaw once stated that, ''A government which robs from Peter to pay Paul can always depend upon the support of Paul.''

The Democratic leadership and the liberal Democrats are absolutely supporting Paul. They are demagoguing the issue of tax cuts and are claiming that Social Security will be jeopardized by any such cuts.

These same Democrats, who spent billions and billions of dollars on failed and wasteful social programs, have had 40 years to fix Social Security. Now they are claiming that any such tax cut will threaten its future.

Well, the same Democrats who helped pass the bipartisan balanced budget last summer which included tax cuts now say that tax cuts are off the table. They oppose tax cuts when we are in a budget deficit. Of course, they do not want to cut spending. They oppose tax cuts when there is a budget surplus because it will somehow threaten Social Security.

Any excuse to oppose tax cuts will do.

Mr. Speaker, it is time to stop robbing Peter and let him keep his hard-earned money. Who knows, maybe we will even create a job for Paul. It is time to pass a tax cut.

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE MARINE OF WHITE HALL, ILLINOIS

(Mr. SHIMKUS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to remember a man who embodied the best of our community, Retired Army Major General George Marine of White Hall, Illinois, who died earlier this summer at the age of 68.

After his retirement, he began a career as a farmer, was a driving force behind the Greene County Rural Water District, the Greene County Economic Development Council, and served on the Boyd Memorial Hospital Board.

General Marine was also out in the community. One of his last projects was to repair and paint the picnic tables at the White Hall Park.

As his retirement was filled with success, so was his active duty. He served in a position in the Pentagon where he spoke with President Lyndon Johnson virtually every day during the Vietnam War. In Korea, where General Marine served with Colin Powell, he earned his first combat infantryman's badge.

Mr. Speaker, his family's loss is our loss as well. Greene County Treasurer, Kirby Ballard, summed it up well. ''He was the way we all should retire.''

DEMOCRATS' POSITION ON TAX CUT IS GOOFY

(Mr. BLUNT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, did those who supported tax cuts last summer as part of the balanced budget agreement, and oppose them today, last year raid the Social Security fund when they voted for tax cuts? Why was it that last year the tax cuts that were passed while the budget was in a deficit were not a threat to Social Security, but tax cuts while the budget is in surplus are?

This is just goofy, Mr. Speaker.

The other side is counting yet again on their hopes that seniors will not know the facts, so they can scare them just like they did 2 years ago about cuts in Medicare. Those cuts turned out to be actually increases in Medicare.

Even goofier is their obvious bad faith in opposing tax cuts this year,

along with their argument that billions and billions of dollars of new spending they support does not raid Social Security.

Well, my friends on the other side of the aisle, which is it? Is spending on education, health care, welfare, and the environment a ''raid'' on the Social Security trust fund or not?

FAST TRACK IS NO LAUGHING MATTER

(Mr. EWING asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, I stand here today with a great deal of pride in what we have done as far as passing the tax package. But last night in this very Chamber when we considered something equally as important, the fast track authority, there were not the votes for it. Over 150 votes on the Republican side, less than 30 votes on the Democratic side, as I remember that tally.

Today, a leader on the Democratic side gets up and makes fun of that vote. Mr. Speaker, that is deadly serious to agriculture across this country. I am ashamed of that tongue-in-cheek remark being made in this House.

Where was the leader of this country? Raising money across the country in Illinois, in the West Coast, on the East Coast. Not here working to pass fast track. It is a disgrace for them to say this is a do-nothing Congress when it is they that are doing nothing.

A GOOD DAY'S WORK, INDEED

(Mr. THUNE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. THUNE. Mr. Speaker, rural America is in a serious economic crisis. We have a price disaster and, for reasons beyond the producers' control, prices are at historically low levels today.

The House took historic action to bring relief to farmers and ranchers by reducing debt taxes, restoring income averaging, allowing deductions for health care, and refunds due to loss carryback provisions.

We have done it at the same time that we have made a commitment, an historic commitment, to save Social Security. Despite the opposition of our liberal friends on the other side, the group that keeps its promises has dedicated $1.4 trillion of projected surplus to save Social Security and hard-working Americans will get a break.

Mr. Speaker, this is a good day's work, indeed.

BEACH CONTAMINATION

(Mr. BILBRAY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, all over America, children and families went to beaches to enjoy summer. But in San Diego County, the children showed up to their beaches to find big contamination signs all over their community.

In the City of Imperial Beach where I grew up, my children were greeted with this sign. The EPA was outraged. The environmental community was outraged.

□ 1230

You would say, why? Because the pollution that was closing American beaches came from Mexico. The pollution from Mexico continues to flow across the border.

The Sierra Club and Greenpeace, Friends of the Earth, and the EPA refuse to be as outraged at American beaches being polluted by foreign people, foreign governments as they are if it would have been an American company.

I wish those who claim to want to protect the environment would be as much against pollution from other countries as they are from our own. I think that this desecration of the American community, the desecration of our beautiful beaches in Southern California has to stop.

I call on this administration and people who claim to care about the environment to stand up and be as outraged as those of us who showed up at the beaches to be greeted with this sign.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SNOWBARGER). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

AMERICA'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE RIGHTS OF PEOPLE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SCARBOROUGH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor of our Congress today to continue the discussion in our RECORD on America's responsibility for the rights of all people across the world.

On this day and in this year, such a discussion seems appropriate. Today we mark the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, a document somewhat overdramatically labeled as the Magna Carta for all humanity. Still, despite the United Nations' own spotted record of tolerance for human rights abuses, this document should be marked and underlined.

The declaration echoes the cries of freedom that began in the west some 2700 years ago, among the ancient Greek ruling class. From the birth of Athenian democracy to the Magna Carta's promise of fairness through Thomas Jefferson's own Declaration of Independence, we in the west have separated ourselves from those civilizations who believed that the iron fist of oppressive order was preferable to a society based upon the premise that free men and women would create the strongest of all societies.

The West's experiment in freedom, which freed the ancient Greeks from the fear of Persian aggressors at the Battle of Marathon, sustained the ''kids who saved the world'' on the bloody beaches of Normandy in their battle over Hitler's Nazis, and who strengthened Nelson Mandela's resolve as he watched his life slowly pass away in prison protesting apartheid, must be defined today.

As Woodrow Wilson once said, I believe in democracy because it releases the energy of every human being.

As America leads this world into the 21st century, it must reaffirm the first principles that launched its winning ways at the battle of Lexington. The respect, the adoration and America's founders' near worship of man's freedom is not a weakness, it is our civilization's greatest strength. When we turn a blind eye to the Buddhists being oppressed in Tibet, we weaken ourselves. When we ignore Christian persecution in Sudan for the sake of a possible oil pipeline, we weaken ourselves. When we allow our allies, whether Salvadoran or Saudi, to torture political opponents, America becomes less than it once was. We must do better. We must see more, and we must say more.

Like our ancestors of freedom from ancient Athens, England, Normandy, and South Africa, that stepped out in faith for freedom, we must do what Frances Bacon once suggested. We must have the faith to pursue an unknown end. We must take the first step in China, Tibet, Sudan, the Middle East, Central America and all across the globe, as we reach into the 21st century, ensuring that the rights of all men and women are respected.

It is a daunting task. It is a marathon project, when we observe what has been happening in China, Sudan and across the globe. But an ancient Chinese saying goes like this: A journey of a thousand miles must begin with a single step.

Let us hope that this Congress, this community, this country, and this world is ready to take that first step for freedom into the next century.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. SCHUMER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extension of Remarks.)

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE DONOHO PRAIRIE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to congratulate the Donoho Prairie Christian Church for serving the township of Kell for 100 years.

The church community celebrated this great achievement on August 23 with food, music and a presentation of the long history of the Donoho Prairie Christian Church. Starting out as a small wooden building funded by 33 members who donated $5 each toward the cost, the church grew to include 11 classrooms, a parking lot and a new belfrey.

Throughout 100 years, the church underwent several renovations, but its purpose remained constant: Whether the congregation sung to the sound of an old tuning fork, as they did in 1898, or the new piano they were able to purchase a few years later, the Donoho Prairie Christian Church has continued to serve the community of Kell, Illinois.

I wish to congratulate them and wish them many more years of worship and praise to the Lord.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. MINGE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. MINGE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET REGARDING CURRENT LEVELS OF SPENDING AND REVENUES REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF SEPTEMBER 17, 1998 FOR FISCAL YEARS 1998–2002

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. KASICH, is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Speaker, to facilitate application of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, I am transmitting a status report on the current levels of on-budget spending and revenues for fiscal year 1998 and for the 5-year period fiscal year 1998 through fiscal year 2002.

The term ''current level'' refers to the amounts of spending and revenues estimated for each fiscal year based on laws enacted or awaiting the President's signature as of September 17, 1998.

The first table in the report compares the current level of total budget authority, outlays, and revenues with the aggregate levels set by H. Con. Res. 84, the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1998 as adjusted pursuant to 314(b) of the Budget Act. This comparison is needed to implement section 311(a) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the budget resolution's aggregate levels. The table does not show budget authority and outlays for years after fiscal year 1998 because appropriations for those years have not yet been considered.

The second table compares the current levels of budget authority, outlays, and new entitlement authority of each direct spending committee with the ''section 302(a)'' allocations for discretionary action made under H. Con. Res. 84 for fiscal year 1998 and for fiscal years 1998 through 2002. ''Discretionary action'' refers to legislation enacted after adoption of the budget resolution. This comparison is needed to implement section 302(f) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the section 302(a) discretionary action allocation of new budget authority or entitlement authority for the committee that reported the measure. It is also needed to implement section 311(b), which exempts committees that comply with their allocations from the point of order under section 311(a).

The third table compares the current levels of discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 1998 with the revised ''section 302(b)'' sub-allocations of discretionary budget authority and outlays among Appropriations subcommittees. This comparison is also needed to implement section 302(f) of the Budget Act, because the point of order under that section also applies to measures that would breach the applicable section 302(b) sub-allocation. The revised section 302(b) sub-allocations were filed by the Appropriations Committee on March 31, 1998.

The fourth table compares discretionary appropriations to the levels provided by section 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. Section 251 requires that if at the end of a session the discretionary spending, in any category, exceeds the limits set forth in section 251(c) as adjusted pursuant to provisions of section 251(b), there shall be a sequestration of funds within that category to bring spending within the established limits. This table is provided for information purposes only. Determination of the need for a sequestration is based on the report of the President required by section 254.

REPORT TO THE SPEAKER FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET—STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1998 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ADOPTED IN HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 84

[Reflecting action completed as of September 17, 1998—on-budget amounts, in millions of dollars]

	Fiscal years—	
	1998	1998–2002
Appropriate Level (as amended by P.L. 105–116):		
Budget authority	1,405,449	7,386,233
Outlays	1,372,522	7,282,352
Revenues	1,199,000	6,477,552
Current Level:		
Budget authority	1,386,526	(1)
Outlays	1,373,916	(1)
Revenues	1,197,989	6,480,627
Current Level over(+)/under(−) Appropriate Level:		
Budget authority	−18,923	(1)
Outlays	1,394	(1)
Revenues	−1,011	3,075

[1] Not applicable because annual appropriations Acts for Fiscal Years 1998 through 2002 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

BUDGET AUTHORITY

Enactment of any measure providing new budget authority for FY 1998 in excess of $18,923 million (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 1998 budget authority to exceed the appropriate level set by H. Ron. Res. 84.

OUTLAYS

Enactment of any measure providing new outlays for FY 1998 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 1998 outlays to exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 84.

REVENUES

Enactment of any measure that would result in any revenue loss for FY 1998 (if not already included in the current level estimate) or a revenue loss of more than $3,075 million for FY 1998 through 2002 (if not already included in the current level) would cause revenues to fall further below the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 84.

DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH COMMITTEE ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO BUDGET ACT SECTION 602(a), RELFECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF SEPTEMBER 3, 1998

[Fiscal years, in millions of dollars]

1998	BA	Outlays	NEA	1998–2002	Outlays	NEA
House Committee:						
Agriculture:						
Allocation						
Current Level	7	7	7	860	736	(40)
Difference	7	7	7	860	736	(40)
National Security:						
Allocation						
Current Level	(159)	(159)	9	(127)	(127)	101
Difference	(159)	(159)	9	(127)	(127)	101
Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs:						
Allocation	(136)	(136)		(666)	(1,590)	
Current Level	(133)	(133)	2	(857)	(2,202)	4
Difference	3	3	2	(191)	(612)	4
Education & the Workforce:						
Allocation	(248)	(242)	1,726	(1,798)	(1,792)	12,867
Current Level	(462)	(239)	(456)	(1,834)	(1,791)	(1,801)
Difference	(214)	3	(2,182)	(36)	1	(14,668)
Commerce:						
Allocation			2,463	(26,313)	(26,313)	2,375
Current Level	4,275	4,275	4,405	(1,163)	(1,163)	9,891
Difference	4,275	4,275	1,942	25,150	25,150	7,516

DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH COMMITTEE ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO BUDGET ACT SECTION 602(a), RELFECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF SEPTEMBER 3, 1998—Continued

[Fiscal years, in millions of dollars]

1998	BA	Outlays	NEA	1998–2002	Outlays	NEA
International Relations:						
Allocation						
Current Level						
Difference						
Government Reform & Oversight:						
Allocation	(604)	(632)		(3,096)	(3,096)	
Current Level	(604)	(604)		(2,874)	(2,874)	
Difference		28		222	222	
House Oversight:						
Allocation						
Current Level	5	3		6	6	
Difference	5	3		6	6	
Resources:						
Allocation						
Current Level	14	3	13	29	25	13
Difference	14	3	13	29	25	13
Judiciary:						
Allocation	146	177		908	1,063	
Current Level			1			10
Difference	(146)	(177)	1	(908)	(1,063)	10
Transportation & Infrastructure:						
Allocation	29,695	65		156,256	1,209	
Current Level	28,678	(307)		165,100	1,025	
Difference	(1,017)	(435)		8,744	(184)	
Science:						
Allocation						
Current Level						
Difference						
Small Business:						
Allocation						
Current Level		2		22	16	
Difference		2		22	16	
Veterans' Affairs:						
Allocation	(224)	(224)	327	(1,665)	(1m665)	5,773
Current Level	(115)	(207)	341	(638)	(728)	4,996
Difference	109	17	14	1,027	937	(777)
Ways and Means:						
Allocation	(5,918)	(5,918)	400	(113,146)	(113,149)	1,603
Current Level	(4,586)	(5,712)	501	120,881	121,243	2,030
Difference	1,332	206	101	234,027	234,392	427
Select Committee on Intelligence:						
Allocation						
Current Level						
Difference						
Total Authorized:						
Allocation	22,711	(6,910)	4,916	10,580	(14,333)	22,618
Current Level	26,920	(3,134)	4,823	279,405	114,166	15,204
Difference	4,209	3,776	(93)	268,825	259,499	(7,414)

DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH SUBALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO BUDGET ACT SECTION 302(b)

[In millions of dollars]

	Revised 302(b) suballocations (Mar. 31, 1998)				Current level reflecting action completed as of September 3, 1998				Difference			
	Discretionary		Mandatory		Discretionary		Mandatory		Discretionary		Mandatory	
	BA	O	BA	O	BA	O	BA	O	BA	O	BA	O
Agriculture, Rural Development	13,757.00	14,000.00	35,048.00	35,205.00	13,751.00	13,996.00	35,325.00	35,422.00	(6.00)	(4.00)	277.00	217.00
Commerce, Justice, State	31,280.00	28,956.00	522.00	532.00	31,280.00	28,955.00	523.00	533.00		(1.00)	1.00	1.00
District of Columbia	855.00	554.00			855.00	554.00						
Energy & Water Development	20,732.00	20,879.00			20,732.00	20,879.00						
Foreign Operations	31,008.00	13,079.00	44.00	44.00	13,147.00	13,079.00	44.00	44.00	(17,861.00)			
Interior	13,797.00	13,707.00	55.00	50.00	13,788.00	13,698.00	77.00	59.00	(9.00)		22.00	9.00
Labor, HHS & Education	80,328.00	76,123.00	206,611.00	209,167.00	80,403.00	76,133.00	209,566.00	212,122.00	75.00	10.00	2,955.00	2,955.00
Legislative Branch	2,279.00	2,251.00	92.00	92.00	2,279.00	2,251.00	92.00	92.00				
Military Construction	9,183.00	9,862.00			9,183.00	9,862.00						
National Defense	247,512.00	244,199.00	197.00	197.00	247,512.00	244,208.00	197.00	197.00		9.00		
Transportation	11,772.00	37,179.00	698.00	665.00	12,143.00	37,206.00	698.00	665.00	371.00	27.00		
Treasury-Postal Service	12,735.00	12,502.00	12,713.00	12,712.00	12,735.00	12,495.00	12,678.00	12,677.00		(7.00)	(35.00)	(35.00)
VA–HUD–Independent Agencies	66,395.00	79,977.00	21,332.00	20,061.00	66,228.00	79,938.00	21,292.00	20,023.00	(167.00)	(39.00)	(40.00)	(38.00)
Reserve/Offsets	2,953.00	470.00							(2,953.00)	(470.00)		
Grand Total	544,586.00	553,738.00	277,312.00	278,725.00	524,036.00	553,254.00	280,492.00	281,834.00	(20,550.00)	(475.00)	3,180.00	3,109.00

SET FORTH IN SEC 251(c) OF THE BALANCED BUDGET AND EMERGENCY DEFICIT CONTROL ACT OF 1995

[In millions of dollars]

	Defense		Nondefense		Violent Crime Trust Fund	
	BA	O	BA	O	BA	O
Statutory Caps [1]	271,832	267,736	256,222	286,136	5,500	4,833
Current Level	268,930	266,700	249,606	282,971	5,500	3,583
Difference	−2,902	−1,036	−6,616	−3,165	0	−1,250

[1] As adjusted pursuant to sec 251(b) of the BBEDCA.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, September 17, 1998.

Hon. JOHN KASICH,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, this letter and supporting detail provide an up-to-date tabulation of the on-budget current levels of new budget authority, estimated outlays, and estimated revenues for fiscal year 1998. These estimates are compared to the appropriate levels for those items contained in the 1998 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 84) and are current through September 15, 1998. A summary of this tabulation follows:

[In millions of dollars]

	House current level	Budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 84)	Current level +/− resolution
Budget Authority	1,386,526	1,405,449	−18,923
Outlays	1,373,916	1,372,522	+1,394
Revenues:			
1998	1,197,989	1,199,000	−1,011
1998–2002	6,480,627	6,477,552	+3,075

Since my last report, dated April 21, 1998, the Congress has cleared, and the President has signed, the 1998 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions Act (P.L. 105–174), the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (P.L. 105–178), the Agriculture Export Relief Act of 1998 (P.L. 105–194), the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 (P.L. 105–206), the Homeowner's Protection Act (P.L. 105–216), the Credit Union Membership Access Act (P.L. 105–219), and an Act to establish the United States Capitol Police Memorial Fund (P.L. 105–223). These actions changed the current level of budget authority, outlays, and revenues.

Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL,
Director.

PARLIAMENTARIAN STATUS REPORT, 105TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION, HOUSE ON-BUDGET SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPTEMBER 15, 1998

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
ENACTED IN PREVIOUS SESSIONS			
Revenues			1,197,381
Permanent and other spending legislation	908,725	864,750	
Appropriation legislation	752,279	781,902	
Offsetting receipts	−283,340	−283,340	
Total previously enacted	1,377,664	1,363,312	1,197,381
ENACTED THIS SESSION			
1998 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions (P.L. 105–174)	−2,039	310	
Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (P.L. 105–178)	−558	−275	(1)
Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 (P.L. 105–206)			608
Homeowner's Protection Act (P.L. 105–216)	2	2	
Credit Union Membership Access Act (P.L. 105–219)			(1)
Act to Establish the United States Capitol Police Memorial Fund (P.L. 105–223)			(1)
Total enacted this session	−2,588	44	608
ENTITLEMENTS AND MANDATORIES			
Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted	11,450	10,560	
Total Current Level	1,386,526	1,373,916	1,197,989
Total Budget Resolution	1,405,449	1,372,522	1,199,000
Amount remaining:			
Under Budget Resolution	18,923		1,011
Over Budget Resolution		1,394	
Addendum			
Emergencies	5,691	3,357	−8
Contingent Emergencies	329	53	
Total	6,020	3,410	−8
Total Current Level Including Emergencies	1,392,546	1,377,326	1,197,981

[1] The revenue effect of this act begins in fiscal year 1999.

Note.—Amounts shown under ''emergencies'' represent funding for programs that have been deemed emergency requirements by the President and the Congress. Amounts shown under ''contingent emergencies'' represent funding designated as an emergency only by the Congress that is not available for obligation until it is requested by the President and the full amount requested is designated as an emergency requirement.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. POMEROY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. POMEROY addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 6

Mr. GOODLING submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 6), to extend the authorization of programs under the Higher Education Act of 1965, and for other purposes.

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. 105–750)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 6), to extend the authorization of programs under the Higher Education Act of 1965, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Houses recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Higher Education Amendments of 1998''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents is as follows:

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.).

SEC. 3. GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE.

Except as otherwise provided in this Act or the amendments made by this Act, the amendments made by this Act shall take effect on October 1, 1998.

TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. REVISION OF TITLE I.

(a) GENERAL PROVISIONS.—Title I (20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.) is amended to read as follows:

"TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

"PART A—DEFINITIONS

"SEC. 101. GENERAL DEFINITION OF INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

''(a) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—For purposes of this Act, other than title IV, the term 'institution of higher education' means an educational institution in any State that—

''(1) admits as regular students only persons having a certificate of graduation from a school providing secondary education, or the recognized equivalent of such a certificate;

''(2) is legally authorized within such State to provide a program of education beyond secondary education;

''(3) provides an educational program for which the institution awards a bachelor's degree or provides not less than a 2-year program that is acceptable for full credit toward such a degree;

''(4) is a public or other nonprofit institution; and

''(5) is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association, or if not so accredited, is an institution that has been

granted preaccreditation status by such an agency or association that has been recognized by the Secretary for the granting of preaccreditation status, and the Secretary has determined that there is satisfactory assurance that the institution will meet the accreditation standards of such an agency or association within a reasonable time.

''(b) ADDITIONAL INSTITUTIONS INCLUDED.—For purposes of this Act, other than title IV, the term 'institution of higher education' also includes—

''(1) any school that provides not less than a one-year program of training to prepare students for gainful employment in a recognized occupation and that meets the provision of paragraphs (1), (2), (4), and (5) of subsection (a); and

''(2) a public or nonprofit private educational institution in any State that, in lieu of the requirement in subsection (a)(1), admits as regular students persons who are beyond the age of compulsory school attendance in the State in which the institution is located.

''(c) LIST OF ACCREDITING AGENCIES.—For purposes of this section and section 102, the Secretary shall publish a list of nationally recognized accrediting agencies or associations that the Secretary determines, pursuant to subpart 2 of part H of title IV, to be reliable authority as to the quality of the education or training offered.

''SEC. 102. DEFINITION OF INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR PURPOSES OF TITLE IV PROGRAMS.

''(a) DEFINITION OF INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR PURPOSES OF TITLE IV PROGRAMS.—

''(1) INCLUSION OF ADDITIONAL INSTITUTIONS.—Subject to paragraphs (2) through (4) of this subsection, the term 'institution of higher education' for purposes of title IV includes, in addition to the institutions covered by the definition in section 101—

''(A) a proprietary institution of higher education (as defined in subsection (b) of this section);

''(B) a postsecondary vocational institution (as defined in subsection (c) of this section); and

''(C) only for the purposes of part B of title IV, an institution outside the United States that is comparable to an institution of higher education as defined in section 101 and that has been approved by the Secretary for the purpose of part B of title IV.

''(2) INSTITUTIONS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of qualifying as an institution under paragraph (1)(C), the Secretary shall establish criteria by regulation for the approval of institutions outside the United States and for the determination that such institutions are comparable to an institution of higher education as defined in section 101. In the case of a graduate medical or veterinary school outside the United States, such criteria shall include a requirement that a student attending such school outside the United States is ineligible for loans made, insured, or guaranteed under part B unless—

''(i)(I) at least 60 percent of those enrolled in, and at least 60 percent of the graduates of, the graduate medical school outside the United States were not persons described in section 484(a)(5) in the year preceding the year for which a student is seeking a loan under part B of title IV; and

''(II) at least 60 percent of the individuals who were students or graduates of the graduate medical school outside the United States (both nationals of the United States and others) taking the examinations administered by the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates received a passing score in the year preceding the year for which a student is seeking a loan under part B of title IV; or

''(ii) the institution has a clinical training program that was approved by a State as of January 1, 1992, or the institution's students complete their clinical training at an approved veterinary school located in the United States.

''(B) ADVISORY PANEL.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of qualifying as an institution under paragraph (1)(C) of this subsection, the Secretary shall establish an advisory panel of medical experts that shall—

''(I) evaluate the standards of accreditation applied to applicant foreign medical schools; and

''(II) determine the comparability of those standards to standards for accreditation applied to United States medical schools.

''(ii) SPECIAL RULE.—If the accreditation standards described in clause (i) are determined not to be comparable, the foreign medical school shall be required to meet the requirements of section 101.

''(C) FAILURE TO RELEASE INFORMATION.—The failure of an institution outside the United States to provide, release, or authorize release to the Secretary of such information as may be required by subparagraph (A) shall render such institution ineligible for the purpose of part B of title IV.

''(D) SPECIAL RULE.—If, pursuant to this paragraph, an institution loses eligibility to participate in the programs under title IV, then a student enrolled at such institution may, notwithstanding such loss of eligibility, continue to be eligible to receive a loan under part B while attending such institution for the academic year succeeding the academic year in which such loss of eligibility occurred.

''(3) LIMITATIONS BASED ON COURSE OF STUDY OR ENROLLMENT.—An institution shall not be considered to meet the definition of an institution of higher education in paragraph (1) if such institution—

''(A) offers more than 50 percent of such institution's courses by correspondence, unless the institution is an institution that meets the definition in section 521(4)(C) of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act;

''(B) enrolls 50 percent or more of the institution's students in correspondence courses, unless the institution is an institution that meets the definition in such section, except that the Secretary, at the request of such institution, may waive the applicability of this subparagraph to such institution for good cause, as determined by the Secretary in the case of an institution of higher education that provides a 2-year or 4-year program of instruction (or both) for which the institution awards an associate or baccalaureate degree, respectively;

''(C) has a student enrollment in which more than 25 percent of the students are incarcerated, except that the Secretary may waive the limitation contained in this subparagraph for a nonprofit institution that provides a 4-year or a 2-year program of instruction (or both) for which the institution awards a bachelor's degree, or an associate's degree or a postsecondary diploma, respectively; or

''(D) has a student enrollment in which more than 50 percent of the students do not have a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent, and does not provide a 4-year or a 2-year program of instruction (or both) for which the institution awards a bachelor's degree or an associate's degree, respectively, except that the Secretary may waive the limitation contained in this subparagraph if a nonprofit institution demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the institution exceeds such limitation because the institution serves, through contracts with Federal, State, or local government agencies, significant numbers of students who do not have a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent.

''(4) LIMITATIONS BASED ON MANAGEMENT.—An institution shall not be considered to meet the definition of an institution of higher education in paragraph (1) if—

''(A) the institution, or an affiliate of the institution that has the power, by contract or ownership interest, to direct or cause the direction of the management or policies of the institution, has filed for bankruptcy, except that this paragraph shall not apply to a nonprofit institution, the primary function of which is to provide health care educational services (or an affiliate of such an institution that has the power, by contract or ownership interest, to direct or cause the direction of the institution's management or policies) that files for bankruptcy under chapter 11 of title 11, United States Code, between July 1, 1998, and December 1, 1998; or

''(B) the institution, the institution's owner, or the institution's chief executive officer has been convicted of, or has pled nolo contendere or guilty to, a crime involving the acquisition, use, or expenditure of funds under title IV, or has been judicially determined to have committed fraud involving funds under title IV.

''(5) CERTIFICATION.—The Secretary shall certify an institution's qualification as an institution of higher education in accordance with the requirements of subpart 3 of part H of title IV.

''(6) LOSS OF ELIGIBILITY.—An institution of higher education shall not be considered to meet the definition of an institution of higher education in paragraph (1) if such institution is removed from eligibility for funds under title IV as a result of an action pursuant to part H of title IV.

''(b) PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—

''(1) PRINCIPAL CRITERIA.—For the purpose of this section, the term 'proprietary institution of higher education' means a school that—

''(A) provides an eligible program of training to prepare students for gainful employment in a recognized occupation;

''(B) meets the requirements of paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 101(a);

''(C) does not meet the requirement of paragraph (4) of section 101(a);

''(D) is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association recognized by the Secretary pursuant to part H of title IV;

''(E) has been in existence for at least 2 years; and

''(F) has at least 10 percent of the school's revenues from sources that are not derived from funds provided under title IV, as determined in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

''(2) ADDITIONAL INSTITUTIONS.—The term 'proprietary institution of higher education' also includes a proprietary educational institution in any State that, in lieu of the requirement in paragraph (1) of section 101(a), admits as regular students persons who are beyond the age of compulsory school attendance in the State in which the institution is located.

''(c) POSTSECONDARY VOCATIONAL INSTITUTION.—

''(1) PRINCIPAL CRITERIA.—For the purpose of this section, the term 'postsecondary vocational institution' means a school that—

''(A) provides an eligible program of training to prepare students for gainful employment in a recognized occupation;

''(B) meets the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), (4), and (5) of section 101(a); and

''(C) has been in existence for at least 2 years.

''(2) ADDITIONAL INSTITUTIONS.—The term 'postsecondary vocational institution' also includes an educational institution in any State that, in lieu of the requirement in paragraph (1) of section 101(a), admits as regular students persons who are beyond the age of compulsory school attendance in the State in which the institution is located.

''SEC. 103. ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS.

''In this Act:

''(1) COMBINATION OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term 'combination of institutions of higher education' means a group of institutions of higher education that have entered into a cooperative arrangement for the purpose of carrying out a common objective, or a public

or private nonprofit agency, organization, or institution designated or created by a group of institutions of higher education for the purpose of carrying out a common objective on the group's behalf.

''(2) DEPARTMENT.—The term 'Department' means the Department of Education.

''(3) DISABILITY.—The term 'disability' has the same meaning given that term under section 3(2) of the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990.

''(4) ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.—The term 'elementary school' has the same meaning given that term under section 14101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

''(5) GIFTED AND TALENTED.—The term 'gifted and talented' has the same meaning given that term under section 14101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

''(6) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—The term 'local educational agency' has the same meaning given that term under section 14101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

''(7) NEW BORROWER.—The term 'new borrower' when used with respect to any date means an individual who on that date has no outstanding balance of principal or interest owing on any loan made, insured, or guaranteed under title IV.

''(8) NONPROFIT.—The term 'nonprofit' as applied to a school, agency, organization, or institution means a school, agency, organization, or institution owned and operated by one or more nonprofit corporations or associations, no part of the net earnings of which inures, or may lawfully inure, to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

''(9) SCHOOL OR DEPARTMENT OF DIVINITY.—The term 'school or department of divinity' means an institution, or a department or a branch of an institution, the program of instruction of which is designed for the education of students—

''(A) to prepare the students to become ministers of religion or to enter upon some other religious vocation (or to provide continuing training for any such vocation); or

''(B) to prepare the students to teach theological subjects.

''(10) SECONDARY SCHOOL.—The term 'secondary school' has the same meaning given that term under section 14101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

''(11) SECRETARY.—The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of Education.

''(12) SERVICE-LEARNING.—The term 'service-learning' has the same meaning given that term under section 101(23) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990.

''(13) SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER.—The term 'special education teacher' means teachers who teach children with disabilities as defined in section 602 of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

''(14) STATE EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—The term 'State educational agency' has the same meaning given that term under section 14101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

''(15) STATE HIGHER EDUCATION AGENCY.—The term 'State higher education agency' means the officer or agency primarily responsible for the State supervision of higher education.

''(16) STATE; FREELY ASSOCIATED STATES.—

''(A) STATE.—The term 'State' includes, in addition to the several States of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Freely Associated States.

''(B) FREELY ASSOCIATED STATES.—The term 'Freely Associated States' means the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of Palau.

''PART B—ADDITIONAL GENERAL PROVISIONS

''SEC. 111. ANTIDISCRIMINATION.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Institutions of higher education receiving Federal financial assistance may not use such financial assistance, directly or indirectly, to undertake any study or project or fulfill the terms of any contract containing an express or implied provision that any person or persons of a particular race, religion, sex, or national origin be barred from performing such study, project, or contract, except that nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit an institution from conducting objective studies or projects concerning the nature, effects, or prevention of discrimination, or to have the institution's curriculum restricted on the subject of discrimination.

''(b) LIMITATIONS ON STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit the rights or responsibilities of any individual under the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, or any other law.

''SEC. 112. PROTECTION OF STUDENT SPEECH AND ASSOCIATION RIGHTS.

''(a) PROTECTION OF RIGHTS.—It is the sense of Congress that no student attending an institution of higher education on a full- or part-time basis should, on the basis of participation in protected speech or protected association, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination or official sanction under any education program, activity, or division of the institution directly or indirectly receiving financial assistance under this Act, whether or not such program, activity, or division is sponsored or officially sanctioned by the institution.

''(b) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed—

''(1) to discourage the imposition of an official sanction on a student that has willfully participated in the disruption or attempted disruption of a lecture, class, speech, presentation, or performance made or scheduled to be made under the auspices of the institution of higher education; or

''(2) to prevent an institution of higher education from taking appropriate and effective action to prevent violations of State liquor laws, to discourage binge drinking and other alcohol abuse, to protect students from sexual harassment including assault and date rape, to prevent hazing, or to regulate unsanitary or unsafe conditions in any student residence.

''(c) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this section:

''(1) OFFICIAL SANCTION.—The term 'official sanction'—

''(A) means expulsion, suspension, probation, censure, condemnation, reprimand, or any other disciplinary, coercive, or adverse action taken by an institution of higher education or administrative unit of the institution; and

''(B) includes an oral or written warning made by an official of an institution of higher education acting in the official capacity of the official.

''(2) PROTECTED ASSOCIATION.—The term 'protected association' means the joining, assembling, and residing with others that is protected under the first and 14th amendments to the Constitution, or would be protected if the institution of higher education involved were subject to those amendments.

''(3) PROTECTED SPEECH.—The term 'protected speech' means speech that is protected under the first and 14th amendments to the Constitution, or would be protected if the institution of higher education involved were subject to those amendments.

''SEC. 113. TREATMENT OF TERRITORIES AND TERRITORIAL STUDENT ASSISTANCE.

''(a) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—The Secretary is required to waive the eligibility criteria of any postsecondary education program administered by the Department where such criteria do not take into account the unique circumstances in Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Freely Associated States.

''(b) ELIGIBILITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an institution of higher education that is located in any of the Freely Associated States, rather than in another State, shall be eligible, if otherwise qualified, for assistance under chapter 1 of subpart 2 of part A of title IV. This subsection shall cease to be effective on September 30, 2004.

''SEC. 114. NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON INSTITUTIONAL QUALITY AND INTEGRITY.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Department a National Advisory Committee on Institutional Quality and Integrity (hereafter in this section referred to as the 'Committee'), which shall be composed of 15 members appointed by the Secretary from among individuals who are representatives of, or knowledgeable concerning, education and training beyond secondary education, including representatives of all sectors and types of institutions of higher education (as defined in section 102), to assess the process of eligibility and certification of such institutions under title IV and the provision of financial aid under title IV.

''(b) TERMS OF MEMBERS.—Terms of office of each member of the Committee shall be 3 years, except that any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which the member's predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term.

''(c) PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Secretary shall—

''(1) annually publish in the Federal Register a list containing the name of each member of the Committee and the date of the expiration of the term of office of the member; and

''(2) publicly solicit nominations for each vacant position or expiring term of office on the Committee.

''(d) FUNCTIONS.—The Committee shall—

''(1) advise the Secretary with respect to establishment and enforcement of the standards of accrediting agencies or associations under subpart 2 of part H of title IV;

''(2) advise the Secretary with respect to the recognition of a specific accrediting agency or association;

''(3) advise the Secretary with respect to the preparation and publication of the list of nationally recognized accrediting agencies and associations;

''(4) develop and recommend to the Secretary standards and criteria for specific categories of vocational training institutions and institutions of higher education for which there are no recognized accrediting agencies, associations, or State agencies, in order to establish the eligibility of such institutions on an interim basis for participation in federally funded programs;

''(5) advise the Secretary with respect to the eligibility and certification process for institutions of higher education under title IV, together with recommendations for improvements in such process;

''(6) advise the Secretary with respect to the relationship between—

''(A) accreditation of institutions of higher education and the certification and eligibility of such institutions; and

''(B) State licensing responsibilities with respect to such institutions; and

''(7) carry out such other advisory functions relating to accreditation and institutional eligibility as the Secretary may prescribe.

''(e) MEETING PROCEDURES.—The Committee shall meet not less than twice each year at the call of the Chairperson. The date of, and agenda for, each meeting of the Committee shall be submitted in advance to the Secretary for approval. A representative of the Secretary shall be present at all meetings of the Committee.

''(f) REPORT.—Not later than November 30 of each year, the Committee shall make an annual report through the Secretary to Congress. The annual report shall contain—

''(1) a list of the members of the Committee and their addresses;

''(2) a list of the functions of the Committee;

''(3) a list of dates and places of each meeting during the preceding fiscal year; and

''(4) a summary of the activities, findings and recommendations made by the Committee during the preceding fiscal year.

''(g) TERMINATION.—The Committee shall cease to exist on September 30, 2004.

''SEC. 115. STUDENT REPRESENTATION.

''The Secretary shall, in appointing individuals to any commission, committee, board, panel, or other body in connection with the administration of this Act, include individuals who are, at the time of appointment, attending an institution of higher education.

''SEC. 116. FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF FOREIGN STUDENTS.

''Nothing in this Act or any other Federal law shall be construed to prohibit any institution of higher education from requiring a student who is a foreign national (and not admitted to permanent residence in the United States) to guarantee the future payment of tuition and fees to such institution by—

''(1) making advance payment of such tuition and fees;

''(2) making deposits in an escrow account administered by such institution for such payments; or

''(3) obtaining a bond or other insurance that such payments will be made.

''SEC. 117. DISCLOSURES OF FOREIGN GIFTS.

''(a) DISCLOSURE REPORT.—Whenever any institution is owned or controlled by a foreign source or receives a gift from or enters into a contract with a foreign source, the value of which is $250,000 or more, considered alone or in combination with all other gifts from or contracts with that foreign source within a calendar year, the institution shall file a disclosure report with the Secretary on January 31 or July 31, whichever is sooner.

''(b) CONTENTS OF REPORT.—Each report to the Secretary required by this section shall contain the following:

''(1) For gifts received from or contracts entered into with a foreign source other than a foreign government, the aggregate dollar amount of such gifts and contracts attributable to a particular country. The country to which a gift is attributable is the country of citizenship, or if unknown, the principal residence for a foreign source who is a natural person, and the country of incorporation, or if unknown, the principal place of business, for a foreign source which is a legal entity.

''(2) For gifts received from or contracts entered into with a foreign government, the aggregate amount of such gifts and contracts received from each foreign government.

''(3) In the case of an institution which is owned or controlled by a foreign source, the identity of the foreign source, the date on which the foreign source assumed ownership or control, and any changes in program or structure resulting from the change in ownership or control.

''(c) ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES FOR RESTRICTED AND CONDITIONAL GIFTS.—Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b), whenever any institution receives a restricted or conditional gift or contract from a foreign source, the institution shall disclose the following:

''(1) For such gifts received from or contracts entered into with a foreign source other than a foreign government, the amount, the date, and a description of such conditions or restrictions. The report shall also disclose the country of citizenship, or if unknown, the principal residence for a foreign source which is a natural person, and the country of incorporation, or if unknown, the principal place of business for a foreign source which is a legal entity.

''(2) For gifts received from or contracts entered into with a foreign government, the amount, the date, a description of such conditions or restrictions, and the name of the foreign government.

''(d) RELATION TO OTHER REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

''(1) STATE REQUIREMENTS.—If an institution described under subsection (a) is within a State which has enacted requirements for public disclosure of gifts from or contracts with a foreign source that are substantially similar to the requirements of this section, a copy of the disclosure report filed with the State may be filed with the Secretary in lieu of a report required under subsection (a). The State in which the institution is located shall provide to the Secretary such assurances as the Secretary may require to establish that the institution has met the requirements for public disclosure under State law if the State report is filed.

''(2) USE OF OTHER FEDERAL REPORTS.—If an institution receives a gift from, or enters into a contract with, a foreign source, where any other department, agency, or bureau of the Executive Branch requires a report containing requirements substantially similar to those required under this section, a copy of the report may be filed with the Secretary in lieu of a report required under subsection (a).

''(e) PUBLIC INSPECTION.—All disclosure reports required by this section shall be public records open to inspection and copying during business hours.

''(f) ENFORCEMENT.—

''(1) COURT ORDERS.—Whenever it appears that an institution has failed to comply with the requirements of this section, including any rule or regulation promulgated under this section, a civil action may be brought by the Attorney General, at the request of the Secretary, in an appropriate district court of the United States, or the appropriate United States court of any territory or other place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, to request such court to compel compliance with the requirements of this section.

''(2) COSTS.—For knowing or willful failure to comply with the requirements of this section, including any rule or regulation promulgated thereunder, an institution shall pay to the Treasury of the United States the full costs to the United States of obtaining compliance, including all associated costs of investigation and enforcement.

''(g) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary may promulgate regulations to carry out this section.

''(h) DEFINITIONS.—For the purpose of this section—

''(1) the term 'contract' means any agreement for the acquisition by purchase, lease, or barter of property or services by the foreign source, for the direct benefit or use of either of the parties;

''(2) the term 'foreign source' means—

''(A) a foreign government, including an agency of a foreign government;

''(B) a legal entity, governmental or otherwise, created solely under the laws of a foreign state or states;

''(C) an individual who is not a citizen or a national of the United States or a trust territory or protectorate thereof; and

''(D) an agent, including a subsidiary or affiliate of a foreign legal entity, acting on behalf of a foreign source;

''(3) the term 'gift' means any gift of money or property;

''(4) the term 'institution' means any institution, public or private, or, if a multicampus institution, any single campus of such institution, in any State, that—

''(A) is legally authorized within such State to provide a program of education beyond secondary school;

''(B) provides a program for which the institution awards a bachelor's degree (or provides not less than a 2-year program which is acceptable for full credit toward such a degree) or more advanced degrees; and

''(C) is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association and to which institution Federal financial assistance is extended (directly or indirectly through another entity or person), or which institution receives support from the extension of Federal financial assistance to any of the institution's subunits; and

''(5) the term 'restricted or conditional gift or contract' means any endowment, gift, grant, contract, award, present, or property of any kind which includes provisions regarding—

''(A) the employment, assignment, or termination of faculty;

''(B) the establishment of departments, centers, research or lecture programs, or new faculty positions;

''(C) the selection or admission of students; or

''(D) the award of grants, loans, scholarships, fellowships, or other forms of financial aid restricted to students of a specified country, religion, sex, ethnic origin, or political opinion.

''SEC. 118. APPLICATION OF PEER REVIEW PROCESS.

''All applications submitted under the provisions of this Act which require peer review shall be read by a panel of readers composed of individuals selected by the Secretary, which shall include outside readers who are not employees of the Federal Government. The Secretary shall ensure that no individual assigned under this section to review any application has any conflict of interest with regard to that application which might impair the impartiality with which that individual conducts the review under this section.

''SEC. 119. BINGE DRINKING ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES.

''(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the 'Collegiate Initiative To Reduce Binge Drinking and Illegal Alcohol Consumption'.

''(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that, in an effort to change the culture of alcohol consumption on college campuses, all institutions of higher education should carry out the following:

''(1) The president of the institution should appoint a task force consisting of school administrators, faculty, students, Greek system representatives, and others to conduct a full examination of student and academic life at the institution. The task force should make recommendations for a broad range of policy and program changes that would serve to reduce alcohol and other drug-related problems. The institution should provide resources to assist the task force in promoting the campus policies and proposed environmental changes that have been identified.

''(2) The institution should provide maximum opportunities for students to live in an alcohol-free environment and to engage in stimulating, alcohol-free recreational and leisure activities.

''(3) The institution should enforce a 'zero tolerance' policy on the illegal consumption of alcohol by students at the institution.

''(4) The institution should vigorously enforce the institution's code of disciplinary sanctions for those who violate campus alcohol policies. Students with alcohol or other drug-related problems should be referred for assistance, including to on-campus counseling programs if appropriate.

''(5) The institution should adopt a policy to discourage alcoholic beverage-related sponsorship of on-campus activities. It should adopt policies limiting the advertisement and promotion of alcoholic beverages on campus.

''(6) The institution should work with the local community, including local businesses, in a 'Town/Gown' alliance to encourage responsible policies toward alcohol consumption and to address illegal alcohol use by students.

"SEC. 120. DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE PREVENTION.

"(a) RESTRICTION ON ELIGIBILITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no institution of higher education shall be eligible to receive funds or any other form of financial assistance under any Federal program, including participation in any federally funded or guaranteed student loan program, unless the institution certifies to the Secretary that the institution has adopted and has implemented a program to prevent the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol by students and employees that, at a minimum, includes—

"(1) the annual distribution to each student and employee of—

"(A) standards of conduct that clearly prohibit, at a minimum, the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on the institution's property or as part of any of the institution's activities;

"(B) a description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, State, or Federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol;

"(C) a description of the health-risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol;

"(D) a description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or reentry programs that are available to employees or students; and

"(E) a clear statement that the institution will impose sanctions on students and employees (consistent with local, State, and Federal law), and a description of those sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution, for violations of the standards of conduct required by subparagraph (A); and

"(2) a biennial review by the institution of the institution's program to—

"(A) determine the program's effectiveness and implement changes to the program if the changes are needed; and

"(B) ensure that the sanctions required by paragraph (1)(E) are consistently enforced.

"(b) INFORMATION AVAILABILITY.—Each institution of higher education that provides the certification required by subsection (a) shall, upon request, make available to the Secretary and to the public a copy of each item required by subsection (a)(1) as well as the results of the biennial review required by subsection (a)(2).

"(c) REGULATIONS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall publish regulations to implement and enforce the provisions of this section, including regulations that provide for—

"(A) the periodic review of a representative sample of programs required by subsection (a); and

"(B) a range of responses and sanctions for institutions of higher education that fail to implement their programs or to consistently enforce their sanctions, including information and technical assistance, the development of a compliance agreement, and the termination of any form of Federal financial assistance.

"(2) REHABILITATION PROGRAM.—The sanctions required by subsection (a)(1)(E) may include the completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program.

"(d) APPEALS.—Upon determination by the Secretary to terminate financial assistance to any institution of higher education under this section, the institution may file an appeal with an administrative law judge before the expiration of the 30-day period beginning on the date such institution is notified of the decision to terminate financial assistance under this section. Such judge shall hold a hearing with respect to such termination of assistance before the expiration of the 45-day period beginning on the date that such appeal is filed. Such judge may extend such 45-day period upon a motion by the institution concerned. The decision of the judge with respect to such termination shall be considered to be a final agency action.

"(e) ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION GRANTS.—

"(1) PROGRAM AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may make grants to institutions of higher education or consortia of such institutions, and enter into contracts with such institutions, consortia, and other organizations, to develop, implement, operate, improve, and disseminate programs of prevention, and education (including treatment-referral) to reduce and eliminate the illegal use of drugs and alcohol and the violence associated with such use. Such grants or contracts may also be used for the support of a higher education center for alcohol and drug abuse prevention that will provide training, technical assistance, evaluation, dissemination, and associated services and assistance to the higher education community as determined by the Secretary and institutions of higher education.

"(2) AWARDS.—Grants and contracts shall be awarded under paragraph (1) on a competitive basis.

"(3) APPLICATIONS.—An institution of higher education, a consortium of such institutions, or another organization that desires to receive a grant or contract under paragraph (1) shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing or accompanied by such information as the Secretary may reasonably require by regulation.

"(4) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—

"(A) PARTICIPATION.—In awarding grants and contracts under this subsection the Secretary shall make every effort to ensure—

"(i) the equitable participation of private and public institutions of higher education (including community and junior colleges); and

"(ii) the equitable geographic participation of such institutions.

"(B) CONSIDERATION.—In awarding grants and contracts under this subsection the Secretary shall give appropriate consideration to institutions of higher education with limited enrollment.

"(5) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection $5,000,000 for fiscal year 1999 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years.

"(f) NATIONAL RECOGNITION AWARDS.—

"(1) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this subsection to provide models of innovative and effective alcohol and drug abuse prevention programs in higher education and to focus national attention on exemplary alcohol and drug abuse prevention efforts.

"(2) AWARDS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall make 5 National Recognition Awards for outstanding alcohol prevention programs and 5 National Recognition Awards for outstanding drug abuse prevention programs, on an annual basis, to institutions of higher education that—

"(i) have developed and implemented innovative and effective alcohol prevention programs or drug abuse prevention programs; and

"(ii) with respect to an application for an alcohol prevention program award, demonstrate in the application submitted under paragraph (3) that the institution has undertaken efforts designed to change the culture of college drinking consistent with the review criteria described in paragraph (3)(C)(iii).

"(B) CEREMONY.—The awards shall be made at a ceremony in Washington, D.C.

"(C) DOCUMENT.—The Secretary shall publish a document describing the alcohol and drug abuse prevention programs of institutions of higher education that receive the awards under this subsection and disseminate the document nationally to all public and private secondary school guidance counselors for use by secondary school juniors and seniors preparing to enter an institution of higher education. The document shall be disseminated not later than January 1 of each academic year.

"(D) AMOUNT AND USE.—Each institution of higher education selected to receive an award under this subsection shall receive an award in the amount of $50,000. Such award shall be used for the maintenance and improvement of the institution's outstanding prevention program for the academic year following the academic year for which the award is made.

"(3) APPLICATION.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Each institution of higher education desiring an award under this subsection shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and accompanied by such information as the Secretary may require. Each such application shall contain—

"(i) a clear description of the goals and objectives of the prevention program of the institution;

"(ii) a description of program activities that focus on alcohol or drug policy issues, policy development, modification, or refinement, policy dissemination and implementation, and policy enforcement;

"(iii) a description of activities that encourage student and employee participation and involvement in activity development and implementation;

"(iv) the objective criteria used to determine the effectiveness of the methods used in such programs and the means used to evaluate and improve the programs' efforts;

"(v) a description of special initiatives used to reduce high-risk behavior or increase low risk behavior; and

"(vi) a description of coordination and networking efforts that exist in the community in which the institution is located for purposes of such programs.

"(B) APPLICATION REVIEW.—The Secretary shall appoint a committee to review applications submitted under this paragraph. The committee may include representatives of Federal departments or agencies the programs of which include alcohol abuse prevention and education efforts and drug abuse prevention and education efforts, directors or heads (or their representatives) of professional associations that focus on alcohol and drug abuse prevention efforts, and non-Federal scientists who have backgrounds in social science evaluation and research methodology and in education. Decisions of the committee shall be made directly to the Secretary without review by any other entity in the Department.

"(C) REVIEW CRITERIA.—The committee described in subparagraph (B) shall develop specific review criteria for reviewing and evaluating applications submitted under this paragraph. The review criteria shall include—

"(i) measures of the effectiveness of the program of the institution, that includes changes in the campus alcohol or other drug environment or the climate and changes in alcohol or other drug use before and after the initiation of the program;

"(ii) measures of program institutionalization, including—

"(I) an assessment of needs of the institution;

"(II) the institution's alcohol and drug policies, staff and faculty development activities, drug prevention criteria, student, faculty, and campus community involvement; and

"(III) whether the program will be continued after the cessation of Federal funding; and

"(iii) with respect to an application for an alcohol prevention program award, criteria for determining whether the institution has policies in effect that—

"(I) prohibit alcoholic beverage sponsorship of athletic events, and prohibit alcoholic beverage advertising inside athletic facilities;

"(II) prohibit alcoholic beverage marketing on campus, which may include efforts to ban alcohol advertising in institutional publications or efforts to prohibit alcohol-related advertisements at campus events;

"(III) establish or expand upon alcohol-free living arrangements for all college students;

''(IV) establish partnerships with community members and organizations to further alcohol prevention efforts on campus and the areas surrounding campus; and

''(V) establish innovative communications programs involving students and faculty in an effort to educate students about alcohol-related risks.

''(4) ELIGIBILITY.—In order to be eligible to receive a National Recognition Award an institution of higher education shall—

''(A) offer an associate or baccalaureate degree;

''(B) have established an alcohol abuse prevention and education program or a drug abuse prevention and education program;

''(C) nominate itself or be nominated by others, such as professional associations or student organizations, to receive the award; and

''(D) not have received an award under this subsection during the 5 academic years preceding the academic year for which the determination is made.

''(5) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection $750,000 for fiscal year 1999.

''(B) AVAILABILITY.—Funds appropriated under subparagraph (A) shall remain available until expended.

''SEC. 121. PRIOR RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS.

''(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

''(1) PRE-1987 PARTS C AND D OF TITLE VII.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 1999 and for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years to pay obligations incurred prior to 1987 under parts C and D of title VII, as such parts were in effect before the effective date of the Higher Education Amendments of 1992.

''(2) POST-1992 AND PRE-1998 PART C OF TITLE VII.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 1999 and for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years to pay obligations incurred prior to the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998 under part C of title VII, as such part was in effect during the period—

''(A) after the effective date of the Higher Education Amendments of 1992; and

''(B) prior to the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998.

''(b) LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES.—

''(1) PRE-1987 TITLE VII.—All entities with continuing obligations incurred under parts A, B, C, and D of title VII, as such parts were in effect before the effective date of the Higher Education Amendments of 1992, shall be subject to the requirements of such part as in effect before the effective date of the Higher Education Amendments of 1992.

''(2) POST-1992 AND PRE-1998 PART C OF TITLE VII.—All entities with continuing obligations incurred under part C of title VII, as such part was in effect during the period—

''(A) after the effective date of the Higher Education Amendments of 1992; and

''(B) prior to the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998,

shall be subject to the requirements of such part as such part was in effect during such period.

''SEC. 122. RECOVERY OF PAYMENTS.

''(a) PUBLIC BENEFIT.—Congress declares that, if a facility constructed with the aid of a grant under part A of title VII as such part A was in effect prior to the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998, or part B of such title as such part B was in effect prior to the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1992, is used as an academic facility for 20 years following completion of such construction, the public benefit accruing to the United States will equal in value the amount of the grant. The period of 20 years after completion of such construction shall therefore be deemed to be the period of Federal interest in such facility for the purposes of such title as so in effect.

''(b) RECOVERY UPON CESSATION OF PUBLIC BENEFIT.—If, within 20 years after completion of construction of an academic facility which has been constructed, in part with a grant under part A of title VII as such part A was in effect prior to the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998, or part B of title VII as such part B was in effect prior to the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1992—

''(1) the applicant under such parts as so in effect (or the applicant's successor in title or possession) ceases or fails to be a public or nonprofit institution, or

''(2) the facility ceases to be used as an academic facility, or the facility is used as a facility excluded from the term 'academic facility' (as such term was defined under title VII, as so in effect), unless the Secretary determines that there is good cause for releasing the institution from its obligation,

the United States shall be entitled to recover from such applicant (or successor) an amount which bears to the value of the facility at that time (or so much thereof as constituted an approved project or projects) the same ratio as the amount of Federal grant bore to the cost of the facility financed with the aid of such grant. The value shall be determined by agreement of the parties or by action brought in the United States district court for the district in which such facility is situated.

''(c) PROHIBITION ON USE FOR RELIGION.—Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (a) and (b), no project assisted with funds under title VII (as in effect prior to the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998) shall ever be used for religious worship or a sectarian activity or for a school or department of divinity.

''PART C—COST OF HIGHER EDUCATION

''SEC. 131. IMPROVEMENTS IN MARKET INFORMATION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION.

''(a) IMPROVED DATA COLLECTION.—

''(1) DEVELOPMENT OF UNIFORM METHODOLOGY.—The Secretary shall direct the Commissioner of Education Statistics to convene a series of forums to develop nationally consistent methodologies for reporting costs incurred by postsecondary institutions in providing postsecondary education.

''(2) REDESIGN OF DATA SYSTEMS.—On the basis of the methodologies developed pursuant to paragraph (1), the Secretary shall redesign relevant parts of the postsecondary education data systems to improve the usefulness and timeliness of the data collected by such systems.

''(3) INFORMATION TO INSTITUTIONS.—The Commissioner of Education Statistics shall—

''(A) develop a standard definition for the following data elements:

''(i) tuition and fees for a full-time undergraduate student;

''(ii) cost of attendance for a full-time undergraduate student, consistent with the provisions of section 472;

''(iii) average amount of financial assistance received by an undergraduate student who attends an institution of higher education, including—

''(I) each type of assistance or benefit described in section 428(a)(2)(C)(i);

''(II) fellowships; and

''(III) institutional and other assistance; and

''(iv) number of students receiving financial assistance described in each of subclauses (I), (II), and (III) of clause (iii);

''(B) not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998, report the definitions to each institution of higher education and within a reasonable period of time thereafter inform the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives of those definitions; and

''(C) collect information regarding the data elements described in subparagraph (A) with respect to at least all institutions of higher education participating in programs under title IV, beginning with the information from academic year 2000–2001 and annually thereafter.

''(b) DATA DISSEMINATION.—The Secretary shall make available the data collected pursuant to subsection (a). Such data shall be available in a form that permits the review and comparison of the data submissions of individual institutions of higher education. Such data shall be presented in a form that is easily understandable and allows parents and students to make informed decisions based on the costs for typical full-time undergraduate students.

''(c) STUDY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commissioner of Education Statistics shall conduct a national study of expenditures at institutions of higher education. Such study shall include information with respect to—

''(A) the change in tuition and fees compared with the consumer price index and other appropriate measures of inflation;

''(B) faculty salaries and benefits;

''(C) administrative salaries, benefits and expenses;

''(D) academic support services;

''(E) research;

''(F) operations and maintenance; and

''(G) institutional expenditures for construction and technology and the potential cost of replacing instructional buildings and equipment.

''(2) EVALUATION.—The study shall include an evaluation of—

''(A) changes over time in the expenditures identified in paragraph (1);

''(B) the relationship of the expenditures identified in paragraph (1) to college costs; and

''(C) the extent to which increases in institutional financial aid and tuition discounting practices affect tuition increases, including the demographics of students receiving such discounts, the extent to which financial aid is provided to students with limited need in order to attract a student to a particular institution, and the extent to which Federal financial aid, including loan aid, has been used to offset the costs of such practices.

''(3) FINAL REPORT.—The Commissioner of Education Statistics shall submit a report regarding the findings of the study required by paragraph (1) to the appropriate Committees of Congress not later than September 30, 2002.

''(4) HIGHER EDUCATION MARKET BASKET.—The Bureau of Labor Statistics, in consultation with the Commissioner of Education Statistics, shall develop a higher education market basket that identifies the items that comprise the costs of higher education. The Bureau of Labor Statistics shall provide a report on the market basket to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives not later than September 30, 2002.

''(5) FINES.—In addition to actions authorized in section 487(c), the Secretary may impose a fine in an amount not to exceed $25,000 on an institution of higher education for failing to provide the information described in paragraph (1) in a timely and accurate manner, or for failing to otherwise cooperate with the National Center for Education Statistics regarding efforts to obtain data on the cost of higher education under this section and pursuant to the program participation agreement entered into under section 487.

''(d) STUDENT AID RECIPIENT SURVEY.—(1) The Secretary shall survey student aid recipients on a regular cycle, but not less than once every 3 years—

''(A) to identify the population of students receiving Federal student aid;

''(B) to determine the income distribution and other socioeconomic characteristics of federally aided students;

''(C) to describe the combinations of aid from State, Federal, and private sources received by students from all income groups;

''(D) to describe the debt burden of loan recipients and their capacity to repay their education debts; and

''(E) to disseminate such information in both published and machine readable form.

''(2) The survey shall be representative of full-time and part-time, undergraduate, graduate, and professional and current and former students in all types of institutions, and should be designed and administered in consultation with the Congress and the postsecondary education community.

''PART D—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS FOR DELIVERY OF STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

''SEC. 141. PERFORMANCE-BASED ORGANIZATION FOR THE DELIVERY OF FEDERAL STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT AND PURPOSE.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Department a Performance-Based Organization (hereafter referred to as the 'PBO') which shall be a discrete management unit responsible for managing the operational functions supporting the programs authorized under title IV of this Act, as specified in subsection (b).

''(2) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the PBO are—

''(A) to improve service to students and other participants in the student financial assistance programs authorized under title IV, including making those programs more understandable to students and their parents;

''(B) to reduce the costs of administering those programs;

''(C) to increase the accountability of the officials responsible for administering the operational aspects of these programs;

''(D) to provide greater flexibility in the management of the operational functions of the Federal student financial assistance programs;

''(E) to integrate the information systems supporting the Federal student financial assistance programs;

''(F) to implement an open, common, integrated system for the delivery of student financial assistance under title IV; and

''(G) to develop and maintain a student financial assistance system that contains complete, accurate, and timely data to ensure program integrity.

''(b) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—

''(1) AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, the Secretary shall maintain responsibility for the development and promulgation of policy and regulations relating to the programs of student financial assistance under title IV. In the exercise of its functions, the PBO shall be subject to the direction of the Secretary. The Secretary shall—

''(A) request the advice of, and work in cooperation with, the Chief Operating Officer in developing regulations, policies, administrative guidance, or procedures affecting the information systems administered by the PBO, and other functions performed by the PBO;

''(B) request cost estimates from the Chief Operating Officer for system changes required by specific policies proposed by the Secretary; and

''(C) assist the Chief Operating Officer in identifying goals for the administration and modernization of the delivery system for student financial assistance under title IV.

''(2) PBO FUNCTIONS.—Subject to paragraph(1), the PBO shall be responsible for administration of the information and financial systems that support student financial assistance programs authorized under this title, excluding the development of policy relating to such programs but including the following:

''(A) The administrative, accounting, and financial management functions of the delivery system for Federal student assistance, including—

''(i) the collection, processing and transmission of applicant data to students, institutions and authorized third parties, as provided for in section 483;

''(ii) design and technical specifications for software development and systems supporting the delivery of student financial assistance under title IV;

''(iii) all software and hardware acquisitions and all information technology contracts related to the delivery and management of student financial assistance under title IV;

''(iv) all aspects of contracting for the information and financial systems supporting student financial assistance programs under this title; and

''(v) providing all customer service, training, and user support related to systems that support those programs.

''(B) Annual development of a budget for the operations and services of the PBO, in consultation with the Secretary, and for consideration and inclusion in the Department's annual budget submission.

''(3) ADDITIONAL FUNCTIONS.—The Secretary may allocate to the PBO such additional functions as the Secretary and the Chief Operating Officer determine are necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes of the PBO.

''(4) INDEPENDENCE.—Subject to paragraph (1), in carrying out its functions, the PBO shall exercise independent control of its budget allocations and expenditures, personnel decisions and processes, procurements, and other administrative and management functions.

''(5) AUDITS AND REVIEW.—The PBO shall be subject to the usual and customary Federal audit procedures and to review by the Inspector General of the Department.

''(6) CHANGES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary and the Chief Operating Officer shall consult concerning the effects of policy, market, or other changes on the ability of the PBO to achieve the goals and objectives established in the performance plan described in subsection (c).

''(B) REVISIONS TO AGREEMENT.—The Secretary and the Chief Operating Officer may revise the annual performance agreement described in subsection (d)(4) in light of policy, market, or other changes that occur after the Secretary and the Chief Operating Officer enter into the agreement.

''(c) PERFORMANCE PLAN AND REPORT.—

''(1) PERFORMANCE PLAN.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each year, the Secretary and Chief Operating Officer shall agree on, and make available to the public, a performance plan for the PBO for the succeeding 5 years that establishes measurable goals and objectives for the organization.

''(B) CONSULTATION.—In developing the 5-year performance plan and any revision to the plan, the Secretary and the Chief Operating Officer shall consult with students, institutions of higher education, Congress, lenders, the Advisory Committee on Student Financial Assistance, and other interested parties not less than 30 days prior to the implementation of the performance plan or revision.

''(C) AREAS.—The plan shall include a concise statement of the goals for a modernized system for the delivery of student financial assistance under title IV and identify action steps necessary to achieve such goals. The plan shall address the PBO's responsibilities in the following areas:

''(i) IMPROVING SERVICE.—Improving service to students and other participants in student financial aid programs authorized under this title, including making those programs more understandable to students and their parents.

''(ii) REDUCING COSTS.—Reducing the costs of administering those programs.

''(iii) IMPROVEMENT AND INTEGRATION OF SUPPORT SYSTEMS.—Improving and integrating the information and delivery systems that support those programs.

''(iv) DELIVERY AND INFORMATION SYSTEM.—Developing an open, common, and integrated delivery and information system for programs authorized under this title.

''(v) OTHER AREAS.—Any other areas identified by the Secretary.

''(2) ANNUAL REPORT.—Each year, the Chief Operating Officer shall prepare and submit to Congress, through the Secretary, an annual report on the performance of the PBO, including an evaluation of the extent to which the PBO met the goals and objectives contained in the 5-year performance plan described in paragraph (1) for the preceding year. The annual report shall include the following:

''(A) An independent financial audit of the expenditures of both the PBO and programs administered by the PBO.

''(B) Financial and performance requirements applicable to the PBO under the Chief Financial Officer Act of 1990 and the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993.

''(C) The results achieved by the PBO during the year relative to the goals established in the organization's performance plan.

''(D) The evaluation rating of the performance of the Chief Operating Officer and senior managers under subsections (d)(4) and (e)(2), including the amounts of bonus compensation awarded to these individuals;

''(E) recommendations for legislative and regulatory changes to improve service to students and their families, and to improve program efficiency and integrity; and

''(F) other such information as the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall prescribe for performance based organizations.

''(3) CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS.—The Chief Operating Officer, in preparing the report described in paragraph (2), shall establish appropriate means to consult with borrowers, institutions, lenders, guaranty agencies, secondary markets, and others involved in the delivery system of student aid under this title—

''(A) regarding the degree of satisfaction with the delivery system; and

''(B) to seek suggestions on means to improve the delivery system.

''(d) CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER.—

''(1) APPOINTMENT.—The management of the PBO shall be vested in a Chief Operating Officer who shall be appointed by the Secretary to a term of not less than 3 and not more than 5 years, and compensated without regard to chapters 33, 51, and 53 of title 5, United States Code. The Secretary shall appoint the Chief Operating Officer within 6 months after the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998. The appointment shall be made on the basis of demonstrated management ability and expertise in information technology, including experience with financial systems, and without regard to political affiliation or activity.

''(2) REAPPOINTMENT.—The Secretary may reappoint the Chief Operating Officer to subsequent terms of not less than 3 and not more than 5 years, so long as the performance of the Chief Operating Officer, as set forth in the performance agreement described in paragraph (4), is satisfactory.

''(3) REMOVAL.—The Chief Operating Officer may be removed by—

''(A) the President; or

''(B) the Secretary, for misconduct or failure to meet performance goals set forth in the performance agreement in paragraph (4).

The President or Secretary shall communicate the reasons for any such removal to the appropriate committees of Congress.

''(4) PERFORMANCE AGREEMENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each year, the Secretary and the Chief Operating Officer shall enter into an annual performance agreement, that shall set forth measurable organization and individual goals for the Chief Operating Officer.

''(B) TRANSMITTAL.—The final agreement, and any revision to the final agreement, shall be

transmitted to the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate, and made publicly available.

''(5) COMPENSATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Chief Operating Officer is authorized to be paid at an annual rate of basic pay not to exceed the maximum rate of basic pay for the Senior Executive Service under section 5382 of title 5, United States Code, including any applicable locality-based comparability payment that may be authorized under section 5304(h)(2)(B) of such title. The compensation of the Chief Operating Officer shall be considered for purposes of section 207(c)(2)(A) of title 18, United States Code, to be the equivalent of that described under clause (ii) of section 207(c)(2)(A) of such title.

''(B) BONUS.—In addition, the Chief Operating Officer may receive a bonus in an amount that does not exceed 50 percent of such annual rate of basic pay, based upon the Secretary's evaluation of the Chief Operating Officer's performance in relation to the goals set forth in the performance agreement described in paragraph (2).

''(C) PAYMENT.—Payment of a bonus under this subparagraph (B) may be made to the Chief Operating Officer only to the extent that such payment does not cause the Chief Operating Officer's total aggregate compensation in a calendar year to equal or exceed the amount of the President's salary under section 102 of title 3, United States Code.

''(e) SENIOR MANAGEMENT.—

''(1) APPOINTMENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Chief Operating Officer may appoint such senior managers as that officer determines necessary without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service.

''(B) COMPENSATION.—The senior managers described in subparagraph (A) may be paid without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

''(2) PERFORMANCE AGREEMENT.—Each year, the Chief Operating Officer and each senior manager appointed under this subsection shall enter into an annual performance agreement that sets forth measurable organization and individual goals. The agreement shall be subject to review and renegotiation at the end of each term.

''(3) COMPENSATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A senior manager appointed under this subsection may be paid at an annual rate of basic pay of not more than the maximum rate of basic pay for the Senior Executive Service under section 5382 of title 5, United States Code, including any applicable locality-based comparability payment that may be authorized under section 5304(h)(2)(C) of such title 5. The compensation of a senior manager shall be considered for purposes of section 207(c)(2)(A) of title 18, United States Code, to be the equivalent of that described under clause (ii) of section 207(c)(2)(A) of such title.

''(B) BONUS.—In addition, a senior manager may receive a bonus in an amount such that the manager's total annual compensation does not exceed 125 percent of the maximum rate of basic pay for the Senior Executive Service, including any applicable locality-based comparability payment, based upon the Chief Operating Officer's evaluation of the manager's performance in relation to the goals set forth in the performance agreement described in paragraph (2).

''(4) REMOVAL.—A senior manager shall be removable by the Chief Operating Officer, or by the Secretary if the position of Chief Operating Officer is vacant.

''(f) STUDENT LOAN OMBUDSMAN.—

''(1) APPOINTMENT.—The Chief Operating Officer, in consultation with the Secretary, shall appoint a Student Loan Ombudsman to provide timely assistance to borrowers of loans made, insured, or guaranteed under title IV by performing the functions described in paragraph (3).

''(2) PUBLIC INFORMATION.—The Chief Operating Officer shall disseminate information about the availability and functions of the Ombudsman to borrowers and potential borrowers, as well as institutions of higher education, lenders, guaranty agencies, loan servicers, and other participants in those student loan programs.

''(3) FUNCTIONS OF OMBUDSMAN.—The Ombudsman shall—

''(A) in accordance with regulations of the Secretary, receive, review, and attempt to resolve informally complaints from borrowers of loans described in paragraph (1), including, as appropriate, attempts to resolve such complaints within the Department of Education and with institutions of higher education, lenders, guaranty agencies, loan servicers, and other participants in the loan programs described in paragraph (1)(A); and

''(B) compile and analyze data on borrower complaints and make appropriate recommendations.

''(4) REPORT.—Each year, the Ombudsman shall submit a report to the Chief Operating Officer, for inclusion in the annual report under subsection (c)(2), that describes the activities, and evaluates the effectiveness, of the Ombudsman during the preceding year.

''(g) PERSONNEL FLEXIBILITY.—

''(1) PERSONNEL CEILINGS.—The PBO shall not be subject to any ceiling relating to the number or grade of employees.

''(2) ADMINISTRATIVE FLEXIBILITY.—The Chief Operating Officer shall work with the Office of Personnel Management to develop and implement personnel flexibilities in staffing, classification, and pay that meet the needs of the PBO, subject to compliance with title 5, United States Code.

''(3) EXCEPTED SERVICE.—The Chief Operating Officer may appoint, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, not more than 25 technical and professional employees to administer the functions of the PBO. These employees may be paid without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

''(h) ESTABLISHMENT OF A FAIR AND EQUITABLE SYSTEM FOR MEASURING STAFF PERFORMANCE.—The PBO shall establish an annual performance management system, subject to compliance with title 5, United States Code and consistent with applicable provisions of law and regulations, which strengthens the organizational effectiveness of the PBO by providing for establishing goals or objectives for individual, group, or organizational performance (or any combination thereof), consistent with the performance plan of the PBO and its performance planning procedures, including those established under the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993, and communicating such goals or objectives to employees.

''(i) REPORT.—The Secretary and the Chief Operating Officer, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998, shall report to Congress on the proposed budget and sources of funding for the operation of the PBO.

''(j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—The Secretary shall allocate from funds made available under section 458 such funds as are appropriate to the functions assumed by the PBO. In addition, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this part, including transition costs.

''SEC. 142. PROCUREMENT FLEXIBILITY.

''(a) PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY.—Subject to the authority of the Secretary, the Chief Operating Officer of a PBO may exercise the authority of the Secretary to procure property and services in the performance of functions managed by the PBO. For the purposes of this section, the term 'PBO' includes the Chief Operating Officer of the PBO and any employee of the PBO exercising procurement authority under the preceding sentence.

''(b) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in this section, the PBO shall abide by all applicable Federal procurement laws and regulations when procuring property and services. The PBO shall—

''(1) enter into contracts for information systems supporting the programs authorized under title IV to carry out the functions set forth in section 141(b)(2); and

''(2) obtain the services of experts and consultants without regard to section 3109 of title 5, United States Code and set pay in accordance with such section.

''(c) SERVICE CONTRACTS.—

''(1) PERFORMANCE-BASED SERVICING CONTRACTS.—The Chief Operating Officer shall, to the extent practicable, maximize the use of performance-based servicing contracts, consistent with guidelines for such contracts published by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy, to achieve cost savings and improve service.

''(2) FEE FOR SERVICE ARRANGEMENTS.—The Chief Operating Officer shall, when appropriate and consistent with the purposes of the PBO, acquire services related to the title IV delivery system from any entity that has the capability and capacity to meet the requirements for the system. The Chief Operating Officer is authorized to pay fees that are equivalent to those paid by other entities to an organization that provides an information system or service that meets the requirements of the PBO, as determined by the Chief Operating Officer.

''(d) TWO-PHASE SOURCE-SELECTION PROCEDURES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The PBO may use a two-phase process for selecting a source for a procurement of property or services.

''(2) FIRST PHASE.—The procedures for the first phase of the process for a procurement are as follows:

''(A) PUBLICATION OF NOTICE.—The contracting officer for the procurement shall publish a notice of the procurement in accordance with section 18 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 416) and subsections (e), (f), and (g) of section 8 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637), except that the notice shall include only the following:

''(i) A general description of the scope or purpose of the procurement that provides sufficient information on the scope or purpose for sources to make informed business decisions regarding whether to participate in the procurement.

''(ii) A description of the basis on which potential sources are to be selected to submit offers in the second phase.

''(iii) A description of the information that is to be required under subparagraph (B).

''(iv) Any additional information that the contracting officer determines appropriate.

''(B) INFORMATION SUBMITTED BY OFFERORS.—Each offeror for the procurement shall submit basic information, such as information on the offeror's qualifications, the proposed conceptual approach, costs likely to be associated with the proposed conceptual approach, and past performance of the offeror on Federal Government contracts, together with any additional information that is requested by the contracting officer.

''(C) SELECTION FOR SECOND PHASE.—The contracting officer shall select the offerors that are to be eligible to participate in the second phase of the process. The contracting officer shall limit the number of the selected offerors to the number of sources that the contracting officer determines is appropriate and in the best interests of the Federal Government.

''(3) SECOND PHASE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The contracting officer shall conduct the second phase of the source selection process in accordance with sections 303A

and 303B of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253a and 253b).

''(B) ELIGIBLE PARTICIPANTS.—Only the sources selected in the first phase of the process shall be eligible to participate in the second phase.

''(C) SINGLE OR MULTIPLE PROCUREMENTS.—The second phase may include a single procurement or multiple procurements within the scope, or for the purpose, described in the notice pursuant to paragraph (2)(A).

''(4) PROCEDURES CONSIDERED COMPETITIVE.—The procedures used for selecting a source for a procurement under this subsection shall be considered competitive procedures for all purposes.

''(e) USE OF SIMPLIFIED PROCEDURES FOR COMMERCIAL ITEMS.—Whenever the PBO anticipates that commercial items will be offered for a procurement, the PBO may use (consistent with the special rules for commercial items) the special simplified procedures for the procurement without regard to—

''(1) any dollar limitation otherwise applicable to the use of those procedures; and

''(2) the expiration of the authority to use special simplified procedures under section 4202(e) of the Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 654; 10 U.S.C. 2304 note).

''(f) FLEXIBLE WAIT PERIODS AND DEADLINES FOR SUBMISSION OF OFFERS OF NONCOMMERCIAL ITEMS.—

''(1) AUTHORITY.—In carrying out a procurement, the PBO may—

''(A) apply a shorter waiting period for the issuance of a solicitation after the publication of a notice under section 18 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 416) than is required under subsection (a)(3)(A) of such section; and

''(B) notwithstanding subsection (a)(3) of such section, establish any deadline for the submission of bids or proposals that affords potential offerors a reasonable opportunity to respond to the solicitation.

''(2) INAPPLICABILITY TO COMMERCIAL ITEMS.—Paragraph (1) does not apply to a procurement of a commercial item.

''(3) CONSISTENCY WITH APPLICABLE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.—If an international agreement is applicable to the procurement, any exercise of authority under paragraph (1) shall be consistent with the international agreement.

''(g) MODULAR CONTRACTING.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The PBO may satisfy the requirements of the PBO for a system incrementally by carrying out successive procurements of modules of the system. In doing so, the PBO may use procedures authorized under this subsection to procure any such module after the first module.

''(2) UTILITY REQUIREMENT.—A module may not be procured for a system under this subsection unless the module is useful independently of the other modules or useful in combination with another module previously procured for the system.

''(3) CONDITIONS FOR USE OF AUTHORITY.—The PBO may use procedures authorized under paragraph (4) for the procurement of an additional module for a system if—

''(A) competitive procedures were used for awarding the contract for the procurement of the first module for the system; and

''(B) the solicitation for the first module included—

''(i) a general description of the entire system that was sufficient to provide potential offerors with reasonable notice of the general scope of future modules;

''(ii) other information sufficient for potential offerors to make informed business judgments regarding whether to submit offers for the contract for the first module; and

''(iii) a statement that procedures authorized under this subsection could be used for awarding subsequent contracts for the procurement of additional modules for the system.

''(4) PROCEDURES.—If the procurement of the first module for a system meets the requirements set forth in paragraph (3), the PBO may award a contract for the procurement of an additional module for the system using any of the following procedures:

''(A) SOLE SOURCE.—Award of the contract on a sole-source basis to a contractor who was awarded a contract for a module previously procured for the system under competitive procedures or procedures authorized under subparagraph (B).

''(B) ADEQUATE COMPETITION.—Award of the contract on the basis of offers made by—

''(i) a contractor who was awarded a contract for a module previously procured for the system after having been selected for award of the contract under this subparagraph or other competitive procedures; and

''(ii) at least one other offeror that submitted an offer for a module previously procured for the system and is expected, on the basis of the offer for the previously procured module, to submit a competitive offer for the additional module.

''(C) OTHER.—Award of the contract under any other procedure authorized by law.

''(5) NOTICE REQUIREMENT.—

''(A) PUBLICATION.—Not less than 30 days before issuing a solicitation for offers for a contract for a module for a system under procedures authorized under subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (4), the PBO shall publish in the Commerce Business Daily a notice of the intent to use such procedures to enter into the contract.

''(B) EXCEPTION.—Publication of a notice is not required under this paragraph with respect to a use of procedures authorized under paragraph (4) if the contractor referred to in that subparagraph (who is to be solicited to submit an offer) has previously provided a module for the system under a contract that contained cost, schedule, and performance goals and the contractor met those goals.

''(C) CONTENT OF NOTICE.—A notice published under subparagraph (A) with respect to a use of procedures described in paragraph (4) shall contain the information required under section 18(b) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 416(b)), other than paragraph (4) of such section, and shall invite the submission of any assertion that the use of the procedures for the procurement involved is not in the best interest of the Federal Government together with information supporting the assertion.

''(6) DOCUMENTATION.—The basis for an award of a contract under this subsection shall be documented. However, a justification pursuant to section 303(f) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(f)) or section 8(h) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(h)) is not required.

''(7) SIMPLIFIED SOURCE-SELECTION PROCEDURES.—The PBO may award a contract under any other simplified procedures prescribed by the PBO for the selection of sources for the procurement of modules for a system, after the first module, that are not to be procured under a contract awarded on a sole-source basis.

''(h) USE OF SIMPLIFIED PROCEDURES FOR SMALL BUSINESS SET-ASIDES FOR SERVICES OTHER THAN COMMERCIAL ITEMS.—

''(1) AUTHORITY.—The PBO may use special simplified procedures for a procurement of services that are not commercial items if—

''(A) the procurement is in an amount not greater than $1,000,000;

''(B) the procurement is conducted as a small business set-aside pursuant to section 15(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644(a)); and

''(C) the price charged for supplies associated with the services procured are items of supply expected to be less than 20 percent of the total contract price.

''(2) INAPPLICABILITY TO CERTAIN PROCUREMENTS.—The authority set forth in paragraph (1) may not be used for—

''(A) an award of a contract on a sole-source basis; or

''(B) a contract for construction.

''(i) GUIDANCE FOR USE OF AUTHORITY.—

''(1) ISSUANCE BY PBO.—The Chief Operating Officer of the PBO, in consultation with the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy, shall issue guidance for the use by PBO personnel of the authority provided in this section.

''(2) GUIDANCE FROM OFPP.—As part of the consultation required under paragraph (1), the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy shall provide the PBO with guidance that is designed to ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, that the authority under this section is exercised by the PBO in a manner that is consistent with the exercise of the authority by the heads of the other performance-based organizations.

''(3) COMPLIANCE WITH OFPP GUIDANCE.—The head of the PBO shall ensure that the procurements of the PBO under this section are carried out in a manner that is consistent with the guidance provided for the PBO under paragraph (2).

''(j) LIMITATION ON MULTIAGENCY CONTRACTING.—No department or agency of the Federal Government may purchase property or services under contracts entered into or administered by a PBO under this section unless the purchase is approved in advance by the senior procurement official of that department or agency who is responsible for purchasing by the department or agency.

''(k) LAWS NOT AFFECTED.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to waive laws for the enforcement of civil rights or for the establishment and enforcement of labor standards that are applicable to contracts of the Federal Government.

''(l) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) COMMERCIAL ITEM.—The term 'commercial item' has the meaning given the term in section 4(12) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(12)).

''(2) COMPETITIVE PROCEDURES.—The term 'competitive procedures' has the meaning given the term in section 309(b) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 259(b)).

''(3) SOLE-SOURCE BASIS.—The term 'sole-source basis', with respect to an award of a contract, means that the contract is awarded to a source after soliciting an offer or offers from, and negotiating with, only that source.

''(4) SPECIAL RULES FOR COMMERCIAL ITEMS.—The term 'special rules for commercial items' means the regulations set forth in the Federal Acquisition Regulation pursuant to section 303(g)(1) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(g)(1)) and section 31 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 427).

''(5) SPECIAL SIMPLIFIED PROCEDURES.—The term 'special simplified procedures' means the procedures applicable to purchases of property and services for amounts not greater than the simplified acquisition threshold that are set forth in the Federal Acquisition Regulation pursuant to section 303(g)(1)(B) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(g)(1)(A)) and section 31(a)(1) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 427(a)(1)).

''SEC. 143. ADMINISTRATIVE SIMPLIFICATION OF STUDENT AID DELIVERY.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—In order to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the student aid delivery system, the Secretary and the Chief Operating Officer shall encourage and participate in the establishment of voluntary consensus standards and requirements for the electronic transmission of information necessary for the administration of programs under title IV.

''(b) PARTICIPATION IN STANDARD SETTING ORGANIZATIONS.—

''(1) The Chief Operating Officer shall participate in the activities of standard setting organizations in carrying out the provisions of this section.

''(2) The Chief Operating Officer shall encourage higher education groups seeking to develop common forms, standards, and procedures in support of the delivery of Federal student financial assistance to conduct these activities within a standard setting organization.

''(3) The Chief Operating Officer may pay necessary dues and fees associated with participating in standard setting organizations pursuant to this subsection.

''(c) ADOPTION OF VOLUNTARY CONSENSUS STANDARDS.—Except with respect to the common financial reporting form under section 483(a), the Secretary shall consider adopting voluntary consensus standards agreed to by the organization described in subsection (b) for transactions required under title IV, and common data elements for such transactions, to enable information to be exchanged electronically between systems administered by the Department and among participants in the Federal student aid delivery system.

''(d) USE OF CLEARINGHOUSES.—Nothing in this section shall restrict the ability of participating institutions and lenders from using a clearinghouse or servicer to comply with the standards for the exchange of information established under this section.

''(e) DATA SECURITY.—Any entity that maintains or transmits information under a transaction covered by this section shall maintain reasonable and appropriate administrative, technical, and physical safeguards—

''(1) to ensure the integrity and confidentiality of the information; and

''(2) to protect against any reasonably anticipated security threats, or unauthorized uses or disclosures of the information.

''(f) DEFINITIONS.—

''(1) CLEARINGHOUSE.—The term 'clearinghouse' means a public or private entity that processes or facilitates the processing of nonstandard data elements into data elements conforming to standards adopted under this section.

''(2) STANDARD SETTING ORGANIZATION.—The term 'standard setting organization' means an organization that—

''(A) is accredited by the American National Standards Institute;

''(B) develops standards for information transactions, data elements, or any other standard that is necessary to, or will facilitate, the implementation of this section; and

''(C) is open to the participation of the various entities engaged in the delivery of Federal student financial assistance.

''(3) VOLUNTARY CONSENSUS STANDARD.—The term 'voluntary consensus standard' means a standard developed or used by a standard setting organization described in paragraph (2).''.

(b) REPEAL OF OLD GENERAL PROVISIONS.—Title XII (20 U.S.C. 1141 et seq.) is repealed.

(c) REPEAL OF TITLE IV DEFINITION.—Section 481 (20 U.S.C. 1088) is amended—

(1) by striking subsections (a), (b), and (c); and

(2) by redesignating subsections (d) through (f) as subsections (a) through (c), respectively.

SEC. 102. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS CORRECTING REFERENCES TO SECTION 1201.—

(1) AGRICULTURE.—

(A) STUDENT INTERNSHIP PROGRAMS.—Section 922 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 2279c) is amended—

(i) in subsection (a)(1)(B)—

(I) by striking ''1201'' and inserting ''101''; and

(II) by striking ''(20 U.S.C. 1141)''; and

(ii) in subsection (b)(1)—

(I) by striking ''1201'' and inserting ''101''; and

(II) by striking ''(20 U.S.C. 1141)''.

(B) AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES EDUCATION.—Section 1417(j)(1)(A) of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3152(j)(1)(A)) is amended—

(i) by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''; and

(ii) by striking ''(20 U.S.C. 1141(a))''.

(2) ARMED FORCES.—

(A) SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.—Section 2193(c)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(i) by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''; and

(ii) by striking ''(20 U.S.C. 1141(a))''.

(B) SUPPORT OF SCIENCE, MATHEMATICS, AND ENGINEERING EDUCATION.—Section 2199(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(i) by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''; and

(ii) by striking ''(20 U.S.C. 1141(a))''.

(C) ALLOWABLE COSTS UNDER DEFENSE CONTRACTS.—Section 841(c)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1994 (10 U.S.C. 2324 note) is amended—

(i) by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''; and

(ii) by striking ''(20 U.S.C. 1141(a))''.

(D) ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION INSTITUTIONAL GRANTS FOR TRAINING DISLOCATED DEFENSE WORKERS AND YOUNG ADULTS.—Section 1333(i)(3) of the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1994 (10 U.S.C. 2701 note) is amended—

(i) by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''; and

(ii) by striking ''(20 U.S.C. 1141(a))''.

(E) ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES PROGRAM.—Section 1334(k)(3) of the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1994 (10 U.S.C. 2701 note) is amended—

(i) by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''; and

(ii) by striking ''(20 U.S.C. 1141(a))''.

(F) ENVIRONMENTAL SCHOLARSHIP AND FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMS.—Section 4451(b)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for 1993 (10 U.S.C. 2701 note) is amended—

(i) by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''; and

(ii) by striking ''(20 U.S.C. 1141(a))''.

(3) APPLICATION OF ANTITRUST LAWS TO AWARD OF NEED-BASED EDUCATIONAL AID.—Section 568(c)(3) of the Improving America's Schools Act of 1994 (15 U.S.C. 1 note) is amended—

(A) by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''; and

(B) by striking ''(20 U.S.C. 1141(a))''.

(4) OMNIBUS PARKS AND PUBLIC LANDS MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1996.—Section 1007(c)(5) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (16 U.S.C. 698u–5) is amended by striking ''1201(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1141(a))'' and inserting ''101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965''.

(5) RESTRICTIONS ON FORMER OFFICERS, EMPLOYEES, AND ELECTED OFFICIALS OF THE EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE BRANCHES.—Section 207(j)(2)(B) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''.

(6) EDUCATION.—

(A) HIGHER EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1992.—Section 1(c) of the Higher Education Amendments of 1992 (20 U.S.C. 1001 note) is amended by striking ''1201'' and inserting ''101''.

(B) TREATMENT OF BRANCHES.—Section 498(j)(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1099c(j)(2)) is amended by striking ''1201(a)(2)'' and inserting ''101(a)(2)''.

(C) DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS.—Section 429(d)(2)(B)(ii) of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1228c(d)(2)(B)(ii)) is amended by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''.

(D) HARRY S. TRUMAN SCHOLARSHIPS.—Section 3(4) of the Harry S. Truman Memorial Scholarship Act (20 U.S.C. 2002(4)) is amended by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''.

(E) TECH-PREP EDUCATION.—Section 347(2)(A) of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act (20 U.S.C. 2394e(2)(A)) is amended by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''.

(F) EDUCATION FOR ECONOMIC SECURITY.—Section 3(6) of the Education for Economic Security Act (20 U.S.C. 3902(6)) is amended by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''.

(G) JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIPS.—Section 815 of the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Act (20 U.S.C. 4514) is amended—

(i) in paragraph (3), by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''; and

(ii) in paragraph (4), by striking ''1201(d) of the Higher Education Act of 1965'' and inserting ''14101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965''.

(H) BARRY GOLDWATER SCHOLARSHIPS.—Section 1403(4) of the Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Act (20 U.S.C. 4702(4)) is amended—

(i) by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''; and

(ii) by striking ''(20 U.S.C. 1141(a))''.

(I) MORRIS K. UDALL SCHOLARSHIPS.—Section 4(6) of the Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental and Native American Public Policy Act of 1992 (20 U.S.C. 5602(6)) is amended by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''.

(J) BILINGUAL EDUCATION, AND LANGUAGE ENHANCEMENT AND ACQUISITION.—Section 7501(4) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7601(4)) is amended by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''.

(K) GENERAL DEFINITIONS.—Section 14101(17) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 8801(17)) is amended by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''.

(L) NATIONAL EDUCATION STATISTICS.—Section 402(c)(3) of the National Education Statistics Act of 1994 (20 U.S.C. 9001(c)(3)) is amended by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''.

(7) FOREIGN RELATIONS.—

(A) ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT EXCHANGE PROGRAM.—Section 240(d) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 2452 note) is amended by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''.

(B) SAMANTHA SMITH MEMORIAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM.—Section 112(a)(8) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2460(a)(8)) is amended—

(i) by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''; and

(ii) by striking ''(20 U.S.C. 1141(a))''.

(C) SOVIET-EASTERN EUROPEAN TRAINING.—Section 803(1) of the Soviet-Eastern European Research and Training Act of 1983 (22 U.S.C. 4502(1)) is amended by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''.

(D) DEVELOPING COUNTRY SCHOLARSHIPS.—Section 603(d) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1986 and 1987 (22 U.S.C. 4703(d)) is amended by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''.

(8) INDIANS.—

(A) SNYDER ACT.—The last paragraph of section 410 of the Act entitled ''An Act authorizing appropriations and expenditures for the administration of Indian Affairs, and for other purposes'', approved November 2, 1921 (25 U.S.C. 13) (commonly known as the Snyder Act) is amended by striking ''1201'' and inserting ''101''.

(B) TRIBALLY CONTROLLED COMMUNITY COLLEGE ASSISTANCE.—Section 2(a)(5) of the Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 1801(a)(5)) is amended by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''.

(C) CONSTRUCTION OF NEW FACILITIES.—Section 113(b)(2) of the Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 1813(b)(2)) is amended—

(i) by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''; and

(ii) by striking ''(20 U.S.C. 1141(a))''.

(D) AMERICAN INDIAN TEACHER TRAINING.—Section 1371(a)(1)(B) of the Higher Education Amendments of 1992 (25 U.S.C. 3371(a)(1)(B)) is amended by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''.

(9) LABOR.—

(A) REHABILITATION DEFINITIONS.—Section 6(23) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 705(23)) is amended—

(i) by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''; and

(ii) by striking ''(20 U.S.C. 1141(a))''.

(B) TECHNOLOGY RELATED ASSISTANCE FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1988.—Section 3(8) of the Technology Related Assistance for Individuals with Disabilities Act of 1988 (29 U.S.C. 2202(8)) is amended by striking ''1201(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1141(a))'' and inserting ''101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965''.

(10) SURFACE MINING CONTROL.—Section 701(32) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1291(32)) is amended by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''.

(11) POLLUTION PREVENTION.—Section 112(a)(1) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1262(a)(1)) is amended by striking ''1201'' and inserting ''101''.

(12) POSTAL SERVICE.—Section 3626(b)(3) of title 39, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''; and

(B) by striking ''(20 U.S.C. 1141(a))''.

(13) PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE.—

(A) PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT.—Section 705(a)(2)(C) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 292d(a)(2)(C)) is amended by striking ''section 481(a)'' and inserting ''section 102(a)''.

(B) SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—Section 3(g) of the Scientific and Advanced-Technology Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 1862i(g)) is amended—

(i) in paragraph (2)—

(I) by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''; and

(II) by striking ''(20 U.S.C. 1141(a))''; and

(ii) in paragraph (3)—

(I) by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''; and

(II) by striking ''(20 U.S.C. 1141(a))''.

(C) OLDER AMERICANS.—Section 102(32) of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3002(32)) is amended—

(i) by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''; and

(ii) by striking ''(20 U.S.C. 1141(a))''.

(D) JUSTICE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT.—Section 901(17) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3791(17)) is amended—

(i) by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''; and

(ii) by striking ''(20 U.S.C. 1141(a))''.

(E) ENERGY TECHNOLOGY COMMERCIALIZATION SERVICES PROGRAM.—Section 362(f)(5)(A) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6322(f)(5)(A)) is amended—

(i) by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''; and

(ii) by striking ''(20 U.S.C. 1141(a))''.

(F) ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT.—Section 3132(b)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (42 U.S.C. 7274e(b)(1)) is amended—

(i) by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''; and

(ii) by striking ''(20 U.S.C. 1141(a))''.

(G) HEAD START.—Section 649(c)(3) of the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9844(c)(3)) is amended—

(i) by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''; and

(ii) by striking ''(20 U.S.C. 1141(a))''.

(H) STATE DEPENDENT CARE DEVELOPMENT GRANTS.—Section 670G(5) of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9877(5)) is amended by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''.

(I) INSTRUCTIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR LOW-INCOME YOUTH.—The matter preceding subparagraph (A) of section 682(b)(1) of the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9910c(b)(1)) is amended by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''.

(J) DRUG ABUSE EDUCATION.—Section 3601(7) of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 11851(7)) is amended—

(i) by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''; and

(ii) by striking ''(20 U.S.C. 1141(a))''.

(K) NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE.—Section 101(13) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12511(13)) is amended—

(i) by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''; and

(ii) by striking ''(20 U.S.C. 1141(a))''.

(L) CIVILIAN COMMUNITY CORPS.—Section 166(6) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12626(6)) is amended—

(i) by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''; and

(ii) by striking ''(20 U.S.C. 1141(a))''.

(M) CRANSTON-GONZALEZ NATIONAL AFFORDABLE HOUSING ACT.—Section 457(9) of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 12899f(9)) is amended by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''.

(N) COMMUNITY SCHOOLS YOUTH SERVICES AND SUPERVISION GRANT PROGRAM.—The definition of public school in section 30401(b) of the Community Schools Youth Services and Supervision Grant Program Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13791(b)) is amended—

(i) by striking ''1201'' each place the term appears and inserting ''101''; and

(ii) by striking ''(20 U.S.C. 1141(i))''.

(O) POLICE CORPS.—The definition of institution of higher education in section 200103 of the Police Corps Act (42 U.S.C. 14092) is amended—

(i) by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''; and

(ii) by striking ''(20 U.S.C. 1141(a))''.

(P) LAW ENFORCEMENT SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM.—The definition of institution of higher education in section 200202 of the Law Enforcement Scholarship and Recruitment Act (42 U.S.C. 14111) is amended—

(i) by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''; and

(ii) by striking ''(20 U.S.C. 1141(a))''.

(14) TELECOMMUNICATIONS.—Section 223(h)(4) of the Telecommunications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 223(h)(4)) is amended—

(A) by striking ''1201'' and inserting ''101''; and

(B) by striking ''(20 U.S.C. 1141)''.

(15) WAR AND NATIONAL DEFENSE.—Section 808(3) of the David L. Boren National Security Education Act of 1991 (50 U.S.C. 1908(3)) is amended—

(A) by striking ''1201(a)'' and inserting ''101''; and

(B) by striking ''(20 U.S.C. 1141(a))''.

(b) INTERNAL CROSS REFERENCES.—The Act (20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 402A(c)(2) (20 U.S.C. 1070a–11(c)(2)), by striking ''1210'' and inserting ''118'';

(2) in section 435(a) (20 U.S.C. 1085(a)), by striking ''section 481'' and inserting ''section 102'';

(3) in section 485(f)(1)(I) (20 U.S.C. 1092(f)(1)(I)), by striking ''1213'' and inserting ''120'';

(4) in section 487(d) (20 U.S.C. 1094(d)), by striking ''section 481'' and inserting ''section 102'';

(5) in subsections (j) and (k) of section 496 (20 U.S.C. 1099b), by striking ''section 481'' each place the term appears and inserting ''section 102'';

(6) in section 498(i) (20 U.S.C. 1099c) is amended by striking ''section 481'' and inserting ''section 102'';

(7) in section 498(j) (20 U.S.C. 1099c(j))—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''sections 481(b)(5) and 481(c)(3)'' and inserting ''sections 102(b)(1)(E) and 102(c)(1)(C)''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''1201(a)(2)'' and inserting ''101(a)(2)''; and

(8) in section 631(a)(8) (20 U.S.C. 1132(a)(8))—

(A) by striking ''section 1201(a)'' each place the term appears and inserting ''section 101''; and

(B) by striking ''of 1201(a)'' and inserting ''of section 101''.

(c) ADDITIONAL CONFORMING AMENDMENTS CORRECTING REFERENCES TO SECTION 481.—

(1) SCHOOL-TO-WORK OPPORTUNITIES ACT OF 1994.—Section 4 of the School-to-Work Opportunities Act of 1994 (20 U.S.C. 6103) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (11)(B)(viii), by striking ''section 481(b)'' and inserting ''section 102(b)''; and

(B) in paragraph (12), by striking ''section 481'' and inserting ''section 102''.

(2) NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE ACT OF 1990.—Section 148(g) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12604(g)) is amended by striking ''section 481(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1088(a))'' and inserting ''section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965''.

(d) WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT OF 1998.—The Workforce Investment Act of 1998 is amended—

(1) in section 101(35) (29 U.S.C. 2801(35)), by striking ''section 481 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1088)'' and inserting ''section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965''; and

(2) in section 203(11) (20 U.S.C. 9202(11)), by striking ''section 1201 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1141)'' and inserting ''section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965''.

TITLE II—TEACHER QUALITY

SEC. 201. TEACHER QUALITY ENHANCEMENT GRANTS.

The Act is amended by inserting after title I (20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.) the following:

''TITLE II—TEACHER QUALITY ENHANCEMENT GRANTS FOR STATES AND PARTNERSHIPS

''SEC. 201. PURPOSES; DEFINITIONS.

''(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this title are to—

''(1) improve student achievement;

''(2) improve the quality of the current and future teaching force by improving the preparation of prospective teachers and enhancing professional development activities;

''(3) hold institutions of higher education accountable for preparing teachers who have the necessary teaching skills and are highly competent in the academic content areas in which the teachers plan to teach, such as mathematics, science, English, foreign languages, history, economics, art, civics, Government, and geography, including training in the effective uses of technology in the classroom; and

''(4) recruit highly qualified individuals, including individuals from other occupations, into the teaching force.

''(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this title:

''(1) ARTS AND SCIENCES.—The term 'arts and sciences' means—

''(A) when referring to an organizational unit of an institution of higher education, any academic unit that offers 1 or more academic majors in disciplines or content areas corresponding to the academic subject matter areas in which teachers provide instruction; and

''(B) when referring to a specific academic subject matter area, the disciplines or content areas in which academic majors are offered by the arts and science organizational unit.

''(2) HIGH NEED LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—The term 'high need local educational agency' means a local educational agency that serves an elementary school or secondary school located in an area in which there is—

''(A) a high percentage of individuals from families with incomes below the poverty line;

''(B) a high percentage of secondary school teachers not teaching in the content area in which the teachers were trained to teach; or

''(C) a high teacher turnover rate.

''(3) POVERTY LINE.—The term 'poverty line' means the poverty line (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget, and revised annually in accordance with section 673(2) of the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9902(2))) applicable to a family of the size involved.

''SEC. 202. STATE GRANTS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—From amounts made available under section 210(1) for a fiscal year, the Secretary is authorized to award grants under this section, on a competitive basis, to eligible States to enable the eligible States to carry out the activities described in subsection (d).

''(b) ELIGIBLE STATE.—

''(1) DEFINITION.—In this title, the term 'eligible State' means—

''(A) the Governor of a State; or

''(B) in the case of a State for which the constitution or law of such State designates another individual, entity, or agency in the State to be responsible for teacher certification and preparation activity, such individual, entity, or agency.

''(2) CONSULTATION.—The Governor and the individual, entity, or agency designated under paragraph (1) shall consult with the Governor, State board of education, State educational agency, or State agency for higher education, as appropriate, with respect to the activities assisted under this section.

''(3) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to negate or supersede the legal authority under State law of any State agency, State entity, or State public official over programs that are under the jurisdiction of the agency, entity, or official.

''(c) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an eligible State shall, at the time of the initial grant application, submit an application to the Secretary that—

''(1) meets the requirement of this section;

''(2) includes a description of how the eligible State intends to use funds provided under this section; and

''(3) contains such other information and assurances as the Secretary may require.

''(d) USES OF FUNDS.—An eligible State that receives a grant under this section shall use the grant funds to reform teacher preparation requirements, and to ensure that current and future teachers possess the necessary teaching skills and academic content knowledge in the subject areas in which the teachers are assigned to teach, by carrying out 1 or more of the following activities:

''(1) REFORMS.—Implementing reforms that hold institutions of higher education with teacher preparation programs accountable for preparing teachers who are highly competent in the academic content areas in which the teachers plan to teach, and possess strong teaching skills, which may include the use of rigorous subject matter competency tests and the requirement that a teacher have an academic major in the subject area, or related discipline, in which the teacher plans to teach.

''(2) CERTIFICATION OR LICENSURE REQUIREMENTS.—Reforming teacher certification or licensure requirements to ensure that teachers have the necessary teaching skills and academic content knowledge in the subject areas in which teachers are assigned to teach.

''(3) ALTERNATIVES TO TRADITIONAL PREPARATION FOR TEACHING.—Providing prospective teachers with alternatives to traditional preparation for teaching through programs at colleges of arts and sciences or at nonprofit educational organizations.

''(4) ALTERNATIVE ROUTES TO STATE CERTIFICATION.—Carrying out programs that—

''(A) include support during the initial teaching experience; and

''(B) establish, expand, or improve alternative routes to State certification of teachers for highly qualified individuals, including mid-career professionals from other occupations, paraprofessionals, former military personnel and recent college graduates with records of academic distinction.

''(5) RECRUITMENT; PAY; REMOVAL.—Developing and implementing effective mechanisms to ensure that local educational agencies and schools are able to effectively recruit highly qualified teachers, to financially reward those teachers and principals whose students have made significant progress toward high academic performance, such as through performance-based compensation systems and access to ongoing professional development opportunities for teachers and administrators, and to expeditiously remove incompetent or unqualified teachers consistent with procedures to ensure due process for the teachers.

''(6) SOCIAL PROMOTION.—Development and implementation of efforts to address the problem of social promotion and to prepare teachers to effectively address the issues raised by ending the practice of social promotion.

''(7) RECRUITMENT.—Activities described in section 204(d).

''SEC. 203. PARTNERSHIP GRANTS.

''(a) GRANTS.—From amounts made available under section 210(2) for a fiscal year, the Secretary is authorized to award grants under this section, on a competitive basis, to eligible partnerships to enable the eligible partnerships to carry out the activities described in subsections (d) and (e).

''(b) DEFINITIONS.—

''(1) ELIGIBLE PARTNERSHIPS.—In this title, the term 'eligible partnerships' means an entity that—

''(A) shall include—

''(i) a partner institution;

''(ii) a school of arts and sciences; and

''(iii) a high need local educational agency; and

''(B) may include a Governor, State educational agency, the State board of education, the State agency for higher education, an institution of higher education not described in subparagraph (A), a public charter school, a public or private elementary school or secondary school, a public or private nonprofit educational organization, a business, a teacher organization, or a prekindergarten program.

''(2) PARTNER INSTITUTION.—In this section, the term 'partner institution' means a private independent or State-supported public institution of higher education, the teacher training program of which demonstrates that—

''(A) graduates from the teacher training program exhibit strong performance on State-determined qualifying assessments for new teachers through—

''(i) demonstrating that 80 percent or more of the graduates of the program who intend to enter the field of teaching have passed all of the applicable State qualification assessments for new teachers, which shall include an assessment of each prospective teacher's subject matter knowledge in the content area or areas in which the teacher intends to teach; or

''(ii) being ranked among the highest-performing teacher preparation programs in the State as determined by the State—

''(I) using criteria consistent with the requirements for the State report card under section 207(b); and

''(II) using the State report card on teacher preparation required under section 207(b), after the first publication of such report card and for every year thereafter; or

''(B) the teacher training program requires all the students of the program to participate in intensive clinical experience, to meet high academic standards, and—

''(i) in the case of secondary school candidates, to successfully complete an academic major in the subject area in which the candidate intends to teach or to demonstrate competence through a high level of performance in relevant content areas; and

''(ii) in the case of elementary school candidates, to successfully complete an academic major in the arts and sciences or to demonstrate competence through a high level of performance in core academic subject areas.

''(c) APPLICATION.—Each eligible partnership desiring a grant under this section shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and accompanied by such information as the Secretary may require. Each such application shall—

''(1) contain a needs assessment of all the partners with respect to teaching and learning and a description of how the partnership will coordinate with other teacher training or professional development programs, and how the activities of the partnership will be consistent with State, local, and other education reform activities that promote student achievement;

''(2) contain a resource assessment that describes the resources available to the partnership, the intended use of the grant funds, including a description of how the grant funds will be fairly distributed in accordance with subsection (f), and the commitment of the resources of the partnership to the activities assisted under this title, including financial support, faculty participation, time commitments, and continuation of the activities when the grant ends; and

''(3) contain a description of—

''(A) how the partnership will meet the purposes of this title;

''(B) how the partnership will carry out the activities required under subsection (d) and any permissible activities under subsection (e); and

''(C) the partnership's evaluation plan pursuant to section 206(b).

''(d) REQUIRED USES OF FUNDS.—An eligible partnership that receives a grant under this section shall use the grant funds to carry out the following activities:

''(1) REFORMS.—Implementing reforms within teacher preparation programs to hold the programs accountable for preparing teachers who are highly competent in the academic content areas in which the teachers plan to teach, and for promoting strong teaching skills, including working with a school of arts and sciences and integrating reliable research-based teaching methods into the curriculum, which curriculum shall include programs designed to successfully integrate technology into teaching and learning.

''(2) CLINICAL EXPERIENCE AND INTERACTION.—Providing sustained and high quality preservice clinical experience including the mentoring of prospective teachers by veteran teachers, and substantially increasing interaction between faculty at institutions of higher education and new and experienced teachers, principals, and other administrators at elementary schools or secondary schools, and providing support, including preparation time, for such interaction.

''(3) PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT.—Creating opportunities for enhanced and ongoing professional development that improves the academic content knowledge of teachers in the subject areas in which the teachers are certified to teach or in which the teachers are working toward certification to teach, and that promotes strong teaching skills.

''(e) ALLOWABLE USES OF FUNDS.—An eligible partnership that receives a grant under this section may use such funds to carry out the following activities:

''(1) TEACHER PREPARATION AND PARENT INVOLVEMENT.—Preparing teachers to work with diverse student populations, including individuals with disabilities and limited English proficient individuals, and involving parents in the teacher preparation program reform process.

''(2) DISSEMINATION AND COORDINATION.—Broadly disseminating information on effective

practices used by the partnership, and coordinating with the activities of the Governor, State board of education, State higher education agency, and State educational agency, as appropriate.

''(3) MANAGERIAL AND LEADERSHIP SKILLS.—Developing and implementing proven mechanisms to provide principals and superintendents with effective managerial and leadership skills that result in increased student achievement.

''(4) TEACHER RECRUITMENT.—Activities described in section 204(d).

''(f) SPECIAL RULE.—No individual member of an eligible partnership shall retain more than 50 percent of the funds made available to the partnership under this section.

''(g) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit an eligible partnership from using grant funds to coordinate with the activities of more than one Governor, State board of education, State educational agency, local educational agency, or State agency for higher education.

''SEC. 204. TEACHER RECRUITMENT GRANTS.

''(a) PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—From amounts made available under section 210(3) for a fiscal year, the Secretary is authorized to award grants, on a competitive basis, to eligible applicants to enable the eligible applicants to carry out activities described in subsection (d).

''(b) ELIGIBLE APPLICANT DEFINED.—In this title, the term 'eligible applicant' means—

''(1) an eligible State described in section 202(b); or

''(2) an eligible partnership described in section 203(b).

''(c) APPLICATION.—Any eligible applicant desiring to receive a grant under this section shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such form, and containing such information as the Secretary may require, including—

''(1) a description of the assessment that the eligible applicant, and the other entities with whom the eligible applicant will carry out the grant activities, have undertaken to determine the most critical needs of the participating high-need local educational agencies;

''(2) a description of the activities the eligible applicant will carry out with the grant; and

''(3) a description of the eligible applicant's plan for continuing the activities carried out with the grant, once Federal funding ceases.

''(d) USES OF FUNDS.—Each eligible applicant receiving a grant under this section shall use the grant funds—

''(1)(A) to award scholarships to help students pay the costs of tuition, room, board, and other expenses of completing a teacher preparation program;

''(B) to provide support services, if needed to enable scholarship recipients to complete post-secondary education programs; and

''(C) for followup services provided to former scholarship recipients during the recipients first 3 years of teaching; or

''(2) to develop and implement effective mechanisms to ensure that high need local educational agencies and schools are able to effectively recruit highly qualified teachers.

''(e) SERVICE REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary shall establish such requirements as the Secretary finds necessary to ensure that recipients of scholarships under this section who complete teacher education programs subsequently teach in a high-need local educational agency, for a period of time equivalent to the period for which the recipients receive scholarship assistance, or repay the amount of the scholarship. The Secretary shall use any such repayments to carry out additional activities under this section.

''SEC. 205. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

''(a) DURATION; ONE-TIME AWARDS; PAYMENTS.—

''(1) DURATION.—

''(A) ELIGIBLE STATES AND ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS.—Grants awarded to eligible States and eligible applicants under this title shall be awarded for a period not to exceed 3 years.

''(B) ELIGIBLE PARTNERSHIPS.—Grants awarded to eligible partnerships under this title shall be awarded for a period of 5 years.

''(2) ONE-TIME AWARD.—An eligible State and an eligible partnership may receive a grant under each of sections 202, 203, and 204 only once.

''(3) PAYMENTS.—The Secretary shall make annual payments of grant funds awarded under this part.

''(b) PEER REVIEW.—

''(1) PANEL.—The Secretary shall provide the applications submitted under this title to a peer review panel for evaluation. With respect to each application, the peer review panel shall initially recommend the application for funding or for disapproval.

''(2) PRIORITY.—In recommending applications to the Secretary for funding under this title, the panel shall—

''(A) with respect to grants under section 202, give priority to eligible States serving States that—

''(i) have initiatives to reform State teacher certification requirements that are designed to ensure that current and future teachers possess the necessary teaching skills and academic content knowledge in the subject areas in which the teachers are certified or licensed to teach;

''(ii) include innovative reforms to hold institutions of higher education with teacher preparation programs accountable for preparing teachers who are highly competent in the academic content area in which the teachers plan to teach and have strong teaching skills; or

''(iii) involve the development of innovative efforts aimed at reducing the shortage of highly qualified teachers in high poverty urban and rural areas;

''(B) with respect to grants under section 203—

''(i) give priority to applications from eligible partnerships that involve businesses; and

''(ii) take into consideration—

''(I) providing an equitable geographic distribution of the grants throughout the United States; and

''(II) the potential of the proposed activities for creating improvement and positive change.

''(3) SECRETARIAL SELECTION.—The Secretary shall determine, based on the peer review process, which application shall receive funding and the amounts of the grants. In determining grant amounts, the Secretary shall take into account the total amount of funds available for all grants under this title and the types of activities proposed to be carried out.

''(c) MATCHING REQUIREMENTS.—

''(1) STATE GRANTS.—Each eligible State receiving a grant under section 202 or 204 shall provide, from non-Federal sources, an amount equal to 50 percent of the amount of the grant (in cash or in kind) to carry out the activities supported by the grant.

''(2) PARTNERSHIP GRANTS.—Each eligible partnership receiving a grant under section 203 or 204 shall provide, from non-Federal sources (in cash or in kind), an amount equal to 25 percent of the grant for the first year of the grant, 35 percent of the grant for the second year of the grant, and 50 percent of the grant for each succeeding year of the grant.

''(d) LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—An eligible State or eligible partnership that receives a grant under this title may not use more than 2 percent of the grant funds for purposes of administering the grant.

''(e) TEACHER QUALIFICATIONS PROVIDED TO PARENTS UPON REQUEST.—Any local educational agency or school that benefits from the activities assisted under this title shall make available, upon request and in an understandable and uniform format, to any parent of a student attending any school served by the local educational agency, information regarding the qualification of the student's classroom teacher with regard to the subject matter in which the teacher provides instruction. The local educational agency shall inform parents that the parents are entitled to receive the information upon request.

''SEC. 206. ACCOUNTABILITY AND EVALUATION.

''(a) STATE GRANT ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT.—An eligible State that receives a grant under section 202 shall submit an annual accountability report to the Secretary, the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate, and the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives. Such report shall include a description of the degree to which the eligible State, in using funds provided under such section, has made substantial progress in meeting the following goals:

''(1) STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT.—Increasing student achievement for all students as defined by the eligible State.

''(2) RAISING STANDARDS.—Raising the State academic standards required to enter the teaching profession, including, where appropriate, through the use of incentives to incorporate the requirement of an academic major in the subject, or related discipline, in which the teacher plans to teach.

''(3) INITIAL CERTIFICATION OR LICENSURE.—Increasing success in the pass rate for initial State teacher certification or licensure, or increasing the numbers of highly qualified individuals being certified or licensed as teachers through alternative programs.

''(4) CORE ACADEMIC SUBJECTS.—

''(A) SECONDARY SCHOOL CLASSES.—Increasing the percentage of secondary school classes taught in core academic subject areas by teachers—

''(i) with academic majors in those areas or in a related field;

''(ii) who can demonstrate a high level of competence through rigorous academic subject area tests; or

''(iii) who can demonstrate competence through a high level of performance in relevant content areas.

''(B) ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CLASSES.—Increasing the percentage of elementary school classes taught by teachers—

''(i) with academic majors in the arts and sciences; or

''(ii) who can demonstrate competence through a high level of performance in core academic subjects.

''(5) DECREASING TEACHER SHORTAGES.—Decreasing shortages of qualified teachers in poor urban and rural areas.

''(6) INCREASING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT.—Increasing opportunities for enhanced and ongoing professional development that improves the academic content knowledge of teachers in the subject areas in which the teachers are certified or licensed to teach or in which the teachers are working toward certification or licensure to teach, and that promotes strong teaching skills.

''(7) TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION.—Increasing the number of teachers prepared to integrate technology in the classroom.

''(b) ELIGIBLE PARTNERSHIP EVALUATION.—Each eligible partnership receiving a grant under section 203 shall establish and include in the application submitted under section 203(c), an evaluation plan that includes strong performance objectives. The plan shall include objectives and measures for—

''(1) increased student achievement for all students as measured by the partnership;

''(2) increased teacher retention in the first 3 years of a teacher's career;

''(3) increased success in the pass rate for initial State certification or licensure of teachers; and

''(4) increased percentage of secondary school classes taught in core academic subject areas by teachers—

''(A) with academic majors in the areas or in a related field; and

''(B) who can demonstrate a high level of competence through rigorous academic subject area tests or who can demonstrate competence through a high level of performance in relevant content areas;

''(5) increasing the percentage of elementary school classes taught by teachers with academic majors in the arts and sciences or who demonstrate competence through a high level of performance in core academic subject areas; and

''(6) increasing the number of teachers trained in technology.

''(c) REVOCATION OF GRANT.—

''(1) REPORT.—Each eligible State or eligible partnership receiving a grant under this title shall report annually on the progress of the eligible State or eligible partnership toward meeting the purposes of this title and the goals, objectives, and measures described in subsections (a) and (b).

''(2) REVOCATION.—

''(A) ELIGIBLE STATES AND ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS.—If the Secretary determines that an eligible State or eligible applicant is not making substantial progress in meeting the purposes, goals, objectives, and measures, as appropriate, by the end of the second year of a grant under this title, then the grant payment shall not be made for the third year of the grant.

''(B) ELIGIBLE PARTNERSHIPS.—If the Secretary determines that an eligible partnership is not making substantial progress in meeting the purposes, goals, objectives, and measures, as appropriate, by the end of the third year of a grant under this title, then the grant payments shall not be made for any succeeding year of the grant.

''(d) EVALUATION AND DISSEMINATION.—The Secretary shall evaluate the activities funded under this title and report the Secretary's findings regarding the activities to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives. The Secretary shall broadly disseminate successful practices developed by eligible States and eligible partnerships under this title, and shall broadly disseminate information regarding such practices that were found to be ineffective.

''SEC. 207. ACCOUNTABILITY FOR PROGRAMS THAT PREPARE TEACHERS.

''(a) DEVELOPMENT OF DEFINITIONS AND REPORTING METHODS.—Within 9 months of the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998, the Commissioner of the National Center for Education Statistics, in consultation with States and institutions of higher education, shall develop key definitions for terms, and uniform reporting methods (including the key definitions for the consistent reporting of pass rates), related to the performance of elementary school and secondary school teacher preparation programs.

''(b) STATE REPORT CARD ON THE QUALITY OF TEACHER PREPARATION.—Each State that receives funds under this Act shall provide to the Secretary, within 2 years of the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998, and annually thereafter, in a uniform and comprehensible manner that conforms with the definitions and methods established in subsection (a), a State report card on the quality of teacher preparation in the State, which shall include at least the following:

''(1) A description of the teacher certification and licensure assessments, and any other certification and licensure requirements, used by the State.

''(2) The standards and criteria that prospective teachers must meet in order to attain initial teacher certification or licensure and to be certified or licensed to teach particular subjects or in particular grades within the State.

''(3) A description of the extent to which the assessments and requirements described in paragraph (1) are aligned with the State's standards and assessments for students.

''(4) The percentage of teaching candidates who passed each of the assessments used by the State for teacher certification and licensure, and the passing score on each assessment that determines whether a candidate has passed that assessment.

''(5) The percentage of teaching candidates who passed each of the assessments used by the State for teacher certification and licensure, disaggregated and ranked, by the teacher preparation program in that State from which the teacher candidate received the candidate's most recent degree, which shall be made available widely and publicly.

''(6) Information on the extent to which teachers in the State are given waivers of State certification or licensure requirements, including the proportion of such teachers distributed across high- and low-poverty school districts and across subject areas.

''(7) A description of each State's alternative routes to teacher certification, if any, and the percentage of teachers certified through alternative certification routes who pass State teacher certification or licensure assessments.

''(8) For each State, a description of proposed criteria for assessing the performance of teacher preparation programs within institutions of higher education in the State, including indicators of teacher candidate knowledge and skills.

''(9) Information on the extent to which teachers or prospective teachers in each State are required to take examinations or other assessments of their subject matter knowledge in the area or areas in which the teachers provide instruction, the standards established for passing any such assessments, and the extent to which teachers or prospective teachers are required to receive a passing score on such assessments in order to teach in specific subject areas or grade levels.

''(c) INITIAL REPORT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Each State that receives funds under this Act, not later than 6 months of the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998 and in a uniform and comprehensible manner, shall submit to the Secretary the information described in paragraphs (1), (5), and (6) of subsection (b). Such information shall be compiled by the Secretary and submitted to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives not later than 9 months after the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998.

''(2) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require a State to gather information that is not in the possession of the State or the teacher preparation programs in the State, or readily available to the State or teacher preparation programs.

''(d) REPORT OF THE SECRETARY ON THE QUALITY OF TEACHER PREPARATION.—

''(1) REPORT CARD.—The Secretary shall provide to Congress, and publish and make widely available, a report card on teacher qualifications and preparation in the United States, including all the information reported in paragraphs (1) through (9) of subsection (b). Such report shall identify States for which eligible States and eligible partnerships received a grant under this title. Such report shall be so provided, published and made available not later than 2 years 6 months after the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998 and annually thereafter.

''(2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary shall report to Congress—

''(A) a comparison of States' efforts to improve teaching quality; and

''(B) regarding the national mean and median scores on any standardized test that is used in more than 1 State for teacher certification or licensure.

''(3) SPECIAL RULE.—In the case of teacher preparation programs with fewer than 10 graduates taking any single initial teacher certification or licensure assessment during an academic year, the Secretary shall collect and publish information with respect to an average pass rate on State certification or licensure assessments taken over a 3 year period.

''(e) COORDINATION.—The Secretary, to the extent practicable, shall coordinate the information collected and published under this title among States for individuals who took State teacher certification or licensure assessments in a State other than the State in which the individual received the individual's most recent degree.

''(f) INSTITUTIONAL REPORT CARDS ON THE QUALITY OF TEACHER PREPARATION.—

''(1) REPORT CARD.—Each institution of higher education that conducts a teacher preparation program that enrolls students receiving Federal assistance under this Act, not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998 and annually thereafter, shall report to the State and the general public, in a uniform and comprehensible manner that conforms with the definitions and methods established under subsection (a), the following information:

''(A) PASS RATE.—(i) For the most recent year for which the information is available, the pass rate of the institution's graduates on the teacher certification or licensure assessments of the State in which the institution is located, but only for those students who took those assessments within 3 years of completing the program.

''(ii) A comparison of the program's pass rate with the average pass rate for programs in the State.

''(iii) In the case of teacher preparation programs with fewer than 10 graduates taking any single initial teacher certification or licensure assessment during an academic year, the institution shall collect and publish information with respect to an average pass rate on State certification or licensure assessments taken over a 3 year period.

''(B) PROGRAM INFORMATION.—The number of students in the program, the average number of hours of supervised practice teaching required for those in the program, and the faculty-student ratio in supervised practice teaching.

''(C) STATEMENT.—In States that approve or accredit teacher education programs, a statement of whether the institution's program is so approved or accredited.

''(D) DESIGNATION AS LOW-PERFORMING.—Whether the program has been designated as low-performing by the State under section 208(a).

''(2) REQUIREMENT.—The information described in paragraph (1) shall be reported through publications such as school catalogs and promotional materials sent to potential applicants, secondary school guidance counselors, and prospective employers of the institution's program graduates.

''(3) FINES.—In addition to the actions authorized in section 487(c), the Secretary may impose a fine not to exceed $25,000 on an institution of higher education for failure to provide the information described in this subsection in a timely or accurate manner.

''SEC. 208. STATE FUNCTIONS.

''(a) STATE ASSESSMENT.—In order to receive funds under this Act, a State, not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998, shall have in place a procedure to identify, and assist, through the provision of technical assistance, low-performing programs of teacher preparation within institutions of higher education. Such State shall provide the Secretary an annual list of such low-performing institutions that includes an identification of those institutions at-risk of being placed on such list. Such levels of performance shall be determined solely by the State and may include criteria based upon information collected pursuant to this title. Such assessment shall be described in the report under section 207(b).

''(b) TERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY.—Any institution of higher education that offers a program

of teacher preparation in which the State has withdrawn the State's approval or terminated the State's financial support due to the low performance of the institution's teacher preparation program based upon the State assessment described in subsection (a)—

''(1) shall be ineligible for any funding for professional development activities awarded by the Department of Education; and

''(2) shall not be permitted to accept or enroll any student that receives aid under title IV of this Act in the institution's teacher preparation program.

''(c) NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING.—If the Secretary develops any regulations implementing subsection (b)(2), the Secretary shall submit such proposed regulations to a negotiated rulemaking process, which shall include representatives of States, institutions of higher education, and educational and student organizations.

''SEC. 209. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

''(a) METHODS.—In complying with sections 207 and 208, the Secretary shall ensure that States and institutions of higher education use fair and equitable methods in reporting and that the reporting methods protect the privacy of individuals.

''(b) SPECIAL RULE.—For each State in which there are no State certification or licensure assessments, or for States that do not set minimum performance levels on those assessments—

''(1) the Secretary shall, to the extent practicable, collect data comparable to the data required under this title from States, local educational agencies, institutions of higher education, or other entities that administer such assessments to teachers or prospective teachers; and

''(2) notwithstanding any other provision of this title, the Secretary shall use such data to carry out requirements of this title related to assessments or pass rates.

''(c) LIMITATIONS.—

''(1) FEDERAL CONTROL PROHIBITED.—Nothing in this title shall be construed to permit, allow, encourage, or authorize any Federal control over any aspect of any private, religious, or home school, whether or not a home school is treated as a private school or home school under State law. This section shall not be construed to prohibit private, religious, or home schools from participation in programs or services under this title.

''(2) NO CHANGE IN STATE CONTROL ENCOURAGED OR REQUIRED.—Nothing in this title shall be construed to encourage or require any change in a State's treatment of any private, religious, or home school, whether or not a home school is treated as a private school or home school under State law.

''(3) NATIONAL SYSTEM OF TEACHER CERTIFICATION PROHIBITED.—Nothing in this title shall be construed to permit, allow, encourage, or authorize the Secretary to establish or support any national system of teacher certification.

''SEC. 210. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

''There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title $300,000,000 for fiscal year 1999 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years, of which—

''(1) 45 percent shall be available for each fiscal year to award grants under section 202;

''(2) 45 percent shall be available for each fiscal year to award grants under section 203; and

''(3) 10 percent shall be available for each fiscal year to award grants under section 204.''.

TITLE III—INSTITUTIONAL AID

SEC. 301. TRANSFERS AND REDESIGNATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Higher Education Act of 1965 is amended—

(1) by redesignating part D of title III (20 U.S.C. 1066 et seq.) as part F of title III;

(2) by redesignating sections 351, 352, 353, 354, 356, 357, 358, and 360 (20 U.S.C. 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1069b, 1069c, 1069d, and 1069f) as sections 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, and 399, respectively;

(3) by transferring part B of title VII (20 U.S.C. 1132c et seq.) to title III to follow part C of title III (20 U.S.C. 1065 et seq.), and redesignating such part B as part D;

(4) by redesignating sections 721 through 728 (20 U.S.C. 1132c and 1132c–7) as sections 341 through 348, respectively;

(5) by transferring subparts 1 and 3 of part B of title X (20 U.S.C. 1135b et seq. and 1135d et seq.) to title III to follow part D of title III (as redesignated by paragraph (3)), and redesignating such subpart 3 as subpart 2;

(6) by inserting after part D of title III (as redesignated by paragraph (3)) the following:

''PART E—MINORITY SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM'';

(7) by redesignating sections 1021 through 1023 (20 U.S.C. 1135b and 1135b–2), and sections 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1046, and 1047 (20 U.S.C. 1135d, 1135d–1, 1135d–2, 1135d–3, 1135d–5, and 1135d–6) as sections 351 through 353, and sections 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, and 366, respectively; and

(8) by repealing section 366 (as redesignated by paragraph (7)) (20 U.S.C. 1135d–6).

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 361 (as redesignated by subsection (a)(7)) (20 U.S.C. 1135d) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''and'' after the semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a period; and

(3) by striking paragraph (3).

(c) CROSS REFERENCES.—Title III (20 U.S.C. 1051 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 311(b) (20 U.S.C. 1057(b)), by striking ''360(a)(1)'' and inserting ''399(a)(1)'';

(2) in section 312 (20 U.S.C. 1058)—

(A) in subsection (b)(1)(B), by striking ''352(b)'' and inserting ''392(b)''; and

(B) in subsection (c)(2), by striking ''352(a)'' and inserting ''392(a)'';

(3) in section 313(b) (20 U.S.C. 1059(b)), by striking ''354(a)(1)'' and inserting ''394(a)(1)'';

(4) in section 342 (as redesignated by subsection (a)(4)) (20 U.S.C. 1132c–1)—

(A) in paragraph (3), by striking ''723(b)'' and inserting ''343(b)'';

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking ''723'' and inserting ''343'';

(C) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) of paragraph (5), by striking ''724(b)'' and inserting ''344(b)'';

(D) in paragraph (8), by striking ''725(1)'' and inserting ''345(1)''; and

(E) in paragraph (9), by striking ''727'' and inserting ''347'';

(5) in section 343 (as redesignated by subsection (a)(4)) (20 U.S.C. 1132c–2)—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''724'' and inserting ''344''; and

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''725(1) and 726'' and inserting ''345(1) and 346'';

(ii) in paragraph (10), by striking ''724'' and inserting ''344''; and

(iii) in subsection (d), by striking ''723(c)(1)'' and inserting ''343(c)(1)'';

(6) in section 345(2) (as redesignated by subsection (a)(4)) (20 U.S.C. 1132c–4(2)), by striking ''723'' and inserting ''343'';

(7) in section 348 (as redesignated by subsection (a)(4)) (20 U.S.C. 1132c–7), by striking ''725(1)'' and inserting ''345(1)'';

(8) in section 353(a) (as redesignated by subsection (a)(7)) (20 U.S.C. 1135b–2(a))—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''1046(6)'' and inserting ''365(6)'';

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''1046(7)'' and inserting ''365(7)'';

(C) in paragraph (3), by striking ''1046(8)'' and inserting ''365(8)''; and

(D) in paragraph (4), by striking ''1046(9)'' and inserting ''365(9)'';

(9) in section 361(1) (as redesignated by subsection (a)(7)) (20 U.S.C. 1135d(1)), by striking ''1046(3)'' and inserting ''365(3)'';

(10) in section 362(a) (as redesignated by subsection (a)(7)) (20 U.S.C. 1135d–1(a))—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''1041'' and inserting ''361''; and

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking ''1021(b)'' and inserting ''351(b)''; and

(11) in section 391(b)(6) (as redesignated by subsection (a)(2)), by striking ''357'' and inserting ''396''.

SEC. 302. FINDINGS.

Section 301(a) (20 U.S.C. 1051(a)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (3) through (7) as paragraphs (4) through (8), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

''(3) in order to be competitive and provide a high-quality education for all, institutions of higher education should improve their technological capacity and make effective use of technology;''.

SEC. 303. STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONS.

(a) GRANTS.—Section 311 (20 U.S.C. 1057) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—Grants awarded under this section shall be used for 1 or more of the following activities:

''(1) Purchase, rental, or lease of scientific or laboratory equipment for educational purposes, including instructional and research purposes.

''(2) Construction, maintenance, renovation, and improvement in classrooms, libraries, laboratories, and other instructional facilities, including the integration of computer technology into institutional facilities to create smart buildings.

''(3) Support of faculty exchanges, faculty development, and faculty fellowships to assist in attaining advanced degrees in the field of instruction of the faculty.

''(4) Development and improvement of academic programs.

''(5) Purchase of library books, periodicals, and other educational materials, including telecommunications program material.

''(6) Tutoring, counseling, and student service programs designed to improve academic success.

''(7) Funds management, administrative management, and acquisition of equipment for use in strengthening funds management.

''(8) Joint use of facilities, such as laboratories and libraries.

''(9) Establishing or improving a development office to strengthen or improve contributions from alumni and the private sector.

''(10) Establishing or improving an endowment fund.

''(11) Creating or improving facilities for Internet or other distance learning academic instruction capabilities, including purchase or rental of telecommunications technology equipment or services.

''(12) Other activities proposed in the application submitted pursuant to subsection (c) that—

''(A) contribute to carrying out the purposes of the program assisted under this part; and

''(B) are approved by the Secretary as part of the review and acceptance of such application.

''(d) ENDOWMENT FUND.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—An eligible institution may use not more than 20 percent of the grant funds provided under this part to establish or increase an endowment fund at such institution.

''(2) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—In order to be eligible to use grant funds in accordance with paragraph (1), the eligible institution shall provide matching funds from non-Federal sources, in an amount equal to or greater than the Federal funds used in accordance with paragraph (1), for the establishment or increase of the endowment fund.

''(3) COMPARABILITY.—The provisions of part C, regarding the establishment or increase of an endowment fund, that the Secretary determines are not inconsistent with this subsection, shall apply to funds used under paragraph (1).''.

(b) ENDOWMENT FUND DEFINITION.—Section 312 (as amended by section 301(c)(2)) (20 U.S.C. 1058) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (c) through (f) as subsections (d) through (g), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

''(c) ENDOWMENT FUND.—For the purpose of this part, the term 'endowment fund' means a fund that—

''(1) is established by State law, by an institution of higher education, or by a foundation that is exempt from Federal income taxation;

''(2) is maintained for the purpose of generating income for the support of the institution; and

''(3) does not include real estate.''.

(c) DURATION OF GRANT.—Section 313 (20 U.S.C. 1059) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by inserting ''subsection (c) and a grant under'' before ''section 394(a)(1)''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(d) WAIT-OUT-PERIOD.—Each eligible institution that received a grant under this part for a 5-year period shall not be eligible to receive an additional grant under this part until 2 years after the date on which the 5-year grant period terminates.''.

(d) APPLICATIONS.—Title III is amended by striking section 314 (20 U.S.C. 1059a) and inserting the following:

''SEC. 314. APPLICATIONS.

''Each eligible institution desiring to receive assistance under this part shall submit an application in accordance with the requirements of section 391.''.

(e) AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBALLY CONTROLLED COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.—Section 316 (20 U.S.C. 1059c) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 316. AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBALLY CONTROLLED COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

''(a) PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary shall provide grants and related assistance to Indian Tribal Colleges and Universities to enable such institutions to improve and expand their capacity to serve Indian students.

''(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) INDIAN.—The term 'Indian' has the meaning given the term in section 2 of the Tribally Controlled College or University Assistance Act of 1978.

''(2) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term 'Indian tribe' has the meaning given the term in section 2 of the Tribally Controlled College or University Assistance Act of 1978.

''(3) TRIBAL COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY.—The term 'Tribal College or University' has the meaning give the term 'tribally controlled college or university' in section 2 of the Tribally Controlled College or University Assistance Act of 1978, and includes an institution listed in the Equity in Educational Land Grant Status Act of 1994.

''(4) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term 'institution of higher education' means an institution of higher education as defined in section 101(a), except that paragraph (2) of such section shall not apply.

''(c) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Grants awarded under this section shall be used by Tribal Colleges or Universities to assist such institutions to plan, develop, undertake, and carry out activities to improve and expand such institutions' capacity to serve Indian students.

''(2) EXAMPLES OF AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—The activities described in paragraph (1) may include—

''(A) purchase, rental, or lease of scientific or laboratory equipment for educational purposes, including instructional and research purposes;

''(B) construction, maintenance, renovation, and improvement in classrooms, libraries, laboratories, and other instructional facilities, including purchase or rental of telecommunications technology equipment or services;

''(C) support of faculty exchanges, faculty development, and faculty fellowships to assist in attaining advanced degrees in the faculty's field of instruction;

''(D) academic instruction in disciplines in which Indians are underrepresented;

''(E) purchase of library books, periodicals, and other educational materials, including telecommunications program material;

''(F) tutoring, counseling, and student service programs designed to improve academic success;

''(G) funds management, administrative management, and acquisition of equipment for use in strengthening funds management;

''(H) joint use of facilities, such as laboratories and libraries;

''(I) establishing or improving a development office to strengthen or improve contributions from alumni and the private sector;

''(J) establishing or enhancing a program of teacher education designed to qualify students to teach in elementary schools or secondary schools, with a particular emphasis on teaching Indian children and youth, that shall include, as part of such program, preparation for teacher certification;

''(K) establishing community outreach programs that encourage Indian elementary school and secondary school students to develop the academic skills and the interest to pursue postsecondary education; and

''(L) other activities proposed in the application submitted pursuant to subsection (d) that—

''(i) contribute to carrying out the activities described in subparagraphs (A) through (K); and

''(ii) are approved by the Secretary as part of the review and acceptance of such application.

''(3) ENDOWMENT FUND.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A Tribal College or University may use not more than 20 percent of the grant funds provided under this section to establish or increase an endowment fund at the institution.

''(B) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—In order to be eligible to use grant funds in accordance with subparagraph (A), the Tribal College or University shall provide matching funds, in an amount equal to the Federal funds used in accordance with subparagraph (A), for the establishment or increase of the endowment fund.

''(C) COMPARABILITY.—The provisions of part C regarding the establishment or increase of an endowment fund, that the Secretary determines are not inconsistent with this paragraph, shall apply to funds used under subparagraph (A).

''(d) APPLICATION PROCESS.—

''(1) INSTITUTIONAL ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to receive assistance under this section, a Tribal College or University shall be an eligible institution under section 312(b).

''(2) APPLICATION.—Any Tribal College or University desiring to receive assistance under this section shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, and in such manner, as the Secretary may by regulation reasonably require. Each such application shall include—

''(A) a 5-year plan for improving the assistance provided by the Tribal College or University to Indian students, increasing the rates at which Indian secondary school students enroll in higher education, and increasing overall postsecondary retention rates for Indian students; and

''(B) such enrollment data and other information and assurances as the Secretary may require to demonstrate compliance with paragraph (1).

''(3) SPECIAL RULE.—For the purposes of this part, no Tribal College or University that is eligible for and receives funds under this section may concurrently receive other funds under this part or part B.''.

(f) ALASKA NATIVE AND NATIVE HAWAIIAN-SERVING INSTITUTIONS.—Part A of title III (20 U.S.C. 1057 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 317. ALASKA NATIVE AND NATIVE HAWAIIAN-SERVING INSTITUTIONS.

''(a) PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary shall provide grants and related assistance to Alaska Native-serving institutions and Native Hawaiian-serving institutions to enable such institutions to improve and expand their capacity to serve Alaska Natives and Native Hawaiians.

''(b) DEFINITIONS.—For the purpose of this section—

''(1) the term 'Alaska Native' has the meaning given the term in section 9308 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965;

''(2) the term 'Alaska Native-serving institution' means an institution of higher education that—

''(A) is an eligible institution under section 312(b); and

''(B) at the time of application, has an enrollment of undergraduate students that is at least 20 percent Alaska Native students;

''(3) the term 'Native Hawaiian' has the meaning given the term in section 9212 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; and

''(4) the term 'Native Hawaiian-serving institution' means an institution of higher education which—

''(A) is an eligible institution under section 312(b); and

''(B) at the time of application, has an enrollment of undergraduate students that is at least 10 percent Native Hawaiian students.

''(c) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—

''(1) TYPES OF ACTIVITIES AUTHORIZED.—Grants awarded under this section shall be used by Alaska Native-serving institutions and Native Hawaiian-serving institutions to assist such institutions to plan, develop, undertake, and carry out activities to improve and expand such institutions' capacity to serve Alaska Natives or Native Hawaiians.

''(2) EXAMPLES OF AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—Such programs may include—

''(A) purchase, rental, or lease of scientific or laboratory equipment for educational purposes, including instructional and research purposes;

''(B) renovation and improvement in classroom, library, laboratory, and other instructional facilities;

''(C) support of faculty exchanges, and faculty development and faculty fellowships to assist in attaining advanced degrees in the faculty's field of instruction;

''(D) curriculum development and academic instruction;

''(E) purchase of library books, periodicals, microfilm, and other educational materials;

''(F) funds and administrative management, and acquisition of equipment for use in strengthening funds management;

''(G) joint use of facilities such as laboratories and libraries; and

''(H) academic tutoring and counseling programs and student support services.

''(d) APPLICATION PROCESS.—

''(1) INSTITUTIONAL ELIGIBILITY.—Each Alaska Native-serving institution and Native Hawaiian-serving institution desiring to receive assistance under this section shall submit to the Secretary such enrollment data as may be necessary to demonstrate that the institution is an Alaska Native-serving institution or a Native Hawaiian-serving institution as defined in subsection (b), along with such other information and data as the Secretary may by regulation require.

''(2) APPLICATIONS.—Any institution which is determined by the Secretary to be an Alaska Native-serving institution or a Native Hawaiian-serving institution may submit an application for assistance under this section to the Secretary. Such application shall include—

''(A) a 5-year plan for improving the assistance provided by the Alaska Native-serving institution or the Native Hawaiian-serving institution to Alaska Native or Native Hawaiian students; and

''(B) such other information and assurance as the Secretary may require.

''(e) SPECIAL RULE.—For the purposes of this section, no Alaska Native-serving institution or Native Hawaiian-serving institution which is eligible for and receives funds under this section

may concurrently receive other funds under this part or part B.''.

SEC. 304. STRENGTHENING HBCU's.

(a) GRANTS.—Section 323 (20 U.S.C. 1062) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c);

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

''(b) ENDOWMENT FUND.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—An institution may use not more than 20 percent of the grant funds provided under this part to establish or increase an endowment fund at the institution.

''(2) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—In order to be eligible to use grant funds in accordance with paragraph (1), the eligible institution shall provide matching funds from non-Federal sources, in an amount equal to or greater than the Federal funds used in accordance with paragraph (1), for the establishment or increase of the endowment fund.

''(3) COMPARABILITY.—The provisions of part C regarding the establishment or increase of an endowment fund, that the Secretary determines are not inconsistent with this subsection, shall apply to funds used under paragraph (1).''; and

(3) in subsection (c) (as redesignated by paragraph (1)), by striking paragraph (3).

(b) PROFESSIONAL OR GRADUATE INSTITUTIONS.—

(1) GENERAL AUTHORIZATION.—Section 326(a) (20 U.S.C. 1063b(a)) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''in mathematics, engineering, or the physical or natural sciences'' after ''graduate education opportunities''; and

(ii) in paragraph (2)—

(I) by striking ''$500,000'' and inserting ''$1,000,000''; and

(II) by striking ''except that'' and all that follows and inserting the following: '', except that no institution shall be required to match any portion of the first $1,000,000 of the institution's award from the Secretary. After funds are made available to each eligible institution under the funding rules described in subsection (f), the Secretary shall distribute, on a pro rata basis, any amounts which were not so made available (by reason of the failure of an institution to comply with the matching requirements of this paragraph) among the institutions that have complied with such matching requirement.''; and

(B) in subsection (d)(2), by striking ''$500,000'' and inserting ''$1,000,000''.

(2) USE OF FUNDS.—Section 326(c) (20 U.S.C. 1063b(c)) is amended by striking paragraphs (1) through (3) and inserting the following:

''(1) purchase, rental or lease of scientific or laboratory equipment for educational purposes, including instructional and research purposes;

''(2) construction, maintenance, renovation, and improvement in classroom, library, laboratory, and other instructional facilities, including purchase or rental of telecommunications technology equipment or services;

''(3) purchase of library books, periodicals, technical and other scientific journals, microfilm, microfiche, and other educational materials, including telecommunications program materials;

''(4) scholarships, fellowships, and other financial assistance for needy graduate and professional students to permit the enrollment of the students in and completion of the doctoral degree in medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, veterinary medicine, law, and the doctorate degree in the physical or natural sciences, engineering, mathematics, or other scientific disciplines in which African Americans are underrepresented;

''(5) establish or improve a development office to strengthen and increase contributions from alumni and the private sector;

''(6) assist in the establishment or maintenance of an institutional endowment to facilitate financial independence pursuant to section 331; and

''(7) funds and administrative management, and the acquisition of equipment, including software, for use in strengthening funds management and management information systems.''.

(3) ELIGIBILITY.—Section 326(e) (20 U.S.C. 1063b(e)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''include—'' and inserting ''are the following'';

(ii) by inserting ''and other qualified graduate programs'' before the semicolon at the end of subparagraphs (E) through (J);

(iii) by striking ''and'' at the end of subparagraph (O); and

(iv) in subparagraph (P)—

(I) by inserting ''University'' after ''State''; and

(II) by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(III) by adding at the end the following:

''(Q) Norfolk State University qualified graduate programs; and

''(R) Tennessee State University qualified graduate programs.'';

(B) by striking paragraphs (2) and (3) and inserting the following:

''(2) QUALIFIED GRADUATE PROGRAM.—(A) For the purposes of this section, the term 'qualified graduate program' means a graduate or professional program that provides a program of instruction in the physical or natural sciences, engineering, mathematics, or other scientific discipline in which African Americans are underrepresented and has students enrolled in such program at the time of application for a grant under this section.

''(B) Notwithstanding the enrollment requirement contained in subparagraph (A), an institution may use an amount equal to not more than 10 percent of the institution's grant under this section for the development of a new qualified graduate program.

''(3) SPECIAL RULE.—Institutions that were awarded grants under this section prior to October 1, 1998, shall continue to receive such grants, subject to the availability of appropriated funds, regardless of the eligibility of the institutions described in subparagraphs (Q) and (R) of paragraph (1).''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(5) INSTITUTIONAL CHOICE.—The president or chancellor of the institution may decide which graduate or professional school or qualified graduate program will receive funds under the grant in any 1 fiscal year, if the allocation of funds among the schools or programs is delineated in the application for funds submitted to the Secretary under this section.''.

(4) FUNDING RULE.—Section 326(f) (20 U.S.C. 1063b(f)) is amended—

(A) by striking ''Of the amount appropriated'' and inserting ''Subject to subsection (g), of the amount appropriated'';

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''$12,000,000'' and inserting ''$26,600,000''; and

(ii) by striking ''(A) through (E)'' and inserting ''(A) through (P)'';

(C) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

''(2) any amount in excess of $26,600,000, but not in excess of $28,600,000, shall be available for the purpose of making grants to institutions or programs described in subparagraphs (Q) and (R) of subsection (e)(1); and

''(3) any amount in excess of $28,600,000, shall be made available to each of the institutions or programs identified in subparagraphs (A) through (R) pursuant to a formula developed by the Secretary that uses the following elements:

''(A) The ability of the institution to match Federal funds with non-Federal funds.

''(B) The number of students enrolled in the programs for which the eligible institution received funding under this section in the previous year.

''(C) The average cost of education per student, for all full-time graduate or professional students (or the equivalent) enrolled in the eligible professional or graduate school, or for doctoral students enrolled in the qualified graduate programs.

''(D) The number of students in the previous year who received their first professional or doctoral degree from the programs for which the eligible institution received funding under this section in the previous year.

''(E) The contribution, on a percent basis, of the programs for which the institution is eligible to receive funds under this section to the total number of African Americans receiving graduate or professional degrees in the professions or disciplines related to the programs for the previous year.''.

(5) HOLD HARMLESS RULE.—Section 326 is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(g) HOLD HARMLESS RULE.—Notwithstanding paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (f), no institution or qualified program identified in subsection (e)(1) that received a grant for fiscal year 1998 and that is eligible to receive a grant in a subsequent fiscal year shall receive a grant amount in any such subsequent fiscal year that is less than the grant amount received for fiscal year 1998, unless the amount appropriated is not sufficient to provide such grant amounts to all such institutions and programs, or the institution cannot provide sufficient matching funds to meet the requirements of this section.''.

SEC. 305. ENDOWMENT CHALLENGE GRANTS.

Section 331(b) (20 U.S.C. 1065(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''360'' and inserting ''399''; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking subparagraphs (B) and (C) and inserting the following:

''(B) The Secretary may make a grant under this part to an eligible institution in any fiscal year if the institution—

''(i) applies for a grant in an amount not exceeding $500,000; and

''(ii) has deposited in the eligible institution's endowment fund established under this section an amount which is equal to ½ of the amount of such grant.

''(C) An eligible institution of higher education that is awarded a grant under subparagraph (B) shall not be eligible to receive an additional grant under subparagraph (B) until 10 years after the date on which the grant period terminates.''.

SEC. 306. HBCU CAPITAL FINANCING.

(a) DEFINITION.—Section 342(5) (as redesignated by section 301(a)(4)) (20 U.S.C. 1132c–1(5)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (B), (C), and (D) as subparagraphs (C), (G), and (H), respectively;

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

''(B) a facility for the administration of an educational program, or a student center or student union, except that not more than 5 percent of the loan proceeds provided under this part may be used for the facility, center or union if the facility, center or union is owned, leased, managed, or operated by a private business, that, in return for such use, makes a payment to the eligible institution;'';

(3) in subparagraph (C) (as redesignated by paragraph (1)), insert ''technology,'' after ''instructional equipment'';

(4) by inserting after subparagraph (C) (as redesignated by paragraph (1)) the following:

''(D) a maintenance, storage, or utility facility that is essential to the operation of a facility, a library, a dormitory, equipment, instrumentation, a fixture, real property or an interest therein, described in this paragraph;

''(E) a facility designed to provide primarily outpatient health care for students or faculty;

''(F) physical infrastructure essential to support the projects authorized under this paragraph, including roads, sewer and drainage systems, and water, power, lighting, telecommunications, and other utilities;''; and

(5) in subparagraph (H) (as redesignated by paragraph (2)), by striking ''(C)'' and inserting ''(G)''.

(b) RESPONSIBILITIES.—Section 343 (as redesignated by section 301(a)(4)) (20 U.S.C. 1132c–2) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(8) (as redesignated by section 301(a)(4)) (20 U.S.C. 1132c–2(b)(8)), by striking ''10 percent'' each place the term appears and inserting ''5 percent''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a qualified bond guaranteed under this part may be sold to any party that offers terms that the Secretary determines are in the best interest of the eligible institution.''.

(c) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—Section 345 (as redesignated by section 301(a)(4)) (20 U.S.C. 1132c–4) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (6), by striking the period and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(7) may, directly or by grant or contract, provide technical assistance to eligible institutions to prepare the institutions to qualify, apply for, and maintain a capital improvement loan, including a loan under this part.''.

(d) PROHIBITION.—Section 346 (as redesignated by section 301(a)(4)) (20 U.S.C. 1132c–5) is repealed.

(e) ADVISORY BOARD.—Section 347 (as redesignated by section 301(a)(4)) (20 U.S.C. 1132c–6) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in subparagraph (D), by inserting '', or the president's designee.'' after the period; and

(B) in subparagraph (E), by inserting '', or the designee of the Association'' before the period; and

(2) by striking subsection (c).

SEC. 307. MINORITY SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.

(a) MINORITY SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM FINDINGS.—Subpart 1 of part E of title III (as redesignated by paragraphs (6) and (7) of section 301) (20 U.S.C. 1135b et seq.) is amended by inserting after the subpart heading the following:

''SEC. 350. FINDINGS.

''Congress makes the following findings:

''(1) It is incumbent on the Federal Government to support the technological and economic competitiveness of the United States by improving and expanding the scientific and technological capacity of the United States. More and better prepared scientists, engineers, and technical experts are needed to improve and expand such capacity.

''(2) As the Nation's population becomes more diverse, it is important that the educational and training needs of all Americans are met. Underrepresentation of minorities in science and technological fields diminishes our Nation's competitiveness by impairing the quantity of well prepared scientists, engineers, and technical experts in these fields.

''(3) Despite significant limitations in resources, minority institutions provide an important educational opportunity for minority students, particularly in science and engineering fields. Aid to minority institutions is a good way to address the underrepresentation of minorities in science and technological fields.

''(4) There is a strong Federal interest in improving science and engineering programs at minority institutions as such programs lag behind in program offerings and in student enrollment compared to such programs at other institutions of higher education.''.

(b) ELIGIBILITY FOR GRANTS.—Section 361 (as redesignated by section 301(a)(7)) (20 U.S.C. 1135d) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 361. ELIGIBILITY FOR GRANTS.

''Eligibility to receive grants under this part is limited to—

''(1) public and private nonprofit institutions of higher education that—

''(A) award baccalaureate degrees; and

''(B) are minority institutions;

''(2) public or private nonprofit institutions of higher education that—

''(A) award associate degrees; and

''(B) are minority institutions that—

''(i) have a curriculum that includes science or engineering subjects; and

''(ii) enter into a partnership with public or private nonprofit institutions of higher education that award baccalaureate degrees in science and engineering;

''(3) nonprofit science-oriented organizations, professional scientific societies, and institutions of higher education that award baccalaureate degrees, that—

''(A) provide a needed service to a group of minority institutions; or

''(B) provide in-service training for project directors, scientists, and engineers from minority institutions; or

''(4) consortia of organizations, that provide needed services to 1 or more minority institutions, the membership of which may include—

''(A) institutions of higher education which have a curriculum in science or engineering;

''(B) institutions of higher education that have a graduate or professional program in science or engineering;

''(C) research laboratories of, or under contract with, the Department of Energy;

''(D) private organizations that have science or engineering facilities; or

''(E) quasi-governmental entities that have a significant scientific or engineering mission.''.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—Section 365(4) (as redesignated by section 301(a)(7)) (20 U.S.C. 1135d–5(4)) is amended by inserting ''behavioral,'' after ''physical,''.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The heading for subpart 1 of part E of title III (as redesignated by paragraphs (6) and (7) of section 301(a)) is amended by inserting ''and Engineering'' before ''Improvement Program''.

SEC. 308. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) APPLICATIONS FOR ASSISTANCE.—Subsection (a) of section 391(a) (as redesignated by section 301(a)(2)) (20 U.S.C. 1066(a)) is amended to read as follows:

''(a) APPLICATIONS.—

''(1) APPLICATIONS REQUIRED.—Any institution which is eligible for assistance under this title shall submit to the Secretary an application for assistance at such time, in such form, and containing such information, as may be necessary to enable the Secretary to evaluate the institutions's need for the assistance. Subject to the availability of appropriations to carry out this title, the Secretary may approve an application for assistance under this title only if the Secretary determines that—

''(A) the application meets the requirements of subsection (b);

''(B) the applicant is eligible for assistance in accordance with the part of this title under which the assistance is sought; and

''(C) the applicant's performance goals are sufficiently rigorous as to meet the purposes of this title and the performance objectives and indicators for this title established by the Secretary pursuant to the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 and the amendments made by such Act.

''(2) PRELIMINARY APPLICATIONS.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary may develop a preliminary application for use by eligible institutions applying under part A prior to the submission of the principal application.''.

(b) APPLICATIONS.—Paragraph (1) of section 391(b) (as redesignated by section 301(a)(2)) (20 U.S.C. 1066(b)) is amended by inserting '', D or E'' after ''part C''.

(c) CONTENTS OF APPLICATIONS.—Section 391(b)(6) (as redesignated by section 301(a)(2)) is amended by inserting before the semicolon the following: '', except that for purposes of section 316, paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 396 shall not apply''.

(d) WAIVERS.—Section 392(a) (as redesignated by section 301(a)(2)) (20 U.S.C. 1067(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''or'' at the end of paragraph (5);

(2) by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (7); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following new paragraph:

''(6) that is a tribally controlled college or university as defined in section 2 of the Tribally Controlled College or University Assistance Act of 1978; or''.

(e) APPLICATION REVIEW PROCESS.—Section 393(a) (as redesignated by section 301(a)(2)) (20 U.S.C. 1068(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking ''Native American colleges and universities'' and inserting ''Tribal Colleges and Universities''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(d) EXCLUSION.—The provisions of this section shall not apply to applications submitted under part D.''.

(f) WAIVERS.—Paragraph (2) of section 395(b) (as redesignated by section 301(a)(2)) (20 U.S.C. 1069b(b)) is amended by striking ''title IV, VII, or VIII'' and inserting ''part D or title IV''.

(g) CONTINUATION AWARDS.—Part F of title III is amended by inserting after section 397 (as redesignated by section 301(a)(2)) (20 U.S.C. 1069d) the following:

''SEC. 398. CONTINUATION AWARDS.

''The Secretary shall make continuation awards under this title for the second and succeeding years of a grant only after determining that the recipient is making satisfactory progress in carrying out the grant.''.

(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 399(a) (as redesignated by section 301(a)(2)) (20 U.S.C. 1069f) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''1993'' and inserting ''1999'';

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking ''$45,000,000 for fiscal year 1993'' and inserting ''$10,000,000 for fiscal year 1999'';

(ii) by striking clause (ii); and

(iii) by striking ''(B)(i) There'' and inserting ''(B) There''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 317, $5,000,000 for fiscal year 1999 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years.'';

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''1993'' and inserting ''1999''; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''$20,000,000 for fiscal year 1993'' and inserting ''$35,000,000 for fiscal year 1999'';

(3) in paragraph (3), by striking ''$50,000,000 for fiscal year 1993'' and inserting ''$10,000,000 for fiscal year 1999'';

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) PART D.—(A) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out part D (other than section 345(7), but including section 347), $110,000 for fiscal year 1999, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years.

''(B) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 345(7), such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 1999 and each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years.

''(5) PART E.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out part E, $10,000,000 for fiscal year 1999, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years.''; and

(5) by striking subsections (c), (d), and (e).

TITLE IV—STUDENT ASSISTANCE

PART A—GRANTS TO STUDENTS

SEC. 401. FEDERAL PELL GRANTS.

(a) EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY.—Section 401(a)(1) (20 U.S.C. 1070a(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking ''The Secretary shall, during the period beginning July 1, 1972, and ending September 30, 1998,'' and inserting ''For each fiscal year through fiscal year 2004, the Secretary shall''; and

(2) in the second sentence, by inserting ''until such time as the Secretary determines and publishes in the Federal Register with an opportunity for comment, an alternative payment system that provides payments to institutions in an accurate and timely manner,'' after ''pay eligible students''.

(b) AMOUNT OF GRANT.—Paragraph (2)(A) of section 401(b) is amended to read as follows:

''(2)(A) The amount of the Federal Pell Grant for a student eligible under this part shall be—

''(i) $4,500 for academic year 1999–2000;

''(ii) $4,800 for academic year 2000–2001;

''(iii) $5,100 for academic year 2001–2002;

''(iv) $5,400 for academic year 2002–2003; and

''(v) $5,800 for academic year 2003–2004,

less an amount equal to the amount determined to be the expected family contribution with respect to that student for that year.''.

(c) RELATION OF MAXIMUM GRANT TO TUITION AND EXPENSES.—Paragraph (3) of section 401(b) is amended to read as follows:

''(3)(A) For any academic year for which an appropriation Act provides a maximum basic grant in an amount in excess of $2,700, the amount of a student's basic grant shall equal $2,700 plus—

''(i) one-half of the amount by which such maximum basic grant exceeds $2,700; plus

''(ii) the lesser of—

''(I) the remaining one-half of such excess; or

''(II) the sum of the student's tuition and, if the student has dependent care expenses (as described in section 472(8) or disability-related expenses (as described in section 472(9)), an allowance determined by the institution for such expenses.

''(B) An institution that charged only fees in lieu of tuition as of October 1, 1998, may include in the institution's determination of tuition charged, fees that would normally constitute tuition.''.

(d) REGULATIONS FOR MULTIPLE AWARDS.—Section 401(b)(6) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively;

(2) by inserting ''(A)'' after the paragraph designation; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) The Secretary shall promulgate regulations implementing this paragraph.''.

(e) TIME LIMIT TO RECEIVE GRANTS.—Section 401(c) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(4) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the Secretary may allow, on a case-by-case basis, a student to receive a basic grant if the student—

''(A) is carrying at least ½ the normal full-time work load for the course of study the student is pursuing, as determined by the institution of higher education; and

''(B) is enrolled or accepted for enrollment in a postbaccalaureate program that does not lead to a graduate degree, and in courses required by a State in order for the student to receive a professional certification or licensing credential that is required for employment as a teacher in an elementary school or secondary school in that State,

except that this paragraph shall not apply to a student who is enrolled in an institution of higher education that offers a baccalaureate degree in education.''.

(f) INSTITUTIONAL INELIGIBILITY BASED ON DEFAULT RATES.—Section 401 is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(j) INSTITUTIONAL INELIGIBILITY BASED ON DEFAULT RATES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—No institution of higher education shall be an eligible institution for purposes of this subpart if such institution of higher education is ineligible to participate in a loan program under part B or D as a result of a final default rate determination made by the Secretary under part B or D after the final publication of cohort default rates for fiscal year 1996 or a succeeding fiscal year.

''(2) SANCTIONS SUBJECT TO APPEAL OPPORTUNITY.—No institution may be subject to the terms of this subsection unless the institution has had the opportunity to appeal the institution's default rate determination under regulations issued by the Secretary for the loan program authorized under part B or D, as applicable. This subsection shall not apply to an institution that was not participating in the loan program authorized under part B or D on the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998, unless the institution subsequently participates in the loan programs.''.

(g) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 400(a)(1) (20 U.S.C. 1070(a)(1)) is amended by striking ''basic educational opportunity grants'' and inserting ''Federal Pell Grants''.

(2) The heading of subpart 1 of part A of title IV (20 U.S.C. 1070a et seq.) is amended to read as follows:

''Subpart 1—Federal Pell Grants''.

(3) Section 401 is amended—

(A) in the heading of the section, by striking ''**BASIC EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY**'' and inserting ''**FEDERAL PELL**'';

(B) in subsection (a)(3), by striking ''Basic grants'' and inserting ''Grants'';

(C) by striking ''basic grant'' each place the term appears and inserting ''Federal Pell Grant''; and

(D) by striking ''basic grants'' each place the term appears and inserting ''Federal Pell Grants''.

(4) Section 401(f)(3) is amended by striking ''Education and Labor'' and inserting ''Education and the Workforce''.

(5) Section 452(c) (20 U.S.C. 1087b(c)) is amended by striking ''basic grants'' and inserting ''Federal Pell Grants''.

(6) Subsections (j)(2) and (k)(3) of section 455 (20 U.S.C. 1087e) are each amended by striking ''basic grants'' and inserting ''Federal Pell Grants''.

SEC. 402. FEDERAL TRIO PROGRAMS.

(a) PROGRAM AUTHORITY; AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) DURATION OF GRANTS.—Section 402A(b)(2) (20 U.S.C. 1070a–11(b)(2)) is amended—

(A) by striking ''and'' at the end of subparagraph (A);

(B) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (B) and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following new subparagraph:

''(C) grants under section 402H shall be awarded for a period determined by the Secretary.''.

(2) MINIMUM GRANTS.—Section 402A(b)(3) is amended to read as follows:

''(3) MINIMUM GRANTS.—Unless the institution or agency requests a smaller amount, individual grants under this chapter shall be no less than—

''(A) $170,000 for programs authorized by sections 402D and 402G;

''(B) $180,000 for programs authorized by sections 402B and 402F; and

''(C) $190,000 for programs authorized by sections 402C and 402E.''.

(3) PROCEDURES FOR AWARDING GRANTS AND CONTRACTS.—Subsection (c) of section 402A is amended to read as follows:

''(c) PROCEDURES FOR AWARDING GRANTS AND CONTRACTS.—

''(1) APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS.—An eligible entity that desires to receive a grant or contract under this chapter shall submit an application to the Secretary in such manner and form, and containing such information and assurances, as the Secretary may reasonably require.

''(2) PRIOR EXPERIENCE.—In making grants under this chapter, the Secretary shall consider each applicant's prior experience of service delivery under the particular program for which funds are sought. The level of consideration given the factor of prior experience shall not vary from the level of consideration given such factor during fiscal years 1994 through 1997, except that grants made under section 402H shall not be given prior experience consideration.

''(3) ORDER OF AWARDS; PROGRAM FRAUD.—(A) Except with respect to grants made under sections 402G and 402H and as provided in subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall award grants and contracts under this chapter in the order of the scores received by the application for such grant or contract in the peer review process required under paragraph (4) and adjusted for prior experience in accordance with paragraph (2) of this subsection.

''(B) The Secretary is not required to provide assistance to a program otherwise eligible for assistance under this chapter, if the Secretary has determined that such program has involved the fraudulent use of funds under this chapter.

''(4) PEER REVIEW PROCESS.—(A) The Secretary shall ensure that, to the extent practicable, members of groups underrepresented in higher education, including African Americans, Hispanics, Native Americans, Alaska Natives, Asian Americans, and Native American Pacific Islanders (including Native Hawaiians), are represented as readers of applications submitted under this chapter. The Secretary shall also ensure that persons from urban and rural backgrounds are represented as readers.

''(B) The Secretary shall ensure that each application submitted under this chapter is read by at least 3 readers who are not employees of the Federal Government (other than as readers of applications).

''(5) NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR GRANTS AND CONTRACTS.—The Secretary shall not limit the number of applications submitted by an entity under any program authorized under this chapter if the additional applications describe programs serving different populations or campuses.

''(6) COORDINATION WITH OTHER PROGRAMS FOR DISADVANTAGED STUDENTS.—The Secretary shall encourage coordination of programs assisted under this chapter with other programs for disadvantaged students operated by the sponsoring institution or agency, regardless of the funding source of such programs. The Secretary shall not limit an entity's eligibility to receive funds under this chapter because such entity sponsors a program similar to the program to be assisted under this chapter, regardless of the funding source of such program. The Secretary shall permit the Director of a program receiving funds under this chapter to administer one or more additional programs for disadvantaged students operated by the sponsoring institution or agency, regardless of the funding sources of such programs.

''(7) APPLICATION STATUS.—The Secretary shall inform each entity operating programs under this chapter regarding the status of their application for continued funding at least 8 months prior to the expiration of the grant or contract. The Secretary, in the case of an entity that is continuing to operate a successful program under this chapter, shall ensure that the start-up date for a new grant or contract for such program immediately follows the termination of the preceding grant or contract so that no interruption of funding occurs for such successful reapplicants. The Secretary shall inform each entity requesting assistance under this chapter for a new program regarding the status of their application at least 8 months prior to the proposed startup date of such program.''.

(4) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 402A(f) is amended by striking ''$650,000,000 for fiscal year 1993'' and inserting ''$700,000,000 for fiscal year 1999''.

(5) WAIVER.—Section 402A(g) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(4) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive the service requirements in subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (3) if the Secretary determines the application of the service requirements to a veteran will defeat the purpose of a program under this chapter.''.

(b) TALENT SEARCH.—Section 402B(b) (20 U.S.C. 1070a–12(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the following:

''(4) guidance on and assistance in secondary school reentry, entry to general educational development (GED) programs, other alternative education programs for secondary school dropouts, or postsecondary education;'';

(2) in paragraph (5), by inserting '', or activities designed to acquaint individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds with careers in which the individuals are particularly underrepresented'' before the semicolon;

(3) in paragraph (8), by striking ''parents'' and inserting ''families''; and

(4) in paragraph (9), by inserting ''or counselors'' after ''teachers''.

(c) UPWARD BOUND.—Section 402C (20 U.S.C. 1070a–13) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking ''personal counseling'' and inserting ''counseling and workshops'';

(B) in paragraph (9)—

(i) by inserting ''or counselors'' after ''teachers''; and

(ii) by striking ''and'' after the semicolon;

(C) by redesignating paragraph (10) as paragraph (12);

(D) by inserting after paragraph (9) the following:

''(10) work-study positions where youth participating in the project are exposed to careers requiring a postsecondary degree;

''(11) special services to enable veterans to make the transition to postsecondary education; and''; and

(E) in paragraph (12) (as redesignated by subparagraph (C)), by striking ''(9)'' and inserting ''(11)''; and

(2) in subsection (e), by striking ''and not in excess of $40 per month during the remaining period of the year.'' and inserting ''except that youth participating in a work-study position under subsection (b)(10) may be paid a stipend of $300 per month during June, July, and August. Youths participating in a project proposed to be carried out under any application may be paid stipends not in excess of $40 per month during the remaining period of the year.''.

(d) STUDENT SUPPORT SERVICES.—Paragraph (6) of section 402D(c) (20 U.S.C. 1070a–14(c)(6)) is amended to read as follows:

''(6) consider, in addition to such other criteria as the Secretary may prescribe, the institution's effort, and where applicable past history, in—

''(A) providing sufficient financial assistance to meet the full financial need of each student in the project; and

''(B) maintaining the loan burden of each such student at a manageable level.''.

(e) POSTBACCALAUREATE ACHIEVEMENT PROGRAM.—Section 402E(e)(1) (20 U.S.C. 1070a–15(e)(1)) is amended by striking ''$2,400'' and inserting ''$2,800''.

(f) STAFF DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES.—Section 402G (20 U.S.C. 1070a–17) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting ''participating in,'' after ''leadership personnel employed in,''; and

(2) in subsection (b), by inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph:

''(4) The use of appropriate educational technology in the operation of projects assisted under this chapter.''.

(g) EVALUATION AND DISSEMINATION.—Section 402H (20 U.S.C. 1070a–18) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 402H. EVALUATIONS AND GRANTS FOR PROJECT IMPROVEMENT AND DISSEMINATION PARTNERSHIP PROJECTS.

''(a) EVALUATIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of improving the effectiveness of the programs and projects assisted under this chapter, the Secretary may make grants to or enter into contracts with institutions of higher education and other public and private institutions and organizations to evaluate the effectiveness of the programs and projects assisted under this chapter.

''(2) PRACTICES.—The evaluations described in paragraph (1) shall identify institutional, community, and program or project practices that are particularly effective in enhancing the access of low-income individuals and first-generation college students to postsecondary education, the preparation of the individuals and students for postsecondary education, and the success of the individuals and students in postsecondary education. Such evaluations shall also investigate the effectiveness of alternative and innovative methods within Federal TRIO programs of increasing access to, and retention of, students in postsecondary education.

''(b) GRANTS.—The Secretary may award grants to institutions of higher education or other private and public institutions and organizations, that are carrying out a program or project assisted under this chapter prior to the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998, to enable the institutions and organizations to expand and leverage the success of such programs or projects by working in partnership with other institutions, community-based organizations, or combinations of such institutions and organizations, that are not receiving assistance under this chapter and are serving low-income students and first generation college students, in order to—

''(1) disseminate and replicate best practices of programs or projects assisted under this chapter; and

''(2) provide technical assistance regarding programs and projects assisted under this chapter.

''(c) RESULTS.—In order to improve overall program or project effectiveness, the results of evaluations and grants described in this section shall be disseminated by the Secretary to similar programs or projects assisted under this subpart, as well as other individuals concerned with postsecondary access for and retention of low-income individuals and first-generation college students.''.

SEC. 403. GEAR UP PROGRAM.

Chapter 2 of subpart 2 of part A of title IV (20 U.S.C. 1070a–21 et seq.) is amended to read as follows:

''CHAPTER 2—GAINING EARLY AWARENESS AND READINESS FOR UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS

''SEC. 404A. EARLY INTERVENTION AND COLLEGE AWARENESS PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.

''(a) PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary is authorized, in accordance with the requirements of this chapter, to establish a program that—

''(1) encourages eligible entities to provide or maintain a guarantee to eligible low-income students who obtain a secondary school diploma (or its recognized equivalent), of the financial assistance necessary to permit the students to attend an institution of higher education; and

''(2) supports eligible entities in providing—

''(A) additional counseling, mentoring, academic support, outreach, and supportive services to elementary school, middle school, and secondary school students who are at risk of dropping out of school; and

''(B) information to students and their parents about the advantages of obtaining a postsecondary education and the college financing options for the students and their parents.

''(b) AWARDS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—From funds appropriated under section 404H for each fiscal year, the Secretary shall make awards to eligible entities described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (c) to enable the entities to carry out the program authorized under subsection (a).

''(2) PRIORITY.—In making awards to eligible entities described in paragraph (c)(1), the Secretary shall—

''(A) give priority to eligible entities that—

''(i) on the day before the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998, carried out successful educational opportunity programs under this chapter (as this chapter was in effect on such day); and

''(ii) have a prior, demonstrated commitment to early intervention leading to college access through collaboration and replication of successful strategies;

''(B) ensure that students served under this chapter on the day before the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998 continue to receive assistance through the completion of secondary school.

''(c) DEFINITION OF ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—For the purposes of this chapter, the term 'eligible entity' means—

''(1) a State; or

''(2) a partnership consisting of—

''(A) 1 or more local educational agencies acting on behalf of—

''(i) 1 or more elementary schools or secondary schools; and

''(ii) the secondary schools that students from the schools described in clause (i) would normally attend;

''(B) 1 or more degree granting institutions of higher education; and

''(C) at least 2 community organizations or entities, such as businesses, professional associations, community-based organizations, philanthropic organizations, State agencies, institutions or agencies sponsoring programs authorized under subpart 4, or other public or private agencies or organizations.

''SEC. 404B. REQUIREMENTS.

''(a) FUNDING RULES.—

''(1) CONTINUATION AWARDS.—From the amount appropriated under section 404H for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall continue to award grants to States under this chapter (as this chapter was in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998) in accordance with the terms and conditions of such grants.

''(2) DISTRIBUTION.—From the amount appropriated under section 404H that remains after making continuation awards under paragraph (1) for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall—

''(A) make available—

''(i) not less than 33 percent of the amount to eligible entities described in section 404A(c)(1); and

''(ii) not less than 33 percent of the amount to eligible entities described in section 404A(c)(2); and

''(B) award the remainder of the amount to eligible entities described in paragraph (1) or (2) of section 404A(c).

''(3) SPECIAL RULE.—The Secretary shall annually reevaluate the distribution of funds described in paragraph (2)(B) based on number, quality, and promise of the applications and adjust the distribution accordingly.''.

''(b) LIMITATION.—Each eligible entity described in section 404A(c)(1), and each eligible entity described in section 404A(c)(2) that conducts a scholarship component under section 404E, shall use not less than 25 percent and not more than 50 percent of grant funds received under this chapter for the early intervention component of an eligible entity's program under this chapter, except that the Secretary may waive the 50 percent limitation if the eligible entity demonstrates that the eligible entity has another means of providing the students with financial assistance that is described in the plan submitted under section 404C.

''(c) COORDINATION.—Each eligible entity shall ensure that the activities assisted under this chapter are, to the extent practicable, coordinated with, and complement and enhance—

''(1) services under this chapter provided by other eligible entities serving the same school district or State; and

''(2) related services under other Federal or non-Federal programs.

''(d) DESIGNATION OF FISCAL AGENT.—An eligible entity described in section 404A(c)(2) shall designate an institution of higher education or a local educational agency as the fiscal agent for the eligible entity.

''(e) COORDINATORS.—An eligible entity described in section 404A(c)(2) shall have a full-time program coordinator or a part-time program coordinator, whose primary responsibility is a project under section 404C.

''(f) DISPLACEMENT.—An eligible entity described in 404A(c)(2) shall ensure that the activities assisted under this chapter will not displace an employee or eliminate a position at a school assisted under this chapter, including a partial displacement such as a reduction in hours, wages or employment benefits.

''(g) COHORT APPROACH.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall require that eligible entities described in section 404A(c)(2)—

''(A) provide services under this chapter to at least 1 grade level of students, beginning not later than 7th grade, in a participating school that has a 7th grade and in which at least 50 percent of the students enrolled are eligible for free or reduced-price lunch under the National School Lunch Act (or, if an eligible entity determines that it would promote the effectiveness of a program, an entire grade level of students, beginning not later than the 7th grade, who reside in public housing as defined in section 3(b)(1) of the United States Housing Act of 1937); and

''(B) ensure that the services are provided through the 12th grade to students in the participating grade level.

''(2) COORDINATION REQUIREMENT.—In order for the Secretary to require the cohort approach described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall, where applicable, ensure that the cohort approach is done in coordination and collaboration with existing early intervention programs and does not duplicate the services already provided to a school or community.

''SEC. 404C. ELIGIBLE ENTITY PLANS.

''(a) PLAN REQUIRED FOR ELIGIBILITY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In order for an eligible entity to qualify for a grant under this chapter, the eligible entity shall submit to the Secretary a plan for carrying out the program under this chapter. Such plan shall provide for the conduct of a scholarship component if required or undertaken pursuant to section 404E and an early intervention component required pursuant to section 404D.

''(2) CONTENTS.—Each plan submitted pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be in such form, contain or be accompanied by such information or assurances, and be submitted at such time as the Secretary may require by regulation. Each such plan shall—

''(A) describe the activities for which assistance under this chapter is sought; and

''(B) provide such additional assurances as the Secretary determines necessary to ensure compliance with the requirements of this chapter.

''(b) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall not approve a plan submitted under subsection (a) unless such plan—

''(A) provides that the eligible entity will provide, from State, local, institutional, or private funds, not less than 50 percent of the cost of the program, which matching funds may be provided in cash or in kind;

''(B) specifies the methods by which matching funds will be paid; and

''(C) includes provisions designed to ensure that funds provided under this chapter shall supplement and not supplant funds expended for existing programs.

''(2) SPECIAL RULE.—Notwithstanding the matching requirement described in paragraph (1)(A), the Secretary may by regulation modify the percentage requirement described in paragraph (1)(A) for eligible entities described in section 404A(c)(2).

''(c) METHODS FOR COMPLYING WITH MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—An eligible entity may count toward the matching requirement described in subsection (b)(1)(A)—

''(1) the amount of the financial assistance paid to students from State, local, institutional, or private funds under this chapter;

''(2) the amount of tuition, fees, room or board waived or reduced for recipients of financial assistance under this chapter; and

''(3) the amount expended on documented, targeted, long-term mentoring and counseling provided by volunteers or paid staff of non-school organizations, including businesses, religious organizations, community groups, post-secondary educational institutions, nonprofit and philanthropic organizations, and other organizations.

''(d) PEER REVIEW PANELS.—The Secretary shall convene peer review panels to assist in making determinations regarding the awarding of grants under this chapter.

''SEC. 404D. EARLY INTERVENTION.

''(a) SERVICES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In order to receive a grant under this chapter, an eligible entity shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Secretary, in the plan submitted under section 404C, that the eligible entity will provide comprehensive mentoring, counseling, outreach, and supportive services to students participating in programs under this chapter. Such counseling shall include—

''(A) financial aid counseling and information regarding the opportunities for financial assistance under this title; and

''(B) activities or information regarding—

''(i) fostering and improving parent involvement in promoting the advantages of a college education, academic admission requirements, and the need to take college preparation courses;

''(ii) college admissions and achievement tests; and

''(iii) college application procedures.

''(2) METHODS.—The eligible entity shall demonstrate in such plan, pursuant to regulations of the Secretary, the methods by which the eligible entity will target services on priority students described in subsection (c), if applicable.

''(b) USES OF FUNDS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall, by regulation, establish criteria for determining whether comprehensive mentoring, counseling, outreach, and supportive services programs may be used to meet the requirements of subsection (a).

''(2) PERMISSIBLE ACTIVITIES.—Examples of activities that meet the requirements of subsection (a) include the following:

''(A) Providing eligible students in preschool through grade 12 with a continuing system of mentoring and advising that—

''(i) is coordinated with the Federal and State community service initiatives; and

''(ii) may include such support services as after school and summer tutoring, assistance in obtaining summer jobs, career mentoring, and academic counseling.

''(B) Requiring each student to enter into an agreement under which the student agrees to achieve certain academic milestones, such as completing a prescribed set of courses and maintaining satisfactory progress described in section 484(c), in exchange for receiving tuition assistance for a period of time to be established by each eligible entity.

''(C) Activities designed to ensure secondary school completion and college enrollment of at-risk children, such as identification of at-risk children, after school and summer tutoring, assistance in obtaining summer jobs, academic counseling, volunteer and parent involvement, providing former or current scholarship recipients as mentor or peer counselors, skills assessment, providing access to rigorous core courses that reflect challenging academic standards, personal counseling, family counseling and home visits, staff development, and programs and activities described in this subparagraph that are specially designed for students of limited English proficiency.

''(D) Summer programs for individuals who are in their sophomore or junior years of secondary school or are planning to attend an institution of higher education in the succeeding academic year that—

''(i) are carried out at an institution of higher education that has programs of academic year supportive services for disadvantaged students through projects authorized under section 402D or through comparable projects funded by the State or other sources;

''(ii) provide for the participation of the individuals who are eligible for assistance under section 402D or who are eligible for comparable programs funded by the State;

''(iii)(I) provide summer instruction in remedial, developmental or supportive courses;

''(II) provide such summer services as counseling, tutoring, or orientation; and

''(III) provide financial assistance to the individuals to cover the individuals' summer costs for books, supplies, living costs, and personal expenses; and

''(iv) provide the individuals with financial assistance during each academic year the individuals are enrolled at the participating institution after the summer program.

''(E) Requiring eligible students to meet other standards or requirements as the State determines necessary to meet the purposes of this section.

''(c) PRIORITY STUDENTS.—For eligible entities not using a cohort approach, the eligible entity shall treat as priority students any student in preschool through grade 12 who is eligible—

''(1) to be counted under section 1124(c) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965;

''(2) for free or reduced price meals under the National School Lunch Act; or

''(3) for assistance pursuant to part A of title IV of the Social Security Act.

''(d) ALLOWABLE PROVIDERS.—In the case of eligible entities described in section 404A(c)(1), the activities required by this section may be provided by service providers such as community-based organizations, schools, institutions of higher education, public and private agencies, nonprofit and philanthropic organizations, businesses, institutions and agencies sponsoring programs authorized under subpart 4, and other organizations the State deems appropriate.

''SEC. 404E. SCHOLARSHIP COMPONENT.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—

''(1) STATES.—In order to receive a grant under this chapter, an eligible entity described in section 404A(c)(1) shall establish or maintain a financial assistance program that awards scholarships to students in accordance with the requirements of this section. The Secretary shall encourage the eligible entity to ensure that a scholarship provided pursuant to this section is available to an eligible student for use at any institution of higher education.

''(2) PARTNERSHIPS.—An eligible entity described in section 404A(c)(2) may award scholarships to eligible students in accordance with the requirements of this section.

''(b) GRANT AMOUNTS.—The maximum amount of a scholarship that an eligible student shall be eligible to receive under this section shall be established by the eligible entity. The minimum amount of the scholarship for each fiscal year shall not be less than the lesser of—

''(1) 75 percent of the average cost of attendance for an in-State student, in a 4-year program of instruction, at public institutions of

higher education in such State, as determined in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary; or

''(2) the maximum Federal Pell Grant funded under section 401 for such fiscal year.

''(c) RELATION TO OTHER ASSISTANCE.—Scholarships provided under this section shall not be considered for the purpose of awarding Federal grant assistance under this title, except that in no case shall the total amount of student financial assistance awarded to a student under this title exceed such student's total cost of attendance.

''(d) ELIGIBLE STUDENTS.—A student eligible for assistance under this section is a student who—

''(1) is less than 22 years old at time of first scholarship award under this section;

''(2) receives a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent on or after January 1, 1993;

''(3) is enrolled or accepted for enrollment in a program of undergraduate instruction at an institution of higher education that is located within the State's boundaries, except that, at the State's option, an eligible entity may offer scholarship program portability for recipients who attend institutions of higher education outside such State; and

''(4) who participated in the early intervention component required under section 404D.

''(e) PRIORITY.—The Secretary shall ensure that each eligible entity places a priority on awarding scholarships to students who will receive a Federal Pell Grant for the academic year for which the scholarship is awarded under this section.

''(f) SPECIAL RULE.—An eligible entity may consider students who have successfully participated in programs funded under chapter 1 to have met the requirements of subsection (d)(4).

''SEC. 404F. 21ST CENTURY SCHOLAR CERTIFICATES.

''(a) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary, using funds appropriated under section 404H that do not exceed $200,000 for a fiscal year—

''(1) shall ensure that certificates, to be known as 21st Century Scholar Certificates, are provided to all students participating in programs under this chapter; and

''(2) may, as practicable, ensure that such certificates are provided to all students in grades 6 through 12 who attend schools at which at least 50 percent of the students enrolled are eligible for a free or reduced price lunch under the National School Lunch Act.

''(b) INFORMATION REQUIRED.—A 21st Century Scholar Certificate shall be personalized for each student and indicate the amount of Federal financial aid for college which a student may be eligible to receive.

''SEC. 404G. EVALUATION AND REPORT.

''(a) EVALUATION.—Each eligible entity receiving a grant under this chapter shall biennially evaluate the activities assisted under this chapter in accordance with the standards described in subsection (b) and shall submit to the Secretary a copy of such evaluation. The evaluation shall permit service providers to track eligible student progress during the period such students are participating in the activities and shall be consistent with the standards developed by the Secretary pursuant to subsection (b).

''(b) EVALUATION STANDARDS.—The Secretary shall prescribe standards for the evaluation described in subsection (a). Such standards shall—

''(1) provide for input from eligible entities and service providers; and

''(2) ensure that data protocols and procedures are consistent and uniform.

''(c) FEDERAL EVALUATION.—In order to evaluate and improve the impact of the activities assisted under this chapter, the Secretary shall, from not more than 0.75 percent of the funds appropriated under section 404H for a fiscal year, award 1 or more grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements to or with public and private institutions and organizations, to enable the institutions and organizations to evaluate the effectiveness of the program and, as appropriate, disseminate the results of the evaluation.

''(d) REPORT.—The Secretary shall biennially report to Congress regarding the activities assisted under this chapter and the evaluations conducted pursuant to this section.

''SEC. 404H. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

''There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this chapter $200,000,000 for fiscal year 1999 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years.''.

SEC. 404. ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT INCENTIVE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Chapter 3 of subpart 2 of part A of title IV (20 U.S.C. 1070a–31 et seq.) is amended to read as follows:

''CHAPTER 3—ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT INCENTIVE SCHOLARSHIPS

''SEC. 406A. SCHOLARSHIPS AUTHORIZED.

''The Secretary is authorized to award scholarships to students who graduate from secondary school after May 1, 2000, to enable the students to pay the cost of attendance at an institution of higher education during the students first 2 academic years of undergraduate education, if the students—

''(1) are eligible to receive Federal Pell Grants for the year in which the scholarships are awarded; and

''(2) demonstrate academic achievement by graduating in the top 10 percent of their secondary school graduating class.

''SEC. 406B. SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.

''(a) AMOUNT OF AWARD.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the amount of a scholarship awarded under this chapter for any academic year shall be equal to 100 percent of the amount of the Federal Pell Grant for which the recipient is eligible for the academic year.

''(2) ADJUSTMENT FOR INSUFFICIENT APPROPRIATIONS.—If, after the Secretary determines the total number of eligible applicants for an academic year in accordance with section 406C, funds available to carry out this chapter for the academic year are insufficient to fully fund all awards under this chapter for the academic year, the amount of the scholarship paid to each student under this chapter shall be reduced proportionately.

''(b) ASSISTANCE NOT TO EXCEED COST OF ATTENDANCE.—A scholarship awarded under this chapter to any student, in combination with the Federal Pell Grant assistance and other student financial assistance available to such student, may not exceed the student's cost of attendance.

''SEC. 406C. ELIGIBILITY OF SCHOLARS.

''(a) PROCEDURES ESTABLISHED BY REGULATION.—The Secretary shall establish by regulation procedures for the determination of eligibility of students for the scholarships awarded under this chapter. Such procedures shall include measures to prevent any secondary school from certifying more than 10 percent of the school's students for eligibility under this section.

''(b) COORDINATION.—In prescribing procedures under subsection (a), the Secretary shall ensure that the determination of eligibility and the amount of the scholarship is determined in a timely and accurate manner consistent with the requirements of section 482 and the submission of the financial aid form required by section 483. For such purposes, the Secretary may provide that, for the first academic year of a student's 2 academic years of eligibility under this chapter, class rank may be determined prior to graduation from secondary school, at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may specify in regulations prescribed under this chapter.

''SEC. 406D. STUDENT REQUIREMENTS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Each eligible student desiring a scholarship under this chapter shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may reasonably require.

''(b) CONTINUING ELIGIBILITY.—In order for a student to continue to be eligible to receive a scholarship under this chapter for the second year of undergraduate education, the eligible student shall maintain eligibility to receive a Federal Pell Grant for that year, including fulfilling the requirements for satisfactory progress described in section 484(c).

''SEC. 407E. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

''There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this chapter $200,000,000 for fiscal year 1999 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years.''.

SEC. 405. REPEALS.

Chapters 4 through 8 of subpart 2 of part A of title IV (20 U.S.C. 1070a–41 et seq. and 1070a–81 et seq.) are repealed.

SEC. 406. FEDERAL SUPPLEMENTAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY GRANTS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 413A(b)(1) (20 U.S.C. 1070b(b)(1)) is amended by striking ''1993'' and inserting ''1999''.

(b) USE OF FUNDS FOR LESS-THAN-FULL-TIME STUDENTS.—Subsection (d) of section 413C (20 U.S.C. 1070b–2) is amended to read as follows:

''(d) USE OF FUNDS FOR LESS-THAN-FULL-TIME STUDENTS.—If the institution's allocation under this subpart is directly or indirectly based in part on the financial need demonstrated by students who are independent students or attending the institution on less than a full-time basis, then a reasonable proportion of the allocation shall be made available to such students.''.

(c) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—

(1) UPDATING THE BASE PERIOD.—Section 413D(a) (20 U.S.C. 1070b–3(a)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''received and used under this part for fiscal year 1985'' and inserting ''received under subsections (a) and (b) of this section for fiscal year 1999 (as such subsections were in effect with respect to allocations for such fiscal year)'';

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraphs (A) and (B), by striking ''1985'' each place the term appears and inserting ''1999''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (C)(i), by striking ''1986'' and inserting ''2000''.

(2) ELIMINATION OF PRO RATA SHARE.—Section 413D is further amended—

(A) by striking subsection (b);

(B) in subsection (c)(1), by striking ''three-quarters of the remainder'' and inserting ''the remainder'';

(C) in subsection (c)(2)(A)(i), by striking ''subsection (d)'' and inserting ''subsection (c)''; and

(D) by redesignating subsections (c), (d), (e), and (f) as subsections (b), (c), (d), and (e), respectively.

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection shall apply with respect to allocations of amounts appropriated pursuant to section 413A(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 for fiscal year 2000 or any succeeding fiscal year.

(d) CARRYOVER AND CARRYBACK AUTHORITY.—Subpart 3 of part A of title IV (20 U.S.C. 1070b et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 413E. CARRYOVER AND CARRYBACK AUTHORITY.

''(a) CARRYOVER AUTHORITY.—Of the sums made available to an eligible institution under this subpart for a fiscal year, not more than 10 percent may, at the discretion of the institution, remain available for expenditure during the succeeding fiscal year to carry out the program under this subpart.

''(b) CARRYBACK AUTHORITY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the sums made available to an eligible institution under this subpart for a fiscal year, not more than 10 percent may, at

the discretion of the institution, be used by the institution for expenditure for the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which the sums were appropriated.

''(2) USE OF CARRIED-BACK FUNDS.—An eligible institution may make grants to students after the end of the academic year, but prior to the beginning of the succeeding fiscal year, from such succeeding fiscal year's appropriations.''.

SEC. 407. LEVERAGING EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) AMENDMENT TO SUBPART HEADING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The heading for subpart 4 of part A of title IV (20 U.S.C. 1070c et seq.) is amended to read as follows:

''SUBPART 4—LEVERAGING EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Subpart 4 of part A of title IV (20 U.S.C. 1070c et seq.) is amended—

(A) in section 415B(b) (20 U.S.C. 1070c–1(b)), by striking ''State student grant incentive'' and inserting ''leveraging educational assistance partnership''; and

*(B) in the heading for section 415C (20 U.S.C. 1070c–2), by striking ''**STATE STUDENT INCENTIVE GRANT**'' and inserting ''**LEVERAGING EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PARTNERSHIP**''.*

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 415A(b) (20 U.S.C. 1070c(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''1993'' and inserting ''1999'';

(2) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

''(2) RESERVATION.—For any fiscal year for which the amount appropriated under paragraph (1) exceeds $30,000,000, the excess shall be available to carry out section 415E.''.

(c) SPECIAL LEVERAGING EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.—Subpart 4 of part A of title IV (20 U.S.C. 1070c et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 415E as 415F; and

(2) by inserting after section 415D the following:

''SEC. 415E. SPECIAL LEVERAGING EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—From amounts reserved under section 415A(b)(2) for each fiscal year, the Secretary shall—

''(1) make allotments among States in the same manner as the Secretary makes allotments among States under section 415B; and

''(2) award grants to States, from allotments under paragraph (1), to enable the States to pay the Federal share of the cost of the authorized activities described in subsection (c).

''(b) APPLICABILITY RULE.—The provisions of this subpart which are not inconsistent with this section shall apply to the program authorized by this section.

''(c) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—Each State receiving a grant under this section may use the grant funds for—

''(1) increasing the dollar amount of grants awarded under section 415B to eligible students who demonstrate financial need;

''(2) carrying out transition programs from secondary school to postsecondary education for eligible students who demonstrate financial need;

''(3) carrying out a financial aid program for eligible students who demonstrate financial need and wish to enter careers in information technology, or other fields of study determined by the State to be critical to the State's workforce needs;

''(4) making funds available for community service work-study activities for eligible students who demonstrate financial need;

''(5) creating a postsecondary scholarship program for eligible students who demonstrate financial need and wish to enter teaching;

''(6) creating a scholarship program for eligible students who demonstrate financial need and wish to enter a program of study leading to a degree in mathematics, computer science, or engineering;

''(7) carrying out early intervention programs, mentoring programs, and career education programs for eligible students who demonstrate financial need; and

''(8) awarding merit or academic scholarships to eligible students who demonstrate financial need.

''(d) MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT REQUIREMENT.—Each State receiving a grant under this section for a fiscal year shall provide the Secretary an assurance that the aggregate amount expended per student or the aggregate expenditures by the State, from funds derived from non-Federal sources, for the authorized activities described in subsection (c) for the preceding fiscal year were not less than the amount expended per student or the aggregate expenditures by the State for the activities for the second preceding fiscal year.

''(e) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of the authorized activities described in subsection (c) for any fiscal year shall be not more than 33⅓ percent.''.

(c) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) PURPOSE.—Subsection (a) of section 415A (20 U.S.C. 1070c(a)) is amended to read as follows:

''(a) PURPOSE OF SUBPART.—It is the purpose of this subpart to make incentive grants available to States to assist States in—

''(1) providing grants to—

''(A) eligible students attending institutions of higher education or participating in programs of study abroad that are approved for credit by institutions of higher education at which such students are enrolled; and

''(B) eligible students for campus-based community service work-study; and

''(2) carrying out the activities described in section 415F.''.

(2) ALLOTMENT.—Section 415B(a)(1) (20 U.S.C. 1070c–1(a)(1)) is amended by inserting ''and not reserved under section 415A(b)(2)'' after ''415A(b)(1)''.

SEC. 408. SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR STUDENTS WHOSE FAMILIES ARE ENGAGED IN MIGRANT AND SEASONAL FARMWORK.

(a) COORDINATION.—Section 418A(d) (20 U.S.C. 1070d–2(d)) is amended by inserting after ''contains assurances'' the following: ''that the grant recipient will coordinate the project, to the extent feasible, with other local, State, and Federal programs to maximize the resources available for migrant students, and''.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 418A(g) is amended by striking ''1993'' each place the term appears and inserting ''1999''.

(c) DATA COLLECTION.—Section 418A is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (g) (as amended by subsection (b)) as subsection (h); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (f) the following:

''(g) DATA COLLECTION.—The National Center for Education Statistics shall collect postsecondary education data on migrant students.''.

(d) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 418A(e) is amended by striking ''authorized by subpart 4 of this part in accordance with section 417A(b)(2)'' and inserting ''in accordance with section 402A(c)(1)''.

SEC. 409. ROBERT C. BYRD HONORS SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) FAS ELIGIBILITY.—Section 419D (20 U.S.C. 1070d–34) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

''(e) FAS ELIGIBILITY.—

''(1) FISCAL YEARS 2000 THROUGH 2004.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this subpart, in the case of students from the Freely Associated States who may be selected to receive a scholarship under this subpart for the first time for any of the fiscal years 2000 through 2004—

''(A) there shall be 10 scholarships in the aggregate awarded to such students for each of the fiscal years 2000 through 2004; and

''(B) the Pacific Regional Educational Laboratory shall administer the program under this subpart in the case of scholarships for students in the Freely Associated States.

''(2) TERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY.—A student from the Freely Associated States shall not be eligible to a receive scholarship under this subpart after September 30, 2004.''.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 419K (20 U.S.C. 1070d–41) is amended by striking ''$10,000,000 for fiscal year 1993'' and inserting ''$45,000,000 for fiscal year 1999''.

SEC. 410. CHILD CARE ACCESS MEANS PARENTS IN SCHOOL.

Part A of title IV (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.) is amended by inserting after subpart 6 (20 U.S.C. 1070d–31 et seq.) the following:

''Subpart 7—Child Care Access Means Parents in School

''SEC. 419N. CHILD CARE ACCESS MEANS PARENTS IN SCHOOL.

''(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to support the participation of low-income parents in postsecondary education through the provision of campus-based child care services.

''(b) PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—

''(1) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may award grants to institutions of higher education to assist the institutions in providing campus-based child care services to low-income students.

''(2) AMOUNT OF GRANTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The amount of a grant awarded to an institution of higher education under this section for a fiscal year shall not exceed 1 percent of the total amount of all Federal Pell Grant funds awarded to students enrolled at the institution of higher education for the preceding fiscal year.

''(B) MINIMUM.—A grant under this section shall be awarded in an amount that is not less than $10,000.

''(3) DURATION; RENEWAL; AND PAYMENTS.—

''(A) DURATION.—The Secretary shall award a grant under this section for a period of 4 years.

''(B) PAYMENTS.—Subject to subsection (e)(2), the Secretary shall make annual grant payments under this section.

''(4) ELIGIBLE INSTITUTIONS.—An institution of higher education shall be eligible to receive a grant under this section for a fiscal year if the total amount of all Federal Pell Grant funds awarded to students enrolled at the institution of higher education for the preceding fiscal year equals or exceeds $350,000.

''(5) USE OF FUNDS.—Grant funds under this section shall be used by an institution of higher education to support or establish a campus-based child care program primarily serving the needs of low-income students enrolled at the institution of higher education. Grant funds under this section may be used to provide before and after school services to the extent necessary to enable low-income students enrolled at the institution of higher education to pursue postsecondary education.

''(6) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit an institution of higher education that receives grant funds under this section from serving the child care needs of the community served by the institution.

''(7) DEFINITION OF LOW-INCOME STUDENT.—For the purpose of this section, the term ''low-income student'' means a student who is eligible to receive a Federal Pell Grant for the fiscal year for which the determination is made.

''(c) APPLICATIONS.—An institution of higher education desiring a grant under this section shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and accompanied by such information as the Secretary may require. Each application shall—

''(1) demonstrate that the institution is an eligible institution described in subsection (b)(4);

''(2) specify the amount of funds requested;

''(3) demonstrate the need of low-income students at the institution for campus-based child care services by including in the application—

''(A) information regarding student demographics;

''(B) an assessment of child care capacity on or near campus;

''(C) information regarding the existence of waiting lists for existing child care;

''(D) information regarding additional needs created by concentrations of poverty or by geographic isolation; and

''(E) other relevant data;

''(4) contain a description of the activities to be assisted, including whether the grant funds will support an existing child care program or a new child care program;

''(5) identify the resources, including technical expertise and financial support, the institution will draw upon to support the child care program and the participation of low-income students in the program, such as accessing social services funding, using student activity fees to help pay the costs of child care, using resources obtained by meeting the needs of parents who are not low-income students, and accessing foundation, corporate or other institutional support, and demonstrate that the use of the resources will not result in increases in student tuition;

''(6) contain an assurance that the institution will meet the child care needs of low-income students through the provision of services, or through a contract for the provision of services;

''(7) describe the extent to which the child care program will coordinate with the institution's early childhood education curriculum, to the extent the curriculum is available, to meet the needs of the students in the early childhood education program at the institution, and the needs of the parents and children participating in the child care program assisted under this section;

''(8) in the case of an institution seeking assistance for a new child care program—

''(A) provide a timeline, covering the period from receipt of the grant through the provision of the child care services, delineating the specific steps the institution will take to achieve the goal of providing low-income students with child care services;

''(B) specify any measures the institution will take to assist low-income students with child care during the period before the institution provides child care services; and

''(C) include a plan for identifying resources needed for the child care services, including space in which to provide child care services, and technical assistance if necessary;

''(9) contain an assurance that any child care facility assisted under this section will meet the applicable State or local government licensing, certification, approval, or registration requirements; and

''(10) contain a plan for any child care facility assisted under this section to become accredited within 3 years of the date the institution first receives assistance under this section.

''(d) PRIORITY.—The Secretary shall give priority in awarding grants under this section to institutions of higher education that submit applications describing programs that—

''(1) leverage significant local or institutional resources, including in-kind contributions, to support the activities assisted under this section; and

''(2) utilize a sliding fee scale for child care services provided under this section in order to support a high number of low-income parents pursuing postsecondary education at the institution.

''(e) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS; CONTINUING ELIGIBILITY.—

''(1) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

''(A) REPORTS.—Each institution of higher education receiving a grant under this section shall report to the Secretary 18 months, and 36 months, after receiving the first grant payment under this section.

''(B) CONTENTS.—The report shall include—

''(i) data on the population served under this section;

''(ii) information on campus and community resources and funding used to help low-income students access child care services;

''(iii) information on progress made toward accreditation of any child care facility; and

''(iv) information on the impact of the grant on the quality, availability, and affordability of campus-based child care services.

''(2) CONTINUING ELIGIBILITY.—The Secretary shall make the third annual grant payment under this section to an institution of higher education only if the Secretary determines, on the basis of the 18-month report submitted under paragraph (1), that the institution is making a good faith effort to ensure that low-income students at the institution have access to affordable, quality child care services.

''(f) CONSTRUCTION.—No funds provided under this section shall be used for construction, except for minor renovation or repair to meet applicable State or local health or safety requirements.

''(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $45,000,000 for fiscal year 1999 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years.''.

SEC. 411. LEARNING ANYTIME ANYWHERE PARTNERSHIPS.

Subpart 8 of part A of title IV (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.) is amended to read as follows:

''Subpart 8—Learning Anytime Anywhere Partnerships

''SEC. 420D. FINDINGS.

''Congress makes the following findings:

''(1) The nature of postsecondary education delivery is changing, and new technology and other related innovations can provide promising education opportunities for individuals who are currently not being served, particularly for individuals without easy access to traditional campus-based postsecondary education or for whom traditional courses are a poor match with education or training needs.

''(2) Individuals, including individuals seeking basic or technical skills or their first postsecondary experience, individuals with disabilities, dislocated workers, individuals making the transition from welfare-to-work, and individuals who are limited by time and place constraints can benefit from nontraditional, noncampus-based postsecondary education opportunities and appropriate support services.

''(3) The need for high-quality, nontraditional, technology-based education opportunities is great, as is the need for skill competency credentials and other measures of educational progress and attainment that are valid and widely accepted, but neither need is likely to be adequately addressed by the uncoordinated efforts of agencies and institutions acting independently and without assistance.

''(4) Partnerships, consisting of institutions of higher education, community organizations, or other public or private agencies or organizations, can coordinate and combine institutional resources—

''(A) to provide the needed variety of education options to students; and

''(B) to develop new means of ensuring accountability and quality for innovative education methods.

''SEC. 420E. PURPOSE; PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.

''(a) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this subpart to enhance the delivery, quality, and accountability of postsecondary education and career-oriented lifelong learning through technology and related innovations.

''(b) PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—

''(1) GRANTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may, from funds appropriated under section 420J make grants to, or enter into contracts or cooperative agreements with, eligible partnerships to carry out the authorized activities described in section 420G.

''(B) DURATION.—Grants under this subpart shall be awarded for periods that do not exceed 5 years.

''(2) DEFINITION OF ELIGIBLE PARTNERSHIP.—For purposes of this subpart, the term 'eligible partnership' means a partnership consisting of 2 or more independent agencies, organizations, or institutions. The agencies, organizations, or institutions may include institutions of higher education, community organizations, and other public and private institutions, agencies, and organizations.

''SEC. 420F. APPLICATION.

''(a) REQUIREMENT.—An eligible partnership desiring to receive a grant under this subpart shall submit an application to the Secretary, in such form and containing such information, as the Secretary may require.

''(b) CONTENTS.—Each application shall include—

''(1) the name of each partner and a description of the responsibilities of the partner, including the designation of a nonprofit organization as the fiscal agent for the partnership;

''(2) a description of the need for the project, including a description of how the project will build on any existing services and activities;

''(3) a listing of human, financial (other than funds provided under this subpart), and other resources that each member of the partnership will contribute to the partnership, and a description of the efforts each member of the partnership will make in seeking additional resources; and

''(4) a description of how the project will operate, including how funds awarded under this subpart will be used to meet the purpose of this subpart.

''SEC. 420G. AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.

''Funds awarded to an eligible partnership under this subpart shall be used to—

''(1) develop and assess model distance learning programs or innovative educational software;

''(2) develop methodologies for the identification and measurement of skill competencies;

''(3) develop and assess innovative student support services; or

''(4) support other activities that are consistent with the purpose of this subpart.

''SEC. 420H. MATCHING REQUIREMENT.

''Federal funds shall provide not more than 50 percent of the cost of a project under this subpart. The non-Federal share of project costs may be in cash or in kind, fairly evaluated, including services, supplies, or equipment.

''SEC. 420I. PEER REVIEW.

''The Secretary shall use a peer review process to review applications under this subpart and to make recommendations for funding under this subpart to the Secretary.

''SEC. 420J. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

''There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subpart $10,000,000 for fiscal year 1999 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years.''.

PART B—FEDERAL FAMILY EDUCATION LOAN PROGRAM

SEC. 411. LIMITATION REPEALED.

Section 421 (20 U.S.C. 1071) is amended by striking subsection (d).

SEC. 412. ADVANCES TO RESERVE FUNDS.

Section 422 (20 U.S.C. 1072) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2), by striking ''428(c)(10)(E)'' and inserting ''428(c)(9)(E)'';

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (6)(B)(i), by striking ''written'' and inserting ''written, electronic,'';

(B) in paragraph (7)(A), by striking ''during the transition from the Federal Family Education Loan Program under this part to the

Federal Direct Student Loan Program under part D of this title''; and

(C) in paragraph (7)(B), by striking ''428(c)(10)(F)(v)'' and inserting ''428(c)(9)(F)(v)'';

(3) in the first and second sentences of subsection (g)(1), by striking ''or the program authorized by part D of this title'' each place it appears; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(i) ADDITIONAL RECALL OF RESERVES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law and subject to paragraph (4), the Secretary shall recall, from reserve funds held in the Federal Student Loan Reserve Funds established under section 422A by guaranty agencies—

''(A) $85,000,000 in fiscal year 2002;

''(B) $82,500,000 in fiscal year 2006; and

''(C) $82,500,000 in fiscal year 2007.

''(2) DEPOSIT.—Funds recalled by the Secretary under this subsection shall be deposited in the Treasury.

''(3) REQUIRED SHARE.—The Secretary shall require each guaranty agency to return reserve funds under paragraph (1) on the basis of the agency's required share. For purposes of this paragraph, a guaranty agency's required share shall be determined as follows:

''(A) EQUAL PERCENTAGE.—The Secretary shall require each guaranty agency to return an amount representing an equal percentage reduction in the amount of reserve funds held by the agency on September 30, 1996.

''(B) CALCULATION.—The equal percentage reduction shall be the percentage obtained by dividing—

''(i) $250,000,000, by

''(ii) the total amount of all guaranty agencies' reserve funds held on September 30, 1996, less any amounts subject to recall under subsection (h).

''(C) SPECIAL RULE.—Notwithstanding subparagraphs (A) and (B), the percentage reduction under subparagraph (B) shall not result in the depletion of the reserve funds of any agency which charges the 1.0 percent insurance premium pursuant to section 428(b)(1)(H) below an amount equal to the amount of lender claim payments paid during the 90 days prior to the date of the return under this subsection. If any additional amount is required to be returned after deducting the total of the required shares under subparagraph (B) and as a result of the preceding sentence, such additional amount shall be obtained by imposing on each guaranty agency to which the preceding sentence does not apply, an equal percentage reduction in the amount of the agency's remaining reserve funds.

''(4) OFFSET OF REQUIRED SHARES.—If any guaranty agency returns to the Secretary any reserve funds in excess of the amount required under this subsection or subsection (h), the total amount required to be returned under paragraph (1) shall be reduced by the amount of such excess reserve funds returned.

''(5) DEFINITION OF RESERVE FUNDS.—The term 'reserve funds' when used with respect to a guaranty agency—

''(A) includes any reserve funds in cash or liquid assets held by the guaranty agency, or held by, or under the control of, any other entity; and

''(B) does not include buildings, equipment, or other nonliquid assets.''.

SEC. 413. GUARANTY AGENCY REFORMS.

(a) FEDERAL STUDENT LOAN RESERVE FUND.—Part B of title IV is amended by inserting after section 422 (20 U.S.C. 1072) the following new section:

''SEC. 422A. FEDERAL STUDENT LOAN RESERVE FUND.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Each guaranty agency shall, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this section, deposit all funds, securities, and other liquid assets contained in the reserve fund established pursuant to section 422 into a Federal Student Loan Reserve Fund (in this section and section 422B referred to as the 'Federal Fund'), which shall be an account of a type selected by the agency, with the approval of the Secretary.

''(b) INVESTMENT OF FUNDS.—Funds transferred to the Federal Fund shall be invested in obligations issued or guaranteed by the United States or a State, or in other similarly low-risk securities selected by the guaranty agency, with the approval of the Secretary. Earnings from the Federal Fund shall be the sole property of the Federal Government.

''(c) ADDITIONAL DEPOSITS.—After the establishment of the Federal Fund, a guaranty agency shall deposit into the Federal Fund—

''(1) all amounts received from the Secretary as payment of reinsurance on loans pursuant to section 428(c)(1);

''(2) from amounts collected on behalf of the obligation of a defaulted borrower, a percentage amount equal to the complement of the reinsurance percentage in effect when payment under the guaranty agreement was made—

''(A) with respect to the defaulted loan pursuant to sections 428(c)(6)(A) and 428F(a)(1)(B); and

''(B) with respect to a loan that the Secretary has repaid or discharged under section 437;

''(3) insurance premiums collected from borrowers pursuant to sections 428(b)(1)(H) and 428H(h);

''(4) all amounts received from the Secretary as payment for supplemental preclaims activity performed prior to the date of enactment of this section;

''(5) 70 percent of amounts received after such date of enactment from the Secretary as payment for administrative cost allowances for loans upon which insurance was issued prior to such date of enactment; and

''(6) other receipts as specified in regulations of the Secretary.

''(d) USES OF FUNDS.—Subject to subsection (f), the Federal Fund may only be used by a guaranty agency—

''(1) to pay lender claims pursuant to sections 428(b)(1)(G), 428(j), 437, and 439(q); and

''(2) to pay into the Agency Operating Fund established pursuant to section 422B (in this section and section 422B referred to as the ''Operating Fund'') a default aversion fee in accordance with section 428(l).

''(e) OWNERSHIP OF FEDERAL FUND.—The Federal Fund, and any nonliquid asset (such as a building or equipment) developed or purchased by the guaranty agency in whole or in part with Federal reserve funds, regardless of who holds or controls the Federal reserve funds or such asset, shall be considered to be the property of the United States, prorated based on the percentage of such asset developed or purchased with Federal reserve funds, which property shall be used in the operation of the program authorized by this part, as provided in subsection (d). The Secretary may restrict or regulate the use of such asset only to the extent necessary to reasonably protect the Secretary's prorated share of the value of such asset. The Secretary may direct a guaranty agency, or such agency's officers or directors, to cease any activity involving expenditures, use, or transfer of the Federal Fund administered by the guaranty agency that the Secretary determines is a misapplication, misuse, or improper expenditure of the Federal Fund or the Secretary's share of such asset.

''(f) TRANSITION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In order to establish the Operating Fund, each guaranty agency may transfer not more than 180 days' cash expenses for normal operating expenses (not including claim payments) as a working capital reserve as defined in Office of Management and Budget Circular A–87 (Cost Accounting Standards) from the Federal Fund for deposit into the Operating Fund for use in the performance of the guaranty agency's duties under this part. Such transfers may occur during the first 3 years following the establishment of the Operating Fund. However, no agency may transfer in excess of 45 percent of the balance, as of September 30, 1998, of the agency's Federal Fund to the agency's Operating Fund during such 3-year period. In determining the amount that may be transferred, the agency shall ensure that sufficient funds remain in the Federal Fund to pay lender claims within the required time periods and to meet the reserve recall requirements of this section and subsections (h) and (i) of section 422.

''(2) SPECIAL RULE.—A limited number of guaranty agencies may transfer interest earned on the Federal Fund to the Operating Fund during the first 3 years after the date of enactment of this section if the guaranty agency demonstrates to the Secretary that—

''(A) the cash flow in the Operating Fund will be negative without the transfer of such interest; and

''(B) the transfer of such interest will substantially improve the financial circumstances of the guaranty agency.

''(3) REPAYMENT PROVISIONS.—Each guaranty agency shall begin repayment of sums transferred pursuant to this subsection not later than the start of the fourth year after the establishment of the Operating Fund, and shall repay all amounts transferred not later than 5 years from the date of the establishment of the Operating Fund. With respect to amounts transferred from the Federal Fund, the guaranty agency shall not be required to repay any interest on the funds transferred and subsequently repaid. The guaranty agency shall provide to the Secretary a reasonable schedule for repayment of the sums transferred and an annual financial analysis demonstrating the agency's ability to comply with the schedule and repay all outstanding sums transferred.

''(4) PROHIBITION.—If a guaranty agency transfers funds from the Federal Fund in accordance with this section, and fails to make scheduled repayments to the Federal Fund, the agency may not receive any other funds under this part until the Secretary determines that the agency has made such repayments. The Secretary shall pay to the guaranty agency any funds withheld in accordance with this paragraph immediately upon making the determination that the guaranty agency has made all such repayments.

''(5) WAIVER.—The Secretary may—

''(A) waive the requirements of paragraph (3), but only with respect to repayment of interest that was transferred in accordance with paragraph (2); and

''(B) waive paragraph (4);

for a guaranty agency, if the Secretary determines that there are extenuating circumstances (such as State constitutional prohibitions) beyond the control of the agency that justify such a waiver.

''(6) EXTENSION OF REPAYMENT PERIOD FOR INTEREST.—

''(A) EXTENSION PERMITTED.—The Secretary shall extend the period for repayment of interest that was transferred in accordance with paragraph (2) from 2 years to 5 years if the Secretary determines that—

''(i) the cash flow of the Operating Fund will be negative as a result of repayment as required by paragraph (3);

''(ii) the repayment of the interest transferred will substantially diminish the financial circumstances of the guaranty agency; and

''(iii) the guaranty agency has demonstrated—

''(I) that the agency is able to repay all transferred funds by the end of the 8th year following the date of establishment of the Operating Fund, and

''(II) that the agency will be financially sound on the completion of repayment.

''(B) REPAYMENT OF INCOME ON TRANSFERRED FUNDS.—All repayments made to the Federal

Fund during the 6th, 7th, and 8th years following the establishment of the Operating Fund of interest that was transferred shall include the sums transferred plus any income earned from the investment of the sums transferred after the 5th year.

''(7) INVESTMENT OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—Funds transferred from the Federal Fund to the Operating Fund for operating expenses shall be invested in obligations issued or guaranteed by the United States or a State, or in other similarly low-risk securities selected by the guaranty agency, with the approval of the Secretary.

''(8) SPECIAL RULE.—In calculating the minimum reserve level required by section 428(c)(9)(A), the Secretary shall include all amounts owed to the Federal Fund by the guaranty agency in the calculation.''.

(b) AGENCY OPERATING FUND ESTABLISHED.—Part B of title IV is further amended by inserting after section 422A (as added by subsection (a)) the following new section:

''SEC. 422B. AGENCY OPERATING FUND.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Each guaranty agency shall, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this section, establish a fund designated as the Operating Fund.

''(b) INVESTMENT OF FUNDS.—Funds deposited into the Operating Fund shall be invested at the discretion of the guaranty agency in accordance with prudent investor standards.

''(c) ADDITIONAL DEPOSITS.—After the establishment of the Operating Fund, the guaranty agency shall deposit into the Operating Fund—

''(1) the loan processing and issuance fee paid by the Secretary pursuant to section 428(f);

''(2) 30 percent of amounts received after the date of enactment of this section from the Secretary as payment for administrative cost allowances for loans upon which insurance was issued prior to such date of enactment;

''(3) the account maintenance fee paid by the Secretary in accordance with section 458;

''(4) the default aversion fee paid in accordance with section 428(l);

''(5) amounts remaining pursuant to section 428(c)(6)(B) from collection on defaulted loans held by the agency, after payment of the Secretary's equitable share, excluding amounts deposited in the Federal Fund pursuant to section 422A(c)(2); and

''(6) other receipts as specified in regulations of the Secretary.

''(d) USES OF FUNDS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Funds in the Operating Fund shall be used for application processing, loan disbursement, enrollment and repayment status management, default aversion activities (including those described in section 422(h)(8)), default collection activities, school and lender training, financial aid awareness and related outreach activities, compliance monitoring, and other student financial aid related activities, as selected by the guaranty agency.

''(2) SPECIAL RULE.—The guaranty agency may, in the agency's discretion, transfer funds from the Operating Fund to the Federal Fund for use pursuant to section 422A. Such transfer shall be irrevocable, and any funds so transferred shall become the sole property of the United States.

''(3) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection:

''(A) DEFAULT COLLECTION ACTIVITIES.—The term 'default collection activities' means activities of a guaranty agency that are directly related to the collection of the loan on which a default claim has been paid to the participating lender, including the due diligence activities required pursuant to regulations of the Secretary.

''(B) DEFAULT AVERSION ACTIVITIES.—The term 'default aversion activities' means activities of a guaranty agency that are directly related to providing collection assistance to the lender on a delinquent loan, prior to the loan's being legally in a default status, including due diligence activities required pursuant to regulations of the Secretary.

''(C) ENROLLMENT AND REPAYMENT STATUS MANAGEMENT.—The term 'enrollment and repayment status management' means activities of a guaranty agency that are directly related to ascertaining the student's enrollment status, including prompt notification to the lender of such status, an audit of the note or written agreement to determine if the provisions of that note or agreement are consistent with the records of the guaranty agency as to the principal amount of the loan guaranteed, and an examination of the note or agreement to assure that the repayment provisions are consistent with the provisions of this part.

''(e) OWNERSHIP AND REGULATION OF OPERATING FUND.—

''(1) OWNERSHIP.—The Operating Fund, with the exception of funds transferred from the Federal Fund in accordance with section 422A(f), shall be considered to be the property of the guaranty agency.

''(2) REGULATION.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), the Secretary may not regulate the uses or expenditure of moneys in the Operating Fund, but the Secretary may require such necessary reports and audits as provided in section 428(b)(2).

''(3) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) and (2), during any period in which funds are owed to the Federal Fund as a result of transfer under section 422A(f)—

''(A) moneys in the Operating Fund may only be used for expenses related to the student loan programs authorized under this part; and

''(B) the Secretary may regulate the uses or expenditure of moneys in the Operating Fund.''.

SEC. 414. SCOPE AND DURATION OF FEDERAL LOAN INSURANCE PROGRAM.

Section 424(a) (20 U.S.C. 1074(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''October 1, 2002'' and inserting ''October 1, 2004''; and

(2) by striking ''September 30, 2006'' and inserting ''September 30, 2008''.

SEC. 415. LIMITATIONS ON INDIVIDUAL FEDERALLY INSURED LOANS AND FEDERAL LOAN INSURANCE.

Section 425(a)(1)(A) (20 U.S.C. 1075(a)(1)(A)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i)—

(A) by inserting ''and'' after the semicolon at the end of subclause (I); and

(B) by striking subclauses (II) and (III) and inserting the following:

''(II) if such student is enrolled in a program of undergraduate education which is less than one academic year, the maximum annual loan amount that such student may receive may not exceed the amount that bears the same ratio to the amount specified in subclause (I) as the length of such program measured in semester, trimester, quarter, or clock hours bears to one academic year;''; and

(2) by inserting ''and'' after the semicolon at the end of clause (iii).

SEC. 416. APPLICABLE INTEREST RATES.

(a) APPLICABLE INTEREST RATES.—

(1) AMENDMENT.—Section 427A (20 U.S.C. 1077a) is amended—

(A) by redesignating subsections (k) and (l) as subsections (l) and (m), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after subsection (j) the following:

''(k) INTEREST RATES FOR NEW LOANS ON OR AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1998, AND BEFORE JULY 1, 2003.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsection (h) and subject to paragraph (2) of this subsection, with respect to any loan made, insured, or guaranteed under this part (other than a loan made pursuant to section 428B or 428C) for which the first disbursement is made on or after October 1, 1998, and before July 1, 2003, the applicable rate of interest shall, during any 12-month period beginning on July 1 and ending on June 30, be determined on the preceding June 1 and be equal to—

''(A) the bond equivalent rate of 91-day Treasury bills auctioned at the final auction held prior to such June 1; plus

''(B) 2.3 percent,

except that such rate shall not exceed 8.25 percent.

''(2) IN SCHOOL AND GRACE PERIOD RULES.—Notwithstanding subsection (h), with respect to any loan under this part (other than a loan made pursuant to section 428B or 428C) for which the first disbursement is made on or after October 1, 1998, and before July 1, 2003, the applicable rate of interest for interest which accrues—

''(A) prior to the beginning of the repayment period of the loan; or

''(B) during the period in which principal need not be paid (whether or not such principal is in fact paid) by reason of a provision described in section 427(a)(2)(C) or 428(b)(1)(M),

shall be determined under paragraph (1) by substituting '1.7 percent' for '2.3 percent'.

''(3) PLUS LOANS.—Notwithstanding subsection (h), with respect to any loan under section 428B for which the first disbursement is made on or after October 1, 1998, and before July 1, 2003, the applicable rate of interest shall be determined under paragraph (1)—

''(A) by substituting '3.1 percent' for '2.3 percent'; and

''(B) by substituting '9.0 percent' for '8.25 percent'.

''(4) CONSOLIDATION LOANS.—With respect to any consolidation loan under section 428C for which the application is received by an eligible lender on or after October 1, 1998, and before July 1, 2003, the applicable rate of interest shall be at an annual rate on the unpaid principal balance of the loan that is equal to the lesser of—

''(A) the weighted average of the interest rates on the loans consolidated, rounded to the nearest higher one-eighth of 1 percent; or

''(B) 8.25 percent.

''(5) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall determine the applicable rate of interest under this subsection after consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and shall publish such rate in the Federal Register as soon as practicable after the date of determination.''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 428B(d)(4) (20 U.S.C. 1078–2(d)(4)) is amended by striking ''section 427A(c)'' and inserting ''section 427A''.

(b) SPECIAL ALLOWANCES.

(1) AMENDMENT.—Section 438(b)(2) (20 U.S.C. 1087–1(b)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(H) LOANS DISBURSED ON OR AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1998, AND BEFORE JULY 1, 2003.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (4) and clauses (ii), (iii), and (iv) of this subparagraph, and except as provided in subparagraph (B), the special allowance paid pursuant to this subsection on loans for which the first disbursement is made on or after October 1, 1998, and before July 1, 2003, shall be computed—

''(I) by determining the average of the bond equivalent rates of 91-day Treasury bills auctioned for such 3-month period;

''(II) by subtracting the applicable interest rates on such loans from such average bond equivalent rate;

''(III) by adding 2.8 percent to the resultant percent; and

''(IV) by dividing the resultant percent by 4.

''(ii) IN SCHOOL AND GRACE PERIOD.—In the case of any loan for which the first disbursement is made on or after October 1, 1998, and before July 1, 2003, and for which the applicable rate of interest is described in section 427A(k)(2), clause (i)(III) of this subparagraph shall be applied by substituting '2.2 percent' for '2.8 percent'.

''(iii) PLUS LOANS.—In the case of any loan for which the first disbursement is made on or after October 1, 1998, and before July 1, 2003, and for which the applicable rate of interest is described in section 427A(k)(3), clause (i)(III) of this subparagraph shall be applied by substituting '3.1 percent' for '2.8 percent', subject to clause (v) of this subparagraph.

''(iv) CONSOLIDATION LOANS.—In the case of any consolidation loan for which the application is received by an eligible lender on or after October 1, 1998, and before July 1, 2003, and for which the applicable interest rate is determined under section 427A(k)(4), clause (i)(III) of this subparagraph shall be applied by substituting '3.1 percent' for '2.8 percent', subject to clause (vi) of this subparagraph.

''(v) LIMITATION ON SPECIAL ALLOWANCES FOR PLUS LOANS.—In the case of PLUS loans made under section 428B and first disbursed on or after October 1, 1998, and before July 1, 2003, for which the interest rate is determined under section 427A(k)(3), a special allowance shall not be paid for such loan during any 12-month period beginning on July 1 and ending on June 30 unless, on the June 1 preceding such July 1—

''(I) the bond equivalent rate of 91-day Treasury bills auctioned at the final auction held prior to such June 1 (as determined by the Secretary for purposes of such section); plus

''(II) 3.1 percent,

exceeds 9.0 percent.

''(vi) LIMITATION ON SPECIAL ALLOWANCES FOR CONSOLIDATION LOANS.—In the case of consolidation loans made under section 428C and for which the application is received on or after October 1, 1998, and before July 1, 2003, for which the interest rate is determined under section 427A(k)(4), a special allowance shall not be paid for such loan during any 3-month period ending March 31, June 30, September 30, or December 31 unless—

''(I) the average of the bond equivalent rate of 91-day Treasury bills auctioned for such 3-month period; plus

''(II) 3.1 percent,

exceeds the rate determined under section 427A(k)(4).''.

(2) CONSOLIDATION LOANS.—Section 428C(c)(1) (20 U.S.C. 1078–3(c)(1)) is amended by striking everything preceding subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

''(1) INTEREST RATE.—(A) Notwithstanding subparagraphs (B) and (C), with respect to any loan made under this section for which the application is received by an eligible lender on or after October 1, 1998, and before July 1, 2003, the applicable interest rate shall be determined under section 427A(k)(4).''.

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 438(b)(2) (20 U.S.C. 1087–1(b)(2)(C)(ii)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''(F), and (G)'' and inserting ''(F), (G), and (H)'';

(B) in subparagraph (B)(iv), by striking ''(F), or (G)'' and inserting ''(F), (G), or (H)''; and

(C) in subparagraph (C)(ii), by striking ''subparagraph (G)'' and inserting ''subparagraphs (G) and (H)''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to any loan made, insured, or guaranteed under part B of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 for which the first disbursement is made on or after October 1, 1998, and before July 1, 2003, except that such amendments shall apply with respect to any loan made under section 428C of such Act for which the application is received by an eligible lender on or after October 1, 1998, and before July 1, 2003.

SEC. 417. FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO REDUCE STUDENT INTEREST COSTS.

(a) FEDERAL INTEREST SUBSIDIES.—

(1) REQUIREMENTS TO RECEIVE SUBSIDY.—Section 428(a)(2) (20 U.S.C. 1078(a)(2)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A)(i), by striking subclauses (I), (II), and (III) and inserting the following:

''(I) sets forth the loan amount for which the student shows financial need; and

''(II) sets forth a schedule for disbursement of the proceeds of the loan in installments, consistent with the requirements of section 428G; and''; and

(B) by amending subparagraph (B) to read as follows:

''(B) For the purpose of clause (ii) of subparagraph (A), a student shall qualify for a portion of an interest payment under paragraph (1) if the eligible institution has determined and documented the student's amount of need for a loan based on the student's estimated cost of attendance, estimated financial assistance, and, for the purpose of an interest payment pursuant to this section, expected family contribution (as determined under part F), subject to the provisions of subparagraph (D).'';

(C) by amending subparagraph (C) to read as follows:

''(C) For the purpose of subparagraph (B) and this paragraph—

''(i) a student's cost of attendance shall be determined under section 472;

''(ii) a student's estimated financial assistance means, for the period for which the loan is sought—

''(I) the amount of assistance such student will receive under subpart 1 of part A (as determined in accordance with section 484(b)), subpart 3 of part A, and parts C and E;

''(II) any veterans' education benefits paid because of enrollment in a postsecondary education institution, including veterans' education benefits (as defined in section 480(c), but excluding benefits described in paragraph (2)(E) of such section); plus

''(III) other scholarship, grant, or loan assistance, but excluding any national service education award or post-service benefit under title I of the National and Community Service Act of 1990; and

''(iii) the determination of need and of the amount of a loan by an eligible institution under subparagraph (B) with respect to a student shall be calculated in accordance with part F.''; and

(D) by striking subparagraph (F).

(2) DURATION OF AUTHORITY.—Section 428(a)(5) is amended—

(A) by striking ''September 30, 2002'' and inserting ''September 30, 2004''; and

(B) by striking ''September 30, 2006'' and inserting ''September 30, 2008''.

(b) INSURANCE PROGRAM AGREEMENTS.—

(1) ANNUAL LOAN LIMITS.—Section 428(b)(1)(A) is amended—

(A) in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting '', as defined in section 481(a)(2),'' after ''academic year'';

(B) in clause (i)—

(i) in subclause (I), by striking ''length (as determined under section 481);'' and inserting ''length; and''; and

(ii) by striking subclauses (II) and (III) and inserting the following:

''(II) if such student is enrolled in a program of undergraduate education which is less than 1 academic year, the maximum annual loan amount that such student may receive may not exceed the amount that bears the same ratio to the amount specified in subclause (I) as the length of such program measured in semester, trimester, quarter, or clock hours bears to 1 academic year;'';

(C) in clause (iv), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon;

(D) in clause (v), by inserting ''and'' after the semicolon; and

(E) by inserting before the matter following clause (v) the following:

''(vi) in the case of a student enrolled in coursework specified in sections 484(b)(3)(B) and 484(b)(4)(B)—

''(I) $2,625 for coursework necessary for enrollment in an undergraduate degree or certificate program, and, in the case of a student who has obtained a baccalaureate degree, $5,500 for coursework necessary for enrollment in a graduate or professional degree or certification program; and

''(II) in the case of a student who has obtained a baccalaureate degree, $5,500 for coursework necessary for a professional credential or certification from a State required for employment as a teacher in an elementary school or secondary school;''.

(2) SELECTION OF REPAYMENT PLANS.—Clause (ii) of section 428(b)(1)(D) is amended to read as follows: ''(ii) the student borrower may annually change the selection of a repayment plan under this part, and''.

(3) REPAYMENT PLANS.—Subparagraph (E) of section 428(b)(1) is amended to read as follows:

''(E) subject to subparagraphs (D) and (L), and except as provided by subparagraph (M), provides that—

''(i) not more than 6 months prior to the date on which the borrower's first payment is due, the lender shall offer the borrower of a loan made, insured, or guaranteed under this section or section 428H, the option of repaying the loan in accordance with a standard, graduated, income-sensitive, or extended repayment schedule (as described in paragraph (9)) established by the lender in accordance with regulations of the Secretary; and

''(ii) repayment of loans shall be in installments in accordance with the repayment plan selected under paragraph (9) and commencing at the beginning of the repayment period determined under paragraph (7);'';

(4) COINSURANCE.—Section 428(b)(1)(G) is amended by striking ''not less than''.

(5) PAYMENT AMOUNTS.—Section 428(b)(1)(L)(i) is amended—

(A) by inserting ''except as otherwise provided by a repayment plan selected by the borrower under clause (ii) or (iii) of paragraph (9)(A),'' before ''during any''; and

(B) by inserting '', notwithstanding any payment plan under paragraph (9)(A)'' after ''due and payable'';

(6) DEFERMENTS.—Section 428(b)(1)(M) is amended—

(A) in clause (i)(I), by inserting before the semicolon the following: '', except that no borrower, notwithstanding the provisions of the promissory note, shall be required to borrow an additional loan under this title in order to be eligible to receive a deferment under this clause''; and

(B) in clause (ii), by inserting before the semicolon the following: '', except that no borrower who provides evidence of eligibility for unemployment benefits shall be required to provide additional paperwork for a deferment under this clause''.

(7) LIMITATION, SUSPENSION, AND TERMINATION.—Section 428(b)(1)(U) is amended—

(A) by striking ''emergency action,,'' each place the term appears and inserting ''emergency action,''; and

(B) in clause (iii)(I), by inserting ''that originates or holds more than $5,000,000 in loans made under this title for any lender fiscal year (except that each lender described in section 435(d)(1)(A)(ii)(III) shall annually submit the results of an audit required by this clause),'' before ''at least once a year''.

(8) ADDITIONAL INSURANCE PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—Section 428(b)(1) is further amended—

(A) by striking ''and'' at the end of subparagraph (W);

(B) in subparagraph (X)—

(i) by striking ''428(c)(10)'' and inserting ''428(c)(9)''; and

(ii) by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and'';

(C) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(Y) provides that—

''(i) the lender shall determine the eligibility of a borrower for a deferment described in subparagraph (M)(i) based on receipt of—

''(I) a request for deferment from the borrower and documentation of the borrower's eligibility for the deferment;

''(II) a newly completed loan application that documents the borrower's eligibility for a deferment; or

''(III) student status information received by the lender that the borrower is enrolled on at least a half-time basis; and

''(ii) the lender will notify the borrower of the granting of any deferment under clause (i)(II) or (III) of this subparagraph and of the option to continue paying on the loan.''.

(9) RESTRICTIONS ON INDUCEMENTS.—Section 428(b)(3) is amended—

(A) by striking subparagraph (C) and inserting the following:

''(C) conduct unsolicited mailings of student loan application forms to students enrolled in secondary school or a postsecondary institution, or to parents of such students, except that applications may be mailed to borrowers who have previously received loans guaranteed under this part by the guaranty agency; or''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new sentence:

''It shall not be a violation of this paragraph for a guaranty agency to provide assistance to institutions of higher education comparable to the kinds of assistance provided to institutions of higher education by the Department of Education.''

(10) DELAY IN COMMENCEMENT OF REPAYMENT PERIOD.—Section 428(b)(7) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(D) There shall be excluded from the 6-month period that begins on the date on which a student ceases to carry at least one-half the normal full-time academic workload as described in subparagraph (A)(i) any period not to exceed 3 years during which a borrower who is a member of a reserve component of the Armed Forces named in section 10101 of title 10, United States Code, is called or ordered to active duty for a period of more than 30 days (as defined in section 101(d)(2) of such title). Such period of exclusion shall include the period necessary to resume enrollment at the borrower's next available regular enrollment period.''.

(11) REPAYMENT PLANS.—Section 428(b) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(9) REPAYMENT PLANS.—

''(A) DESIGN AND SELECTION.—In accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary, the lender shall offer a borrower of a loan made under this part the plans described in this subparagraph for repayment of such loan, including principal and interest thereon. No plan may require a borrower to repay a loan in less than 5 years unless the borrower, during the 6 months immediately preceding the start of the repayment period, specifically requests that repayment be made over of a shorter period. The borrower may choose from—

''(i) a standard repayment plan, with a fixed annual repayment amount paid over a fixed period of time, not to exceed 10 years;

''(ii) a graduated repayment plan paid over a fixed period of time, not to exceed 10 years;

''(iii) an income-sensitive repayment plan, with income-sensitive repayment amounts paid over a fixed period of time, not to exceed 10 years, except that the borrower's scheduled payments shall not be less than the amount of interest due; and

''(iv) for new borrowers on or after the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998 who accumulate (after such date) outstanding loans under this part totaling more than $30,000, an extended repayment plan, with a fixed annual or graduated repayment amount paid over an extended period of time, not to exceed 25 years, except that the borrower shall repay annually a minimum amount determined in accordance with paragraph (1)(L)(i).

''(B) LENDER SELECTION OF OPTION IF BORROWER DOES NOT SELECT.—If a borrower of a loan made under this part does not select a repayment plan described in subparagraph (A), the lender shall provide the borrower with a repayment plan described in subparagraph (A)(i).''.

(c) GUARANTEE AGREEMENTS.—

(1) REINSURANCE PAYMENTS.—

(A) AMENDMENTS.—Section 428(c)(1) (20 U.S.C. 1078(c)(1)) is amended—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''98 percent'' and inserting ''95 percent'';

(ii) in subparagraph (B)(i), by striking ''88 percent'' and inserting ''85 percent''; and

(iii) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking ''78 percent'' and inserting ''75 percent'';

(iv) in subparagraph (E)—

(I) in clause (i), by striking ''98 percent'' and inserting ''95 percent'';

(II) in clause (ii), by striking ''88 percent'' and inserting ''85 percent''; and

(III) in clause (iii), by striking ''78 percent'' and inserting ''75 percent''; and

(v) in subparagraph (F)—

(I) in clause (i), by striking ''98 percent'' and inserting ''95 percent'';

(II) in clause (ii), by striking ''88 percent'' and inserting ''85 percent''; and

(III) in clause (iii), by striking ''78 percent'' and inserting ''75 percent''.

(B) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subparagraph (A) of this paragraph apply to loans for which the first disbursement is made on or after October 1, 1998.

(2) NOTICE TO INSTITUTIONS OF DEFAULTS.—Section 428(c)(2) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''proof that reasonable attempts were made'' and inserting ''proof that the institution was contacted and other reasonable attempts were made''; and

(B) in subparagraph (G), by striking ''certifies to the Secretary that diligent attempts have been made'' and inserting ''certifies to the Secretary that diligent attempts, including contact with the institution, have been made''.

(3) GUARANTY AGENCY INFORMATION TO ELIGIBLE INSTITUTIONS.—Section 428(c)(2)(H)(ii) is amended to read as follows:

''(ii) the guaranty agency shall not require the payment from the institution of any fee for such information; and''.

(4) FORBEARANCE.—Section 428(c)(3) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A)(i), by striking ''written'';

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon;

(C) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period and inserting ''; and''; and

(D) by inserting before the matter following subparagraph (C) the following:

''(D) shall contain provisions that specify that—

''(i) forbearance for a period not to exceed 60 days may be granted if the lender reasonably determines that such a suspension of collection activity is warranted following a borrower's request for deferment, forbearance, a change in repayment plan, or a request to consolidate loans, in order to collect or process appropriate supporting documentation related to the request, and

''(ii) during such period interest shall accrue but not be capitalized.''.

(5) EQUITABLE SHARE.—Paragraph (6) of Section 428(c) is amended to read as follows:

''(6) SECRETARY'S EQUITABLE SHARE.—For the purpose of paragraph (2)(D), the Secretary's equitable share of payments made by the borrower shall be that portion of the payments remaining after the guaranty agency with which the Secretary has an agreement under this subsection has deducted from such payments—

''(A) a percentage amount equal to the complement of the reinsurance percentage in effect when payment under the guaranty agreement was made with respect to the loan; and

''(B) an amount equal to 24 percent of such payments for use in accordance with section 422B, except that, beginning on October 1, 2003, this subparagraph shall be applied by substituting '23 percent' for '24 percent'.''.

(6) ASSIGNMENT.—Section 428(c)(8) is amended—

(A) by striking ''(A) If'' and inserting ''If''; and

(B) by striking subparagraph (B).

(7) GUARANTY AGENCY RESERVE LEVEL; AGENCY TERMINATION.—Section 428(c)(9) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''maintain a current minimum reserve level of at least .5 percent'' and inserting ''maintain in the agency's Federal Student Loan Reserve Fund established under section 422A a current minimum reserve level of at least 0.25 percent'';

(B) in subparagraph (C)—

(i) by striking ''80 percent pursuant to section 428(c)(1)(B)(ii)'' and inserting ''85 percent pursuant to paragraph (1)(B)(i)'';

(ii) by striking '', as appropriate,''; and

(iii) by striking ''30 working days'' and inserting ''45 working days'';

(C) in subparagraph (E)—

(i) by inserting ''or'' at the end of clause (iv);

(ii) by striking ''; or'' at the end of clause (v) and inserting a period; and

(iii) by striking clause (vi);

(D) in subparagraph (F)(vii), by striking ''to avoid disruption'' and everything that follows and inserting ''and to avoid disruption of the student loan program.'';

(E) in subparagraph (I), by inserting ''that, if commenced after September 24, 1998, shall be on the record'' after ''for a hearing''; and

(F) in subparagraph (K)—

(i) by striking ''and Labor'' and inserting ''and the Workforce''; and

(ii) by striking everything after ''guaranty agency system'' and inserting a period.

(d) PAYMENT FOR LENDER REFERRAL SERVICES; INCOME-SENSITIVE REPAYMENT.—Subsection (e) of section 428 is amended to read as follows:

''(e) NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY OF INCOME-SENSITIVE REPAYMENT OPTION.—At the time of offering a borrower a loan under this part, and at the time of offering the borrower the option of repaying a loan in accordance with this section, the lender shall provide the borrower with a notice that informs the borrower, in a form prescribed by the Secretary by regulation—

''(1) that all borrowers are eligible for income-sensitive repayment, including through loan consolidation under section 428C;

''(2) the procedures by which the borrower may elect income-sensitive repayment; and

''(3) where and how the borrower may obtain additional information concerning income-sensitive repayment.''.

(e) PAYMENT OF CERTAIN COSTS.—Subsection (f) of section 428 is amended to read as follows:

''(f) PAYMENTS OF CERTAIN COSTS.—

''(1) PAYMENT FOR CERTAIN ACTIVITIES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary—

''(i) for loans originated during fiscal years beginning on or after October 1, 1998, and before October 1, 2003, and in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph, shall, except as provided in subparagraph (C), pay to each guaranty agency, a loan processing and issuance fee equal to 0.65 percent of the total principal amount of the loans on which insurance was issued under this part during such fiscal year by such agency; and

''(ii) for loans originated during fiscal years beginning on or after October 1, 2003, and in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph, shall, except as provided in subparagraph (C), pay to each guaranty agency, a loan processing and issuance fee equal to 0.40 percent of the total principal amount of the loans on which insurance was issued under this part during such fiscal year by such agency.

''(B) PAYMENT.—The payment required by subparagraph (A) shall be paid on a quarterly basis. The guaranty agency shall be deemed to have a contractual right against the United States to receive payments according to the provisions of this paragraph. Payments shall be made promptly and without administrative delay to any guaranty agency submitting an accurate and complete application under this subparagraph.

''(C) REQUIREMENT FOR PAYMENT.—No payment may be made under this paragraph for

loans for which the disbursement checks have not been cashed or for which electronic funds transfers have not been completed.''.

(f) ACTION ON AGREEMENTS.—Section 428(g) is amended by striking ''and Labor'' and inserting ''and the Workforce''.

(g) LENDERS-OF-LAST-RESORT.—Paragraph (3) of section 428(j) is amended—

(1) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''DURING TRANSITION TO DIRECT LENDING'';

(2) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) by striking ''during the transition from the Federal Family Education Loan Program under this part to the Federal Direct Student Loan Program under part D of this title,'' and inserting a comma;

(B) by inserting ''designated for a State'' after ''a guaranty agency''; and

(C) by inserting ''subparagraph (C) and'' before ''section 422(c)(7),''; and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following:

''(C) The Secretary shall exercise the authority described in subparagraph (A) only if the Secretary determines that eligible borrowers are seeking and are unable to obtain loans under this part, and that the guaranty agency designated for that State has the capability to provide lender-of-last-resort loans in a timely manner, in accordance with the guaranty agency's obligations under paragraph (1), but cannot do so without advances provided by the Secretary under this paragraph. If the Secretary makes the determinations described in the preceding sentence and determines that it would be cost-effective to do so, the Secretary may provide advances under this paragraph to such guaranty agency. If the Secretary determines that such guaranty agency does not have such capability, or will not provide such loans in a timely fashion, the Secretary may provide such advances to enable another guaranty agency, that the Secretary determines to have such capability, to make lender-of-last-resort loans to eligible borrowers in that State who are experiencing loan access problems.''.

(h) DEFAULT AVERSION ASSISTANCE.—Subsection (l) of section 428 is amended to read as follows:

''(l) DEFAULT AVERSION ASSISTANCE.—

''(1) ASSISTANCE REQUIRED.—Upon receipt of a complete request from a lender received not earlier than the 60th day of delinquency, a guaranty agency having an agreement with the Secretary under subsection (c) shall engage in default aversion activities designed to prevent the default by a borrower on a loan covered by such agreement.

''(2) REIMBURSEMENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A guaranty agency, in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph, may transfer from the Federal Student Loan Reserve Fund under section 422A to the Agency Operating Fund under section 422B a default aversion fee. Such fee shall be paid for any loan on which a claim for default has not been paid as a result of the loan being brought into current repayment status by the guaranty agency on or before the 300th day after the loan becomes 60 days delinquent.

''(B) AMOUNT.—The default aversion fee shall be equal to 1 percent of the total unpaid principal and accrued interest on the loan at the time the request is submitted by the lender. A guaranty agency may transfer such fees earned under this subsection not more frequently than monthly. Such a fee shall not be paid more than once on any loan for which the guaranty agency averts the default unless—

''(i) at least 18 months has elapsed between the date the borrower entered current repayment status and the date the lender filed a subsequent default aversion assistance request; and

''(ii) during the period between such dates, the borrower was not more than 30 days past due on any payment of principal and interest on the loan.

''(C) DEFINITION.—For the purpose of earning the default aversion fee, the term 'current repayment status' means that the borrower is not delinquent in the payment of any principal or interest on the loan.''.

(i) INCOME CONTINGENT REPAYMENT.—Section 428(m) is amended by striking ''shall require at least 10 percent of the borrowers'' and inserting ''may require borrowers''.

(j) STATE SHARE OF DEFAULT COSTS.—Subsection (n) of section 428 is repealed.

(k) BLANKET CERTIFICATE OF GUARANTY.—Section 428 is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(n) BLANKET CERTIFICATE OF LOAN GUARANTY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (3), any guaranty agency that has entered into or enters into any insurance program agreement with the Secretary under this part may—

''(A) offer eligible lenders participating in the agency's guaranty program a blanket certificate of loan guaranty that permits the lender to make loans without receiving prior approval from the guaranty agency of individual loans for eligible borrowers enrolled in eligible programs at eligible institutions; and

''(B) provide eligible lenders with the ability to transmit electronically data to the agency concerning loans the lender has elected to make under the agency's insurance program via standard reporting formats, with such reporting to occur at reasonable and standard intervals.

''(2) LIMITATIONS ON BLANKET CERTIFICATE OF GUARANTY.—(A) An eligible lender may not make a loan to a borrower under this section after such lender receives a notification from the guaranty agency that the borrower is not an eligible borrower.

''(B) A guaranty agency may establish limitations or restrictions on the number or volume of loans issued by a lender under the blanket certificate of guaranty.

''(3) PARTICIPATION LEVEL.—During fiscal years 1999 and 2000, the Secretary may permit, on a pilot basis, a limited number of guaranty agencies to offer blanket certificates of guaranty under this subsection. Beginning in fiscal year 2001, any guaranty agency that has an insurance program agreement with the Secretary may offer blanket certificates of guaranty under this subsection.

''(4) REPORT REQUIRED.—The Secretary shall, at the conclusion of the pilot program under paragraph (3), provide a report to the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate on the impact of the blanket certificates of guaranty on program efficiency and integrity.''.

SEC. 418. VOLUNTARY FLEXIBLE AGREEMENTS WITH GUARANTY AGENCIES.

Part B of title IV (20 U.S.C. 1071 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 428 (20 U.S.C. 1078) the following:

''SEC. 428A. VOLUNTARY FLEXIBLE AGREEMENTS WITH GUARANTY AGENCIES.

''(a) VOLUNTARY AGREEMENTS.—

''(1) AUTHORITY.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary may enter into a voluntary, flexible agreement with a guaranty agency under this section, in lieu of agreements with a guaranty agency under subsections (b) and (c) of section 428. The Secretary may waive or modify any requirement under such subsections, except that the Secretary may not waive—

''(A) any statutory requirement pertaining to the terms and conditions attached to student loans or default claim payments made to lenders; or

''(B) the prohibitions on inducements contained in section 428(b)(3) unless the Secretary determines that such a waiver is consistent with the purposes of this section and is limited to activities of the guaranty agency within the State or States for which the guaranty agency serves as the designated guarantor.

''(2) SPECIAL RULE.—If the Secretary grants a waiver pursuant to paragraph (1)(B), any guaranty agency doing business within the affected State or States may request, and the Secretary shall grant, an identical waiver to such guaranty agency under the same terms and conditions (including service area limitations) as govern the original waiver.

''(3) ELIGIBILITY.—During fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001, the Secretary may enter into a voluntary, flexible agreement with not more than 6 guaranty agencies that had 1 or more agreements with the Secretary under subsections (b) and (c) of section 428 as of the day before the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998. Beginning in fiscal year 2002, any guaranty agency or consortium thereof may enter into a voluntary flexible agreement with the Secretary.

''(4) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than September 30, 2001, the Secretary shall report to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives regarding the impact that the voluntary flexible agreements have had upon program integrity, program and cost efficiencies, and the availability and delivery of student financial aid. Such report shall include—

''(A) a description of each voluntary flexible agreement and the performance goals established by the Secretary for each agreement;

''(B) a list of participating guaranty agencies and the specific statutory or regulatory waivers provided to each guaranty agency and any waivers provided to other guaranty agencies under paragraph (2);

''(C) a description of the standards by which each agency's performance under the agency's voluntary flexible agreement was assessed and the degree to which each agency achieved the performance standards; and

''(D) an analysis of the fees paid by the Secretary, and the costs and efficiencies achieved under each voluntary agreement.

''(b) TERMS OF AGREEMENT.—An agreement between the Secretary and a guaranty agency under this section—

''(1) shall be developed by the Secretary, in consultation with the guaranty agency, on a case-by case basis;

''(2) may only include provisions—

''(A) specifying the responsibilities of the guaranty agency under the agreement, with respect to—

''(i) administering the issuance of insurance on loans made under this part on behalf of the Secretary;

''(ii) monitoring insurance commitments made under this part;

''(iii) default aversion activities;

''(iv) review of default claims made by lenders;

''(v) payment of default claims;

''(vi) collection of defaulted loans;

''(vii) adoption of internal systems of accounting and auditing that are acceptable to the Secretary, and reporting the result thereof to the Secretary in a timely manner, and on an accurate, and auditable basis;

''(viii) timely and accurate collection and reporting of such other data as the Secretary may require to carry out the purposes of the programs under this title;

''(ix) monitoring of institutions and lenders participating in the program under this part; and

''(x) informational outreach to schools and students in support of access to higher education;

''(B) regarding the fees the Secretary shall pay, in lieu of revenues that the guaranty agency may otherwise receive under this part, to the guaranty agency under the agreement, and other funds that the guaranty agency may receive or retain under the agreement, except that in no case may the cost to the Secretary of the agreement, as reasonably projected by the Secretary, exceed the cost to the Secretary, as similarly projected, in the absence of the agreement;

''(C) regarding the use of net revenues, as described in the agreement under this section, for

such other activities in support of postsecondary education as may be agreed to by the Secretary and the guaranty agency;

''(D) regarding the standards by which the guaranty agency's performance of the agency's responsibilities under the agreement will be assessed, and the consequences for a guaranty agency's failure to achieve a specified level of performance on 1 or more performance standards;

''(E) regarding the circumstances in which a guaranty agency's agreement under this section may be ended in advance of the agreement's expiration date;

''(F) regarding such other businesses, previously purchased or developed with reserve funds, that relate to the program under this part and in which the Secretary permits the guaranty agency to engage; and

''(G) such other provisions as the Secretary may determine to be necessary to protect the United States from the risk of unreasonable loss and to promote the purposes of this part;

''(3) shall provide for uniform lender participation with the guaranty agency under the terms of the agreement; and

''(4) shall not prohibit or restrict borrowers from selecting a lender of the borrower's choosing, subject to the prohibitions and restrictions applicable to the selection under this Act.

''(c) PUBLIC NOTICE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a notice to all guaranty agencies that sets forth—

''(A) an invitation for the guaranty agencies to enter into agreements under this section; and

''(B) the criteria that the Secretary will use for selecting the guaranty agencies with which the Secretary will enter into agreements under this section.

''(2) AGREEMENT NOTICE.—The Secretary shall notify the Chairperson and the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives not later than 30 days prior to concluding an agreement under this section. The notice shall contain—

''(A) a description of the voluntary flexible agreement and the performance goals established by the Secretary for the agreement;

''(B) a list of participating guaranty agencies and the specific statutory or regulatory waivers provided to each guaranty agency;

''(C) a description of the standards by which each guaranty agency's performance under the agreement will be assessed; and

''(D) a description of the fees that will be paid to each participating guaranty agency.

''(3) WAIVER NOTICE.—The Secretary shall notify the Chairperson and the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives not later than 30 days prior to the granting of a waiver pursuant to subsection (a)(2) to a guaranty agency that is not a party to a voluntary flexible agreement.

''(4) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The text of any voluntary flexible agreement, and any subsequent revisions, and any waivers related to section 428(b)(3) that are not part of such an agreement, shall be readily available to the public.

''(5) MODIFICATION NOTICE.—The Secretary shall notify the Chairperson and the Ranking Minority Members of the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives 30 days prior to any modifications to an agreement under this section.

''(d) TERMINATION.—At the expiration or early termination of an agreement under this section, the Secretary shall reinstate the guaranty agency's prior agreements under subsections (b) and (c) of section 428, subject only to such additional requirements as the Secretary determines to be necessary in order to ensure the efficient transfer of responsibilities between the agreement under this section and the agreements under subsections (b) and (c) of section 428, and including the guaranty agency's compliance with reserve requirements under sections 422 and 428.''.

SEC. 419. FEDERAL PLUS LOANS.

Section 428B (20 U.S.C. 1078–2) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

''(a) AUTHORITY TO BORROW.—

''(1) AUTHORITY AND ELIGIBILITY.—Parents of a dependent student shall be eligible to borrow funds under this section in amounts specified in subsection (b), if—

''(A) the parents do not have an adverse credit history as determined pursuant to regulations promulgated by the Secretary; and

''(B) the parents meet such other eligibility criteria as the Secretary may establish by regulation, after consultation with guaranty agencies, eligible lenders, and other organizations involved in student financial assistance.

''(2) TERMS, CONDITIONS, AND BENEFITS.—Except as provided in subsections (c), (d), and (e), loans made under this section shall have the same terms, conditions, and benefits as all other loans made under this part.

''(3) SPECIAL RULE.—Whenever necessary to carry out the provisions of this section, the terms 'student' and 'borrower' as used in this part shall include a parent borrower under this section.''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(f) VERIFICATION OF IMMIGRATION STATUS AND SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER.—A parent who wishes to borrow funds under this section shall be subject to verification of the parent's—

''(1) immigration status in the same manner as immigration status is verified for students under section 484(g); and

''(2) social security number in the same manner as social security numbers are verified for students under section 484(p).''.

SEC. 420. FEDERAL CONSOLIDATION LOANS.

(a) DEFINITION OF ELIGIBLE BORROWER.—Section 428C(a)(3) (20 U.S.C. 1078–3(a)(3)) is amended by striking everything preceding subparagraph (C) and inserting the following:

''(3) DEFINITION OF ELIGIBLE BORROWER.—(A) For the purpose of this section, the term 'eligible borrower' means a borrower who—

''(i) is not subject to a judgment secured through litigation with respect to a loan under this title or to an order for wage garnishment under section 488A; and

''(ii) at the time of application for a consolidation loan—

''(I) is in repayment status;

''(II) is in a grace period preceding repayment; or

''(III) is a defaulted borrower who has made arrangements to repay the obligation on the defaulted loans satisfactory to the holders of the defaulted loans.

''(B)(i) An individual's status as an eligible borrower under this section terminates upon receipt of a consolidation loan under this section, except that—

''(I) an individual who receives eligible student loans after the date of receipt of the consolidation loan may receive a subsequent consolidation loan;

''(II) loans received prior to the date of the consolidation loan may be added during the 180-day period following the making of the consolidation loan;

''(III) loans received following the making of the consolidation loan may be added during the 180-day period following the making of the consolidation loan; and

''(IV) loans received prior to the date of the first consolidation loan may be added to a subsequent consolidation loan.''.

(b) DEFINITION OF ELIGIBLE STUDENT LOAN.—Section 428C(a)(4) is amended by striking subparagraph (C) and inserting the following:

''(C) made under part D of this title;''.

(c) CONTENTS OF AGREEMENTS.—Section 428C(b) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(A)(i), by inserting ''except that this clause shall not apply in the case of a borrower with multiple holders of loans under this part,'' after ''under this section,'';

(2) in paragraph (4)(C)(ii)—

(A) in the matter preceding subclause (I), by inserting ''during any such period'' after ''and be paid'';

(B) in subclause (I), by striking '', or on or after October 1, 1998,''; and

(C) in subclause (II), by striking ''and before October 1, 1998,'';

(3) in paragraph (6)(A), by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: '', except that a lender is not required to consolidate loans described in subparagraph (D) or (E) of subsection (a)(4) or subsection (d)(1)(C)(ii)''.

(d) EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY.—Section 428C(e) is amended by striking ''September 30, 2002'' and inserting ''September 30, 2004''.

(e) SPECIAL RULE.—Section 428C(f) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

''(2) SPECIAL RULE.—For consolidation loans based on applications received during the period from October 1, 1998 through January 31, 1999, inclusive, the rebate described in paragraph (1) shall be equal to 0.62 percent of the principal plus accrued unpaid interest on such loan.''.

SEC. 421. DEFAULT REDUCTION PROGRAM.

The heading for subsection (b) of section 428F (20 U.S.C. 1078–6) is amended by striking ''SPECIAL RULE'' and inserting ''SATISFACTORY REPAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS TO RENEW ELIGIBILITY''.

SEC. 422. REQUIREMENTS FOR DISBURSEMENTS OF STUDENT LOANS.

(a) SPECIAL RULE.—Section 428G(a) (20 U.S.C. 1078–7(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(3) SPECIAL RULE.—An institution whose cohort default rate (as determined under section 435(m)) for each of the 3 most recent fiscal years for which data are available is less than 10 percent may disburse any loan made, insured, or guaranteed under this part in a single installment for any period of enrollment that is not more than 1 semester, 1 trimester, 1 quarter, or 4 months.''.

(b) DISBURSEMENT.—Section 428G(b)(1) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''An institution whose cohort default rate (as determined under section 435(m)) for each of the three most recent fiscal years for which data are available is less than 10 percent shall be exempt from the requirements of this paragraph.''.

(c) EXCLUSIONS.—Section 428G(e) is amended—

(1) by striking ''or made'' and inserting '', made''; and

(2) by inserting '', or made to a student to cover the cost of attendance in a program of study abroad approved by the home eligible institution if the home eligible institution has a cohort default rate (as calculated under section 435(m)) of less than 5 percent'' before the period.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall be effective during the period beginning on October 1, 1998, and ending on September 30, 2002.

SEC. 423. UNSUBSIDIZED LOANS.

(a) ELIGIBLE BORROWERS.—Subsection (b) of section 428H (20 U.S.C. 1078–8(b)) is amended to read as follows:

''(b) ELIGIBLE BORROWERS.—Any student meeting the requirements for student eligibility under section 484 (including graduate and professional students as defined in regulations promulgated by the Secretary) shall be entitled to borrow an unsubsidized Federal Stafford Loan

if the eligible institution at which the student has been accepted for enrollment, or at which the student is in attendance, has—

''(1) determined and documented the student's need for the loan based on the student's estimated cost of attendance (as determined under section 472) and the student's estimated financial assistance, including a loan which qualifies for interest subsidy payments under section 428; and

''(2) provided the lender a statement—

''(A) certifying the eligibility of the student to receive a loan under this section and the amount of the loan for which such student is eligible, in accordance with subsection (c); and

''(B) setting forth a schedule for disbursement of the proceeds of the loan in installments, consistent with the requirements of section 428G.''.

(b) LOAN LIMITS.—Section 428H(d) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(i) by inserting ''(as defined in section 481(a)(2))'' after ''academic year''; and

(ii) by striking ''or in any period of 7 consecutive months, whichever is longer,'';

(B) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking ''length (as determined under section 481);'' and inserting ''length; and''; and

(ii) by striking clauses (ii) and (iii) and inserting the following:

''(ii) if such student is enrolled in a program of undergraduate education which is less than one academic year, the maximum annual loan amount that such student may receive may not exceed the amount that bears the same ratio to the amount specified in clause (i) as the length of such program measured in semester, trimester, quarter, or clock hours bears to one academic year;''.

(C) in subparagraph (C), by inserting ''and'' after the semicolon; and

(D) by inserting before the matter following subparagraph (C) the following:

''(D) in the case of a student enrolled in coursework specified in sections 484(b)(3)(B) and 484(b)(4)(B)—

''(i) $4,000 for coursework necessary for enrollment in an undergraduate degree or certificate program, and, in the case of a student who has obtained a baccalaureate degree, $5,000 for coursework necessary for enrollment in a graduate or professional program; and

''(ii) in the case of a student who has obtained a baccalaureate degree, $5,000 for coursework necessary for a professional credential or certification from a State required for employment as a teacher in an elementary or secondary school;''; and

(2) in paragraph (3), by adding at the end the following: ''Interest capitalized shall not be deemed to exceed such maximum aggregate amount.''.

(c) CAPITALIZATION OF INTEREST.—Paragraph (2) of section 428H(e) is amended to read as follows:

''(2) CAPITALIZATION OF INTEREST.—(A) Interest on loans made under this section for which payments of principal are not required during the in-school and grace periods or for which payments are deferred under sections 427(a)(2)(C) and 428(b)(1)(M) shall, if agreed upon by the borrower and the lender—

''(i) be paid monthly or quarterly; or

''(ii) be added to the principal amount of the loan by the lender only—

''(I) when the loan enters repayment;

''(II) at the expiration of a grace period, in the case of a loan that qualifies for a grace period;

''(III) at the expiration of a period of deferment or forbearance; or

''(IV) when the borrower defaults.

''(B) The capitalization of interest described in subparagraph (A) shall not be deemed to exceed the annual insurable limit on account of the student.''.

(d) EXTENDED REPAYMENT PLAN.—Section 428H(e)(6) is amended by striking ''10 year repayment period under section 428(b)(1)(D)'' and inserting ''repayment period under section 428(b)(9)''.

(e) QUALIFICATION.—Section 428H(e) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(7) QUALIFICATION FOR FORBEARANCE.—A lender may grant the borrower of a loan under this section a forbearance for a period not to exceed 60 days if the lender reasonably determines that such a forbearance from collection activity is warranted following a borrower's request for forbearance, deferment, or a change in repayment plan, or a request to consolidate loans in order to collect or process appropriate supporting documentation related to the request. During any such period, interest on the loan shall accrue but not be capitalized.''.

(f) REPEAL.—Subsection (f) of section 428H is repealed.

SEC. 424. LOAN FORGIVENESS FOR TEACHERS.

Section 428J (20 U.S.C. 1078–10) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 428J. LOAN FORGIVENESS FOR TEACHERS.

''(a) STATEMENT OF PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this section to encourage individuals to enter and continue in the teaching profession.

''(b) PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary shall carry out a program, through the holder of the loan, of assuming the obligation to repay a qualified loan amount for a loan made under section 428 or 428H, in accordance with subsection (c), for any new borrower on or after October 1, 1998, who—

''(1) has been employed as a full-time teacher for 5 consecutive complete school years—

''(A) in a school that qualifies under section 465(a)(2)(A) for loan cancellation for Perkins loan recipients who teach in such schools;

''(B) if employed as a secondary school teacher, is teaching a subject area that is relevant to the borrower's academic major as certified by the chief administrative officer of the public or nonprofit private secondary school in which the borrower is employed; and

''(C) if employed as an elementary school teacher, has demonstrated, as certified by the chief administrative officer of the public or nonprofit private elementary school in which the borrower is employed, knowledge and teaching skills in reading, writing, mathematics, and other areas of the elementary school curriculum; and

''(2) is not in default on a loan for which the borrower seeks forgiveness.

''(c) QUALIFIED LOANS AMOUNT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall repay not more than $5,000 in the aggregate of the loan obligation on a loan made under section 428 or 428H that is outstanding after the completion of the fifth complete school year of teaching described in subsection (b)(1). No borrower may receive a reduction of loan obligations under both this section and section 460.

''(2) TREATMENT OF CONSOLIDATION LOANS.—A loan amount for a loan made under section 428C may be a qualified loan amount for the purposes of this subsection only to the extent that such loan amount was used to repay a Federal Direct Stafford Loan, a Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford Loan, or a loan made under section 428 or 428H for a borrower who meets the requirements of subsection (b), as determined in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

''(d) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary is authorized to issue such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

''(e) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize any refunding of any repayment of a loan.

''(f) LIST.—If the list of schools in which a teacher may perform service pursuant to subsection (b) is not available before May 1 of any year, the Secretary may use the list for the year preceding the year for which the determination is made to make such service determination.

''(g) ADDITIONAL ELIGIBILITY PROVISIONS.—

''(1) CONTINUED ELIGIBILITY.—Any teacher who performs service in a school that—

''(A) meets the requirements of subsection (b)(1)(A) in any year during such service, and

''(B) in a subsequent year fails to meet the requirements of such subsection,

may continue to teach in such school and shall be eligible for loan forgiveness pursuant to subsection (b).

''(2) PREVENTION OF DOUBLE BENEFITS.—No borrower may, for the same service, receive a benefit under both this subsection and subtitle D of title I of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12571 et seq.).

''(h) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term 'year', where applied to service as a teacher, means an academic year as defined by the Secretary.''.

SEC. 425. LOAN FORGIVENESS FOR CHILD CARE PROVIDERS.

Part B (20 U.S.C. 1071 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 428J (20 U.S.C. 1078–10) the following:

''SEC. 428K. LOAN FORGIVENESS FOR CHILD CARE PROVIDERS.

''(a) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this section—

''(1) to bring more highly trained individuals into the early child care profession; and

''(2) to keep more highly trained child care providers in the early child care field for longer periods of time.

''(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) CHILD CARE FACILITY.—The term 'child care facility' means a facility, including a home, that—

''(A) provides child care services; and

''(B) meets applicable State or local government licensing, certification, approval, or registration requirements, if any.

''(2) CHILD CARE SERVICES.—The term 'child care services' means activities and services provided for the education and care of children from birth through age 5 by an individual who has a degree in early childhood education.

''(3) DEGREE.—The term 'degree' means an associate's or bachelor's degree awarded by an institution of higher education.

''(4) EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION.—The term 'early childhood education' means education in the areas of early child education, child care, or any other educational area related to child care that the Secretary determines appropriate.

''(5) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—Notwithstanding section 102, the term 'institution of higher education' has the meaning given the term in section 101.

''(c) DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may carry out a demonstration program of assuming the obligation to repay, pursuant to subsection (d), a loan made, insured, or guaranteed under this part or part D (excluding loans made under sections 428B and 428C or comparable loans made under part D) for any new borrower after the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998, who—

''(A) completes a degree in early childhood education;

''(B) obtains employment in a child care facility; and

''(C) has worked full time for the 2 consecutive years preceding the year for which the determination is made as a child care provider in a low-income community.

''(2) LOW-INCOME COMMUNITY.—For the purposes of this subsection, the term 'low-income community' means a community in which 70 percent of households within the community earn less than 85 percent of the State median household income.

''(3) AWARD BASIS; PRIORITY.—

''(A) AWARD BASIS.—Subject to subparagraph (B), loan repayment under this section shall be on a first-come, first-served basis and subject to the availability of appropriations.

''(B) PRIORITY.—The Secretary shall give priority in providing loan repayment under this section for a fiscal year to student borrowers who received loan repayment under this section for the preceding fiscal year.

''(4) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary is authorized to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

''(d) LOAN REPAYMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall assume the obligation to repay—

''(A) after the second consecutive year of employment described in subparagraphs (B) and (C) of subsection (c)(1), 20 percent of the total amount of all loans made after date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998, to a student under this part or part D;

''(B) after the third consecutive year of such employment, 20 percent of the total amount of all such loans; and

''(C) after each of the fourth and fifth consecutive years of such employment, 30 percent of the total amount of all such loans.

''(2) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the refunding of any repayment of a loan made under this part or part D.

''(3) INTEREST.—If a portion of a loan is repaid by the Secretary under this section for any year, the proportionate amount of interest on such loan which accrues for such year shall be repaid by the Secretary.

''(4) SPECIAL RULE.—In the case where a student borrower who is not participating in loan repayment pursuant to this section returns to an institution of higher education after graduation from an institution of higher education for the purpose of obtaining a degree in early childhood education, the Secretary is authorized to assume the obligation to repay the total amount of loans made under this part or part D incurred for a maximum of two academic years in returning to an institution of higher education for the purpose of obtaining a degree in early childhood education. Such loans shall only be repaid for borrowers who qualify for loan repayment pursuant to the provisions of this section, and shall be repaid in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1).

''(5) INELIGIBILITY OF NATIONAL SERVICE AWARD RECIPIENTS.—No student borrower may, for the same volunteer service, receive a benefit under both this section and subtitle D of title I of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12601 et seq.).

''(e) REPAYMENT TO ELIGIBLE LENDERS.—The Secretary shall pay to each eligible lender or holder for each fiscal year an amount equal to the aggregate amount of loans which are subject to repayment pursuant to this section for such year.

''(f) APPLICATION FOR REPAYMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Each eligible individual desiring loan repayment under this section shall submit a complete and accurate application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

''(2) CONDITIONS.—An eligible individual may apply for loan repayment under this section after completing each year of qualifying employment. The borrower shall receive forbearance while engaged in qualifying employment unless the borrower is in deferment while so engaged.

''(g) EVALUATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct, by grant or contract, an independent national evaluation of the impact of the demonstration program assisted under this section on the field of early childhood education.

''(2) COMPETITIVE BASIS.—The grant or contract described in subsection (b) shall be awarded on a competitive basis.

''(3) CONTENTS.—The evaluation described in this subsection shall—

''(A) determine the number of individuals who were encouraged by the demonstration program assisted under this section to pursue early childhood education;

''(B) determine the number of individuals who remain employed in a child care facility as a result of participation in the program;

''(C) identify the barriers to the effectiveness of the program;

''(D) assess the cost-effectiveness of the program in improving the quality of—

''(i) early childhood education; and

''(ii) child care services;

''(E) identify the reasons why participants in the program have chosen to take part in the program;

''(F) identify the number of individuals participating in the program who received an associate's degree and the number of such individuals who received a bachelor's degree; and

''(G) identify the number of years each individual participates in the program.

''(4) INTERIM AND FINAL EVALUATION REPORTS.—The Secretary shall prepare and submit to the President and the Congress such interim reports regarding the evaluation described in this subsection as the Secretary deems appropriate, and shall prepare and so submit a final report regarding the evaluation by January 1, 2002.

''(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $10,000,000 for fiscal year 1999, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years.''.

SEC. 426. NOTICE TO SECRETARY AND PAYMENT OF LOSS.

The third sentence of section 430(a) (20 U.S.C. 1080(a)) is amended by inserting ''the institution was contacted and other'' after ''submit proof that''.

SEC. 427. LEGAL POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

(a) AUDIT OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS.—Section 432(f)(1) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''section 435(d)(1) (D), (F), or (H);'' and inserting ''section 435(d)(1); and'';

(2) in subparagraph (C)—

(A) by striking ''and Labor'' and inserting ''and the Workforce''; and

(B) by striking ''; and'' inserting a period; and

(3) by striking subparagraph (D).

(b) PROGRAM OF ASSISTANCE.—Section 432(k)(3) is amended by striking ''Within 1 year'' and everything that follows through ''1992, the'' and inserting ''The''.

(c) COMMON FORMS AND FORMATS.—Section 432(m) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''a common application form and promissory note'' and inserting ''common application forms and promissory notes, or master promissory notes,'';

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by striking ''The form'' and inserting ''The forms'';

(ii) by striking clause (iii); and

(C) by amending subparagraph (C) to read as follows:

''(C) FREE APPLICATION FORM.—For academic year 1999–2000 and succeeding academic years, the Secretary shall prescribe the form developed under section 483 as the application form under this part, other than for loans under sections 428B and 428C.'';

(D) by amending subparagraph (D) to read as follows:

''(D) MASTER PROMISSORY NOTE.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall develop and require the use of master promissory note forms for loans made under this part and part D. Such forms shall be available for periods of enrollment beginning not later than July 1, 2000. Each form shall allow eligible borrowers to receive, in addition to initial loans, additional loans for the same or subsequent periods of enrollment through a student confirmation process approved by the Secretary. Such forms shall be used for loans made under this part or part D as directed by the Secretary.

''(ii) CONSULTATION.—In developing the master promissory note under this subsection, the Secretary shall consult with representatives of guaranty agencies, eligible lenders, institutions of higher education, students, and organizations involved in student financial assistance.

''(iii) SALE; ASSIGNMENT; ENFORCEABILITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, each loan made under a master promissory note under this subsection may be sold or assigned independently of any other loan made under the same promissory note and each such loan shall be separately enforceable in all Federal and State courts on the basis of an original or copy of the master promissory note in accordance with the terms of the master promissory note.

''(iv) PERFECTION OF SECURITY INTERESTS IN STUDENT LOANS.—Notwithstanding the provisions of any State law to the contrary, including the Uniform Commercial Code as in effect in any State, a security interest in loans made under this part created on behalf of any eligible lender as defined in section 435(d) may be perfected either through the taking of possession of such loans (which can be through taking possession of an original or copy of the master promissory note) or by the filing of notice of such security interest in such loans in the manner provided by such State law for perfection of security interests in accounts.''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) ELECTRONIC FORMS.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the development and use of electronic forms and procedures.''.

(d) DEFAULT REDUCTION MANAGEMENT.—Section 432(n) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''1993'' and inserting ''1999''; and

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking ''and Labor'' and inserting ''and the Workforce''.

(e) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Section 432(p) is amended by striking ''State postsecondary reviewing entities designated under subpart 1 of part H,''.

SEC. 428. STUDENT LOAN INFORMATION BY ELIGIBLE LENDERS.

(a) REQUIRED DISCLOSURE BEFORE DISBURSEMENT.—Section 433(a) (20 U.S.C. 1083(a)) is amended by amending the matter preceding paragraph (1) to read as follows:

''(a) REQUIRED DISCLOSURE BEFORE DISBURSEMENT.—Each eligible lender, at or prior to the time such lender disburses a loan that is insured or guaranteed under this part (other than a loan made under section 428C), shall provide thorough and accurate loan information on such loan to the borrower in simple and understandable terms. Any disclosure required by this subsection may be made by an eligible lender by written or electronic means, including as part of the application material provided to the borrower, as part of the promissory note evidencing the loan, or on a separate written form provided to the borrower. Each lender shall provide to each borrower a telephone number, and may provide an electronic address, through which additional loan information can be obtained. The disclosure shall include—''.

(b) REQUIRED DISCLOSURE BEFORE REPAYMENT.—Section 433(b) is amended by amending the matter preceding paragraph (1) to read as follows:

''(b) REQUIRED DISCLOSURE BEFORE REPAYMENT.—Each eligible lender shall, at or prior to the start of the repayment period of the student borrower on loans made, insured, or guaranteed under this part, disclose to the borrower by written or electronic means the information required under this subsection in simple and understandable terms. Each eligible lender shall provide to each borrower a telephone number, and may provide an electronic address, through which additional loan information can be obtained. For any loan made, insured, or guaranteed under this part, other than a loan made under section 428B or 428C, such disclosure required by this subsection shall be made not less than 30 days nor more than 240 days before the first

payment on the loan is due from the borrower. The disclosure shall include—''.

SEC. 429. DEFINITIONS.

(a) COHORT DEFAULT RATE.—Section 435(a) (20 U.S.C. 1085(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking ''or'' at the end of clause (i);

(ii) by striking clause (ii) and inserting the following:

''(ii) there are exceptional mitigating circumstances within the meaning of paragraph (4); or

''(iii) there are, in the judgment of the Secretary, other exceptional mitigating circumstances that would make the application of this paragraph inequitable.''; and

(iii) by adding after the matter following clause (iii) (as added by clause (ii)) the following:

''If an institution continues to participate in a program under this part, and the institution's appeal of the loss of eligibility is unsuccessful, the institution shall be required to pay to the Secretary an amount equal to the amount of interest, special allowance, reinsurance, and any related payments made by the Secretary (or which the Secretary is obligated to make) with respect to loans made under this part to students attending, or planning to attend, that institution during the pendency of such appeal.''; and

(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''July 1, 1998,'' and inserting ''July 1, 1999,'';

(2) in the matter following subparagraph (C) of paragraph (3)—

(A) by inserting ''for a reasonable period of time, not to exceed 30 days,'' after ''access''; and

(B) by striking ''of the affected guaranty agencies and loan servicers for a reasonable period of time, not to exceed 30 days'' and inserting ''used by a guaranty agency in determining whether to pay a claim on a defaulted loan or by the Department in determining an institution's default rate in the loan program under part D of this title''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

''(4) DEFINITION OF MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES.—(A) For purposes of paragraph (2)(A)(ii), an institution of higher education shall be treated as having exceptional mitigating circumstances that make application of that paragraph inequitable if such institution, in the opinion of an independent auditor, meets the following criteria:

''(i) For a 12-month period that ended during the 6 months immediately preceding the fiscal year for which the cohort of borrowers used to calculate the institution's cohort default rate is determined, at least two-thirds of the students enrolled on at least a half-time basis at the institution—

''(I) are eligible to receive a Federal Pell Grant award that is at least equal to one-half the maximum Federal Pell Grant award for which a student would be eligible based on the student's enrollment status; or

''(II) have an adjusted gross income that when added with the adjusted gross income of the student's parents (unless the student is an independent student), of less than the poverty level, as determined by the Department of Health and Human Services.

''(ii) In the case of an institution of higher education that offers an associate, baccalaureate, graduate or professional degree, 70 percent or more of the institution's regular students who were initially enrolled on a full-time basis and were scheduled to complete their programs during the same 12-month period described in clause (i)—

''(I) completed the educational programs in which the students were enrolled;

''(II) transferred from the institution to a higher level educational program;

''(III) at the end of the 12-month period, remained enrolled and making satisfactory progress toward completion of the student's educational programs; or

''(IV) entered active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States.

''(iii)(I) In the case of an institution of higher education that does not award a degree described in clause (ii), had a placement rate of 44 percent or more with respect to the institution's former regular students who—

''(aa) remained in the program beyond the point the students would have received a 100 percent tuition refund from the institution;

''(bb) were initially enrolled on at least a half-time basis; and

''(cc) were originally scheduled, at the time of enrollment, to complete their educational programs during the same 12-month period described in clause (i).

''(II) The placement rate shall not include students who are still enrolled and making satisfactory progress in the educational programs in which the students were originally enrolled on the date following 12 months after the date of the student's last date of attendance at the institution.

''(III) The placement rate is calculated by determining the percentage of all those former regular students who—

''(aa) are employed, in an occupation for which the institution provided training, on the date following 12 months after the date of their last day of attendance at the institution;

''(bb) were employed, in an occupation for which the institution provided training, for at least 13 weeks before the date following 12 months after the date of their last day of attendance at the institution; or

''(cc) entered active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States.

''(IV) The placement rate shall not include as placements a student or former student for whom the institution is the employer.

''(B) For purposes of determining a rate of completion and a placement rate under this paragraph, a student is originally scheduled, at the time of enrollment, to complete the educational program on the date when the student will have been enrolled in the program for the amount of time normally required to complete the program. The amount of time normally required to complete the program for a student who is initially enrolled full-time is the period of time specified in the institution's enrollment contract, catalog, or other materials, for completion of the program by a full-time student. For a student who is initially enrolled less than full-time, the period is the amount of time it would take the student to complete the program if the student remained enrolled at that level of enrollment throughout the program.

''(5) REDUCTION OF DEFAULT RATES AT CERTAIN MINORITY INSTITUTIONS.—

''(A) BENEFICIARIES OF EXCEPTION REQUIRED TO ESTABLISH MANAGEMENT PLAN.—After July 1, 1999, any institution that has a cohort default rate that equals or exceeds 25 percent for each of the three most recent fiscal years for which data are available and that relies on the exception in subparagraph (B) to continue to be an eligible institution shall—

''(i) submit to the Secretary a default management plan which the Secretary, in the Secretary's discretion, after consideration of the institution's history, resources, dollars in default, and targets for default reduction, determines is acceptable and provides reasonable assurance that the institution will, by July 1, 2002, have a cohort default rate that is less than 25 percent;

''(ii) engage an independent third party (which may be paid with funds received under section 317 or part B of title III) to provide technical assistance in implementing such default management plan; and

''(iii) provide to the Secretary, on an annual basis or at such other intervals as the Secretary may require, evidence of cohort default rate improvement and successful implementation of such default management plan.

''(B) DISCRETIONARY ELIGIBILITY CONDITIONED ON IMPROVEMENT.—Notwithstanding the expiration of the exception in paragraph (2)(C), the Secretary may, in the Secretary's discretion, continue to treat an institution described in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph as an eligible institution for each of the one-year periods beginning on July 1 of 1999, 2000, and 2001, only if the institution submits by the beginning of such period evidence satisfactory to the Secretary that—

''(i) such institution has complied and is continuing to comply with the requirements of subparagraph (A); and

''(ii) such institution has made substantial improvement, during each of the preceding one-year periods, in the institution's cohort default rate.

''(6) PARTICIPATION RATE INDEX.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—An institution that demonstrates to the Secretary that the institution's participation rate index is equal to or less than 0.0375 for any of the 3 most recent fiscal years for which data is available shall not be subject to paragraph (2). The participation rate index shall be determined by multiplying the institution's cohort default rate for loans under part B or D, or weighted average cohort default rate for loans under parts B and D, by the percentage of the institution's regular students, enrolled on at least a half-time basis, who received a loan made under part B or D for a 12-month period ending during the 6 months immediately preceding the fiscal year for which the cohort of borrowers used to calculate the institution's cohort default rate is determined.

''(B) DATA.—An institution shall provide the Secretary with sufficient data to determine the institution's participation rate index within 30 days after receiving an initial notification of the institution's draft cohort default rate.

''(C) NOTIFICATION.—Prior to publication of a final cohort default rate for an institution that provides the data described in subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall notify the institution of the institution's compliance or noncompliance with subparagraph (A).''.

(b) ELIGIBLE LENDER.—Section 435(d) (20 U.S.C. 1085(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)(ii)—

(i) by striking ''or'' after ''1992,''; and

(ii) by inserting before the semicolon the following: '', or (III) it is a bank (as defined in section 3(a)(1) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813(a)(1)) that is a wholly owned subsidiary of a nonprofit foundation, the foundation is described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from taxation under section 501(1) of such Code, and the bank makes loans under this part only to undergraduate students who are age 22 or younger and has a portfolio of such loans that is not more than $5,000,000'';

(B) by striking ''and'' at the end of subparagraph (I);

(C) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (J) and inserting ''; and''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(K) a consumer finance company subsidiary of a national bank which, as of the date of enactment of this subparagraph, through 1 or more subsidiaries (i) acts as a small business lending company, as determined under regulations of the Small Business Administration under section 120.470 of title 13, Code of Federal Regulations (as such section is in effect on the date of enactment of this subparagraph), and (ii) participates in the program authorized by this part pursuant to subparagraph (C), provided the national bank and all of the bank's direct and indirect subsidiaries taken together as a whole, do not have, as their primary consumer credit function, the making or holding of loans made to students under this part.''; and

(2) in paragraph (5), by adding at the end the following new sentence:

''It shall not be a violation of this paragraph for a lender to provide assistance to institutions of higher education comparable to the kinds of assistance provided to institutions of higher education by the Department of Education.''.

(c) DEFINITION OF DEFAULT.—

(1) AMENDMENT.—Section 435(l) is amended—

(A) by striking ''180 days'' and inserting ''270 days''; and

(B) by striking ''240 days'' and inserting ''330 days''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall apply with respect to loans for which the first day of delinquency occurs on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) COHORT DEFAULT RATE.—Section 435(m) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(B), by striking ''insurance, and, in considering appeals with respect to cohort default rates pursuant to subsection (a)(3), exclude'' and inserting ''insurance. In considering appeals with respect to cohort default rates pursuant to subsection (a)(3), the Secretary shall exclude, from the calculation of the number of students who entered repayment and from the calculation of the number of students who default,''; and

(2) in paragraph (2)(C), by adding at the end the following: ''The Secretary may require guaranty agencies to collect data with respect to defaulted loans in a manner that will permit the identification of any defaulted loan for which (i) the borrower is currently making payments and has made not less than 6 consecutive ontime payments by the end of such following fiscal year, and (ii) a guaranty agency has renewed the borrower's title IV eligibility as provided in section 428F(b).''; and

(3) in paragraph (4), by adding at the end the following:

''(D) The Secretary shall publish the report described in subparagraph (C) by September 30 of each year.''.

SEC. 430. DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS.

Section 436 (20 U.S.C. 1086) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 436. DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—An eligible lender or guaranty agency that contracts with another entity to perform any of the lender's or agency's functions under this title, or otherwise delegates the performance of such functions to such other entity—

''(1) shall not be relieved of the lender's or agency's duty to comply with the requirements of this title; and

''(2) shall monitor the activities of such other entity for compliance with such requirements.

''(b) SPECIAL RULE.—A lender that holds a loan made under part B in the lender's capacity as a trustee is responsible for complying with all statutory and regulatory requirements imposed on any other holder of a loan made under this part.''.

SEC. 431. DISCHARGE.

Section 437(c)(1) (20 U.S.C. 1087(c)(1)) is amended—

(1) by inserting after ''falsely certified by the eligible institution,'' the following: ''or if the institution failed to make a refund of loan proceeds which the institution owed to such student's lender,''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new sentences: ''In the case of a discharge based upon a failure to refund, the amount of the discharge shall not exceed that portion of the loan which should have been refunded. The Secretary shall report to the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate annually as to the dollar amount of loan discharges attributable to failures to make refunds.''.

SEC. 432. DEBT MANAGEMENT OPTIONS.

Section 437A (20 U.S.C. 1087–O) is repealed.

SEC. 433. SPECIAL ALLOWANCES.

(a) DEDUCTION FROM INTEREST AND SPECIAL ALLOWANCE SUBSIDIES.—Paragraph (1) of section 438(c) (20 U.S.C. 1087–1) is amended to read as follows:

''(1) DEDUCTION FROM INTEREST AND SPECIAL ALLOWANCE SUBSIDIES.—(A) Notwithstanding subsection (b), the Secretary shall collect the amount the lender is authorized to charge as an origination fee in accordance with paragraph (2) of this subsection—

''(i) by reducing the total amount of interest and special allowance payable under section 428(a)(3)(A) and subsection (b) of this section, respectively, to any holder; or

''(ii) directly from the holder of the loan, if the lender fails or is not required to bill the Secretary for interest and special allowance or withdraws from the program with unpaid loan origination fees.

''(B) If the Secretary collects the origination fee under this subsection through the reduction of interest and special allowance, and the total amount of interest and special allowance payable under section 428(a)(3)(A) and subsection (b) of this section, respectively, is less than the amount the lender was authorized to charge borrowers for origination fees in that quarter, the Secretary shall deduct the excess amount from the subsequent quarters' payments until the total amount has been deducted.''.

(b) ORIGINATION FEES.—Section 438(c) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking ''(other than'' and inserting ''(including loans made under section 428H, but excluding''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''Except as provided in paragraph (8), a lender that charges an origination fee under this paragraph shall assess the same fee to all student borrowers.''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(8) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding paragraph (2), a lender may assess a lesser origination fee for a borrower demonstrating greater financial need as determined by such borrower's adjusted gross family income.''.

(c) COLLECTION OF FEES.—Paragraph (1) of section 438(d) is amended to read as follows:

''(1) DEDUCTION FROM INTEREST AND SPECIAL ALLOWANCE SUBSIDIES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsection (b), the Secretary shall collect a loan fee in an amount determined in accordance with paragraph (2)—

''(i) by reducing the total amount of interest and special allowance payable under section 428(a)(3)(A) and subsection (b), respectively, to any holder of a loan; or

''(ii) directly from the holder of the loan, if the lender—

''(I) fails or is not required to bill the Secretary for interest and special allowance payments; or

''(II) withdraws from the program with unpaid loan fees.

''(B) SPECIAL RULE.—If the Secretary collects loan fees under this subsection through the reduction of interest and special allowance payments, and the total amount of interest and special allowance payable under section 428(a)(3)(A) and subsection (b), respectively, is less than the amount of such loan fees, then the Secretary shall deduct the amount of the loan fee balance from the amount of interest and special allowance payments that would otherwise be payable, in subsequent quarterly increments until the balance has been deducted.''.

(d) LENDING FROM PROCEEDS OF TAX-EXEMPT OBLIGATIONS.—

(1) AMENDMENT.—Subsection (e) of section 438 is amended to read as follows:

''(e) NONDISCRIMINATION.—In order for the holders of loans which were made or purchased with funds obtained by the holder from an Authority issuing obligations, the income from which is exempt from taxation under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, to be eligible to receive a special allowance under subsection (b)(2) on any such loans, the Authority shall not engage in any pattern or practice which results in a denial of a borrower's access to loans under this part because of the borrower's race, sex, color, religion, national origin, age, disability status, income, attendance at a particular eligible institution within the area served by the Authority, length of the borrower's educational program, or the borrower's academic year in school.''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall be effective as of the date the plan required by section 438(e)(1) (as such section was in effect prior to such amendment) was approved by the Secretary or the Governor (whichever was the case). No Authority shall have a right or cause of action against the Secretary for any amounts paid to or offset by the Secretary pursuant to a final settlement agreement entered into prior to July 1, 1998, resolving any audit or program review findings alleging violations of any provision of section 438(e) (as in effect prior to such amendment).

SEC. 434. FEDERAL FAMILY EDUCATION LOAN INSURANCE FUND.

Any funds in the insurance fund, as established under section 431 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1081), on the date of enactment of this Act shall be transferred to and deposited in the Treasury. All funds received by the Secretary of Education under subsection (a) of such section after the date of enactment of this Act shall be deposited into the fund in accordance with such subsection.

PART C—FEDERAL WORK-STUDY PROGRAMS

SEC. 441. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS; COMMUNITY SERVICES.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 441(b) (42 U.S.C. 2751(b)) is amended by striking ''$800,000,000 for fiscal year 1993'' and inserting ''$1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 1999''.

(b) DEFINITION OF COMMUNITY SERVICES.—Section 441(c) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''(including child care services provided on campus that are open and accessible to the community)'' after ''child care''; and

(2) in paragraph (3), by inserting '', including students with disabilities who are enrolled at the institution'' before the semicolon.

SEC. 442. ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.

(a) UPDATING THE BASE PERIOD.—Section 442(a) (20 U.S.C. 2752(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''received and used under this part for fiscal year 1985'' and inserting ''received under subsections (a) and (b) for fiscal year 1999 (as such subsections were in effect with respect to allocations for such fiscal year)'';

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraphs (A) and (B), by striking ''1985'' each place the term appears and inserting ''1999''; and

(B) in subparagraph (C)(i), by striking ''1986'' and inserting ''2000''.

(b) ELIMINATION OF PRO RATA SHARE.—Section 442 is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (b);

(2) by redesignating subsections (c) through (f) as subsections (b) through (e), respectively;

(3) in subsection (b)(1) (as redesignated by paragraph (2)), by striking ''three-quarters of'';

(4) in subsection (b)(2)(A)(i) (as so redesignated), by striking ''subsection (d)'' and inserting ''subsection (c)'';

(5) in subsection (c)(3) (as so redesignated), by striking ''the Secretary, for academic year 1988–1989 shall use the procedures employed for academic year 1986–1987, and, for any subsequent academic years,''; and

(6) in subsection (d)(1) (as so redesignated)—

(A) by striking ''10 percent'' and inserting ''5 percent'';

(B) by striking ''in community service'' and inserting ''in tutoring in reading and family literacy activities''; and

(C) by striking ''subsection (c)'' and inserting ''subsection (b)''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to allocations of amounts appropriated pursuant to section 441(b) for fiscal year 2000 or any succeeding fiscal year.

SEC. 443. GRANTS FOR FEDERAL WORK-STUDY PROGRAMS.

(a) ELIGIBLE EMPLOYMENT.—Section 443(b)(1) (42 U.S.C. 2753(b)(1)) is amended by inserting '', including internships, practica, or research assistantships as determined by the Secretary,'' after ''part-time employment''.

(b) COMMUNITY SERVICE.—Section 443(b)(2)(A) is amended—

(1) by striking ''in fiscal year 1994 and succeeding fiscal years,'' and inserting ''for fiscal year 1999,''; and

(2) by inserting ''(including a reasonable amount of time spent in travel or training directly related to such community service)'' after ''community service''.

(c) TUTORING AND LITERACY ACTIVITIES.—Section 443 is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(2)—

(A) by striking ''and'' at the end of subparagraph (A);

(B) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (C); and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

''(B) for fiscal year 2000 and succeeding fiscal years, an institution shall use at least 7 percent of the total amount of funds granted to such institution under this section for such fiscal year to compensate students employed in community service, and shall ensure that not less than 1 tutoring or family literacy project (as described in subsection (d)) is included in meeting the requirement of this subparagraph, except that the Secretary may waive this subparagraph if the Secretary determines that enforcing this subparagraph would cause hardship for students at the institution; and''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(d) TUTORING AND LITERACY ACTIVITIES.—

''(1) USE OF FUNDS.—In any academic year to which subsection (b)(2)(B) applies, an institution shall ensure that funds granted to such institution under this section are used in accordance with such subsection to compensate (including compensation for time spent in training and travel directly related to tutoring in reading and family literacy activities) students—

''(A) employed as reading tutors for children who are preschool age or are in elementary school; or

''(B) employed in family literacy projects.

''(2) PRIORITY FOR SCHOOLS.—To the extent practicable, an institution shall—

''(A) give priority to the employment of students in the provision of tutoring in reading in schools that are participating in a reading reform project that—

''(i) is designed to train teachers how to teach reading on the basis of scientifically-based research on reading; and

''(ii) is funded under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; and

''(B) ensure that any student compensated with the funds described in paragraph (1) who is employed in a school participating in a reading reform project described in subparagraph (A) receives training from the employing school in the instructional practices used by the school.

''(3) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the compensation of work-study students compensated under this subsection may exceed 75 percent.''.

(d) USE OF FUNDS FOR INDEPENDENT AND LESS THAN FULL-TIME STUDENTS.—Paragraph (3) of section 443(b) is amended to read as follows:

''(3) provide that in the selection of students for employment under such work-study program, only students who demonstrate financial need in accordance with part F and meet the requirements of section 484 will be assisted, except that if the institution's grant under this part is directly or indirectly based in part on the financial need demonstrated by students who are (A) attending the institution on less than a full-time basis, or (B) independent students, a reasonable portion of the grant shall be made available to such students;''.

(e) FEDERAL SHARE.—Paragraph (5) of section 443(b) is amended to read as follows:

''(5) provide that the Federal share of the compensation of students employed in the work-study program in accordance with the agreement shall not exceed 75 percent, except that—

''(A) the Federal share may exceed 75 percent, but not exceed 90 percent, if, consistent with regulations of the Secretary—

''(i) the student is employed at a nonprofit private organization or a government agency that—

''(I) is not a part of, and is not owned, operated, or controlled by, or under common ownership, operation, or control with, the institution;

''(II) is selected by the institution on an individual case-by-case basis for such student; and

''(III) would otherwise be unable to afford the costs of such employment; and

''(ii) not more than 10 percent of the students compensated through the institution's grant under this part during the academic year are employed in positions for which the Federal share exceeds 75 percent; and

''(B) the Federal share may exceed 75 percent if the Secretary determines, pursuant to regulations promulgated by the Secretary establishing objective criteria for such determinations, that a Federal share in excess of such amounts is required in furtherance of the purpose of this part;''.

(f) AVAILABILITY OF EMPLOYMENT.—Section 443(b)(6) is amended by striking '', and to make'' and all that follows through ''such employment''.

(g) ACADEMIC RELEVANCE.—Section 443(c)(4) is amended by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: '', to the maximum extent practicable''.

SEC. 444. FLEXIBLE USE OF FUNDS.

Section 445 (42 U.S.C. 2755) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) FLEXIBLE USE OF FUNDS.—An eligible institution may, upon the request of a student, make payments to the student under this part by crediting the student's account at the institution or by making a direct deposit to the student's account at a depository institution. An eligible institution may only credit the student's account at the institution for (1) tuition and fees, (2) in the case of institutionally owned housing, room and board, and (3) other institutionally provided goods and services.''.

SEC. 445. WORK COLLEGES.

Section 448 (42 U.S.C. 2756b) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(2)—

(A) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon;

(B) in subparagraph (D)(ii), by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(E) coordinate and carry out joint projects and activities to promote work service learning; and

''(F) carry out a comprehensive, longitudinal study of student academic progress and academic and career outcomes, relative to student self-sufficiency in financing their higher education, repayment of student loans, continued community service, kind and quality of service performed, and career choice and community service selected after graduation.''; and

(2) in subsection (f), by striking ''1993'' and inserting ''1999''.

PART D—WILLIAM D. FORD FEDERAL DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM

SEC. 451. SELECTION OF INSTITUTIONS.

(a) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—Section 453(a) (20 U.S.C. 1087c(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''PHASE-IN'' and everything that follows through ''GENERAL AUTHORITY.—'' and inserting ''GENERAL AUTHORITY.—''; and

(2) by striking paragraphs (2), (3), and (4).

(b) SELECTION CRITERIA.—Section 453(b)(2) is amended by striking ''prescribe,'' and everything that follows through the end of subparagraph (B) and inserting ''prescribe.''.

(c) ORIGINATION.—Section 453(c) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in the heading, by striking ''TRANSITION SELECTION CRITERIA'' and inserting ''SELECTION CRITERIA'';

(B) by striking ''For academic year 1994–1995, the Secretary'' and inserting ''The Secretary'';

(C) by striking subparagraph (A);

(D) by striking subparagraph (E); and

(E) by redesignating subparagraphs (B), (C), (D), (F), (G), and (H) as subparagraphs (A) through (F), respectively; and

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''AFTER TRANSITION''; and

(B) by striking ''For academic year 1995–1996 and subsequent academic years, the'' and inserting ''The''.

SEC. 452. TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(a) DIRECT LOAN INTEREST RATES.—

(1) AMENDMENT.—Section 455(b) (20 U.S.C. 1087e(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(6) INTEREST RATE PROVISION FOR NEW LOANS ON OR AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1998, AND BEFORE JULY 1, 2003.—

''(A) RATES FOR FDSL AND FDUSL.—Notwithstanding the preceding paragraphs of this subsection, for Federal Direct Stafford Loans and Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford Loans for which the first disbursement is made on or after October 1, 1998, and before July 1, 2003, the applicable rate of interest shall, during any 12-month period beginning on July 1 and ending on June 30, be determined on the preceding June 1 and be equal to—

''(i) the bond equivalent rate of 91-day Treasury bills auctioned at the final auction held prior to such June 1; plus

''(ii) 2.3 percent,

except that such rate shall not exceed 8.25 percent.

''(B) IN SCHOOL AND GRACE PERIOD RULES.—Notwithstanding the preceding paragraphs of this subsection, with respect to any Federal Direct Stafford Loan or Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford Loan for which the first disbursement is made on or after October 1, 1998, and before July 1, 2003, the applicable rate of interest for interest which accrues—

''(i) prior to the beginning of the repayment period of the loan; or

''(ii) during the period in which principal need not be paid (whether or not such principal is in fact paid) by reason of a provision described in section 428(b)(1)(M) or 427(a)(2)(C),

shall be determined under subparagraph (A) by substituting '1.7 percent' for '2.3 percent'.

''(C) PLUS LOANS.—Notwithstanding the preceding paragraphs of this subsection, with respect to Federal Direct PLUS Loan for which the first disbursement is made on or after October 1, 1998, and before July 1, 2003, the applicable rate of interest shall be determined under subparagraph (A)—

''(i) by substituting '3.1 percent' for '2.3 percent'; and

''(ii) by substituting '9.0 percent' for '8.25 percent'.

''(D) CONSOLIDATION LOANS.—Notwithstanding the preceding paragraphs of this subsection, any Federal Direct Consolidation loan for which the application is received on or after February 1, 1999, and before July 1, 2003, shall bear interest at an annual rate on the unpaid principal balance of the loan that is equal to the lesser of—

''(i) the weighted average of the interest rates on the loans consolidated, rounded to the nearest higher one-eighth of one percent; or

''(ii) 8.25 percent.

''(E) TEMPORARY RULES FOR CONSOLIDATION LOANS.—Notwithstanding the preceding paragraphs of this subsection, any Federal Direct Consolidation loan for which the application is received on or after October 1, 1998, and before February 1, 1999, shall bear interest at an annual rate on the unpaid principal balance of the loan that is equal to—

''(i) the bond equivalent rate of 91-day Treasury bills auctioned at the final auction held prior to such June 1; plus

''(ii) 2.3 percent,

except that such rate shall not exceed 8.25 percent.''.

(2) LIMITATION ON CONSOLIDATION LOANS DURING TEMPORARY INTEREST RATE.—Notwithstanding section 455(g) of the Higher Education Act of 1965, a borrower who is enrolled or accepted for enrollment in an institution of higher education may not consolidate loans under such section during the period beginning October 1, 1998, and ending February 1, 1999, unless the borrower certifies that the borrower has no outstanding loans made, insured, or guaranteed under title IV of such Act other than loans made under part D of such title.

(b) REPAYMENT INCENTIVES.—Section 455(b) (20 U.S.C. 1087e(b)) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(7) REPAYMENT INCENTIVES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, the Secretary is authorized to prescribe by regulation such reductions in the interest rate paid by a borrower of a loan made under this part as the Secretary determines appropriate to encourage on-time repayment of the loan. Such reductions may be offered only if the Secretary determines the reductions are cost neutral and in the best financial interest of the Federal Government. Any increase in subsidy costs resulting from such reductions shall be completely offset by corresponding savings in funds available for the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program in that fiscal year from section 458 and other administrative accounts.

''(B) ACCOUNTABILITY.—Prior to publishing regulations proposing repayment incentives, the Secretary shall ensure the cost neutrality of such reductions. The Secretary shall not prescribe such regulations in final form unless an official report from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to the Secretary and a comparable report from the Director of the Congressional Budget Office to the Congress each certify that any such reductions will be completely cost neutral. Such reports shall be transmitted to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives not less than 60 days prior to the publication of regulations proposing such reductions.''.

(c) CONSOLIDATION LOANS.—The first sentence of section 455(g) is amended by striking everything after ''section 428C(a)(4)'' and inserting a period.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to any loan made under part D of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 for which the first disbursement is made on or after October 1, 1998, and before July 1, 2003, except that such amendments shall apply with respect to a Federal Direct Consolidation Loan for which the application is received on or after October 1, 1998, and before July 1, 2003.

SEC. 453. CONTRACTS.

Section 456(b) (20 U.S.C. 1087f(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by inserting ''and'' after the semicolon;

(2) by striking paragraph (4); and

(3) by redesignating paragraph (5) as paragraph (4).

SEC. 454. FUNDS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

Section 458 (20 U.S.C. 1087h) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

''(a) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Each fiscal year there shall be available to the Secretary, from funds not otherwise appropriated, funds to be obligated for—

''(A) administrative costs under this part and part B, including the costs of the direct student loan programs under this part; and

''(B) account maintenance fees payable to guaranty agencies under part B and calculated in accordance with subsections (b) and (c),

not to exceed (from such funds not otherwise appropriated) $617,000,000 in fiscal year 1999, $735,000,000 in fiscal year 2000, $770,000,000 in fiscal year 2001, $780,000,000 in fiscal year 2002, and $795,000,000 in fiscal year 2003.

''(2) ACCOUNT MAINTENANCE FEES.—Account maintenance fees under paragraph (1)(B) shall be paid quarterly and deposited in the Agency Operating Fund established under section 422B.

''(3) CARRYOVER.—The Secretary may carry over funds made available under this section to a subsequent fiscal year.'';

(2) by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

''(b) CALCULATION BASIS.—Except as provided in subsection (c), account maintenance fees payable to guaranty agencies under paragraph (1)(B) shall be calculated—

''(1) for fiscal years 1999 and 2000, on the basis of 0.12 percent of the original principal amount of outstanding loans on which insurance was issued under part B; and

''(2) for fiscal year 2001, 2002, and 2003, on the basis of 0.10 percent of the original principal amount of outstanding loans on which insurance was issued under part B.'';

(3) by striking subsection (d);

(4) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d); and

(5) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

''(c) SPECIAL RULES.—

''(1) FEE CAP.—The total amount of account maintenance fees payable under this section—

''(A) for fiscal year 1999, shall not exceed $177,000,000;

''(B) for fiscal year 2000, shall not exceed $180,000,000;

''(C) for fiscal year 2001, shall not exceed $170,000,000;

''(D) for fiscal year 2002, shall not exceed $180,000,000; and

''(E) for fiscal year 2003, shall not exceed $195,000,000.

''(2) INSUFFICIENT FUNDING.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—If the amounts set forth in paragraph (1) are insufficient to pay the account maintenance fees payable to guaranty agencies pursuant to subsection (b) for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall pay the insufficiency by requiring guaranty agencies to transfer funds from the Federal Student Loan Reserve Funds under section 422A to the Agency Operating Funds under section 422B.

''(B) ENTITLEMENT.—A guaranty agency shall be deemed to have a contractual right against the United States to receive payments according to the provisions of subparagraph (A).''.

SEC. 455. AUTHORITY TO SELL LOANS.

Part D of title IV (20 U.S.C. 1087a et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 459. AUTHORITY TO SELL LOANS.

''The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to sell loans made under this part on such terms as the Secretary determines are in the best interest of the United States, except that any such sale shall not result in any cost to the Federal Government. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the proceeds of any such sale may be used by the Secretary to offer reductions in the interest rate paid by a borrower of a loan made under this part as the Secretary determines appropriate to encourage on-time repayment in accordance with 455(b)(7). Such reductions may be offered only if the Secretary determines the reductions are in the best financial interests of the Federal Government.''.

SEC. 456. LOAN CANCELLATION FOR TEACHERS.

Part D of title IV (20 U.S.C. 1087a et seq.) is further amended by adding after section 459 (as added by section 455) the following:

''SEC. 460. LOAN CANCELLATION FOR TEACHERS.

''(a) STATEMENT OF PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this section to encourage individuals to enter and continue in the teaching profession.

''(b) PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out a program of canceling the obligation to repay a qualified loan amount in accordance with subsection (c) for Federal Direct Stafford Loans and Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford Loans made under this part for any new borrower on or after October 1, 1998, who—

''(A) has been employed as a full-time teacher for 5 consecutive complete school years—

''(i) in a school that qualifies under section 465(a)(2)(A) for loan cancellation for Perkins loan recipients who teach in such schools;

''(ii) if employed as a secondary school teacher, is teaching a subject area that is relevant to the borrower's academic major as certified by the chief administrative officer of the public or non-profit private secondary school in which the borrower is employed; and

''(iii) if employed as an elementary school teacher, has demonstrated, as certified by the chief administrative officer of the public or non-profit private elementary school in which the borrower is employed, knowledge and teaching skills in reading, writing, mathematics and other areas of the elementary school curriculum; and

''(B) is not in default on a loan for which the borrower seeks forgiveness.

''(2) SPECIAL RULE.—No borrower may obtain a reduction of loan obligations under both this section and section 428J.

''(c) QUALIFIED LOAN AMOUNTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall cancel not more than $5,000 in the aggregate of the loan obligation on a Federal Direct Stafford Loan or a Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford Loan that is outstanding after the completion of the fifth complete school year of teaching described in subsection (b)(1)(A).

''(2) TREATMENT OF CONSOLIDATION LOANS.—A loan amount for a Federal Direct Consolidation Loan may be a qualified loan amount for the purposes of this subsection only to the extent that such loan amount was used to repay a Federal Direct Stafford Loan, a Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford Loan, or a loan made under section 428 or 428H, for a borrower who meets the requirements of subsection (b), as determined in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

''(d) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary is authorized to issue such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

''(e) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize any refunding of any canceled loan.

''(f) LIST.—If the list of schools in which a teacher may perform service pursuant to subsection (b) is not available before May 1 of any year, the Secretary may use the list for the year preceding the year for which the determination is made to make such service determination.

''(g) ADDITIONAL ELIGIBILITY PROVISIONS.—

''(1) CONTINUED ELIGIBILITY.—Any teacher who performs service in a school that—

''(A) meets the requirements of subsection (b)(1)(A) in any year during such service; and

''(B) in a subsequent year fails to meet the requirements of such subsection, may continue to teach in such school and shall be eligible for loan cancellation pursuant to subsection (b).

''(2) PREVENTION OF DOUBLE BENEFITS.—No borrower may, for the same volunteer service, receive a benefit under both this section and

subtitle D of title I of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12571 et seq.).

''(h) DEFINITION.—For the purpose of this section, the term 'year' where applied to service as a teacher means an academic year as defined by the Secretary.''.

PART E—FEDERAL PERKINS LOANS

SEC. 461. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Subsection (b) of section 461 (20 U.S.C. 1087aa) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''1993'' and inserting ''1999''; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''1997'' each place the term appears and inserting ''2003''.

SEC. 462. ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.

(a) CHANGES IN ALLOCATION FORMULA.—

(1) UPDATING THE BASE PERIOD.—Section 462(a) (20 U.S.C. 1087bb(a)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking ''the amount of the Federal capital contribution allocated to such institution under this part for fiscal year 1985'' and inserting ''the amount received under subsections (a) and (b) of this section for fiscal year 1999 (as such subsections were in effect with respect to allocations for such fiscal year)'';

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraphs (A) and (B), by striking ''1985'' each place the term appears and inserting ''1999''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (C)(i), by striking ''1986'' and inserting ''2000''.

(2) ELIMINATION OF PRO RATA SHARE.—Section 462 is further amended—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) in paragraph (1)(B), by striking ''subsection (f)'' and inserting ''subsection (e)'';

(ii) in the matter following paragraph (1)(B), by striking ''subsection (g)'' and inserting ''subsection (f)'';

(iii) in paragraph (2)(D)(ii), by striking ''subsection (f)'' and inserting ''subsection (e)''; and

(iv) in the matter following paragraph (2)(D)(ii), by striking ''subsection (g)'' and inserting ''subsection (f)'';

(B) by striking subsection (b);

(C) in subsection (c)(1), by striking ''three-quarters of the remainder'' and inserting ''the remainder'';

(D) in the matter following subsection (c)(2)(B), by striking ''subsection (g)'' and inserting ''subsection (f)'';

(E) in subsection (c)(3)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''subsection (d)'' and inserting ''subsection (c)'';

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''subsection (f)'' and inserting ''subsection (e)''; and

(iii) in the matter following subparagraph (C), by striking ''subsection (g)'' and inserting ''subsection (f)'';

(F) in subsection (j)(1)(B)(i), by striking ''1985'' and inserting ''1999'';

(G) in subsection (j)(2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''paragraph (3) of subsection (c)'' and inserting ''subsection (b)(3)''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''subsection (c) of section 462'' and inserting ''subsection (b)''; and

(H) by redesignating subsections (c) through (j) as subsections (b) through (i), respectively.

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection shall apply with respect to allocations of amounts appropriated pursuant to section 461(b) for fiscal year 2000 or any succeeding fiscal year.

(b) SELF-HELP NEED.—The matter preceding subparagraph (A) of section 462(c)(3) (as redesignated by subsection (a)(2)(G)) is amended by striking ''the Secretary, for'' and all that follows through ''years,''.

(c) DEFAULT PENALTIES.—Subsections (e) and (f) of section 462 (as redesignated by subsection (a)(2)(G)) are amended to read as follows:

''(e) DEFAULT PENALTIES.—

''(1) YEARS PRECEDING FISCAL YEAR 2000.—For any fiscal year preceding fiscal year 2000, any institution with a cohort default rate that—

''(A) equals or exceeds 15 percent, shall establish a default reduction plan pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary, except that such plan shall not be required with respect to an institution that has a default rate of less than 20 percent and that has less than 100 students who have loans under this part in such academic year;

''(B) equals or exceeds 20 percent, but is less than 25 percent, shall have a default penalty of 0.9;

''(C) equals or exceeds 25 percent, but is less than 30 percent, shall have a default penalty of 0.7; and

''(D) equals or exceeds 30 percent shall have a default penalty of zero.

''(2) YEARS FOLLOWING FISCAL YEAR 2000.—For fiscal year 2000 and any succeeding fiscal year, any institution with a cohort default rate (as defined under subsection (g)) that equals or exceeds 25 percent shall have a default penalty of zero.

''(3) INELIGIBILITY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—For fiscal year 2000 and any succeeding fiscal year, any institution with a cohort default rate (as defined in subsection (g)) that equals or exceeds 50 percent for each of the 3 most recent years for which data are available shall not be eligible to participate in a program under this part for the fiscal year for which the determination is made and the 2 succeeding fiscal years, unless, within 30 days of receiving notification from the Secretary of the loss of eligibility under this paragraph, the institution appeals the loss of eligibility to the Secretary. The Secretary shall issue a decision on any such appeal within 45 days after the submission of the appeal. Such decision may permit the institution to continue to participate in a program under this part if—

''(i) the institution demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the calculation of the institution's cohort default rate is not accurate, and that recalculation would reduce the institution's cohort default rate for any of the 3 fiscal years below 50 percent; or

''(ii) there are, in the judgment of the Secretary, such a small number of borrowers entering repayment that the application of this subparagraph would be inequitable.

''(B) CONTINUED PARTICIPATION.—During an appeal under subparagraph (A), the Secretary may permit the institution to continue to participate in a program under this part.

''(C) RETURN OF FUNDS.—Within 90 days after the date of any termination pursuant to subparagraph (A), or the conclusion of any appeal pursuant to subparagraph (B), whichever is later, the balance of the student loan fund established under this part by the institution that is the subject of the termination shall be distributed as follows:

''(i) The Secretary shall first be paid an amount which bears the same ratio to such balance (as of the date of such distribution) as the total amount of Federal capital contributions to such fund by the Secretary under this part bears to the sum of such Federal capital contributions and the capital contributions to such fund made by the institution.

''(ii) The remainder of such student loan fund shall be paid to the institution.

''(D) USE OF RETURNED FUNDS.—Any funds returned to the Secretary under this paragraph shall be reallocated to institutions of higher education pursuant to subsection (i).

''(E) DEFINITION.—For the purposes of subparagraph (A), the term 'loss of eligibility' shall be defined as the mandatory liquidation of an institution's student loan fund, and assignment of the institution's outstanding loan portfolio to the Secretary.

''(f) APPLICABLE MAXIMUM COHORT DEFAULT RATE.—

''(1) AWARD YEARS PRIOR TO 2000.—For award years prior to award year 2000, the applicable maximum cohort default rate is 30 percent.

''(2) AWARD YEAR 2000 AND SUCCEEDING AWARD YEARS.—For award year 2000 and subsequent years, the applicable maximum cohort default rate is 25 percent.''.

(d) COHORT DEFAULT RATE DEFINITION.—Section 462(g) (as redesignated by subsection (a)(2)(G)) is amended—

(1) by striking the subsection heading and paragraphs (1) and (2) and inserting the following:

''(g) DEFINITION OF COHORT DEFAULT RATE.—'';

(2) by striking ''(3)(A) For award year 1994 and any succeeding award year, the term'' and inserting the following:

''(1)(A) The term'';

(3) in paragraph (1) (as redesignated by paragraph (2))—

(A) by striking subparagraphs (B) and (E); and

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (C), (D), (F), and (G) as subparagraphs (B), (C), (D), and (F), respectively;

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (D) (as redesignated by subparagraph (B)) the following:

''(E) In determining the number of students who default before the end of such award year, the institution, in calculating the cohort default rate, shall exclude—

''(i) any loan on which the borrower has, after the time periods specified in paragraph (2)—

''(I) voluntarily made 6 consecutive payments;

''(II) voluntarily made all payments currently due;

''(III) repaid in full the amount due on the loan; or

''(IV) received a deferment or forbearance, based on a condition that began prior to such time periods;

''(ii) any loan which has, after the time periods specified in paragraph (2), been rehabilitated or canceled; and

''(iii) any other loan that the Secretary determines should be excluded from such determination.''; and

(4) by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the following:

''(2) For purposes of calculating the cohort default rate under this subsection, a loan shall be considered to be in default—

''(A) 240 days (in the case of a loan repayable monthly), or

''(B) 270 days (in the case of a loan repayable quarterly),

after the borrower fails to make an installment payment when due or to comply with other terms of the promissory note.''.

(e) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 462 (20 U.S.C. 1087bb) is amended—

(1) in the matter following paragraphs (1)(B) and (2)(D)(ii) of subsection (a), by inserting ''cohort'' before ''default'' each place the term appears;

(2) in the matter following paragraphs (2)(B) and (3)(C) of subsection (b) (as redesignated by subsection (a)(2)(G)), by inserting ''cohort'' before ''default'' each place the term appears;

(3) in subsection (d)(2) (as redesignated by subsection (a)(2)(G)), by inserting ''cohort'' before ''default''; and

(4) in subsection (g)(1)(F) (as redesignated by subsections (a)(2)(G) and (d)(3)(B)), by inserting ''cohort'' before ''default''.

SEC. 463. AGREEMENTS WITH INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

(a) CONTENTS OF AGREEMENTS.—Section 463(a) (20 U.S.C. 1087cc(a)) is amended—

(1) by amending subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2) to read as follows:

''(B) a capital contribution by an institution in an amount equal to one-third of the Federal capital contributions described in subparagraph (A);'';

(2) by striking paragraph (4); and

(3) by redesignating paragraphs (5) through (10) as paragraphs (4) through (9);

(b) AGREEMENTS WITH CREDIT BUREAUS.—Section 463(c) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking ''the Secretary shall'' and inserting ''the Secretary and each institution of higher education participating in the program under this part shall''; and

(B) by inserting ''and regarding loans held by the Secretary or an institution'' after ''section 467'';

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''by the Secretary'' and all that follows through ''of—'' and inserting ''by the Secretary or an institution, as the case may be, to such organizations, with respect to any loan held by the Secretary or the institution, respectively, of—'';

(B) by amending subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

''(A) the date of disbursement and the amount of such loans made to any borrower under this part at the time of disbursement of the loan;'';

(C) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by inserting ''the repayment and'' after ''concerning''; and

(ii) by striking ''any defaulted'' and inserting ''such''; and

(D) in subparagraph (C), by inserting '', or upon cancellation or discharge of the borrower's obligation on the loan for any reason'' before the period;

(3) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(i) by inserting ''or an institution'' after ''from the Secretary''; and

(ii) by striking ''until—'' and inserting ''until the loan is paid in full.''; and

(B) by striking subparagraphs (A) and (B);

(4) by amending paragraph (4) to read as follows:

''(4)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), an institution of higher education, after consultation with the Secretary and pursuant to the agreements entered into under paragraph (1), shall disclose at least annually to any credit bureau organization with which the Secretary has such an agreement the information set forth in paragraph (2), and shall disclose promptly to such credit bureau organization any changes to the information previously disclosed.

''(B) The Secretary may promulgate regulations establishing criteria under which an institution of higher education may cease reporting the information described in paragraph (2) before a loan is paid in full.''; and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following:

''(5) Each institution of higher education shall notify the appropriate credit bureau organizations whenever a borrower of a loan that is made and held by the institution and that is in default makes 6 consecutive monthly payments on such loan, for the purpose of encouraging such organizations to update the status of information maintained with respect to that borrower.''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 463(d) is amended by striking ''subsection (a)(10)'' and inserting ''subsection (a)(9)''.

SEC. 464. TERMS OF LOANS.

(a) TERMS AND CONDITIONS; ANNUAL LIMITS.—Paragraph (2) of section 464(a) (20 U.S.C. 1087dd(a)) is amended to read as follows:

''(2)(A) Except as provided in paragraph (4), the total of loans made to a student in any academic year or its equivalent by an institution of higher education from a loan fund established pursuant to an agreement under this part shall not exceed—

''(i) $4,000, in the case of a student who has not successfully completed a program of undergraduate education; or

''(ii) $6,000, in the case of a graduate or professional student (as defined in regulations issued by the Secretary).

''(B) Except as provided in paragraph (4), the aggregate unpaid principal amount for all loans made to a student by institutions of higher education from loan funds established pursuant to agreements under this part may not exceed—

''(i) $40,000, in the case of any graduate or professional student (as defined by regulations issued by the Secretary, and including any loans from such funds made to such person before such person became a graduate or professional student);

''(ii) $20,000, in the case of a student who has successfully completed 2 years of a program of education leading to a bachelor's degree but who has not completed the work necessary for such a degree (determined under regulations issued by the Secretary), and including any loans from such funds made to such person before such person became such a student; and

''(iii) $8,000, in the case of any other student.''.

(b) NEED AND ELIGIBILITY.—Section 464(b) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by adding at the end the following: ''A student who is in default on a loan under this part shall not be eligible for an additional loan under this part unless such loan meets one of the conditions for exclusion under section 462(g)(1)(E).''; and

(2) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

''(2) If the institution's capital contribution under section 462 is directly or indirectly based in part on the financial need demonstrated by students who are (A) attending the institution less than full time, or (B) independent students, then a reasonable portion of the loans made from the institution's student loan fund containing the contribution shall be made available to such students.''.

(c) CONTENTS OF LOAN AGREEMENT.—Section 464(c) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(D)—

(A) by striking ''(i) 3 percent'' and all that follows through ''or (iii)''; and

(B) by striking ''subparagraph (A)(i)'' and inserting ''paragraph (2)(A)(i)'';

(2) in the matter following clause (iv) of paragraph (2)(A), by striking ''subparagraph (B)'' and inserting ''subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1)'';

(3) by adding at the end of paragraph (2) the following:

''(C) An individual with an outstanding loan balance who meets the eligibility criteria for a deferment described in subparagraph (A) as in effect on the date of enactment of this subparagraph shall be eligible for deferment under this paragraph notwithstanding any contrary provision of the promissory note under which the loan or loans were made, and notwithstanding any amendment (or effective date provision relating to any amendment) to this section made prior to the date of such deferment.''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(7) There shall be excluded from the 9-month period that begins on the date on which a student ceases to carry at least one-half the normal full-time academic workload (as described in paragraph (1)(A)) any period not to exceed 3 years during which a borrower who is a member of a reserve component of the Armed Forces named in section 10101 of title 10, United States Code, is called or ordered to active duty for a period of more than 30 days (as defined in section 101(d)(2) of such title). Such period of exclusion shall include the period necessary to resume enrollment at the borrower's next available regular enrollment period.''.

(d) DISCHARGE; REHABILITATION; INCENTIVE REPAYMENT.—Section 464 is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(g) DISCHARGE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—If a student borrower who received a loan made under this part on or after January 1, 1986, is unable to complete the program in which such student is enrolled due to the closure of the institution, then the Secretary shall discharge the borrower's liability on the loan (including the interest and collection fees) and shall subsequently pursue any claim available to such borrower against the institution and the institution's affiliates and principals, or settle the loan obligation pursuant to the financial responsibility standards described in section 498(c).

''(2) ASSIGNMENT.—A borrower whose loan has been discharged pursuant to this subsection shall be deemed to have assigned to the United States the right to a loan refund in an amount that does not exceed the amount discharged against the institution and the institution's affiliates and principals.

''(3) ELIGIBILITY FOR ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE.—The period during which a student was unable to complete a course of study due to the closing of the institution shall not be considered for purposes of calculating the student's period of eligibility for additional assistance under this title.

''(4) SPECIAL RULE.—A borrower whose loan has been discharged pursuant to this subsection shall not be precluded, because of that discharge, from receiving additional grant, loan, or work assistance under this title for which the borrower would be otherwise eligible (but for the default on the discharged loan). The amount discharged under this subsection shall be treated as an amount canceled under section 465(a).

''(5) REPORTING.—The Secretary or institution, as the case may be, shall report to credit bureaus with respect to loans that have been discharged pursuant to this subsection.

''(h) REHABILITATION OF LOANS.—

''(1) REHABILITATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—If the borrower of a loan made under this part who has defaulted on the loan makes 12 ontime, consecutive, monthly payments of amounts owed on the loan, as determined by the institution, or by the Secretary in the case of a loan held by the Secretary, the loan shall be considered rehabilitated, and the institution that made that loan (or the Secretary, in the case of a loan held by the Secretary) shall request that any credit bureau organization or credit reporting agency to which the default was reported remove the default from the borrower's credit history.

''(B) COMPARABLE CONDITIONS.—As long as the borrower continues to make scheduled repayments on a loan rehabilitated under this paragraph, the rehabilitated loan shall be subject to the same terms and conditions, and qualify for the same benefits and privileges, as other loans made under this part.

''(C) ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE.—The borrower of a rehabilitated loan shall not be precluded by section 484 from receiving additional grant, loan, or work assistance under this title (for which the borrower is otherwise eligible) on the basis of defaulting on the loan prior to such rehabilitation.

''(D) LIMITATIONS.—A borrower only once may obtain the benefit of this paragraph with respect to rehabilitating a loan under this part.

''(2) RESTORATION OF ELIGIBILITY.—If the borrower of a loan made under this part who has defaulted on that loan makes 6 ontime, consecutive, monthly payments of amounts owed on such loan, the borrower's eligibility for grant, loan, or work assistance under this title shall be restored to the extent that the borrower is otherwise eligible. A borrower only once may obtain the benefit of this paragraph with respect to restored eligibility.

''(i) INCENTIVE REPAYMENT PROGRAM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Each institution of higher education may establish, with the approval of the Secretary, an incentive repayment program designed to reduce default and to replenish student loan funds established under this part. Each such incentive repayment program may—

''(A) offer a reduction of the interest rate on a loan on which the borrower has made 48 consecutive, monthly repayments, but in no event may the rate be reduced by more than 1 percent;

''(B) provide for a discount on the balance owed on a loan on which the borrower pays the

principal and interest in full prior to the end of the applicable repayment period, but in no event may the discount exceed 5 percent of the unpaid principal balance due on the loan at the time the early repayment is made; and

''(C) include such other incentive repayment options as the institution determines will carry out the objectives of this subsection.

''(2) LIMITATION.—No incentive repayment option under an incentive repayment program authorized by this subsection may be paid for with Federal funds, including any Federal funds from the student loan fund, or with institutional funds from the student loan fund.''.

SEC. 465. CANCELLATION FOR PUBLIC SERVICE.

Section 465 (20 U.S.C. 1087ee) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2)(C), by striking ''section 676(b)(9)'' and inserting ''section 635(a)(10)'';

(B) in the last sentence of paragraph (2), by striking ''section 602(a)(1)'' and inserting ''section 602''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(7) An individual with an outstanding loan obligation under this part who performs service of any type that is described in paragraph (2) as in effect on the date of enactment of this paragraph shall be eligible for cancellation under this section for such service notwithstanding any contrary provision of the promissory note under which the loan or loans were made, and notwithstanding any amendment (or effective date provision relating to any amendment) to this section made prior to the date of such service.''; and

(2) in subsection (b), by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''To the extent feasible, the Secretary shall pay the amounts for which any institution qualifies under this subsection not later than 3 months after the institution files an institutional application for campus-based funds.''.

SEC. 466. DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS FROM STUDENT LOAN FUNDS.

Section 466 (20 U.S.C. 1087ff) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''1996'' and inserting ''2003''; and

(ii) by striking ''1997'' and inserting ''2004''; and

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking ''1996'' and inserting ''2003'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking ''2005'' and inserting ''2012''; and

(B) by striking ''1996'' and inserting ''2003''; and

(3) in subsection (c), by striking ''1997'' and inserting ''2004''.

SEC. 467. PERKINS LOAN REVOLVING FUND.

(a) REPEAL.—Subsection (c) of section 467 (20 U.S.C. 1087gg(c)) is repealed.

(b) TRANSFER OF BALANCE.—Any funds in the Perkins Loan Revolving Fund on the date of enactment of this Act shall be transferred to and deposited in the Treasury.

PART F—NEED ANALYSIS

SEC. 471. COST OF ATTENDANCE.

Section 472 (20 U.S.C. 1087ll) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by inserting after ''personal expenses'' the following: '', including a reasonable allowance for the documented rental or purchase of a personal computer,'';

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''of not less than $1,500'' and inserting ''determined by the institution''; and

(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking '', except that the amount may not be less than $2,500'';

(3) in paragraph (10), by striking everything after ''determining costs'' and inserting a semicolon; and

(4) in paragraph (11), by striking ''placed'' and inserting ''engaged''.

SEC. 472. DATA ELEMENTS.

Section 474(b)(3) (20 U.S.C. 1087nn(b)(3)) is amended by inserting '', excluding the student's parents,'' after ''family of the student''.

SEC. 473. FAMILY CONTRIBUTION FOR DEPENDENT STUDENTS.

(a) PARENTS' CONTRIBUTION FROM ADJUSTED AVAILABLE INCOME.—Section 475(b)(3) (20 U.S.C. 1087oo(b)(3)) is amended by inserting '', excluding the student's parents,'' after ''number of family members''.

(b) STUDENT CONTRIBUTION FROM AVAILABLE INCOME.—Section 475(g) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''$1,750; and'' and inserting ''$2,200 (or a successor amount prescribed by the Secretary under section 478);'';

(B) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (E) and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (E) the following new subparagraph:

''(F) an allowance for parents' negative available income, determined in accordance with paragraph (6).''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(6) ALLOWANCE FOR PARENTS' NEGATIVE AVAILABLE INCOME.—The allowance for parents' negative available income is the amount, if any, by which the sum of the amounts deducted under subparagraphs (A) through (F) of subsection (c)(1) exceeds the sum of the parents' total income (as defined in section 480) and the parents' contribution from assets (as determined in accordance with subsection (d)).''.

(c) ADJUSTMENTS TO STUDENT'S CONTRIBUTION FOR ENROLLMENT PERIODS OTHER THAN NINE MONTHS.—Section 475 is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(j) ADJUSTMENTS TO STUDENT'S CONTRIBUTION FOR ENROLLMENT PERIODS OF LESS THAN NINE MONTHS.—For periods of enrollment of less than 9 months, the student's contribution from adjusted available income (as determined under subsection (g)) is determined, for purposes other than subpart 2 of part A, by dividing the amount determined under such subsection by 9, and multiplying the result by the number of months in the period of enrollment.''.

SEC. 474. FAMILY CONTRIBUTION FOR INDEPENDENT STUDENTS WITHOUT DEPENDENTS OTHER THAN A SPOUSE.

(a) ADJUSTMENTS FOR ENROLLMENT PERIODS OF LESS THAN NINE MONTHS.—Section 476(a) (20 U.S.C. 1087pp(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''and'' at the end of paragraph (1)(B);

(2) by inserting ''and'' after the semicolon at the end of paragraph (2); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph:

''(3) for periods of enrollment of less than 9 months, for purposes other than subpart 2 of part A—

''(A) dividing the quotient resulting under paragraph (2) by 9; and

''(B) multiplying the result by the number of months in the period of enrollment;''.

(b) CONTRIBUTION FROM AVAILABLE INCOME.—Section 476(b)(1)(A)(iv) is amended—

(1) by striking ''allowance of—'' and inserting ''allowance of the following amount (or a successor amount prescribed by the Secretary under section 478)—'';

(2) in subclauses (I) and (II), by striking ''$3,000'' each place the term appears and inserting ''$5,000''; and

(3) in subclause (III), by striking ''$6,000'' and inserting ''$8,000''.

SEC. 475. FAMILY CONTRIBUTION FOR INDEPENDENT STUDENTS WITH DEPENDENTS OTHER THAN A SPOUSE.

Section 477(a) (20 U.S.C. 1087qq(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''and'' at the end of paragraph (2);

(2) by inserting ''and'' after the semicolon at the end of paragraph (3); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph:

''(4) for periods of enrollment of less than 9 months, for purposes other than subpart 2 of part A—

''(A) dividing the quotient resulting under paragraph (3) by 9; and

''(B) multiplying the result by the number of months in the period of enrollment;''.

SEC. 476. REGULATIONS; UPDATED TABLES AND AMOUNTS.

Section 478(b) (20 U.S.C. 1087rr(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''For each academic year'' and inserting the following:

''(1) REVISED TABLES.—For each academic year''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) REVISED AMOUNTS.—For each academic year after academic year 2000–2001, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register revised income protection allowances for the purpose of sections 475(g)(2)(D) and 476(b)(1)(A)(iv). Such revised allowances shall be developed by increasing each of the dollar amounts contained in such section by a percentage equal to the estimated percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index (as determined by the Secretary) between December 1999 and the December next preceding the beginning of such academic year, and rounding the result to the nearest $10.''.

SEC. 477. SIMPLIFIED NEEDS TEST; ZERO EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION.

Section 479 (20 U.S.C. 1087ss) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(3)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''this paragraph'' and inserting ''this subsection, or subsection (c), as the case may be,'';

(B) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''or'' at the end thereof;

(C) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (C); and

(D) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following new subparagraph:

''(B) a form 1040 (including any prepared or electronic version of such form) required pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, except that such form shall be considered a qualifying form only if the student or family files such form in order to take a tax credit under section 25A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and would otherwise be eligible to file a form described in subparagraph (A); or'';

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) by amending paragraph (1)(A) to read as follows:

''(A) the student's parents file, or are eligible to file, a form described in subsection (b)(3), or certify that the parents are not required to file an income tax return and the student files, or is eligible to file, such a form, or certifies that the student is not required to file an income tax return; and''; and

(B) by amending paragraph (2)(A) to read as follows:

''(A) the student (and the student's spouse, if any) files, or is eligible to file, a form described in subsection (b)(3), or certifies that the student (and the student's spouse, if any) is not required to file an income tax return; and''.

SEC. 478. DISCRETION OF STUDENT FINANCIAL AID ADMINISTRATORS.

Section 479A (20 U.S.C. 1087tt) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting after the second sentence the following: ''Special circumstances may include tuition expenses at an elementary or secondary school, medical or dental expenses not covered by insurance, unusually high child care costs, recent unemployment of a family member, the number of parents enrolled at least half-time in a degree, certificate, or other program leading to a recognized educational credential at an institution with a program participation agreement under section 487, or other changes in a family's income, a family's assets, or a student's status.''; and

(2) by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:

''(c) REFUSAL OR ADJUSTMENT OF LOAN CERTIFICATIONS.—On a case-by-case basis, an eligible institution may refuse to certify a statement that permits a student to receive a loan under part B or D, or may certify a loan amount or make a loan that is less than the student's determination of need (as determined under this part), if the reason for the action is documented and provided in written form to the student. No eligible institution shall discriminate against any borrower or applicant in obtaining a loan on the basis of race, national origin, religion, sex, marital status, age, or disability status.''.

SEC. 479. TREATMENT OF OTHER FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

Section 480(j) (20 U.S.C. 1087vv(j)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', and national service educational awards or post-service benefits under title I of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12571 et seq.)'';

(2) by striking paragraph (3); and

(3) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (3).

SEC. 480. CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) AMOUNT OF NEED.—Section 471 (20 U.S.C. 1087kk) is amended by striking ''or 4'' and inserting ''or 2''.

(b) FAMILY CONTRIBUTION.—Section 473 (20 U.S.C. 1087mm) is amended by striking ''subpart 4'' and inserting ''subpart 2''.

SEC. 480A. EFFECTIVE DATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), the amendments made by this part are effective on the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) PROVISIONS EFFECTIVE FOR ACADEMIC YEAR 2000–2001, AND THEREAFTER.—The amendments made by sections 472, 473, 474, and 475 shall apply with respect to determinations of need under part F oif title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 for academic years beginning on or after July 1, 2000.

PART G—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 481. MASTER CALENDAR.

(a) REQUIRED SCHEDULE.—Section 482(a) (20 U.S.C. 1089(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(3) The Secretary shall, to the extent practicable, notify eligible institutions, guaranty agencies, lenders, interested software providers, and, upon request, other interested parties, by December 1 prior to the start of an award year of minimal hardware and software requirements necessary to administer programs under this title.

''(4) The Secretary shall attempt to conduct training activities for financial aid administrators and others in an expeditious and timely manner prior to the start of an award year in order to ensure that all participants are informed of all administrative requirements.''.

(b) DELAY OF EFFECTIVE DATE OF LATE PUBLICATIONS.—Subsection (c) of section 482 is amended to read as follows:

''(c) DELAY OF EFFECTIVE DATE OF LATE PUBLICATIONS.—(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), any regulatory changes initiated by the Secretary affecting the programs under this title that have not been published in final form by November 1 prior to the start of the award year shall not become effective until the beginning of the second award year after such November 1 date.

''(2)(A) The Secretary may designate any regulatory provision that affects the programs under this title and is published in final form after November 1 as one that an entity subject to the provision may, in the entity's discretion, choose to implement prior to the effective date described in paragraph (1). The Secretary may specify in the designation when, and under what conditions, an entity may implement the provision prior to that effective date. The Secretary shall publish any designation under this subparagraph in the Federal Register.

''(B) If an entity chooses to implement a regulatory provision prior to the effective date described in paragraph (1), as permitted by subparagraph (A), the provision shall be effective with respect to that entity in accordance with the terms of the Secretary's designation.''.

SEC. 482. FORMS AND REGULATIONS.

(a) COMMON FINANCIAL AID FORM DEVELOPMENT.—Section 483(a) (20 U.S.C. 1090(a)) is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FORM'' and inserting ''FORM DEVELOPMENT'';

(2) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking ''A, C, D, and E'' and inserting ''A through E'';

(B) by striking ''and to determine the need of a student for the purpose of part B of this title'';

(C) by striking the second sentence and inserting the following: ''The Secretary shall include on the form developed under this subsection such data items as the Secretary determines are appropriate for inclusion. Such items shall be selected in consultation with States to assist in the awarding of State financial assistance. In no case shall the number of such data items be less than the number included on the form on the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998.''; and

(D) by striking the last sentence;

(3) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking ''A, C, D, and E'' each place the term appears and inserting ''A through E'';

(B) by striking ''and the need of a student for the purpose of part B of this title,''; and

(C) by striking ''or have the student's need established for the purpose of part B of this title'';

(4) by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

''(3) DISTRIBUTION OF DATA.—Institutions of higher education, guaranty agencies, and States shall receive, without charge, the data collected by the Secretary using the form developed pursuant to this section for the purposes of processing loan applications and determining need and eligibility for institutional and State financial aid awards. Entities designated by institutions of higher education, guaranty agencies, or States to receive such data shall be subject to all the requirements of this section, unless such requirements are waived by the Secretary.'';

(5) by adding at the end the following:

''(5) ELECTRONIC FORMS.—(A) The Secretary, in cooperation with representatives of agencies and organizations involved in student financial assistance, including private computer software providers, shall develop an electronic version of the form described in paragraph (1). As permitted by the Secretary, such an electronic version shall not require a signature to be collected at the time such version is submitted, if a signature is subsequently submitted by the applicant. The Secretary shall prescribe such version not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998.

''(B) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the use of the form developed by the Secretary pursuant to subparagraph (A) by an eligible institution, eligible lender, guaranty agency, State grant agency, private computer software providers, a consortium thereof, or such other entities as the Secretary may designate.

''(C) No fee shall be charged to students in connection with the use of the electronic version of the form, or of any other electronic forms used in conjunction with such form in applying for Federal or State student financial assistance.

''(D) The Secretary shall ensure that data collection complies with section 552a of title 5, United States Code, and that any entity using the electronic version of the form developed by the Secretary pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall maintain reasonable and appropriate administrative, technical, and physical safeguards to ensure the integrity and confidentiality of the information, and to protect against security threats, or unauthorized uses or disclosures of the information provided on the electronic version of the form. Data collected by such version of the form shall be used only for the application, award, and administration of aid awarded under this title, State aid, or aid awarded by eligible institutions or such entities as the Secretary may designate. No data collected by such version of the form shall be used for making final aid awards under this title until such data have been processed by the Secretary or a contractor or designee of the Secretary.

''(6) THIRD PARTY SERVICERS AND PRIVATE SOFTWARE PROVIDERS.—To the extent practicable and in a timely manner, the Secretary shall provide, to private organizations and consortia that develop software used by eligible institutions for the administration of funds under this title, all the necessary specifications that the organizations and consortia must meet for the software the organizations and consortia develop, produce, and distribute (including any diskette, modem, or network communications) which are so used. The specifications shall contain record layouts for required data. The Secretary shall develop in advance of each processing cycle an annual schedule for providing such specifications. The Secretary, to the extent practicable, shall use means of providing such specifications, including conferences and other meetings, outreach, and technical support mechanisms (such as training and printed reference materials). The Secretary shall, from time to time, solicit from such organizations and consortia means of improving the support provided by the Secretary.

''(7) PARENT'S SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER AND BIRTH DATE.—The Secretary is authorized to include on the form developed under this subsection space for the social security number and birth date of parents of dependent students seeking financial assistance under this title.''.

(b) STREAMLINED REAPPLICATION PROCESS.—Section 483(b)(1) is amended by striking '', within 240 days'' and all that follows through ''of 1992,''.

(c) INFORMATION TO COMMITTEES.—Section 483(c) is amended by striking ''and Labor'' and inserting ''and the Workforce''.

(d) TOLL-FREE INFORMATION.—Section 483(d) is amended by striking ''section 633(c)'' and inserting ''section 685(d)(2)(C)''.

(e) REPEAL.—Subsection (f) of section 483 is repealed.

SEC. 483. STUDENT ELIGIBILITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 484(a) (20 U.S.C. 1091(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking ''the institution'' and everything that follows through ''lender), a document'' and inserting ''the Secretary, as part of the original financial aid application process, a certification,''; and

(2) in paragraph (5), by striking ''or a permanent resident of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Guam, or the Northern Mariana Islands'' and inserting ''a citizen of any one of the Freely Associated States''.

(b) HOME-SCHOOLED STUDENTS.—Section 484(d) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''either''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) The student has completed a secondary school education in a home school setting that is treated as a home school or private school under State law.''.

(c) TERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY.—Section 484(j) is amended to read as follows:

''(j) ASSISTANCE UNDER SUBPARTS 1 AND 3 OF PART A, AND PART C.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a student shall be eligible until September 30, 2004, for assistance under subparts 1 and 3 of part A, and part C, if the student is otherwise qualified and—

''(1) is a citizen of any one of the Freely Associated States and attends an institution of higher education in a State or a public or nonprofit private institution of higher education in the Freely Associated States; or

''(2) meets the requirements of subsection (a)(5) and attends a public or nonprofit private institution of higher education in any one of the Freely Associated States.''.

(d) CORRESPONDENCE COURSES.—Paragraph (1) of section 484(l) is amended to read as follows:

''(1) RELATION TO CORRESPONDENCE COURSES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A student enrolled in a course of instruction at an institution of higher education that is offered in whole or in part through telecommunications and leads to a recognized certificate for a program of study of 1 year or longer, or a recognized associate, baccalaureate, or graduate degree, conferred by such institution, shall not be considered to be enrolled in correspondence courses unless the total amount of telecommunications and correspondence courses at such institution equals or exceeds 50 percent of the total amount of all courses at the institution.

''(B) REQUIREMENT.—An institution of higher education referred to in subparagraph (A) is an institution of higher education—

''(i) that is not an institute or school described in section 521(4)(C) of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act; and

''(ii) for which at least 50 percent of the programs of study offered by the institution lead to the award of a recognized associate, baccalaureate, or graduate degree.''.

(e) VERIFICATION OF INCOME DATA.—Section 484 is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(q) VERIFICATION OF INCOME DATA.—

''(1) CONFIRMATION WITH IRS.—The Secretary of Education, in cooperation with the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to confirm with the Internal Revenue Service the adjusted gross income, Federal income taxes paid, filing status, and exemptions reported by applicants (including parents) under this title on their Federal income tax returns for the purpose of verifying the information reported by applicants on student financial aid applications.

''(2) NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary shall establish procedures under which an applicant is notified that the Internal Revenue Service will disclose to the Secretary tax return information as authorized under section 6103(l)(13) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.''.

(f) SUSPENSION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR DRUG-RELATED OFFENSES.—

(1) AMENDMENT.—Section 484 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

''(r) SUSPENSION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR DRUG-RELATED OFFENSES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A student who has been convicted of any offense under any Federal or State law involving the possession or sale of a controlled substance shall not be eligible to receive any grant, loan, or work assistance under this title during the period beginning on the date of such conviction and ending after the interval specified in the following table:

''If convicted of an offense involving:

The possession of a controlled substance:	**Ineligibility period is:**
First offense	1 year
Second offense	2 years
Third offense	Indefinite.
The sale of a controlled substance:	**Ineligibility period is:**
First offense	2 years
Second offense	Indefinite.

''(2) REHABILITATION.—A student whose eligibility has been suspended under paragraph (1) may resume eligibility before the end of the ineligibility period determined under such paragraph if—

''(A) the student satisfactorily completes a drug rehabilitation program that—

''(i) complies with such criteria as the Secretary shall prescribe in regulations for purposes of this paragraph; and

''(ii) includes 2 unannounced drug tests; or

''(B) the conviction is reversed, set aside, or otherwise rendered nugatory.

''(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection, the term 'controlled substance' has the meaning given the term in section 102(6) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(6)).''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by paragraph (1), regarding suspension of eligibility for drug-related offenses, shall apply with respect to financial assistance to cover the costs of attendance for periods of enrollment beginning after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 484. STATE COURT JUDGMENTS.

Section 484A (20 U.S.C. 1091a) is amended—

(1) in the heading of the section by inserting '', ***AND STATE COURT JUDGMENTS***'' after ''***LIMITATIONS***''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(c) STATE COURT JUDGMENTS.—A judgment of a State court for the recovery of money provided as grant, loan, or work assistance under this title that has been assigned or transferred to the Secretary under this title may be registered in any district court of the United States by filing a certified copy of the judgment and a copy of the assignment or transfer. A judgment so registered shall have the same force and effect, and may be enforced in the same manner, as a judgment of the district court of the district in which the judgment is registered.''.

SEC. 485. INSTITUTIONAL REFUNDS.

Section 484B (20 U.S.C. 1091b) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 484B. INSTITUTIONAL REFUNDS.

''(a) RETURN OF TITLE IV FUNDS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—If a recipient of assistance under this title withdraws from an institution during a payment period or period of enrollment in which the recipient began attendance, the amount of grant or loan assistance (other than assistance received under part C) to be returned to the title IV programs is calculated according to paragraph (3) and returned in accordance with subsection (b).

''(2) LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—

''(A) LEAVE NOT TREATED AS WITHDRAWAL.—In the case of a student who takes a leave of absence from an institution for not more than a total of 180 days in any 12-month period, the institution may consider the student as not having withdrawn from the institution during the leave of absence, and not calculate the amount of grant and loan assistance provided under this title that is to be returned in accordance with this section if—

''(i) the institution has a formal policy regarding leaves of absence;

''(ii) the student followed the institution's policy in requesting a leave of absence; and

''(iii) the institution approved the student's request in accordance with the institution's policy.

''(B) CONSEQUENCES OF FAILURE TO RETURN.—If a student does not return to the institution at the expiration of an approved leave of absence that meets the requirements of subparagraph (A), the institution shall calculate the amount of grant and loan assistance provided under this title that is to be returned in accordance with this section based on the day the student withdrew (as determined under subsection (c)).

''(3) CALCULATION OF AMOUNT OF TITLE IV ASSISTANCE EARNED.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The amount of grant or loan assistance under this title that is earned by the recipient for purposes of this section is calculated by—

''(i) determining the percentage of grant and loan assistance under this title that has been earned by the student, as described in subparagraph (B); and

''(ii) applying such percentage to the total amount of such grant and loan assistance that was disbursed (and that could have been disbursed) to the student, or on the student's behalf, for the payment period or period of enrollment for which the assistance was awarded, as of the day the student withdrew.

''(B) PERCENTAGE EARNED.—For purposes of subparagraph (A)(i), the percentage of grant or loan assistance under this title that has been earned by the student is—

''(i) equal to the percentage of the payment period or period of enrollment for which assistance was awarded that was completed (as determined in accordance with subsection (d)) as of the day the student withdrew, provided that such date occurs on or before the completion of 60 percent of the payment period or period of enrollment; or

''(ii) 100 percent, if the day the student withdrew occurs after the student has completed 60 percent of the payment period or period of enrollment.

''(C) PERCENTAGE AND AMOUNT NOT EARNED.—For purposes of subsection (b), the amount of grant and loan assistance awarded under this title that has not been earned by the student shall be calculated by—

''(i) determining the complement of the percentage of grant or loan assistance under this title that has been earned by the student described in subparagraph (B); and

''(ii) applying the percentage determined under clause (i) to the total amount of such grant and loan assistance that was disbursed (and that could have been disbursed) to the student, or on the student's behalf, for the payment period or period of enrollment, as of the day the student withdrew.

''(4) DIFFERENCES BETWEEN AMOUNTS EARNED AND AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—If the student has received less grant or loan assistance than the amount earned as calculated under subparagraph (A) of paragraph (3), the institution of higher education shall comply with the procedures for late disbursement specified by the Secretary in regulations.

''(B) RETURN.—If the student has received more grant or loan assistance than the amount earned as calculated under paragraph (3)(A), the unearned funds shall be returned by the institution or the student, or both, as may be required under paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (b), to the programs under this title in the order specified in subsection (b)(3).

''(b) RETURN OF TITLE IV PROGRAM FUNDS.—

''(1) RESPONSIBILITY OF THE INSTITUTION.—The institution shall return, in the order specified in paragraph (3), the lesser of—

''(A) the amount of grant and loan assistance awarded under this title that has not been earned by the student, as calculated under subsection (a)(3)(C); or

''(B) an amount equal to—

''(i) the total institutional charges incurred by the student for the payment period or period of enrollment for which such assistance was awarded; multiplied by

''(ii) the percentage of grant and loan assistance awarded under this title that has not been earned by the student, as described in subsection (a)(3)(C)(i).

''(2) RESPONSIBILITY OF THE STUDENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The student shall return assistance that has not been earned by the student as described in subsection (a)(3)(C)(ii) in the order specified in paragraph (3) minus the amount the institution is required to return under paragraph (1).

''(B) SPECIAL RULE.—The student (or parent in the case of funds due to a loan borrowed by a parent under part B or D) shall return or repay, as appropriate, the amount determined under subparagraph (A) to—

''(i) a loan program under this title in accordance with the terms of the loan; and

''(ii) a grant program under this title, as an overpayment of such grant and shall be subject to—

''(I) repayment arrangements satisfactory to the institution; or

''(II) overpayment collection procedures prescribed by the Secretary.

''(C) REQUIREMENT.—Notwithstanding subparagraphs (A) and (B), a student shall not be required to return 50 percent of the grant assistance received by the student under this title, for a payment period or period of enrollment, that is the responsibility of the student to repay under this section.

''(3) ORDER OF RETURN OF TITLE IV FUNDS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Excess funds returned by the institution or the student, as appropriate, in accordance with paragraph (1) or (2), respectively, shall be credited to outstanding balances on loans made under this title to the student or on behalf of the student for the payment period or period of enrollment for which a return of funds is required. Such excess funds shall be credited in the following order:

''(i) To outstanding balances on loans made under section 428H for the payment period or period of enrollment for which a return of funds is required.

''(ii) To outstanding balances on loans made under section 428 for the payment period or period of enrollment for which a return of funds is required.

''(iii) To outstanding balances on unsubsidized loans (other than parent loans) made under part D for the payment period or period of enrollment for which a return of funds is required.

''(iv) To outstanding balances on subsidized loans made under part D for the payment period or period of enrollment for which a return of funds is required.

''(v) To outstanding balances on loans made under part E for the payment period or period of enrollment for which a return of funds is required.

''(vi) To outstanding balances on loans made under section 428B for the payment period or period of enrollment for which a return of funds is required.

''(vii) To outstanding balances on parent loans made under part D for the payment period or period of enrollment for which a return of funds is required.

''(B) REMAINING EXCESSES.—If excess funds remain after repaying all outstanding loan amounts, the remaining excess shall be credited in the following order:

''(i) To awards under subpart 1 of part A for the payment period or period of enrollment for which a return of funds is required.

''(ii) To awards under subpart 3 of part A for the payment period or period of enrollment for which a return of funds is required.

''(iii) To other assistance awarded under this title for which a return of funds is required.

''(c) WITHDRAWAL DATE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In this section, the term 'day the student withdrew'—

''(A) is the date that the institution determines—

''(i) the student began the withdrawal process prescribed by the institution;

''(ii) the student otherwise provided official notification to the institution of the intent to withdraw; or

''(iii) in the case of a student who does not begin the withdrawal process or otherwise notify the institution of the intent to withdraw, the date that is the mid-point of the payment period for which assistance under this title was disbursed or a later date documented by the institution; or

''(B) for institutions required to take attendance, is determined by the institution from such attendance records.

''(2) SPECIAL RULE.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), if the institution determines that a student did not begin the withdrawal process, or otherwise notify the institution of the intent to withdraw, due to illness, accident, grievous personal loss, or other such circumstances beyond the student's control, the institution may determine the appropriate withdrawal date.

''(d) PERCENTAGE OF THE PAYMENT PERIOD OR PERIOD OF ENROLLMENT COMPLETED.—For purposes of subsection (a)(3)(B)(i), the percentage of the payment period or period of enrollment for which assistance was awarded that was completed, is determined—

''(1) in the case of a program that is measured in credit hours, by dividing the total number of calendar days comprising the payment period or period of enrollment for which assistance is awarded into the number of calendar days completed in that period as of the day the student withdrew; and

''(2) in the case of a program that is measured in clock hours, by dividing the total number of clock hours comprising the payment period or period of enrollment for which assistance is awarded into the number of clock hours—

''(A) completed by the student in that period as of the day the student withdrew; or

''(B) scheduled to be completed as of the day the student withdrew, if the clock hours completed in the period are not less than a percentage, to be determined by the Secretary in regulations, of the hours that were scheduled to be completed by the student in the period.

''(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The provisions of this section shall take effect 2 years after the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998. An institution of higher education may choose to implement such provisions prior to that date.''.

SEC. 486. INSTITUTIONAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE INFORMATION FOR STUDENTS.

(a) INFORMATION DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES.—Section 485(a) (20 U.S.C. 1092(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in the second sentence, by striking '', through appropriate publications and mailings, to all current students, and to any prospective student upon request'' and inserting ''upon request, through appropriate publications, mailings, and electronic media, to an enrolled student and to any prospective student'';

(B) by inserting after the second sentence the following: ''Each eligible institution shall, on an annual basis, provide to all enrolled students a list of the information that is required to be provided by institutions to students by this section and section 444 of the General Education Provisions Act (also referred to as the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974), together with a statement of the procedures required to obtain such information.'';

(C) by amending subparagraph (F) to read as follows:

''(F) a statement of—

''(i) the requirements of any refund policy with which the institution is required to comply;

''(ii) the requirements under section 484B for the return of grant or loan assistance provided under this title; and

''(iii) the requirements for officially withdrawing from the institution;''; and

(D) by striking ''and'' at the end of subparagraph (M);

(E) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (N) and inserting ''; and''; and

(F) by adding at the end the following:

''(O) the campus crime report prepared by the institution pursuant to subsection (f), including all required reporting categories.'';

(2) in paragraph (3), by amending subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

''(A) shall be made available by July 1 each year to enrolled students and prospective students prior to the students enrolling or entering into any financial obligation; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(6) Each institution may provide supplemental information to enrolled and prospective students showing the completion or graduation rate for students described in paragraph (4) or for students transferring into the institution or information showing the rate at which students transfer out of the institution.''.

(b) EXIT COUNSELING FOR BORROWERS.—Section 485(b) (20 U.S.C. 1092(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking ''(individually or in groups)''; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by adding at the end the following:

''(C) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit an institution of higher education from utilizing electronic means to provide personalized exit counseling.''.

(c) DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS.—Section 485(d) is amended—

(1) by striking ''(1) assist'' and inserting ''(A) assist'';

(2) by striking ''(2) assist'' and inserting ''(B) assist'';

(3) by inserting ''(1)'' before ''The Secretary'' the first place the term appears; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) The Secretary, to the extent the information is available, shall compile information describing State and other prepaid tuition programs and savings programs and disseminate such information to States, eligible institutions, students, and parents in departmental publications.

''(3) The Secretary, to the extent practicable, shall update the Department's Internet site to include direct links to databases that contain information on public and private financial assistance programs. The Secretary shall only provide direct links to databases that can be accessed without charge and shall make reasonable efforts to verify that the databases included in a direct link are not providing fraudulent information. The Secretary shall prominently display adjacent to any such direct link a disclaimer indicating that a direct link to a database does not constitute an endorsement or recommendation of the database, the provider of the database, or any services or products of such provider. The Secretary shall provide additional direct links to information resources from which students may obtain information about fraudulent and deceptive practices in the provision of services related to student financial aid.''.

(d) DISCLOSURES.—Section 485(e) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking ''his parents, his guidance'' and inserting ''the student's parents, guidance''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following: ''If the institution is a member of a national collegiate athletic association that compiles graduation rate data on behalf of the association's member institutions that the Secretary determines is substantially comparable to the information described in paragraph (1), the distribution of the compilation of such data to all secondary schools in the United States shall fulfill the responsibility of the institution to provide information to a prospective student athlete's guidance counselor and coach.''; and

(2) by amending paragraph (9) to read as follows:

''(9) The reports required by this subsection shall be due each July 1 and shall cover the 1-year period ending August 31 of the preceding year.''.

(e) DISCLOSURE OF CAMPUS SECURITY POLICY AND CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS.—Section 485(f) (20 U.S.C. 1092(f)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by amending subparagraph (F) to read as follows:

''(F) Statistics concerning the occurrence on campus, in or on noncampus buildings or property, and on public property during the most recent calendar year, and during the 2 preceding calendar years for which data are available—

''(i) of the following criminal offenses reported to campus security authorities or local police agencies:

''(I) murder;

''(II) sex offenses, forcible or nonforcible;

''(III) robbery;
''(IV) aggravated assault;
''(V) burglary;
''(VI) motor vehicle theft;
''(VII) manslaughter;
''(VIII) arson; and
''(IX) arrests or persons referred for campus disciplinary action for liquor law violations, drug-related violations, and weapons possession; and
''(ii) of the crimes described in subclauses (I) through (VIII) of clause (i), and other crimes involving bodily injury to any person in which the victim is intentionally selected because of the actual or perceived race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or disability of the victim that are reported to campus security authorities or local police agencies, which data shall be collected and reported according to category of prejudice.'';
(B) by striking subparagraph (H); and
(C) by redesignating subparagraph (I) as subparagraph (H);
(2) in paragraph (4)—
(A) by striking ''Upon request of the Secretary, each'' and inserting ''On an annual basis, each'';
(B) by striking ''paragraphs (1)(F) and (1)(H)'' and inserting ''paragraph (1)(F)'';
(C) by striking ''and Labor'' and inserting ''and the Workforce'';
(D) by striking ''1995'' and inserting ''2000'';
(E) by striking ''and'' at the end of subparagraph (A);
(F) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (C); and
(G) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:
''(B) make copies of the statistics submitted to the Secretary available to the public; and'';
(3) by amending paragraph (5)(A) to read as follows:
''(5)(A) In this subsection:
''(i) The term 'campus' means—
''(I) any building or property owned or controlled by an institution of higher education within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and
''(II) property within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).
''(ii) The term 'noncampus building or property' means—
''(I) any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization recognized by the institution; and
''(II) any building or property (other than a branch campus) owned or controlled by an institution of higher education that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.
''(iii) The term 'public property' means all public property that is within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution, such as a sidewalk, a street, other thoroughfare, or parking facility, and is adjacent to a facility owned or controlled by the institution if the facility is used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to the institution's educational purposes.'';
(4) in paragraph (6)—
(A) by striking ''paragraphs (1)(F) and (1)(H)'' and inserting ''paragraph (1)(F)''; and
(B) by adding at the end the following: ''Such statistics shall not identify victims of crimes or persons accused of crimes.'';
(5) by redesignating paragraphs (4) through (7) as paragraphs (5) through (8), respectively;
(6) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

''(4)(A) Each institution participating in any program under this title that maintains a police or security department of any kind shall make, keep, and maintain a daily log, written in a form that can be easily understood, recording all crimes reported to such police or security department, including—
''(i) the nature, date, time, and general location of each crime; and
''(ii) the disposition of the complaint, if known.
''(B)(i) All entries that are required pursuant to this paragraph shall, except where disclosure of such information is prohibited by law or such disclosure would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim, be open to public inspection within 2 business days of the initial report being made to the department or a campus security authority.
''(ii) If new information about an entry into a log becomes available to a police or security department, then the new information shall be recorded in the log not later than 2 business days after the information becomes available to the police or security department.
''(iii) If there is clear and convincing evidence that the release of such information would jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation or the safety of an individual, cause a suspect to flee or evade detection, or result in the destruction of evidence, such information may be withheld until that damage is no longer likely to occur from the release of such information.''; and
(7) by adding at the end the following:
''(9) The Secretary shall provide technical assistance in complying with the provisions of this section to an institution of higher education who requests such assistance.
''(10) Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the reporting or disclosure of privileged information.
''(11) The Secretary shall report to the appropriate committees of Congress each institution of higher education that the Secretary determines is not in compliance with the reporting requirements of this subsection.
''(12) For purposes of reporting the statistics with respect to crimes described in paragraph (1)(F), an institution of higher education shall distinguish, by means of separate categories, any criminal offenses that occur—
''(A) on campus;
''(B) in or on a noncampus building or property;
''(C) on public property; and
''(D) in dormitories or other residential facilities for students on campus.
''(13) Upon a determination pursuant to section 487(c)(3)(B) that an institution of higher education has substantially misrepresented the number, location, or nature of the crimes required to be reported under this subsection, the Secretary shall impose a civil penalty upon the institution in the same amount and pursuant to the same procedures as a civil penalty is imposed under section 487(c)(3)(B).
''(14)(A) Nothing in this subsection may be construed to—
''(i) create a cause of action against any institution of higher education or any employee of such an institution for any civil liability; or
''(ii) establish any standard of care.
''(B) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, evidence regarding compliance or noncompliance with this subsection shall not be admissible as evidence in any proceeding of any court, agency, board, or other entity, except with respect to an action to enforce this subsection.
''(15) This subsection may be cited as the 'Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act'.''.

(f) DATA REQUIRED.—Section 485(g) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by adding at the end the following:

''(I)(i) The total revenues, and the revenues from football, men's basketball, women's basketball, all other men's sports combined and all other women's sports combined, derived by the institution from the institution's intercollegiate athletics activities.
''(ii) For the purpose of clause (i), revenues from intercollegiate athletics activities allocable to a sport shall include (without limitation) gate receipts, broadcast revenues, appearance guarantees and options, concessions, and advertising, but revenues such as student activities fees or alumni contributions not so allocable shall be included in the calculation of total revenues only.
''(J)(i) The total expenses, and the expenses attributable to football, men's basketball, women's basketball, all other men's sports combined, and all other women's sports combined, made by the institution for the institution's intercollegiate athletics activities.
''(ii) For the purpose of clause (i), expenses for intercollegiate athletics activities allocable to a sport shall include (without limitation) grants-in-aid, salaries, travel, equipment, and supplies, but expenses such as general and administrative overhead not so allocable shall be included in the calculation of total expenses only.''; and
(2) by striking paragraph (5);
(3) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5); and
(4) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:
''(4) SUBMISSION; REPORT; INFORMATION AVAILABILITY.—(A) On an annual basis, each institution of higher education described in paragraph (1) shall provide to the Secretary, within 15 days of the date that the institution makes available the report under paragraph (1), the information contained in the report.
''(B) The Secretary shall prepare a report regarding the information received under subparagraph (A) and submit such report to the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate by April 1, 2000. The report shall—
''(i) summarize the information and identify trends in the information;
''(ii) aggregate the information by divisions of the National Collegiate Athletic Association; and
''(iii) contain information on each individual institution of higher education.
''(C) The Secretary shall ensure that the reports described in subparagraph (A) and the report to Congress described in subparagraph (B) are made available to the public within a reasonable period of time.
''(D) Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998, the Secretary shall notify all secondary schools in all States regarding the availability of the information reported under subparagraph (B) and the information made available under paragraph (1), and how such information may be accessed.''.

SEC. 487. NATIONAL STUDENT LOAN DATA SYSTEM.

Section 485B(a) (20 U.S.C. 1092b(a)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end of the third sentence the following: ''not later than one year after the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998''.

SEC. 488. DISTANCE EDUCATION DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS.

Section 486 (20 U.S.C. 1083) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 486. DISTANCE EDUCATION DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS.

''(a) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this section—
''(1) to allow demonstration programs that are strictly monitored by the Department of Education to test the quality and viability of expanded distance education programs currently restricted under this Act;
''(2) to provide for increased student access to higher education through distance education programs; and

''(3) to help determine—

''(A) the most effective means of delivering quality education via distance education course offerings;

''(B) the specific statutory and regulatory requirements which should be altered to provide greater access to high quality distance education programs; and

''(C) the appropriate level of Federal assistance for students enrolled in distance education programs.

''(b) DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS AUTHORIZED.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with the provisions of subsection (d), the Secretary is authorized to select institutions of higher education, systems of such institutions, or consortia of such institutions for voluntary participation in a Distance Education Demonstration Program that provides participating institutions with the ability to offer distance education programs that do not meet all or a portion of the sections or regulations described in paragraph (2).

''(2) WAIVERS.—The Secretary is authorized to waive for any institution of higher education, system of institutions of higher education, or consortium participating in a Distance Education Demonstration Program, the requirements of section 472(5) as the section relates to computer costs, sections 481(a) and 481(b) as such sections relate to requirements for a minimum number of weeks of instruction, sections 102(a)(3)(A), 102(a)(3)(B), and 484(l)(1), or 1 or more of the regulations prescribed under this part or part F which inhibit the operation of quality distance education programs.

''(3) ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS.—

''(A) ELIGIBLE INSTITUTIONS.—Except as provided in subparagraphs (B), (C), and (D), only an institution of higher education that is eligible to participate in programs under this title shall be eligible to participate in the demonstration program authorized under this section.

''(B) PROHIBITION.—An institution of higher education described in section 102(a)(1)(C) shall not be eligible to participate in the demonstration program authorized under this section.

''(C) SPECIAL RULE.—Subject to subparagraph (B), an institution of higher education that meets the requirements of subsection (a) of section 102, other than the requirement of paragraph (3)(A) or (3)(B) of such subsection, and that provides a 2-year or 4-year program of instruction for which the institution awards an associate or baccalaureate degree, shall be eligible to participate in the demonstration program authorized under this section.

''(D) REQUIREMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this paragraph, Western Governors University shall be considered eligible to participate in the demonstration program authorized under this section. In addition to the waivers described in paragraph (2), the Secretary may waive the provisions of title I and parts G and H of this title for such university that the Secretary determines to be appropriate because of the unique characteristics of such university. In carrying out the preceding sentence, the Secretary shall ensure that adequate program integrity and accountability measures apply to such university's participation in the demonstration program authorized under this section.

''(c) APPLICATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Each institution, system, or consortium of institutions desiring to participate in a demonstration program under this section shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may require.

''(2) CONTENTS.—Each application shall include—

''(A) a description of the institution, system, or consortium's consultation with a recognized accrediting agency or association with respect to quality assurances for the distance education programs to be offered;

''(B) a description of the statutory and regulatory requirements described in subsection (b)(2) or, if applicable, subsection (b)(3)(D) for which a waiver is sought and the reasons for which the waiver is sought;

''(C) a description of the distance education programs to be offered;

''(D) a description of the students to whom distance education programs will be offered;

''(E) an assurance that the institution, system, or consortium will offer full cooperation with the ongoing evaluations of the demonstration program provided for in this section; and

''(F) such other information as the Secretary may require.

''(d) SELECTION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For the first year of the demonstration program authorized under this section, the Secretary is authorized to select for participation in the program not more than 15 institutions, systems of institutions, or consortia of institutions. For the third year of the demonstration program authorized under this section, the Secretary may select not more than 35 institutions, systems, or consortia, in addition to the institutions, systems, or consortia selected pursuant to the preceding sentence, to participate in the demonstration program if the Secretary determines that such expansion is warranted based on the evaluations conducted in accordance with subsections (f) and (g).

''(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—In selecting institutions to participate in the demonstration program in the first or succeeding years of the program, the Secretary shall take into account—

''(A) the number and quality of applications received;

''(B) the Department's capacity to oversee and monitor each institution's participation;

''(C) an institution's—

''(i) financial responsibility;

''(ii) administrative capability; and

''(iii) program or programs being offered via distance education; and

''(D) ensuring the participation of a diverse group of institutions with respect to size, mission, and geographic distribution.

''(e) NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary shall make available to the public and to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives a list of institutions, systems or consortia selected to participate in the demonstration program authorized by this section. Such notice shall include a listing of the specific statutory and regulatory requirements being waived for each institution, system or consortium and a description of the distance education courses to be offered.

''(f) EVALUATIONS AND REPORTS.—

''(1) EVALUATION.—The Secretary shall evaluate the demonstration programs authorized under this section on an annual basis. Such evaluations specifically shall review—

''(A) the extent to which the institution, system or consortium has met the goals set forth in its application to the Secretary, including the measures of program quality assurance;

''(B) the number and types of students participating in the programs offered, including the progress of participating students toward recognized certificates or degrees and the extent to which participation in such programs increased;

''(C) issues related to student financial assistance for distance education;

''(D) effective technologies for delivering distance education course offerings; and

''(E) the extent to which statutory or regulatory requirements not waived under the demonstration program present difficulties for students or institutions.

''(2) POLICY ANALYSIS.—The Secretary shall review current policies and identify those policies that present impediments to the development and use of distance education and other nontraditional methods of expanding access to education.

''(3) REPORTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Within 18 months of the initiation of the demonstration program, the Secretary shall report to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives with respect to—

''(i) the evaluations of the demonstration programs authorized under this section; and

''(ii) any proposed statutory changes designed to enhance the use of distance education.

''(B) ADDITIONAL REPORTS.—The Secretary shall provide additional reports to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives on an annual basis regarding—

''(i) the demonstration programs authorized under this section; and

''(ii) the number and types of students receiving assistance under this title for instruction leading to a recognized certificate, as provided for in section 484(l)(1), including the progress of such students toward recognized certificates and the degree to which participation in such programs leading to such certificates increased.

''(g) OVERSIGHT.—In conducting the demonstration program authorized under this section, the Secretary shall, on a continuing basis—

''(1) assure compliance of institutions, systems or consortia with the requirements of this title (other than the sections and regulations that are waived under subsections (b)(2) and (b)(3)(D));

''(2) provide technical assistance;

''(3) monitor fluctuations in the student population enrolled in the participating institutions, systems or consortia; and

''(4) consult with appropriate accrediting agencies or associations and appropriate State regulatory authorities.

''(h) DEFINITION.—For the purpose of this section, the term 'distance education' means an educational process that is characterized by the separation, in time or place, between instructor and student. Such term may include courses offered principally through the use of—

''(1) television, audio, or computer transmission, such as open broadcast, closed circuit, cable, microwave, or satellite transmission;

''(2) audio or computer conferencing;

''(3) video cassettes or discs; or

''(4) correspondence.''.

SEC. 489. PROGRAM PARTICIPATION AGREEMENTS.

(a) REQUIRED CONTENT.—Section 487(a) (20 U.S.C. 1094(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by striking subparagraph (B); and

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (C) and (D) as subparagraphs (B) and (C), respectively;

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking ''subsection (b)'' and inserting ''subsection (c)'';

(3) in paragraph (9), by striking ''part B'' and inserting ''part B or D'';

(4) in paragraph (14)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''part B'' and inserting ''part B or D''; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''part B'' and inserting ''part B or D''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) This paragraph shall not apply in the case of an institution in which (i) neither the parent nor the subordinate institution has a cohort default rate in excess of 10 percent, and (ii) the new owner of such parent or subordinate institution does not, and has not, owned any other institution with a cohort default rate in excess of 10 percent.'';

(5) in paragraph (15), by striking ''State review entities'' and inserting ''the State agencies'';

(6) by amending paragraph (18) to read as follows:

''(18) The institution will meet the requirements established pursuant to section 485(g).''; and

(7) by amending paragraph (21) to read as follows:

''(21) The institution will meet the requirements established by the Secretary and accrediting agencies or associations, and will provide evidence to the Secretary that the institution has the authority to operate within a State.''.

(b) PROVISION OF VOTER REGISTRATION FORMS.—

(1) PROGRAM PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENT.—Section 487(a) (20 U.S.C. 1094(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(23)(A) The institution, if located in a State to which section 4(b) of the National Voter Registration Act (42 U.S.C. 1973gg–2(b)) does not apply, will make a good faith effort to distribute a mail voter registration form, requested and received from the State, to each student enrolled in a degree or certificate program and physically in attendance at the institution, and to make such forms widely available to students at the institution.

''(B) The institution shall request the forms from the State 120 days prior to the deadline for registering to vote within the State. If an institution has not received a sufficient quantity of forms to fulfill this section from the State within 60 days prior to the deadline for registering to vote in the State, the institution shall not be held liable for not meeting the requirements of this section during that election year.

''(C) This paragraph shall apply to elections as defined in section 301(1) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431(1)), and includes the election for Governor or other chief executive within such State).''.

(2) REGULATION PROHIBITED.—No officer of the executive branch is authorized to instruct the institution in the manner in which the amendment made by this subsection is carried out.

(c) AUDITS; FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY.—Section 487(c) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(A)—

(A) in clause (i)—

(i) by striking ''clause (ii)'' and inserting ''clauses (ii) and (iii)'';

(ii) by striking ''State review entities referred to in'' and inserting ''appropriate State agency notifying the Secretary under''; and

(iii) by striking ''or'' after the semicolon;

(B) in clause (ii), by inserting ''or'' after the semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(iii) at the discretion of the Secretary, with regard to an eligible institution (other than an eligible institution described in section 102(a)(1)(C)) that has obtained less than $200,000 in funds under this title during each of the 2 award years that precede the audit period and submits a letter of credit payable to the Secretary equal to not less than ½ of the annual potential liabilities of such institution as determined by the Secretary, deeming an audit conducted every 3 years to satisfy the requirements of clause (i), except for the award year immediately preceding renewal of the institution's eligibility under section 498(g);'';

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking '', after consultation with each State review entity designated under subpart 1 of part H,''; and

(3) in paragraph (5), by striking ''State review entities designated'' and inserting ''State agencies notifying the Secretary''.

SEC. 490. REGULATORY RELIEF AND IMPROVEMENT.

Section 487A (20 U.S.C. 1094a) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 487A. REGULATORY RELIEF AND IMPROVEMENT.

''(a) QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to select institutions for voluntary participation in a Quality Assurance Program that provides participating institutions with an alternative management approach through which individual schools develop and implement their own comprehensive systems, related to processing and disbursement of student financial aid, verification of student financial aid application data, and entrance and exit interviews, thereby enhancing program integrity within the student aid delivery system.

''(2) CRITERIA AND CONSIDERATION.—The Quality Assurance Program authorized by this section shall be based on criteria that include demonstrated institutional performance, as determined by the Secretary, and shall take into consideration current quality assurance goals, as determined by the Secretary. The selection criteria shall ensure the participation of a diverse group of institutions of higher education with respect to size, mission, and geographical distribution.

''(3) WAIVER.—The Secretary is authorized to waive for any institution participating in the Quality Assurance Program any regulations dealing with reporting or verification requirements in this title that are addressed by the institution's alternative management system, and may substitute such quality assurance reporting as the Secretary determines necessary to ensure accountability and compliance with the purposes of the programs under this title. The Secretary shall not modify or waive any statutory requirements pursuant to this paragraph.

''(4) DETERMINATION.—The Secretary is authorized to determine—

''(A) when an institution that is unable to administer the Quality Assurance Program shall be removed from such program; and

''(B) when institutions desiring to cease participation in such program will be required to complete the current award year under the requirements of the Quality Assurance Program.

''(5) REVIEW AND EVALUATION.—The Secretary shall review and evaluate the Quality Assurance Program conducted by each participating institution and, on the basis of that evaluation, make recommendations regarding amendments to this Act that will streamline the administration and enhance the integrity of Federal student assistance programs. Such recommendations shall be submitted to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives.

''(b) REGULATORY IMPROVEMENT AND STREAMLINING EXPERIMENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may continue any experimental sites in existence on the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998. Any activities approved by the Secretary prior to such date that are inconsistent with this section shall be discontinued not later than June 30, 1999.

''(2) REPORT.—The Secretary shall review and evaluate the experience of institutions participating as experimental sites during the period of 1993 through 1998 under this section (as such section was in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998), and shall submit a report based on this review and evaluation to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives not later than 6 months after the enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998. Such report shall include—

''(A) a list of participating institutions and the specific statutory or regulatory waivers granted to each institution;

''(B) the findings and conclusions reached regarding each of the experiments conducted; and

''(C) recommendations for amendments to improve and streamline this Act, based on the results of the experiment.

''(3) SELECTION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Upon the submission of the report required by paragraph (2), the Secretary is authorized to select a limited number of additional institutions for voluntary participation as experimental sites to provide recommendations to the Secretary on the impact and effectiveness of proposed regulations or new management initiatives.

''(B) CONSULTATION.—Prior to approving any additional experimental sites, the Secretary shall consult with the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives and shall provide to such Committees—

''(i) a list of institutions proposed for participation in the experiment and the specific statutory or regulatory waivers proposed to be granted to each institution;

''(ii) a statement of the objectives to be achieved through the experiment; and

''(iii) an identification of the period of time over which the experiment is to be conducted.

''(C) WAIVERS.—The Secretary is authorized to waive, for any institution participating as an experimental site under subparagraph (A), any requirements in this title, or regulations prescribed under this title, that will bias the results of the experiment, except that the Secretary shall not waive any provisions with respect to award rules, grant and loan maximum award amounts, and need analysis requirements.

''(c) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section, the term 'current award year' means the award year during which the participating institution indicates the institution's intention to cease participation.''.

SEC. 490A. GARNISHMENT REQUIREMENTS.

Section 488A (20 U.S.C. 1095a) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (e); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (c) the following:

''(d) NO ATTACHMENT OF STUDENT ASSISTANCE.—Except as authorized in this section, notwithstanding any other provision of Federal or State law, no grant, loan, or work assistance awarded under this title, or property traceable to such assistance, shall be subject to garnishment or attachment in order to satisfy any debt owed by the student awarded such assistance, other than a debt owed to the Secretary and arising under this title.''.

SEC. 490B. ADMINISTRATIVE SUBPOENA AUTHORITY.

Part G of title IV is further amended by inserting immediately after section 490 (20 U.S.C. 1097) the following:

''SEC. 490A. ADMINISTRATIVE SUBPOENAS.

''(a) AUTHORITY.—To assist the Secretary in the conduct of investigations of possible violations of the provisions of this title, the Secretary is authorized to require by subpoena the production of information, documents, reports, answers, records, accounts, papers, and other documentary evidence pertaining to participation in any program under this title. The production of any such records may be required from any place in a State.

''(b) ENFORCEMENT.—In case of contumacy by, or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to, any person, the Secretary may request the Attorney General to invoke the aid of any court of the United States where such person resides or transacts business for a court order for the enforcement of this section.''.

SEC. 490C. ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

Section 491 (20 U.S.C. 1098) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the second sentence, by striking ''and expenditures'' and inserting '', expenditures and staffing levels''; and

(B) by inserting after the third sentence the following: ''Reports, publications, and other documents of the Advisory Committee, including such reports, publications, and documents in electronic form, shall not be subject to review by the Secretary.'';

(2) in subsection (e)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (3), (4), and (5), as paragraphs (4), (5), and (6), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

''(3) No officers or full-time employees of the Federal Government shall serve as members of the Advisory Committee.'';

(3) in subsection (g), by striking ''(1) Members'' and all that follows through ''of the United States may each'' and inserting ''Members of the Advisory Committee may each'';

(4) in subsection (h)(1)—

(A) by inserting ''determined'' after ''as may be''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following: ''The Advisory Committee may appoint not more than 1 full-time equivalent, nonpermanent, consultant without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code. The Advisory Committee shall not be required by the Secretary to reduce personnel to meet agency personnel reduction goals.'';

(5) in subsection (i), by striking ''$750,000'' and inserting ''$800,000'';

(6) by amending subsection (j) to read as follows:

''(j) SPECIAL ANALYSES AND ACTIVITIES.—The Advisory Committee shall—

''(1) monitor and evaluate the modernization of student financial aid systems and delivery processes, including the implementation of a performance-based organization within the Department, and report to Congress regarding such modernization on not less than an annual basis, including recommendations for improvement;

''(2) assess the adequacy of current methods for disseminating information about programs under this title and recommend improvements, as appropriate, regarding early needs assessment and information for first-year secondary school students;

''(3) assess and make recommendations concerning the feasibility and degree of use of appropriate technology in the application for, and delivery and management of, financial assistance under this title, as well as policies that promote use of such technology to reduce cost and enhance service and program integrity, including electronic application and reapplication, just-in-time delivery of funds, reporting of disbursements and reconciliation;

''(4) assess the implications of distance education on student eligibility and other requirements for financial assistance under this title, and make recommendations that will enhance access to postsecondary education through distance education while maintaining access, through on-campus instruction at eligible institutions, and program integrity; and

''(5) make recommendations to the Secretary regarding redundant or outdated provisions of and regulations under this Act, consistent with the Secretary's requirements under section 498B.'';

(7) in subsection (k), by striking ''1998'' and inserting ''2004''; and

(8) by repealing subsection (l).

SEC. 490D. MEETINGS AND NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING.

(a) MEETINGS.—Section 492(a) (20 U.S.C. 1098a) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking ''convene regional meetings to'';

(B) by striking ''parts B, G, and H of this title,'' and inserting ''this title;''; and

(C) by striking ''Such meetings shall include'' and inserting ''The Secretary shall obtain the advice of and recommendations from''; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking ''During such meetings the'' and inserting ''The'';

(B) by striking ''parts B, G, and H'' and inserting ''this title'';

(C) by striking ''1992'' and inserting ''1998 through such mechanisms as regional meetings and electronic exchanges of information''; and

(D) by striking ''at such meetings'' and inserting ''through such mechanisms''.

(b) DRAFT REGULATIONS.—Section 492(b) is amended—

(1) by striking ''After'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—After'';

(2) in paragraph (1) (as redesignated by paragraph (1))—

(A) by striking ''holding regional meetings'' and inserting ''obtaining the advice and recommendations described in subsection (a)(1);

(B) by striking ''parts B, G, and H of this title'' and inserting ''this title'';

(C) by striking ''1992'' and inserting ''1998'';

(D) by striking ''The Secretary shall follow the guidance provided in sections 305.82–4 and 305.85–5 of chapter 1, Code of Federal Regulations, and any successor recommendation, regulation, or law.'';

(E) by striking ''participating in the regional meetings'';

(F) by striking ''240-day'' and inserting ''360-day''; and

(G) by striking ''section 431(g)'' and inserting ''section 437(e)''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) EXPANSION OF NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING.—All regulations pertaining to this title that are promulgated after the date of enactment of this paragraph shall be subject to a negotiated rulemaking (including the selection of the issues to be negotiated), unless the Secretary determines that applying such a requirement with respect to given regulations is impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest (within the meaning of section 553(b)(3)(B) of title 5, United States Code), and publishes the basis for such determination in the Federal Register at the same time as the proposed regulations in question are first published. All published proposed regulations shall conform to agreements resulting from such negotiated rulemaking unless the Secretary reopens the negotiated rulemaking process or provides a written explanation to the participants in that process why the Secretary has decided to depart from such agreements. Such negotiated rulemaking shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1), and the Secretary shall ensure that a clear and reliable record of agreements reached during the negotiations process is maintained.''.

SEC. 490E. YEAR 2000 REQUIREMENTS AT THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Part G of title IV (20 U.S.C. 1088 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 493A. YEAR 2000 REQUIREMENTS AT THE DEPARTMENT.

''(a) PREPARATIONS FOR YEAR 2000.—In order to ensure that the processing, delivery, and administration of grant, loan, and work assistance provided under this title is not interrupted due to operational problems related to the inability of computer systems to indicate accurately dates after December 31, 1999, the Secretary of Education shall—

''(1) take such actions as are necessary to ensure that all internal and external systems, hardware, and data exchange infrastructure administered by the Department that are necessary for the processing, delivery, and administration of the grant, loan, and work assistance are Year 2000 compliant by March 31, 1999, such that there will be no business interruption after December 31, 1999;

''(2) ensure that the Robert T. Stafford Federal Student Loan Program and the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program are equal in level of priority with respect to addressing, and that resources are managed to equally provide for successful resolution of, the Year 2000 computer problem in both programs by December 31, 1999;

''(3) work with the Department's various data exchange partners under this title to fully test all data exchange routes for Year 2000 compliance via end-to-end testing, and submit a report describing the parameters and results of such tests to the Comptroller General not later than March 31, 1999;

''(4) ensure that the Inspector General of the Department (or an external, independent entity selected by the Inspector General) performs and publishes a risk assessment of the systems and hardware under the Department's management, that has been reviewed by an independent entity, and make such assessment publicly available not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998;

''(5) not later than June 30, 1999, ensure that the Inspector General (or an external, independent entity selected by the Inspector General) conducts a review of the Department's Year 2000 compliance for the processing, delivery, and administration of grant, loan, and work assistance, and submits a report reflecting the results of that review to the Chairperson of the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate and the Chairperson of the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives;

''(6) develop a contingency plan to ensure the programs under this title will continue to run uninterrupted in the event of widespread disruptions in the flow of accurate computerized data, which contingency plan shall include a prioritization of mission critical systems and strategies to allow data partners to transfer data through alternate means; and

''(7) alert Congress at the earliest possible time if mission critical deadlines will not be met.

''(b) POSTPONEMENT AUTHORITY FOR THE YEAR 2000.—

''(1) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this subsection to provide the Secretary with the flexibility necessary to—

''(A) ensure that the resources and capabilities of institutions, lenders, and guaranty agencies are not overburdened by the combination of student aid processing and delivery requirements added or modified by the amendments made by the Higher Education Amendments of 1998 and by the changes required to ensure that the systems of the institutions, lenders and guaranty agencies are Year 2000 compliant; and

''(B) avoid the disruption of grant, loan, or work assistance funds awarded to students because of Year 2000 compliance problems at a substantial number of institutions, lenders, and guaranty agencies.

''(2) AUTHORITY TO POSTPONE.—The Secretary may postpone, for a period of time described in paragraph (3), the implementation of any requirements under part B, D, E, or G that are added or modified by the amendments made by the Higher Education Amendments of 1998 related to the processing or delivery of grant, loan, and work assistance (which shall not include the determination of need for such assistance) provided under this title, if the Secretary—

''(A) determines that—

''(i) implementation of such requirements would require extensive changes to the existing systems of institutions, lenders, or guaranty agencies; and

''(ii) postponement is necessary to avoid jeopardizing the ability of a substantial number of institutions, lenders, or guaranty agencies to ensure that all of the systems of the institutions, lenders, or guaranty agencies related to the processing or delivery of such assistance function successfully after December 31, 1999; and

''(B) promptly publishes in the Federal Register a list of, and notifies Congress of, any provisions, the implementation of which the Secretary intends to postpone, with the reasons for such postponement.

''(3) EXCEPTIONS TO AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may not postpone the implementation of one or more provisions described in this subsection longer than the earlier of—

''(A) the period of time that the Secretary determines necessary to ensure that the processing and delivery systems of the institutions, lenders, and guaranty agencies referred to in paragraph (1)(A)(ii) are capable of functioning successfully after December 31, 1999; or

''(B) one award year after the effective date applicable to such provision under the Higher Education Amendments of 1998.''.

SEC. 490F. PROCEDURES FOR CANCELLATIONS AND DEFERMENTS FOR ELIGIBLE DISABLED VETERANS.

Part G of title IV (20 U.S.C. 1088 et seq.) is amended by adding after section 493A (as added by section 490E) the following:

''SEC. 493B. PROCEDURES FOR CANCELLATIONS AND DEFERMENTS FOR ELIGIBLE DISABLED VETERANS.

''The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, shall develop and implement a procedure to permit Department of Veterans Affairs physicians to provide the certifications and affidavits needed to enable disabled veterans enrolled in the Department of Veterans Affairs health care system to document such veterans' eligibility for deferments or cancellations of student loans made, insured, or guaranteed under this title. Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998, the Secretary and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs jointly shall report to Congress on the progress made in developing and implementing the procedure.''.

PART H—PROGRAM INTEGRITY

SEC. 491. STATE ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

Part H of title IV (20 U.S.C. 1099a et seq.) is amended by—

(1) striking the heading of such part and inserting the following:

''PART H—PROGRAM INTEGRITY'';

and

(2) by amending subpart 1 (20 U.S.C. 1099a et seq.) to read as follows:

''Subpart 1—State Role

''SEC. 495. STATE RESPONSIBILITIES.

''(a) STATE RESPONSIBILITIES.—As part of the integrity program authorized by this part, each State, through 1 State agency or several State agencies selected by the State, shall—

''(1) furnish the Secretary, upon request, information with respect to the process for licensing or other authorization for institutions of higher education to operate within the State;

''(2) notify the Secretary promptly whenever the State revokes a license or other authority to operate an institution of higher education; and

''(3) notify the Secretary promptly whenever the State has credible evidence that an institution of higher education within the State—

''(A) has committed fraud in the administration of the student assistance programs authorized by this title; or

''(B) has substantially violated a provision of this title.

''(b) INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY.—Each institution of higher education shall provide evidence to the Secretary that the institution has authority to operate within a State at the time the institution is certified under subpart 3.''.

SEC. 492. ACCREDITING AGENCY RECOGNITION.

(a) RECOGNITION.—

(1) SUBPART HEADING.—The heading of subpart 2 of part H is amended by striking ''***Approval***'' and inserting ''***Recognition***''.

(2) SECTION 496 HEADING.—The heading of section 496 is amended by striking ''***approval***'' and inserting ''***recognition***''.

(b) STANDARDS.—Section 496(a) (20 U.S.C. 1099b(a)) is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by striking ''STANDARDS'' and inserting ''CRITERIA'';

(2) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''standards'' each place the term appears and inserting ''criteria'';

(3) in paragraph (4)—

(A) by striking ''at the institution'' and inserting ''offered by the institution''; and

(B) by inserting '', including distance education courses or programs,'' after ''higher education''; and

(4) in paragraph (5)—

(A) by striking ''of accreditation'' and inserting ''for accreditation'';

(B) by striking subparagraphs (H), (I), and (J);

(C) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (G) as subparagraphs (B) through (H), respectively;

(D) by redesignating subparagraphs (K) and (L) as subparagraphs (I) and (J), respectively;

(E) by inserting before subparagraph (B) the following:

''(A) success with respect to student achievement in relation to the institution's mission, including, as appropriate, consideration of course completion, State licensing examinations, and job placement rates;'';

(F) in subparagraph (H) (as redesignated by subparagraph (C)), by striking ''program length and tuition and fees in relation to the subject matters taught'' and inserting ''measures of program length'';

(G) in subparagraph (J) (as redesignated by subparagraph (D))—

(i) by inserting ''record of'' before ''compliance'';

(ii) by striking ''Act, including any'' and inserting ''Act based on the most recent student loan default rate data provided by the Secretary, the''; and

(iii) by inserting ''any'' after ''reviews, and''; and

(H) in the matter following subparagraph (J) (as redesignated by subparagraph (D)), by striking ''(G), (H), (I), (J), and (L)'' and inserting ''(A), (H), and (J)'';

(5) in paragraph (7), by striking ''State postsecondary review entity'' and inserting ''State licensing or authorizing agency''; and

(6) in paragraph (8), by striking ''State postsecondary'' and everything that follows through ''is located'' and inserting ''State licensing or authorizing agency''.

(c) OPERATING PROCEDURES.—Section 496(c) is amended—

(1) by striking ''approved by the Secretary'' and inserting ''recognized by the Secretary''; and

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking ''(at least'' and everything that follows through ''unannounced),'' and inserting ''(which may include unannounced site visits)''.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 496 is further amended—

(1) in subsection (d)—

(A) by striking ''APPROVAL'' in the heading of such subsection and inserting ''RECOGNITION''; and

(B) by striking ''approved'' and inserting ''recognized'';

(2) in subsection (f), by striking ''approved'' and inserting ''recognized'';

(3) in subsection (g)—

(A) in the heading of such subsection, by striking ''STANDARDS'' and inserting ''CRITERIA''; and

(B) by striking ''standards'' the first place such term appears and inserting ''criteria'';

(4) in subsection (k)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''section 481'' and inserting ''section 102''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''standards'' and inserting ''criteria'';

(5) in subsection (l), by striking everything preceding paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

''(l) LIMITATION, SUSPENSION, OR TERMINATION OF RECOGNITION.—(1) If the Secretary determines that an accrediting agency or association has failed to apply effectively the criteria in this section, or is otherwise not in compliance with the requirements of this section, the Secretary shall—

''(A) after notice and opportunity for a hearing, limit, suspend, or terminate the recognition of the agency or association; or

''(B) require the agency or association to take appropriate action to bring the agency or association into compliance with such requirements within a timeframe specified by the Secretary, except that—

''(i) such timeframe shall not exceed 12 months unless the Secretary extends such period for good cause; and

''(ii) if the agency or association fails to bring the agency or association into compliance within such timeframe, the Secretary shall, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, limit, suspend, or terminate the recognition of the agency or association.''; and

(6) in subsection (n)—

(A) by striking ''standards'' each place the term appears and inserting ''criteria'';

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking ''approval process'' and inserting ''recognition process'';

(ii) by striking ''approval or disapproval'' and inserting ''recognition or denial of recognition''; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following: ''When the Secretary decides to recognize an accrediting agency or association, the Secretary shall determine the agency or association's scope of recognition. If the agency or association reviews institutions offering distance education courses or programs and the Secretary determines that the agency or association meets the requirements of this section, then the agency shall be recognized and the scope of recognition shall include accreditation of institutions offering distance education courses or programs.''; and

(C) by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the following:

''(4) The Secretary shall maintain sufficient documentation to support the conclusions reached in the recognition process, and, if the Secretary does not recognize any accreditation agency or association, shall make publicly available the reason for denying recognition, including reference to the specific criteria under this section which have not been fulfilled.''.

SEC. 493. ELIGIBILITY AND CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES.

(a) SINGLE APPLICATION FORM.—Section 498(b) (20 U.S.C. 1099c(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''and capability'' and inserting ''financial responsibility, and administrative capability'';

(2) by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

''(3) requires—

''(A) a description of the third party servicers of an institution of higher education; and

''(B) the institution to maintain a copy of any contract with a financial aid service provider or loan servicer, and provide a copy of any such contract to the Secretary upon request;'';

(3) in paragraph (4), by striking the period and inserting ''; and''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(5) provides, at the option of the institution, for participation in 1 or more of the programs under part B or D.''.

(b) FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY STANDARDS.—Section 498(c) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking ''with respect to operating losses, net worth, asset to liabilities ratios, or operating fund deficits'' and inserting ''regarding ratios that demonstrate financial responsibility,''; and

(B) in the second sentence, by inserting '', public,'' after ''for profit'';

(2) in paragraph (3)(A), by inserting ''that the Secretary determines are reasonable'' after ''guarantees''; and

(3) in paragraph (4)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''ratio of current assets to current liabilities'' and inserting ''criteria''; and

(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''current operating ratio requirement'' and inserting ''criteria''.

(c) FINANCIAL GUARANTEES FROM OWNERS.—

(1) AMENDMENT.—Section 498(e) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(6) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any individual who—

''(A) the Secretary determines, in accordance with paragraph (2), exercises substantial control over an institution participating in, or seeking to participate in, a program under this title,

''(B) is required to pay, on behalf of a student or borrower, a refund of unearned institutional charges to a lender, or to the Secretary, and

''(C) willfully fails to pay such refund or willfully attempts in any manner to evade payment of such refund,

shall, in addition to other penalties provided by law, be liable to the Secretary for the amount of the refund not paid, to the same extent with respect to such refund that such an individual would be liable as a responsible person for a penalty under section 6672(a) of Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to the nonpayment of taxes.''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall be effective with respect to any unpaid refunds that were first required to be paid to a lender or to the Secretary on or after 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) APPLICATIONS AND SITE VISITS.—Section 498(f) is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by striking ''; SITE VISITS AND FEES'' and inserting ''AND SITE VISITS'';

(2) in the second sentence, by striking ''shall'' and inserting ''may'';

(3) in the third sentence—

(A) by striking ''may establish'' and insert ''shall establish''; and

(B) by striking ''may coordinate'' and inserting ''shall, to the extent practicable, coordinate''; and

(4) by striking the fourth sentence.

(e) TIME LIMITATIONS ON, AND RENEWAL OF, ELIGIBILITY.—Subsection (g) of section 498 is amended to read as follows:

''(g) TIME LIMITATIONS ON, AND RENEWAL OF, ELIGIBILITY.—

''(1) GENERAL RULE.—After the expiration of the certification of any institution under the schedule prescribed under this section (as this section was in effect prior to the enactment of the Higher Education Act Amendments of 1998), or upon request for initial certification from an institution not previously certified, the Secretary may certify the eligibility for the purposes of any program authorized under this title of each such institution for a period not to exceed 6 years.

''(2) NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary shall notify each institution of higher education not later than 6 months prior to the date of the expiration of the institution's certification.

''(3) INSTITUTIONS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—The Secretary shall promulgate regulations regarding the recertification requirements applicable to an institution of higher education outside of the United States that meets the requirements of section 102(a)(1)(C) and received less than $500,000 in funds under part B for the most recent year for which data are available.''.

(f) PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATION.—Section 498(h)(2) is amended—

(1) by striking ''the approval'' and inserting ''the recognition''; and

(2) by striking ''of approval'' and inserting ''of recognition''.

(g) CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP.—Section 498(i) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(4)(A) The Secretary may provisionally certify an institution seeking approval of a change in ownership based on the preliminary review by the Secretary of a materially complete application that is received by the Secretary within 10 business days of the transaction for which the approval is sought.

''(B) A provisional certification under this paragraph shall expire not later than the end of the month following the month in which the transaction occurred, except that if the Secretary has not issued a decision on the application for the change of ownership within that period, the Secretary may continue such provisional certification on a month-to-month basis until such decision has been issued.''.

(h) TREATMENT OF BRANCHES.—The second sentence of section 498(j)(1) is amended by inserting ''after the branch is certified by the Secretary as a branch campus participating in a program under this title,'' after ''2 years''.

SEC. 494. PROGRAM REVIEW AND DATA.

Section 498A (20 U.S.C. 1099c–1) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''may'' and inserting ''shall'';

(ii) by amending subparagraph (C) to read as follows:

''(C) institutions with a significant fluctuation in Federal Stafford Loan volume, Federal Direct Stafford/Ford Loan volume, or Federal Pell Grant award volume, or any combination thereof, in the year for which the determination is made, compared to the year prior to such year, that are not accounted for by changes in the Federal Stafford Loan program, the Federal Direct Stafford/Ford Loan program, or the Pell Grant program, or any combination thereof;'';

(iii) by amending subparagraph (D) to read as follows:

''(D) institutions reported to have deficiencies or financial aid problems by the State licensing or authorizing agency, or by the appropriate accrediting agency or association;'';

(iv) in subparagraph (E), by inserting ''and'' after the semicolon; and

(v) by striking subparagraphs (F) and (G) and inserting the following:

''(F) such other institutions that the Secretary determines may pose a significant risk of failure to comply with the administrative capability or financial responsibility provisions of this title; and''; and

(B) in paragraph (3)(A), by inserting ''relevant'' after ''all''; and

(2) by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

''(b) SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE RULES.—In carrying out paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a) and any other relevant provisions of this title, the Secretary shall—

''(1) establish guidelines designed to ensure uniformity of practice in the conduct of program reviews of institutions of higher education;

''(2) make available to each institution participating in programs authorized under this title complete copies of all review guidelines and procedures used in program reviews;

''(3) permit the institution to correct or cure an administrative, accounting, or recordkeeping error if the error is not part of a pattern of error and there is no evidence of fraud or misconduct related to the error;

''(4) base any civil penalty assessed against an institution of higher education resulting from a program review or audit on the gravity of the violation, failure, or misrepresentation; and

''(5) inform the appropriate State and accrediting agency or association whenever the Secretary takes action against an institution of higher education under this section, section 498, or section 432.''.

SEC. 495. REVIEW OF REGULATIONS.

Part H of title IV is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 498B. REVIEW OF REGULATIONS.

''(a) REVIEW REQUIRED.—The Secretary shall review each regulation issued under this title that is in effect at the time of the review and applies to the operations or activities of any participant in the programs assisted under this title. The review shall include a determination of whether the regulation is duplicative, or is no longer necessary. The review may involve one or more of the following:

''(1) An assurance of the uniformity of interpretation and application of such regulations.

''(2) The establishment of a process for ensuring that eligibility and compliance issues, such as institutional audit, program review, and recertification, are considered simultaneously.

''(3) A determination of the extent to which unnecessary costs are imposed on institutions of higher education as a consequence of the applicability to the facilities and equipment of such institutions of regulations prescribed for purposes of regulating industrial and commercial enterprises.

''(b) REGULATORY AND STATUTORY RELIEF FOR SMALL VOLUME INSTITUTIONS.—The Secretary shall review and evaluate ways in which regulations under and provisions of this Act affecting institution of higher education (other than institutions described in section 102(a)(1)(C)), that have received in each of the 2 most recent award years prior to the date of the enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998 less than $200,000 in funds through this title, may be improved, streamlined, or eliminated.

''(c) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out subsections (a) and (b), the Secretary shall consult with relevant representatives of institutions participating in the programs authorized by this title.

''(d) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall submit, not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998, a report to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives detailing the Secretary's findings and recommendations based on the reviews conducted under subsections (a) and (b), including a timetable for implementation of any recommended changes in regulations and a description of any recommendations for legislative changes.

''(2) ADDITIONAL REPORTS.—Not later than January 1, 2003, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives detailing the Secretary's findings and recommendations based on the review conducted under subsection (a), including a timetable for implementation of any recommended changes in regulations and a description of any recommendations for legislative changes.''.

TITLE V—DEVELOPING INSTITUTIONS

SEC. 501. ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW TITLE V.

Title V (20 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.) is amended to read as follows:

''TITLE V—DEVELOPING INSTITUTIONS

''PART A—HISPANIC-SERVING INSTITUTIONS

''SEC. 501. FINDINGS; PURPOSE; AND PROGRAM AUTHORITY.

''(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

''(1) Hispanic Americans are at high risk of not enrolling or graduating from institutions of higher education.

''(2) Disparities between the enrollment of non-Hispanic white students and Hispanic students in postsecondary education are increasing. Between 1973 and 1994, enrollment of white secondary school graduates in 4-year institutions of higher education increased at a rate 2 times higher than that of Hispanic secondary school graduates.

''(3) Despite significant limitations in resources, Hispanic-serving institutions provide a significant proportion of postsecondary opportunities for Hispanic students.

''(4) Relative to other institutions of higher education, Hispanic-serving institutions are underfunded. Such institutions receive significantly less in State and local funding, per full-time equivalent student, than other institutions of higher education.

''(5) Hispanic-serving institutions are succeeding in educating Hispanic students despite significant resource problems that—

''(A) limit the ability of such institutions to expand and improve the academic programs of such institutions; and

''(B) could imperil the financial and administrative stability of such institutions.

''(6) There is a national interest in remedying the disparities described in paragraphs (2) and (4) and ensuring that Hispanic students have an equal opportunity to pursue postsecondary opportunities.

''(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this title is to—

''(1) expand educational opportunities for, and improve the academic attainment of, Hispanic students; and

''(2) expand and enhance the academic offerings, program quality, and institutional stability of colleges and universities that are educating the majority of Hispanic college students and helping large numbers of Hispanic students and other low-income individuals complete postsecondary degrees.

''(c) PROGRAM AUTHORITY.—The Secretary shall provide grants and related assistance to Hispanic-serving institutions to enable such institutions to improve and expand their capacity to serve Hispanic students and other low-income individuals.

''SEC. 502. DEFINITIONS; ELIGIBILITY;

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—For the purpose of this title:

''(1) EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL EXPENDITURES.—The term 'educational and general expenditures' means the total amount expended by an institution for instruction, research, public service, academic support (including library expenditures), student services, institutional support, scholarships and fellowships, operation and maintenance expenditures for the physical plant, and any mandatory transfers that the institution is required to pay by law.

''(2) ELIGIBLE INSTITUTION.—The term 'eligible institution' means—

''(A) an institution of higher education—

''(i) that has an enrollment of needy students as required by subsection (b);

''(ii) except as provided in section 512(b), the average educational and general expenditures of which are low, per full-time equivalent undergraduate student, in comparison with the average educational and general expenditures per full-time equivalent undergraduate student of institutions that offer similar instruction;

''(iii) that is—

''(I) legally authorized to provide, and provides within the State, an educational program for which the institution awards a bachelor's degree; or

''(II) a junior or community college;

''(iv) that is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association determined by the Secretary to be reliable authority as to the quality of training offered or that is, according to such an agency or association, making reasonable progress toward accreditation;

''(v) that meets such other requirements as the Secretary may prescribe; and

''(vi) that is located in a State; and

''(B) any branch of any institution of higher education described under subparagraph (A) that by itself satisfies the requirements contained in clauses (i) and (ii) of such subparagraph.

For purposes of the determination of whether an institution is an eligible institution under this paragraph, the factor described under subparagraph (A)(i) shall be given twice the weight of the factor described under subparagraph (A)(ii).

''(3) ENDOWMENT FUND.—The term 'endowment fund' means a fund that—

''(A) is established by State law, by a Hispanic-serving institution, or by a foundation that is exempt from Federal income taxation;

''(B) is maintained for the purpose of generating income for the support of the institution; and

''(C) does not include real estate.

''(4) FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STUDENTS.—The term 'full-time equivalent students' means the sum of the number of students enrolled full time at an institution, plus the full-time equivalent of the number of students enrolled part time (determined on the basis of the quotient of the sum of the credit hours of all part-time students divided by 12) at such institution.

''(5) HISPANIC-SERVING INSTITUTION.—The term 'Hispanic-serving institution' means an institution of higher education that—

''(A) is an eligible institution;

''(B) at the time of application, has an enrollment of undergraduate full-time equivalent students that is at least 25 percent Hispanic students; and

''(C) provides assurances that not less than 50 percent of the institution's Hispanic students are low-income individuals.

''(6) JUNIOR OR COMMUNITY COLLEGE.—The term 'junior or community college' means an institution of higher education—

''(A) that admits as regular students persons who are beyond the age of compulsory school attendance in the State in which the institution is located and who have the ability to benefit from the training offered by the institution;

''(B) that does not provide an educational program for which the institution awards a bachelor's degree (or an equivalent degree); and

''(C) that—

''(i) provides an educational program of not less than 2 years in duration that is acceptable for full credit toward such a degree; or

''(ii) offers a 2-year program in engineering, mathematics, or the physical or biological sciences, designed to prepare a student to work as a technician or at the semiprofessional level in engineering, scientific, or other technological fields requiring the understanding and application of basic engineering, scientific, or mathematical principles of knowledge.

''(7) LOW-INCOME INDIVIDUAL.—The term 'low-income individual' means an individual from a family whose taxable income for the preceding year did not exceed 150 percent of an amount equal to the poverty level determined by using criteria of poverty established by the Bureau of the Census.

''(b) ENROLLMENT OF NEEDY STUDENTS.—For the purpose of this title, the term 'enrollment of needy students' means an enrollment at an institution with respect to which—

''(1) at least 50 percent of the degree students so enrolled are receiving need-based assistance under title IV in the second fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which the determination is made (other than loans for which an interest subsidy is paid pursuant to section 428); or

''(2) a substantial percentage of the students so enrolled are receiving Federal Pell Grants in the second fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which determination is made, compared to the percentage of students receiving Federal Pell Grants at all such institutions in the second fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which the determination is made, unless the requirement of this paragraph is waived under section 512(a).

''SEC. 503. AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.

''(a) TYPES OF ACTIVITIES AUTHORIZED.—Grants awarded under this title shall be used by Hispanic-serving institutions of higher education to assist the institutions to plan, develop, undertake, and carry out programs to improve and expand the institutions' capacity to serve Hispanic students and other low-income students.

''(b) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—Grants awarded under this section shall be used for one or more of the following activities:

''(1) Purchase, rental, or lease of scientific or laboratory equipment for educational purposes, including instructional and research purposes.

''(2) Construction, maintenance, renovation, and improvement in classrooms, libraries, laboratories, and other instructional facilities.

''(3) Support of faculty exchanges, faculty development, curriculum development, academic instruction, and faculty fellowships to assist in attaining advanced degrees in the fellow's field of instruction.

''(4) Purchase of library books, periodicals, and other educational materials, including telecommunications program material.

''(5) Tutoring, counseling, and student service programs designed to improve academic success.

''(6) Funds management, administrative management, and acquisition of equipment for use in strengthening funds management.

''(7) Joint use of facilities, such as laboratories and libraries.

''(8) Establishing or improving a development office to strengthen or improve contributions from alumni and the private sector.

''(9) Establishing or improving an endowment fund.

''(10) Creating or improving facilities for Internet or other distance learning academic instruction capabilities, including purchase or rental of telecommunications technology equipment or services.

''(11) Establishing or enhancing a program of teacher education designed to qualify students to teach in public elementary schools and secondary schools.

''(12) Establishing community outreach programs that will encourage elementary school and secondary school students to develop the academic skills and the interest to pursue postsecondary education.

''(13) Expanding the number of Hispanic and other underrepresented graduate and professional students that can be served by the institution by expanding courses and institutional resources.

''(14) Other activities proposed in the application submitted pursuant to section 504 that—

''(A) contribute to carrying out the purposes of this title; and

''(B) are approved by the Secretary as part of the review and acceptance of such application.

''(c) ENDOWMENT FUND LIMITATIONS.—

''(1) PORTION OF GRANT.—A Hispanic-serving institution may not use more than 20 percent of the grant funds provided under this title for any fiscal year for establishing or improving an endowment fund.

''(2) MATCHING REQUIRED.—A Hispanic-serving institution that uses any portion of the grant funds provided under this title for any fiscal year for establishing or improving an endowment fund shall provide from non-Federal funds an amount equal to or greater than the portion.

''(3) COMPARABILITY.—The provisions of part C of title III regarding the establishment or increase of an endowment fund, that the Secretary determines are not inconsistent with this subsection, shall apply to funds used under paragraph (1).

''SEC. 504. DURATION OF GRANT.

''(a) AWARD PERIOD.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may award a grant to a Hispanic-serving institution under this title for 5 years.

''(2) WAITOUT PERIOD.—A Hispanic-serving institution shall not be eligible to secure a subsequent 5-year grant award under this title until 2 years have elapsed since the expiration of the institution's most recent 5-year grant award under this title, except that for the purpose of this subsection a grant under section 514(a) shall not be considered a grant under this title.

''(b) PLANNING GRANTS.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), the Secretary may award a grant to a Hispanic-serving institution under this title for a period of 1 year for the purpose of preparation of plans and applications for a grant under this title.

''SEC. 505. SPECIAL RULE.

''No Hispanic-serving institution that is eligible for and receives funds under this title may receive funds under part A or B of title III during the period for which funds under this title are awarded.

''PART B—GENERAL PROVISIONS

''SEC. 511. ELIGIBILITY; APPLICATIONS.

''(a) INSTITUTIONAL ELIGIBILITY.—Each Hispanic-serving institution desiring to receive assistance under this title shall submit to the Secretary such enrollment data as may be necessary to demonstrate that the institution is a Hispanic-serving institution as defined in section 502, along with such other data and information as the Secretary may by regulation require.

''(b) APPLICATIONS.—

''(1) APPLICATIONS REQUIRED.—Any institution which is eligible for assistance under this title shall submit to the Secretary an application for assistance at such time, in such form, and containing such information, as may be necessary to enable the Secretary to evaluate the institution's need for assistance. Subject to the availability of appropriations to carry out this title, the Secretary may approve an application for a grant under this title only if the Secretary determines that—

''(A) the application meets the requirements of subsection (b); and

''(B) the institution is eligible for assistance in accordance with the provisions of this title under which the assistance is sought.

''(2) PRELIMINARY APPLICATIONS.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary may develop a preliminary application for use by Hispanic-serving institutions applying under this title prior to the submission of the principal application.

''(c) CONTENTS.—A Hispanic-serving institution, in the institution's application for a grant, shall—

''(1) set forth, or describe how the institution will develop, a comprehensive development plan to strengthen the institution's academic quality and institutional management, and otherwise provide for institutional self-sufficiency and growth (including measurable objectives for the institution and the Secretary to use in monitoring the effectiveness of activities under this title);

''(2) include a 5-year plan for improving the assistance provided by the Hispanic-serving institution to Hispanic students and other low-income individuals;

''(3) set forth policies and procedures to ensure that Federal funds made available under this title for any fiscal year will be used to supplement and, to the extent practical, increase the funds that would otherwise be made available for the purposes of section 501(b), and in no case supplant those funds;

''(4) set forth policies and procedures for evaluating the effectiveness in accomplishing the purpose of the activities for which a grant is sought under this title;

''(5) provide for such fiscal control and fund accounting procedures as may be necessary to ensure proper disbursement of and accounting for funds made available to the institution under this title;

''(6) provide that the institution will comply with the limitations set forth in section 516;

''(7) describe in a comprehensive manner any proposed project for which funds are sought under the application and include—

''(A) a description of the various components of the proposed project, including the estimated time required to complete each such component;

''(B) in the case of any development project that consists of several components (as described by the institution pursuant to subparagraph (A)), a statement identifying those components which, if separately funded, would be sound investments of Federal funds and those components which would be sound investments of Federal funds only if funded under this title in conjunction with other parts of the development project (as specified by the institution);

''(C) an evaluation by the institution of the priority given any proposed project for which funds are sought in relation to any other projects for which funds are sought by the institution under this title, and a similar evaluation regarding priorities among the components of any single proposed project (as described by the institution pursuant to subparagraph (A));

''(D) a detailed budget showing the manner in which funds for any proposed project would be spent by the institution; and

''(E) a detailed description of any activity which involves the expenditure of more than $25,000, as identified in the budget referred to in subparagraph (D);

''(8) provide for making reports, in such form and containing such information, as the Secretary may require to carry out the Secretary's functions under this title, including not less than 1 report annually setting forth the institution's progress toward achieving the objectives for which the funds were awarded and for keeping such records and affording such access to such records, as the Secretary may find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports; and

''(9) include such other information as the Secretary may prescribe.

''(d) PRIORITY.—With respect to applications for assistance under this section, the Secretary shall give priority to an application that contains satisfactory evidence that the Hispanic-serving institution has entered into or will enter into a collaborative arrangement with at least one local educational agency or community-based organization to provide such agency or organization with assistance (from funds other than funds provided under this title) in reducing dropout rates for Hispanic students, improving rates of academic achievement for Hispanic students, and increasing the rates at which Hispanic secondary school graduates enroll in higher education.

''(e) ELIGIBILITY DATA.—The Secretary shall use the most recent and relevant data concerning the number and percentage of students receiving need-based assistance under title IV in making eligibility determinations and shall advance the base-year for the determinations forward following each annual grant cycle.

''SEC. 512. WAIVER AUTHORITY AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT.

''(a) WAIVER REQUIREMENTS; NEED-BASED ASSISTANCE STUDENTS.—The Secretary may waive the requirements set forth in section 502(a)(2)(A)(i) in the case of an institution—

''(1) that is extensively subsidized by the State in which the institution is located and charges low or no tuition;

''(2) that serves a substantial number of low-income students as a percentage of the institution's total student population;

''(3) that is contributing substantially to increasing higher education opportunities for educationally disadvantaged, underrepresented, or minority students, who are low-income individuals;

''(4) which is substantially increasing higher educational opportunities for individuals in rural or other isolated areas which are unserved by postsecondary institutions; or

''(5) wherever located, if the Secretary determines that the waiver will substantially increase higher education opportunities appropriate to the needs of Hispanic Americans.

''(b) WAIVER DETERMINATIONS; EXPENDITURES.—

''(1) WAIVER DETERMINATIONS.—The Secretary may waive the requirements set forth in section 502(a)(2)(A)(ii) if the Secretary determines, based on persuasive evidence submitted by the institution, that the institution's failure to meet the requirements is due to factors which, when used in the determination of compliance with the requirements, distort such determination, and that the institution's designation as an eligible institution under part A is otherwise consistent with the purposes of this title.

''(2) EXPENDITURES.—The Secretary shall submit to Congress every other year a report concerning the institutions that, although not satisfying the requirements of section 502(a)(2)(A)(ii), have been determined to be eligible institutions under part A. Such report shall—

''(A) identify the factors referred to in paragraph (1) that were considered by the Secretary as factors that distorted the determination of compliance with clauses (i) and (ii) of section 502(a)(2)(A); and

''(B) contain a list of each institution determined to be an eligible institution under part A including a statement of the reasons for each such determination.

''SEC. 513. APPLICATION REVIEW PROCESS.

''(a) REVIEW PANEL.—All applications submitted under this title by Hispanic-serving institutions shall be read by a panel of readers composed of individuals who are selected by the Secretary and who include individuals representing Hispanic-serving institutions. The Secretary shall ensure that no individual assigned under this section to review any application has any conflict of interest with regard to the application that might impair the impartiality with which the individual conducts the review under this section.

''(b) INSTRUCTION.—All readers selected by the Secretary shall receive thorough instruction from the Secretary regarding the evaluation process for applications submitted under this title that are consistent with the provisions of this title, including—

''(1) an enumeration of the factors to be used to determine the quality of applications submitted under this title; and

''(2) an enumeration of the factors to be used to determine whether a grant should be awarded for a project under this title, the amount of any such grant, and the duration of any such grant.

''(c) RECOMMENDATIONS OF PANEL.—In awarding grants under this title, the Secretary shall take into consideration the recommendations of the panel made under subsection (a).

''(d) NOTIFICATION.—Not later than June 30 of each year, the Secretary shall notify each Hispanic-serving institution making an application under this title of—

''(1) the scores given the institution by the panel pursuant to this section;

''(2) the recommendations of the panel with respect to such application; and

''(3) the reasons for the decision of the Secretary in awarding or refusing to award a grant under this title, and any modifications, if any, in the recommendations of the panel made by the Secretary.

''SEC. 514. COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS.

''(a) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may make grants to encourage cooperative arrangements with funds available to carry out this title, between Hispanic-serving institutions eligible for assistance under this title, and between such institutions and institutions not receiving assistance under this title, for the activities described in section 503 so that the resources of the cooperating institutions might be combined and shared in order to achieve the purposes of this title, to avoid costly duplicative efforts, and to enhance the development of Hispanic-serving institutions.

''(b) PRIORITY.—The Secretary shall give priority to grants for the purposes described under subsection (a) whenever the Secretary determines that the cooperative arrangement is geographically and economically sound or will benefit the applicant Hispanic-serving institution.

''(c) DURATION.—Grants to Hispanic-serving institutions having a cooperative arrangement may be made under this section for a period determined under section 505.

''SEC. 515. ASSISTANCE TO INSTITUTIONS UNDER OTHER PROGRAMS.

''(a) ASSISTANCE ELIGIBILITY.—Each Hispanic-serving institution that the Secretary determines to be an institution eligible under this title may be eligible for waivers in accordance with subsection (b).

''(b) WAIVER APPLICABILITY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to, and in accordance with, regulations promulgated for the purpose of this section, in the case of any application by a Hispanic-serving institution referred to in subsection (a) for assistance under any programs specified in paragraph (2), the Secretary is authorized, if such application is otherwise approvable, to waive any requirement for a non-Federal share of the cost of the program or project, or, to the extent not inconsistent with other law, to give, or require to be given, priority consideration of the application in relation to applications from other institutions.

''(2) PROGRAMS.—The provisions of this section shall apply to any program authorized by title IV or section 604.

''(c) LIMITATION.—The Secretary shall not waive, under subsection (b), the non-Federal share requirement for any program for applications which, if approved, would require the expenditure of more than 10 percent of the appropriations for the program for any fiscal year.

''SEC. 516. LIMITATIONS.

''The funds appropriated under section 518 may not be used—

''(1) for a school or department of divinity or any religious worship or sectarian activity;

''(2) for an activity that is inconsistent with a State plan for desegregation of higher education applicable to a Hispanic-serving institution;

''(3) for an activity that is inconsistent with a State plan of higher education applicable to a Hispanic-serving institution; or

''(4) for purposes other than the purposes set forth in the approved application under which the funds were made available to a Hispanic-serving institution.

''SEC. 517. PENALTIES.

''Whoever, being an officer, director, agent, or employee of, or connected in any capacity with, any recipient of Federal financial assistance or grant pursuant to this title embezzles, willfully misapplies, steals, or obtains by fraud any of the funds that are the subject of such grant or assistance, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned for not more than 2 years, or both.

''SEC. 518. AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.

''(a) AUTHORIZATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title $62,500,000 for fiscal year 1999 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years.

''(b) USE OF MULTIPLE YEAR AWARDS.—In the event of a multiple year award to any Hispanic-serving institution under this title, the Secretary shall make funds available for such award from funds appropriated for this title for the fiscal year in which such funds are to be used by the institution.''.

TITLE VI—INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

SEC. 601. INTERNATIONAL AND FOREIGN LANGUAGE STUDIES.

Part A of title VI (20 U.S.C. 1121 et seq.) is amended to read as follows:

''PART A—INTERNATIONAL AND FOREIGN LANGUAGE STUDIES

''SEC. 601. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

''(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds as follows:

''(1) The security, stability, and economic vitality of the United States in a complex global era depend upon American experts in and citizens knowledgeable about world regions, foreign languages and international affairs, as well as upon a strong research base in these areas.

''(2) Advances in communications technology and the growth of regional and global problems make knowledge of other countries and the ability to communicate in other languages more essential to the promotion of mutual understanding and cooperation among nations and their peoples.

''(3) Dramatic post-Cold War changes in the world's geopolitical and economic landscapes are creating needs for American expertise and knowledge about a greater diversity of less commonly taught foreign languages and nations of the world.

''(4) Systematic efforts are necessary to enhance the capacity of institutions of higher education in the United States for—

''(A) producing graduates with international and foreign language expertise and knowledge; and

''(B) research regarding such expertise and knowledge.

''(5) Cooperative efforts among the Federal Government, institutions of higher education, and the private sector are necessary to promote the generation and dissemination of information about world regions, foreign languages, and international affairs throughout education, government, business, civic, and nonprofit sectors in the United States.

''(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this part are—

''(1)(A) to support centers, programs and fellowships in institutions of higher education in the United States for producing increased numbers of trained personnel and research in foreign languages, area and other international studies;

''(B) to develop a pool of international experts to meet national needs;

''(C) to develop and validate specialized materials and techniques for foreign language acquisition and fluency, emphasizing (but not limited to) the less commonly taught languages;

''(D) to promote access to research and training overseas; and

''(E) to advance the internationalization of a variety of disciplines throughout undergraduate and graduate education;

''(2) to support cooperative efforts promoting access to and the dissemination of international and foreign language knowledge, teaching materials, and research, throughout education, government, business, civic and nonprofit sectors in the United States, through the use of advanced technologies; and

''(3) to coordinate the programs of the Federal Government in the areas of foreign language, area and other international studies, including professional international affairs education and research.

''SEC. 602. GRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE LANGUAGE AND AREA CENTERS AND PROGRAMS.

''(a) NATIONAL LANGUAGE AND AREA CENTERS AND PROGRAMS AUTHORIZED.—

''(1) CENTERS AND PROGRAMS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized—

''(i) to make grants to institutions of higher education, or combinations thereof, for the purpose of establishing, strengthening, and operating comprehensive foreign language and area or international studies centers and programs; and

''(ii) to make grants to such institutions or combinations for the purpose of establishing, strengthening, and operating a diverse network of undergraduate foreign language and area or international studies centers and programs.

''(B) NATIONAL RESOURCES.—The centers and programs referred to in paragraph (1) shall be national resources for—

''(i) teaching of any modern foreign language;

''(ii) instruction in fields needed to provide full understanding of areas, regions, or countries in which such language is commonly used;

''(iii) research and training in international studies, and the international and foreign language aspects of professional and other fields of study; and

''(iv) instruction and research on issues in world affairs that concern 1 or more countries.

''(2) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—Any such grant may be used to pay all or part of the cost of establishing or operating a center or program, including the cost of—

''(A) teaching and research materials;

''(B) curriculum planning and development;

''(C) establishing and maintaining linkages with overseas institutions of higher education and other organizations that may contribute to the teaching and research of the center or program;

''(D) bringing visiting scholars and faculty to the center to teach or to conduct research;

''(E) professional development of the center's faculty and staff;

''(F) projects conducted in cooperation with other centers addressing themes of world regional, cross-regional, international, or global importance;

''(G) summer institutes in the United States or abroad designed to provide language and area training in the center's field or topic; and

''(H) support for faculty, staff, and student travel in foreign areas, regions, or countries, and for the development and support of educational programs abroad for students.

''(3) GRANTS TO MAINTAIN LIBRARY COLLECTIONS.—The Secretary may make grants to centers described in paragraph (1) having important library collections, as determined by the Secretary, for the maintenance of such collections.

''(4) OUTREACH GRANTS AND SUMMER INSTITUTES.—The Secretary may make additional grants to centers described in paragraph (1) for any 1 or more of the following purposes:

''(A) Programs of linkage or outreach between foreign language, area studies, or other international fields, and professional schools and colleges.

''(B) Programs of linkage or outreach with 2-year and 4-year colleges and universities.

''(C) Programs of linkage or outreach with departments or agencies of Federal and State governments.

''(D) Programs of linkage or outreach with the news media, business, professional, or trade associations.

''(E) Summer institutes in foreign area, foreign language, and other international fields designed to carry out the programs of linkage and outreach described in subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), and (D).

''(b) GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS FOR FOREIGN LANGUAGE AND AREA OR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to make grants to institutions of higher education or combinations of such institutions for the purpose of paying stipends to individuals undergoing advanced training in any center or program approved by the Secretary.

''(2) ELIGIBLE STUDENTS.—Students receiving stipends described in paragraph (1) shall be individuals who are engaged in an instructional program with stated performance goals for functional foreign language use or in a program developing such performance goals, in combination with area studies, international studies, or the international aspects of a professional studies program, including predissertation level studies, preparation for dissertation research, dissertation research abroad, and dissertation writing.

''(c) SPECIAL RULE WITH RESPECT TO TRAVEL.—No funds may be expended under this part for undergraduate travel except in accordance with rules prescribed by the Secretary setting forth policies and procedures to assure that Federal funds made available for such travel are expended as part of a formal program of supervised study.

''(d) ALLOWANCES.—Stipends awarded to graduate level recipients may include allowances for dependents and for travel for research and study in the United States and abroad.

''SEC. 603. LANGUAGE RESOURCE CENTERS.

''(a) LANGUAGE RESOURCE CENTERS AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary is authorized to make grants to and enter into contracts with institutions of higher education, or combinations of such institutions, for the purpose of establishing, strengthening, and operating a small number of national language resource and training

centers, which shall serve as resources to improve the capacity to teach and learn foreign languages effectively.

''(b) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—The activities carried out by the centers described in subsection (a)—

''(1) shall include effective dissemination efforts, whenever appropriate; and

''(2) may include—

''(A) the conduct and dissemination of research on new and improved teaching methods, including the use of advanced educational technology;

''(B) the development and dissemination of new teaching materials reflecting the use of such research in effective teaching strategies;

''(C) the development, application, and dissemination of performance testing appropriate to an educational setting for use as a standard and comparable measurement of skill levels in all languages;

''(D) the training of teachers in the administration and interpretation of performance tests, the use of effective teaching strategies, and the use of new technologies;

''(E) a significant focus on the teaching and learning needs of the less commonly taught languages, including an assessment of the strategic needs of the United States, the determination of ways to meet those needs nationally, and the publication and dissemination of instructional materials in the less commonly taught languages;

''(F) the development and dissemination of materials designed to serve as a resource for foreign language teachers at the elementary school and secondary school levels; and

''(G) the operation of intensive summer language institutes to train advanced foreign language students, to provide professional development, and to improve language instruction through preservice and inservice language training for teachers.

''(c) CONDITIONS FOR GRANTS.—Grants under this section shall be made on such conditions as the Secretary determines to be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.''.

''SEC. 604. UNDERGRADUATE INTERNATIONAL STUDIES AND FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROGRAMS.

''(a) INCENTIVES FOR THE CREATION OF NEW PROGRAMS AND THE STRENGTHENING OF EXISTING PROGRAMS IN UNDERGRADUATE INTERNATIONAL STUDIES AND FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROGRAMS.—

''(1) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary is authorized to make grants to institutions of higher education, combinations of such institutions, or partnerships between nonprofit educational organizations and institutions of higher education, to assist such institutions, combinations or partnerships in planning, developing, and carrying out programs to improve undergraduate instruction in international studies and foreign languages. Such grants shall be awarded to institutions, combinations or partnerships seeking to create new programs or to strengthen existing programs in foreign languages, area studies, and other international fields.

''(2) USE OF FUNDS.—Grants made under this section may be used for Federal share of the cost of projects and activities which are an integral part of such a program, such as—

''(A) planning for the development and expansion of undergraduate programs in international studies and foreign languages;

''(B) teaching, research, curriculum development, faculty training in the United States or abroad, and other related activities, including—

''(i) the expansion of library and teaching resources; and

''(ii) preservice and inservice teacher training;

''(C) expansion of opportunities for learning foreign languages, including less commonly taught languages;

''(D) programs under which foreign teachers and scholars may visit institutions as visiting faculty;

''(E) programs designed to develop or enhance linkages between 2-year and 4-year institutions of higher education, or baccalaureate and post-baccalaureate programs or institutions;

''(F) the development of undergraduate educational programs—

''(i) in locations abroad where such opportunities are not otherwise available or that serve students for whom such opportunities are not otherwise available; and

''(ii) that provide courses that are closely related to on-campus foreign language and international curricula;

''(G) the integration of new and continuing education abroad opportunities for undergraduate students into curricula of specific degree programs;

''(H) the development of model programs to enrich or enhance the effectiveness of educational programs abroad, including predeparture and postreturn programs, and the integration of educational programs abroad into the curriculum of the home institution;

''(I) the development of programs designed to integrate professional and technical education with foreign languages, area studies, and other international fields;

''(J) the establishment of linkages overseas with institutions of higher education and organizations that contribute to the educational programs assisted under this subsection;

''(K) the conduct of summer institutes in foreign area, foreign language, and other international fields to provide faculty and curriculum development, including the integration of professional and technical education with foreign area and other international studies, and to provide foreign area and other international knowledge or skills to government personnel or private sector professionals in international activities;

''(L) the development of partnerships between—

''(i) institutions of higher education, and

''(ii) the private sector, government, or elementary and secondary education institutions,

in order to enhance international knowledge and skills; and

''(M) the use of innovative technology to increase access to international education programs.

''(3) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The non-Federal share of the cost of the programs assisted under this subsection—

''(A) may be provided in cash from the private sector corporations or foundations in an amount equal to one-third of the total cost of the programs assisted under this section; or

''(B) may be provided as an in-cash or in-kind contribution from institutional and noninstitutional funds, including State and private sector corporation or foundation contributions, equal to one-half of the total cost of the programs assisted under this section.

''(4) SPECIAL RULE.—The Secretary may waive or reduce the required non-Federal share for institutions that—

''(A) are eligible to receive assistance under part A or B of title III or under title V; and

''(B) have submitted a grant application under this section.

''(5) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this section, the Secretary shall give priority to applications from institutions of higher education, combinations or partnerships that require entering students to have successfully completed at least 2 years of secondary school foreign language instruction or that require each graduating student to earn 2 years of post-secondary credit in a foreign language (or have demonstrated equivalent competence in the foreign language) or, in the case of a 2-year degree granting institution, offer 2 years of postsecondary credit in a foreign language.

''(6) GRANT CONDITIONS.—Grants under this subsection shall be made on such conditions as the Secretary determines to be necessary to carry out this subsection.

''(7) APPLICATION.—Each application for assistance under this subsection shall include—

''(A) evidence that the applicant has conducted extensive planning prior to submitting the application;

''(B) an assurance that the faculty and administrators of all relevant departments and programs served by the applicant are involved in ongoing collaboration with regard to achieving the stated objectives of the application;

''(C) an assurance that students at the applicant institutions, as appropriate, will have equal access to, and derive benefits from, the program assisted under this subsection; and

''(D) an assurance that each institution, combination or partnership will use the Federal assistance provided under this subsection to supplement and not supplant non-Federal funds the institution expends for programs to improve undergraduate instruction in international studies and foreign languages.

''(8) EVALUATION.—The Secretary may establish requirements for program evaluations and require grant recipients to submit annual reports that evaluate the progress and performance of students participating in programs assisted under this subsection.

''(b) PROGRAMS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE.—The Secretary may also award grants to public and private nonprofit agencies and organizations, including professional and scholarly associations, whenever the Secretary determines such grants will make an especially significant contribution to improving undergraduate international studies and foreign language programs.

''(c) FUNDING SUPPORT.—The Secretary may use not more than 10 percent of the total amount appropriated for this part for carrying out the purposes of this section.

''SEC. 605. RESEARCH; STUDIES; ANNUAL REPORT.

''(a) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary may, directly or through grants or contracts, conduct research and studies that contribute to achieving the purposes of this part. Such research and studies may include—

''(1) studies and surveys to determine needs for increased or improved instruction in foreign language, area studies, or other international fields, including the demand for foreign language, area, and other international specialists in government, education, and the private sector;

''(2) studies and surveys to assess the utilization of graduates of programs supported under this title by governmental, educational, and private sector organizations and other studies assessing the outcomes and effectiveness of programs so supported;

''(3) evaluation of the extent to which programs assisted under this title that address national needs would not otherwise be offered;

''(4) comparative studies of the effectiveness of strategies to provide international capabilities at institutions of higher education;

''(5) research on more effective methods of providing instruction and achieving competency in foreign languages, area studies, or other international fields;

''(6) the development and publication of specialized materials for use in foreign language, area studies, and other international fields, or for training foreign language, area, and other international specialists;

''(7) studies and surveys of the uses of technology in foreign language, area studies, and international studies programs;

''(8) studies and evaluations of effective practices in the dissemination of international information, materials, research, teaching strategies, and testing techniques throughout the education community, including elementary and secondary schools; and

''(9) the application of performance tests and standards across all areas of foreign language instruction and classroom use.

''(b) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary shall prepare, publish, and announce an annual report listing the books and research materials produced with assistance under this section.

''SEC. 606. TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION AND COOPERATION FOR FOREIGN INFORMATION ACCESS.

''(a) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary is authorized to make grants to institutions of higher education, public or nonprofit private libraries, or consortia of such institutions or libraries, to develop innovative techniques or programs using new electronic technologies to collect, organize, preserve and widely disseminate information on world regions and countries other than the United States that address our Nation's teaching and research needs in international education and foreign languages.

''(b) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—Grants under this section may be used—

''(1) to facilitate access to or preserve foreign information resources in print or electronic forms;

''(2) to develop new means of immediate, full-text document delivery for information and scholarship from abroad;

''(3) to develop new means of shared electronic access to international data;

''(4) to support collaborative projects of indexing, cataloging, and other means of bibliographic access for scholars to important research materials published or distributed outside the United States;

''(5) to develop methods for the wide dissemination of resources written in non-Roman language alphabets;

''(6) to assist teachers of less commonly taught languages in acquiring, via electronic and other means, materials suitable for classroom use; and

''(7) to promote collaborative technology based projects in foreign languages, area studies, and international studies among grant recipients under this title.

''(c) APPLICATION.—Each institution or consortium desiring a grant under this section shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and accompanied by such information and assurances as the Secretary may reasonably require.

''(d) MATCH REQUIRED.—The Federal share of the total cost of carrying out a program supported by a grant under this section shall not be more than 66⅔ percent. The non-Federal share of such cost may be provided either in-kind or in cash, and may include contributions from private sector corporations or foundations.''.

''SEC. 607. SELECTION OF CERTAIN GRANT RECIPIENTS.

''(a) COMPETITIVE GRANTS.—The Secretary shall award grants under section 602 competitively on the basis of criteria that separately, but not less rigorously, evaluates the applications for comprehensive and undergraduate language and area centers and programs.

''(b) SELECTION CRITERIA.—The Secretary shall set criteria for grants awarded under section 602 by which a determination of excellence shall be made to meet the differing objectives of graduate and undergraduate institutions.

''(c) EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS.—The Secretary shall, to the extent practicable, award grants under this part (other than section 602) in such manner as to achieve an equitable distribution of the grant funds throughout the United States, based on the merit of a proposal as determined pursuant to a peer review process involving broadly representative professionals.

''SEC. 608. EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN FUNDS.

''(a) SELECTION CRITERIA.—The Secretary shall make excellence the criterion for selection of grants awarded under section 602.

''(b) EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION.—To the extent practicable and consistent with the criterion of excellence, the Secretary shall award grants under this part (other than section 602) in such a manner as will achieve an equitable distribution of funds throughout the United States.

''(c) SUPPORT FOR UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION.—The Secretary shall also award grants under this part in such manner as to ensure that an appropriate portion of the funds appropriated for this part (as determined by the Secretary) are used to support undergraduate education.

''SEC. 609. AMERICAN OVERSEAS RESEARCH CENTERS.

''(a) CENTERS AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary is authorized to make grants to and enter into contracts with any American overseas research center that is a consortium of institutions of higher education (hereafter in this section referred to as a ''center'') to enable such center to promote postgraduate research, exchanges and area studies.

''(b) USE OF GRANTS.—Grants made and contracts entered into pursuant to this section may be used to pay all or a portion of the cost of establishing or operating a center or program, including—

''(1) the cost of faculty and staff stipends and salaries;

''(2) the cost of faculty, staff, and student travel;

''(3) the cost of the operation and maintenance of overseas facilities;

''(4) the cost of teaching and research materials;

''(5) the cost of acquisition, maintenance, and preservation of library collections;

''(6) the cost of bringing visiting scholars and faculty to a center to teach or to conduct research;

''(7) the cost of organizing and managing conferences; and

''(8) the cost of publication and dissemination of material for the scholarly and general public.

''(c) LIMITATION.—The Secretary shall only award grants to and enter into contracts with centers under this section that—

''(1) receive more than 50 percent of their funding from public or private United States sources;

''(2) have a permanent presence in the country in which the center is located; and

''(3) are organizations described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 which are exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code.

''(d) DEVELOPMENT GRANTS.—The Secretary is authorized to make grants for the establishment of new centers. The grants may be used to fund activities that, within 1 year, will result in the creation of a center described in subsection (c).

''SEC. 610. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

''There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this part $80,000,000 for fiscal year 1999, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years.''.

SEC. 602. BUSINESS AND INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS.

(a) AMENDMENT TO HEADING.—The heading for section 611 (20 U.S.C. 1130) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 611. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.''.

(b) CENTERS.—Section 612 (20 U.S.C. 1130–1) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''advanced''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''evening or summer''; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(C), by inserting ''foreign language studies,'' after ''area studies,''; and

(2) in subsection (d)(2)(G), by inserting '', such as a representative of a community college in the region served by the center'' before the period.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 614 (20 U.S.C. 1130b) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''1993'' and inserting ''1999''; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking ''1993'' and inserting ''1999''.

SEC. 603. INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC POLICY.

(a) MINORITY FOREIGN SERVICE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.—Section 621(e) (20 U.S.C. 1131(e)) is amended by striking ''one-fourth'' and inserting ''one-half''.

(b) INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT.—Part C of title VI (20 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating sections 622 through 627 (20 U.S.C. 1131a through 1131f) as sections 623 through 628, respectively; and

(2) by inserting after section 621 (20 U.S.C. 1131) the following:

''SEC. 622. INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Institute shall award grants, from amounts available to the Institute for each fiscal year, to historically Black colleges and universities, Hispanic-serving institutions, Tribally Controlled Colleges or Universities, and minority institutions, to enable such colleges, universities, and institutions to strengthen international affairs programs.

''(b) APPLICATION.—No grant may be made by the Institute unless an application is made by the college, university, or institution at such time, in such manner, and accompanied by such information as the Institute may require.

''(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

''(1) the term 'historically Black college and university' has the meaning given the term in section 322;

''(2) the term 'Hispanic-serving institution' has the meaning given the term in section 502;

''(3) the term 'Tribally Controlled College or University' has the meaning given the term in section 2 of the Tribally Controlled College or University Assistance Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1801); and

''(4) the term 'minority institution' has the meaning given the term in section 365.''.

(c) STUDY ABROAD PROGRAM.—Section 623 (as redesignated by subsection(b)(1)) (20 U.S.C. 1131a)—

(1) in the section heading, by striking ''***JUNIOR YEAR***'' and inserting ''***STUDY***'';

(2) in subsection (b)(2)—

(A) by inserting '', or completing the third year of study in the case of a summer abroad program,'' after ''study''; and

(B) by striking ''junior year'' and inserting ''study''; and

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''junior year'' and inserting ''study'';

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking ''junior year'' and inserting ''study''; and

(C) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking ''one-half'' and inserting ''one-third''; and

(ii) by striking ''junior year'' and inserting ''study''.

(d) INTERNSHIPS.—Section 625 (as redesignated by subsection (b)(1)) (20 U.S.C. 1132c)—

(1) by striking ''The Institute'' and inserting ''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Institute''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) POSTBACCALAUREATE INTERNSHIPS.—The Institute shall enter into agreements with institutions of higher education described in the first sentence of subsection (a) to conduct internships for students who have completed study for a baccalaureate degree. The internship program authorized by this subsection shall—

''(1) assist the students to prepare for a master's degree program;

''(2) be carried out with the assistance of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars;

''(3) contain work experience for the students designed to contribute to the students' preparation for a master's degree program; and

''(4) be assisted by the Interagency Committee on Minority Careers in International Affairs established under subsection (c).

''(c) INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON MINORITY CAREERS IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the executive branch of the Federal Government an Interagency Committee on Minority Careers in International Affairs composed of not less than 7 members, including—

''(A) the Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services of the Department of Agriculture, or the Under Secretary's designee;

''(B) the Assistant Secretary and Director General, of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service of the Department of Commerce, or the Assistant Secretary and Director General's designee;

''(C) the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness of the Department of Defense, or the Under Secretary's designee;

''(D) the Assistant Secretary for Postsecondary Education in the Department of Education, or the Assistant Secretary's designee;

''(E) the Director General of the Foreign Service of the Department of State, or the Director General's designee;

''(F) the General Counsel of the Agency for International Development, or the General Counsel's designee; and

''(G) the Associate Director for Educational and Cultural Affairs of the United States Information Agency, or the Associate Director's designee.

''(2) FUNCTIONS.—The Interagency Committee established by this section shall—

''(A) on an annual basis inform the Secretary and the Institute regarding ways to advise students participating in the internship program assisted under this section with respect to goals for careers in international affairs;

''(B) locate for students potential internship opportunities in the Federal Government related to international affairs; and

''(C) promote policies in each department and agency participating in the Committee that are designed to carry out the objectives of this part.''.

(f) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 627 (as redesignated by subsection (b)(1)) (20 U.S.C. 1131e) is amended by striking ''625'' and inserting ''626''.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 628 (as redesignated by subsection (b)(1)) (20 U.S.C. 1131f), by striking ''1993'' and inserting ''1999''.

SEC. 604. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 631(a) (20 U.S.C. 1132(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''and'' at the end of paragraph (7);

(2) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (8) and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (8) the following:

''(9) the term 'educational programs abroad' means programs of study, internships, or service learning outside the United States which are part of a foreign language or other international curriculum at the undergraduate or graduate education levels.''.

(b) REPEAL.—Section 632 (20 U.S.C. 1132–1) is repealed.

TITLE VII—GRADUATE AND POSTSECONDARY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS

SEC. 701. REVISION OF TITLE VII.

Title VII (20 U.S.C. 1132a et seq.) is amended to read as follows:

''TITLE VII—GRADUATE AND POSTSECONDARY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS

''SEC. 700. PURPOSE.

''It is the purpose of this title—

''(1) to authorize national graduate fellowship programs—

''(A) in order to attract students of superior ability and achievement, exceptional promise, and demonstrated financial need, into high-quality graduate programs and provide the students with the financial support necessary to complete advanced degrees; and

''(B) that are designed to—

''(i) sustain and enhance the capacity for graduate education in areas of national need; and

''(ii) encourage talented students to pursue scholarly careers in the humanities, social sciences, and the arts; and

''(2) to promote postsecondary programs.

''PART A—GRADUATE EDUCATION PROGRAMS

''Subpart 1—Jacob K. Javits Fellowship Program

''SEC. 701. AWARD OF JACOB K. JAVITS FELLOWSHIPS.

''(a) AUTHORITY AND TIMING OF AWARDS.—The Secretary is authorized to award fellowships in accordance with the provisions of this subpart for graduate study in the arts, humanities, and social sciences by students of superior ability selected on the basis of demonstrated achievement, financial need, and exceptional promise. The fellowships shall be awarded to students who are eligible to receive any grant, loan, or work assistance pursuant to section 484 and intend to pursue a doctoral degree, except that fellowships may be granted to students pursuing a master's degree in those fields in which the master's degree is the terminal highest degree awarded in the area of study. All funds appropriated in a fiscal year shall be obligated and expended to the students for fellowships for use in the academic year beginning after July 1 of the fiscal year following the fiscal year for which the funds were appropriated. The fellowships shall be awarded for only 1 academic year of study and shall be renewable for a period not to exceed 4 years of study.

''(b) DESIGNATION OF FELLOWS.—Students receiving awards under this subpart shall be known as 'Jacob K. Javits Fellows'.

''(c) INTERRUPTIONS OF STUDY.—The institution of higher education may allow a fellowship recipient to interrupt periods of study for a period not to exceed 12 months for the purpose of work, travel, or independent study away from the campus, if such independent study is supportive of the fellowship recipient's academic program and shall continue payments for those 12-month periods during which the student is pursuing travel or independent study supportive of the recipient's academic program.

''(d) PROCESS AND TIMING OF COMPETITION.—The Secretary shall make applications for fellowships under this part available not later than October 1 of the academic year preceding the academic year for which fellowships will be awarded, and shall announce the recipients of fellowships under this section not later than March 1 of the academic year preceding the academic year for which the fellowships are awarded.

''(e) AUTHORITY TO CONTRACT.—The Secretary is authorized to enter into a contract with a nongovernmental agency to administer the program assisted under this part if the Secretary determines that entering into the contract is an efficient means of carrying out the program.

''SEC. 702. ALLOCATION OF FELLOWSHIPS.

''(a) FELLOWSHIP BOARD.—

''(1) APPOINTMENT.—The Secretary shall appoint a Jacob K. Javits Fellows Program Fellowship Board (hereinafter in this subpart referred to as the 'Board') consisting of 9 individuals representative of both public and private institutions of higher education who are especially qualified to serve on the Board. In making appointments, the Secretary shall give due consideration to the appointment of individuals who are highly respected in the academic community. The Secretary shall assure that individuals appointed to the Board are broadly representative of a range of disciplines in graduate education in arts, humanities, and social sciences.

''(2) DUTIES.—The Board shall—

''(A) establish general policies for the program established by this subpart and oversee the program's operation;

''(B) establish general criteria for the award of fellowships in academic fields identified by the Board, or, in the event that the Secretary enters into a contract with a nongovernmental entity to administer the program assisted under this subpart, by such nongovernmental entity;

''(C) appoint panels of academic scholars with distinguished backgrounds in the arts, humanities, and social sciences for the purpose of selecting fellows, except that, in the event that the Secretary enters into a contract with a nongovernmental entity to administer the program, such panels may be appointed by such nongovernmental entity; and

''(D) prepare and submit to the Congress at least once in every 3-year period a report on any modifications in the program that the Board determines are appropriate.

''(3) CONSULTATIONS.—In carrying out its responsibilities, the Board shall consult on a regular basis with representatives of the National Science Foundation, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Endowment for the Arts, and representatives of institutions of higher education and associations of such institutions, learned societies, and professional organizations.

''(4) TERM.—The term of office of each member of the Board shall be 4 years, except that any member appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve for the remainder of the term for which the predecessor of the member was appointed. No member may serve for a period in excess of 6 years.

''(5) INITIAL MEETING; VACANCY.—The Secretary shall call the first meeting of the Board, at which the first order of business shall be the election of a Chairperson and a Vice Chairperson, who shall serve until 1 year after the date of the appointment of the Chairperson and Vice Chairperson. Thereafter each officer shall be elected for a term of 2 years. In case a vacancy occurs in either office, the Board shall elect an individual from among the members of the Board to fill such vacancy.

''(6) QUORUM; ADDITIONAL MEETINGS.—(A) A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

''(B) The Board shall meet at least once a year or more frequently, as may be necessary, to carry out the Board's responsibilities.

''(7) COMPENSATION.—Members of the Board, while serving on the business of the Board, shall be entitled to receive compensation at rates fixed by the Secretary, but not exceeding the rate of basic pay payable for level IV of the Executive Schedule, including travel time, and while so serving away from their homes or regular places of business, the members may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons in Government service employed intermittently.

''(b) USE OF SELECTION PANELS.—The recipients of fellowships shall be selected in each designated field from among all applicants nationwide in each field by distinguished panels appointed by the Board to make such selections under criteria established by the Board, except that, in the event that the Secretary enters into a contract with a nongovernmental entity to administer the program, such panels may be appointed by such nongovernmental entity. The number of recipients in each field in each year shall not exceed the number of fellows allocated to that field for that year by the Board.

''(c) FELLOWSHIP PORTABILITY.—Each recipient shall be entitled to use the fellowship in a graduate program at any accredited institution of higher education in which the recipient may decide to enroll.

''SEC. 703. STIPENDS.

''(a) AWARD BY SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall pay to individuals awarded fellowships under this subpart such stipends as the Secretary may establish, reflecting the purpose of this program to encourage highly talented students to undertake graduate study as described in this subpart. In the case of an individual who receives such individual's first stipend under this subpart in academic year 1999–2000 or any succeeding academic year, such stipend shall be set at a level of support equal to that provided

by the National Science Foundation graduate fellowships, except such amount shall be adjusted as necessary so as not to exceed the fellow's demonstrated level of need determined in accordance with part F of title IV.

''(b) INSTITUTIONAL PAYMENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—(A) The Secretary shall (in addition to stipends paid to individuals under this subpart) pay to the institution of higher education, for each individual awarded a fellowship under this subpart at such institution, an institutional allowance. Except as provided in subparagraph (B), such allowance shall be, for 1999–2000 and succeeding academic years, the same amount as the institutional payment made for 1998–1999 under section 933(b) (as such section was in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998) adjusted for 1999–2000 and annually thereafter in accordance with inflation as determined by the Department of Labor's Consumer Price Index for the previous calendar year.

''(B) The institutional allowance paid under subparagraph (A) shall be reduced by the amount the institution charges and collects from a fellowship recipient for tuition and other expenses as part of the recipient's instructional program.

''(2) SPECIAL RULES.—(A) Beginning March 1, 1992, any applicant for a fellowship under this subpart who has been notified in writing by the Secretary that such applicant has been selected to receive such a fellowship and is subsequently notified that the fellowship award has been withdrawn, shall receive such fellowship unless the Secretary subsequently makes a determination that such applicant submitted fraudulent information on the application.

''(B) Subject to the availability of appropriations, amounts payable to an institution by the Secretary pursuant to this subsection shall not be reduced for any purpose other than the purposes specified under paragraph (1).

''SEC. 704. FELLOWSHIP CONDITIONS.

''(a) REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIPT.—An individual awarded a fellowship under the provisions of this subpart shall continue to receive payments provided in section 703 only during such periods as the Secretary finds that such individual is maintaining satisfactory proficiency in, and devoting essentially full time to, study or research in the field in which such fellowship was awarded, in an institution of higher education, and is not engaging in gainful employment other than part-time employment by such institution in teaching, research, or similar activities, approved by the Secretary.

''(b) REPORTS FROM RECIPIENTS.—The Secretary is authorized to require reports containing such information in such form and filed at such times as the Secretary determines necessary from any person awarded a fellowship under the provisions of this subpart. The reports shall be accompanied by a certificate from an appropriate official at the institution of higher education, library, archive, or other research center approved by the Secretary, stating that such individual is making satisfactory progress in, and is devoting essentially full time to the program for which the fellowship was awarded.

''SEC. 705. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

''There are authorized to be appropriated $30,000,000 for fiscal year 1999 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years to carry out this subpart.

''Subpart 2—Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need

''SEC. 711. GRANTS TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS AND PROGRAMS OF INSTITUTIONS.

''(a) GRANT AUTHORITY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall make grants to academic departments, programs and other academic units of institutions of higher education that provide courses of study leading to a graduate degree in order to enable such institutions to provide assistance to graduate students in accordance with this subpart.

''(2) ADDITIONAL GRANTS.—The Secretary may also make grants to such departments, programs and other academic units of institutions of higher education granting graduate degrees which submit joint proposals involving nondegree granting institutions which have formal arrangements for the support of doctoral dissertation research with degree-granting institutions. Nondegree granting institutions eligible for awards as part of such joint proposals include any organization which—

''(A) is described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and is exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code;

''(B) is organized and operated substantially to conduct scientific and cultural research and graduate training programs;

''(C) is not a private foundation;

''(D) has academic personnel for instruction and counseling who meet the standards of the institution of higher education in which the students are enrolled; and

''(E) has necessary research resources not otherwise readily available in such institutions to such students.

''(b) AWARD AND DURATION OF GRANTS.—

''(1) AWARDS.—The principal criterion for the award of grants shall be the relative quality of the graduate programs presented in competing applications. Consistent with an allocation of awards based on quality of competing applications, the Secretary shall, in awarding such grants, promote an equitable geographic distribution among eligible public and private institutions of higher education.

''(2) DURATION AND AMOUNT.—

''(A) DURATION.—The Secretary shall award a grant under this subpart for a period of 3 years.

''(B) AMOUNT.—The Secretary shall award a grant to an academic department, program or unit of an institution of higher education under this subpart for a fiscal year in an amount that is not less than $100,000 and not greater than $750,000.

''(3) REALLOTMENT.—Whenever the Secretary determines that an academic department, program or unit of an institution of higher education is unable to use all of the amounts available to the department, program or unit under this subpart, the Secretary shall, on such dates during each fiscal year as the Secretary may fix, reallot the amounts not needed to academic departments, programs and units of institutions which can use the grants authorized by this subpart.

''(c) PREFERENCE TO CONTINUING GRANT RECIPIENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall make new grant awards under this subpart only to the extent that each previous grant recipient under this subpart has received continued funding in accordance with subsection (b)(2)(A).

''(2) RATABLE REDUCTION.—To the extent that appropriations under this subpart are insufficient to comply with paragraph (1), available funds shall be distributed by ratably reducing the amounts required to be awarded under subsection (b)(2)(A).

''SEC. 712. INSTITUTIONAL ELIGIBILITY.

''(a) ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA.—Any academic department, program or unit of an institution of higher education that offers a program of postbaccalaureate study leading to a graduate degree in an area of national need (as designated under subsection (b)) may apply for a grant under this subpart. No department, program or unit shall be eligible for a grant unless the program of postbaccalaureate study has been in existence for at least 4 years at the time of application for assistance under this subpart.

''(b) DESIGNATION OF AREAS OF NATIONAL NEED.—After consultation with appropriate Federal and nonprofit agencies and organizations, the Secretary shall designate areas of national need. In making such designations, the Secretary shall take into account the extent to which the interest in the area is compelling, the extent to which other Federal programs support postbaccalaureate study in the area concerned, and an assessment of how the program could achieve the most significant impact with available resources.

''SEC. 713. CRITERIA FOR APPLICATIONS.

''(a) SELECTION OF APPLICATIONS.—The Secretary shall make grants to academic departments, programs and units of institutions of higher education on the basis of applications submitted in accordance with subsection (b). Applications shall be ranked on program quality by review panels of nationally recognized scholars and evaluated on the quality and effectiveness of the academic program and the achievement and promise of the students to be served. To the extent possible (consistent with other provisions of this section), the Secretary shall make awards that are consistent with recommendations of the review panels.

''(b) CONTENTS OF APPLICATIONS.—An academic department, program or unit of an institution of higher education, in the department, program or unit's application for a grant, shall—

''(1) describe the current academic program of the applicant for which the grant is sought;

''(2) provide assurances that the applicant will provide, from other non-Federal sources, for the purposes of the fellowship program under this subpart an amount equal to at least 25 percent of the amount of the grant received under this subpart, which contribution may be in cash or in kind, fairly valued;

''(3) set forth policies and procedures to assure that, in making fellowship awards under this subpart, the institution will seek talented students from traditionally underrepresented backgrounds, as determined by the Secretary;

''(4) describe the number, types, and amounts of the fellowships that the applicant intends to offer with grant funds provided under this part;

''(5) set forth policies and procedures to assure that, in making fellowship awards under this subpart, the institution will make awards to individuals who—

''(A) have financial need, as determined under part F of title IV;

''(B) have excellent academic records in their previous programs of study; and

''(C) plan to pursue the highest possible degree available in their course of study;

''(6) set forth policies and procedures to ensure that Federal funds made available under this subpart for any fiscal year will be used to supplement and, to the extent practical, increase the funds that would otherwise be made available for the purpose of this subpart and in no case to supplant those funds;

''(7) provide assurances that, in the event that funds made available to the academic department, program or unit under this subpart are insufficient to provide the assistance due a student under the commitment entered into between the academic department, program or unit and the student, the academic department, program or unit will, from any funds available to the department, program or unit, fulfill the commitment to the student;

''(8) provide that the applicant will comply with the limitations set forth in section 715;

''(9) provide assurances that the academic department will provide at least 1 year of supervised training in instruction for students; and

''(10) include such other information as the Secretary may prescribe.

''SEC. 714. AWARDS TO GRADUATE STUDENTS.

''(a) COMMITMENTS TO GRADUATE STUDENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—An academic department, program or unit of an institution of higher education shall make commitments to graduate students who are eligible students under section 484 (including students pursuing a doctoral degree after having completed a master's degree program at an institution of higher education) at any point in their graduate study to provide stipends for the length of time necessary for a student to complete the course of graduate study, but in no case longer than 5 years.

''(2) SPECIAL RULE.—No such commitments shall be made to students under this subpart unless the academic department, program or unit has determined adequate funds are available to fulfill the commitment from funds received or anticipated under this subpart, or from institutional funds.

''(b) AMOUNT OF STIPENDS.—The Secretary shall make payments to institutions of higher education for the purpose of paying stipends to individuals who are awarded fellowships under this subpart. The stipends the Secretary establishes shall reflect the purpose of the program under this subpart to encourage highly talented students to undertake graduate study as described in this subpart. In the case of an individual who receives such individual's first stipend under this subpart in academic year 1999–2000 or any succeeding academic year, such stipend shall be set at a level of support equal to that provided by the National Science Foundation graduate fellowships, except such amount shall be adjusted as necessary so as not to exceed the fellow's demonstrated level of need as determined under part F of title IV.

''(c) TREATMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL PAYMENTS.—An institution of higher education that makes institutional payments for tuition and fees on behalf of individuals supported by fellowships under this subpart in amounts that exceed the institutional payments made by the Secretary pursuant to section 716(a) may count such excess toward the amounts the institution is required to provide pursuant to section 714(b)(2).

''(d) ACADEMIC PROGRESS REQUIRED.—Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a), no student shall receive an award—

''(1) except during periods in which such student is maintaining satisfactory progress in, and devoting essentially full time to, study or research in the field in which such fellowship was awarded; or

''(2) if the student is engaging in gainful employment other than part-time employment involved in teaching, research, or similar activities determined by the institution to be in support of the student's progress towards a degree.

"SEC. 715. ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR COST OF EDUCATION.

''(a) INSTITUTIONAL PAYMENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall (in addition to stipends paid to individuals under this subpart) pay to the institution of higher education, for each individual awarded a fellowship under this subpart at such institution, an institutional allowance. Except as provided in paragraph (2), such allowance shall be, for 1999–2000 and succeeding academic years, the same amount as the institutional payment made for 1998–1999 adjusted annually thereafter in accordance with inflation as determined by the Department of Labor's Consumer Price Index for the previous calendar year.

''(2) REDUCTION.—The institutional allowance paid under paragraph (1) shall be reduced by the amount the institution charges and collects from a fellowship recipient for tuition and other expenses as part of the recipient's instructional program.

''(b) USE FOR OVERHEAD PROHIBITED.—Funds made available pursuant to this subpart may not be used for the general operational overhead of the academic department or program.

"SEC. 716. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

''There are authorized to be appropriated $35,000,000 for fiscal year 1999 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years to carry out this subpart.

"Subpart 3—Thurgood Marshall Legal Educational Opportunity Program

"SEC. 721. LEGAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM.

''(a) PROGRAM AUTHORITY.—The Secretary shall carry out a program to be known as the 'Thurgood Marshall Legal Educational Opportunity Program' designed to provide low-income, minority, or disadvantaged college students with the information, preparation, and financial assistance to gain access to and complete law school study.

''(b) ELIGIBILITY.—A college student is eligible for assistance under this section if the student is—

''(1) from a low-income family;

''(2) a minority; or

''(3) from an economically or otherwise disadvantaged background.

''(c) CONTRACT OR GRANT AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary is authorized to enter into a contract with, or make a grant to, the Council on Legal Education Opportunity, for a period of not less than 5 years—

''(1) to identify college students who are from low-income families, are minorities, or are from disadvantaged backgrounds described in subsection (b)(3);

''(2) to prepare such students for study at accredited law schools;

''(3) to assist such students to select the appropriate law school, make application for entry into law school, and receive financial assistance for such study;

''(4) to provide support services to such students who are first-year law students to improve retention and success in law school studies; and

''(5) to motivate and prepare such students with respect to law school studies and practice in low-income communities.

''(d) SERVICES PROVIDED.—In carrying out the purposes described in subsection (c), the contract or grant shall provide for the delivery of services through prelaw information resource centers, summer institutes, midyear seminars, and other educational activities, conducted under this section. Such services may include—

''(1) information and counseling regarding—

''(A) accredited law school academic programs, especially tuition, fees, and admission requirements;

''(B) course work offered and required for graduation;

''(C) faculty specialties and areas of legal emphasis; and

''(D) undergraduate preparatory courses and curriculum selection;

''(2) tutoring and academic counseling, including assistance in preparing for bar examinations;

''(3) prelaw mentoring programs, involving law school faculty, members of State and local bar associations, and retired and sitting judges, justices, and magistrates;

''(4) assistance in identifying preparatory courses and material for the law school aptitude or admissions tests;

''(5) summer institutes for Thurgood Marshall Fellows that expose the Fellows to a rigorous curriculum that emphasizes abstract thinking, legal analysis, research, writing, and examination techniques; and

''(6) midyear seminars and other educational activities that are designed to reinforce reading, writing, and studying skills of Thurgood Marshall Fellows.

''(e) DURATION OF THE PROVISION OF SERVICES.—The services described in subsection (d) may be provided—

''(1) prior to the period of law school study;

''(2) during the period of law school study; and

''(3) during the period following law school study and prior to taking a bar examination.

''(f) SUBCONTRACTS AND SUBGRANTS.—For the purposes of planning, developing, or delivering one or more of the services described in subsection (d), the Council on Legal Education Opportunity shall enter into subcontracts with, and make subgrants to, institutions of higher education, law schools, public and private agencies and organizations, and combinations of such institutions, schools, agencies, and organizations.

''(g) STIPENDS.—The Secretary shall annually establish the maximum stipend to be paid (including allowances for participant travel and for the travel of the dependents of the participant) to Thurgood Marshall Fellows for the period of participation in summer institutes and midyear seminars. A Fellow may be eligible for such a stipend only if the Thurgood Marshall Fellow maintains satisfactory academic progress toward the Juris Doctor or Bachelor of Laws degree, as determined by the respective institutions.

''(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $5,000,000 for fiscal year 1999 and each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years.

"Subpart 4—General Provisions

"SEC. 731. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS FOR SUBPARTS 1, 2, AND 3.

''(a) COORDINATED ADMINISTRATION.—In carrying out the purpose described in section 700(1), the Secretary shall provide for coordinated administration and regulation of graduate programs assisted under subparts 1, 2, and 3 with other Federal programs providing assistance for graduate education in order to minimize duplication and improve efficiency to ensure that the programs are carried out in a manner most compatible with academic practices and with the standard timetables for applications for, and notifications of acceptance to, graduate programs.

''(b) HIRING AUTHORITY.—For purposes of carrying out subparts 1, 2, and 3, the Secretary shall appoint, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, that govern appointments in the competitive service, such administrative and technical employees, with the appropriate educational background, as shall be needed to assist in the administration of such parts. The employees shall be paid without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

''(c) USE FOR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES PROHIBITED.—No institutional payment or allowance under section 703(b) or 715(a) shall be paid to a school or department of divinity as a result of the award of a fellowship under subpart 1 or 2, respectively, to an individual who is studying for a religious vocation.

''(d) EVALUATION.—The Secretary shall evaluate the success of assistance provided to individuals under subpart 1, 2, or 3 with respect to graduating from their degree programs, and placement in faculty and professional positions.

''(e) CONTINUATION AWARDS.—The Secretary, using funds appropriated to carry out subparts 1 and 2, and before awarding any assistance under such parts to a recipient that did not receive assistance under part C or D of title IX (as such parts were in effect prior to the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998) shall continue to provide funding to recipients of assistance under such part C or D (as so in effect), as the case may be, pursuant to any multiyear award of such assistance.

"PART B—FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

"SEC. 741. FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION.

''(a) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary is authorized to make grants to, or enter into contracts with, institutions of higher education, combinations of such institutions, and other public and private nonprofit institutions and agencies, to enable such institutions, combinations, and agencies to improve postsecondary education opportunities by—

''(1) encouraging the reform, innovation, and improvement of postsecondary education, and providing equal educational opportunity for all;

''(2) the creation of institutions, programs, and joint efforts involving paths to career and professional training, and combinations of academic and experiential learning;

''(3) the establishment of institutions and programs based on the technology of communications;

''(4) the carrying out, in postsecondary educational institutions, of changes in internal structure and operations designed to clarify institutional priorities and purposes;

''(5) the design and introduction of cost-effective methods of instruction and operation;

''(6) the introduction of institutional reforms designed to expand individual opportunities for entering and reentering institutions and pursuing programs of study tailored to individual needs;

''(7) the introduction of reforms in graduate education, in the structure of academic professions, and in the recruitment and retention of faculties; and

''(8) the creation of new institutions and programs for examining and awarding credentials to individuals, and the introduction of reforms in current institutional practices related thereto.

''(b) PLANNING GRANTS.—The Secretary is authorized to make planning grants to institutions of higher education for the development and testing of innovative techniques in postsecondary education. Such grants shall not exceed $20,000.

''SEC. 742. BOARD OF THE FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a National Board of the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (in this part referred to as the 'Board'). The Board shall consist of 15 members appointed by the Secretary for overlapping 3-year terms. A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum. Any member of the Board who has served for 6 consecutive years shall thereafter be ineligible for appointment to the Board during a 2-year period following the expiration of such sixth year.

''(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall designate one of the members of the Board as Chairperson of the Board. A majority of the members of the Board shall be public interest representatives, including students, and a minority shall be educational representatives. All members selected shall be individuals able to contribute an important perspective on priorities for improvement in postsecondary education and strategies of educational and institutional change.

''(2) APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR.—The Secretary shall appoint the Director of the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (hereafter in this part referred to as the 'Director').

''(c) DUTIES.—The Board shall—

''(1) advise the Secretary and the Director on priorities for the improvement of postsecondary education and make such recommendations as the Board may deem appropriate for the improvement of postsecondary education and for the evaluation, dissemination, and adaptation of demonstrated improvements in postsecondary educational practice;

''(2) advise the Secretary and the Director on the operation of the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education, including advice on planning documents, guidelines, and procedures for grant competitions prepared by the Fund; and

''(3) meet at the call of the Chairperson, except that the Board shall meet whenever one-third or more of the members request in writing that a meeting be held.

''(d) INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE.—The Director shall make available to the Board such information and assistance as may be necessary to enable the Board to carry out its functions.

''SEC. 743. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

''(a) TECHNICAL EMPLOYEES.—The Secretary may appoint, for terms not to exceed 3 years, without regard to the provisions of title 5 of the United States Code governing appointments in the competitive service, not more than 7 technical employees to administer this part who may be paid without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

''(b) PROCEDURES.—The Director shall establish procedures for reviewing and evaluating grants and contracts made or entered into under this part. Procedures for reviewing grant applications or contracts for financial assistance under this section may not be subject to any review outside of officials responsible for the administration of the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education.

''SEC. 744. SPECIAL PROJECTS.

''(a) GRANT AUTHORITY.—The Director is authorized to make grants to institutions of higher education, or consortia thereof, and such other public agencies and nonprofit organizations as the Director deems necessary for innovative projects concerning one or more areas of particular national need identified by the Director.

''(b) APPLICATION.—No grant shall be made under this part unless an application is made at such time, in such manner, and contains or is accompanied by such information as the Secretary may require.

''(c) AREAS OF NATIONAL NEED.—Areas of national need shall initially include, but shall not be limited to, the following:

''(1) Institutional restructuring to improve learning and promote productivity, efficiency, quality improvement, and cost and price control.

''(2) Articulation between 2-year and 4-year institutions of higher education, including developing innovative methods for ensuring the successful transfer of students from 2-year to 4-year institutions of higher education.

''(3) Evaluation and dissemination of model programs.

''(4) International cooperation and student exchange among postsecondary educational institutions.

''SEC. 745. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

''There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this part $30,000,000 for fiscal year 1999 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years.

''PART C—URBAN COMMUNITY SERVICE

''SEC. 751. FINDINGS.

''The Congress finds that—

''(1) the Nation's urban centers are facing increasingly pressing problems and needs in the areas of economic development, community infrastructure and service, social policy, public health, housing, crime, education, environmental concerns, planning and work force preparation;

''(2) there are, in the Nation's urban institutions, people with underutilized skills, knowledge, and experience who are capable of providing a vast range of services toward the amelioration of the problems described in paragraph (1);

''(3) the skills, knowledge and experience in these urban institutions, if applied in a systematic and sustained manner, can make a significant contribution to the solution of such problems; and

''(4) the application of such skills, knowledge and experience is hindered by the limited funds available to redirect attention to solutions to such urban problems.

''SEC. 752. PURPOSE; PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.

''(a) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this part to provide incentives to urban academic institutions to enable such institutions to work with private and civic organizations to devise and implement solutions to pressing and severe problems in their communities.

''(b) PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary is authorized to carry out a program of providing assistance to eligible institutions to enable such institutions to carry out the activities described in section 754 in accordance with the provisions of this part.

''SEC. 753. APPLICATION FOR URBAN COMMUNITY SERVICE GRANTS.

''(a) APPLICATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—An eligible institution seeking assistance under this part shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such form, and containing or accompanied by such information and assurances as the Secretary may require by regulation.

''(2) CONTENTS.—Each application submitted pursuant to paragraph (1) shall—

''(A) describe the activities and services for which assistance is sought; and

''(B) include a plan that is agreed to by the members of a consortium that includes, in addition to the eligible institution, one or more of the following entities:

''(i) A community college.

''(ii) An urban school system.

''(iii) A local government.

''(iv) A business or other employer.

''(v) A nonprofit institution.

''(3) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive the consortium requirements described in paragraph (2) for any applicant who can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the applicant has devised an integrated and coordinated plan which meets the purpose of this part.

''(b) PRIORITY IN SELECTION OF APPLICATIONS.—The Secretary shall give priority to applications that propose to conduct joint projects supported by other local, State, and Federal programs. In addition, the Secretary shall give priority to eligible institutions submitting applications that demonstrate the eligible institution's commitment to urban community service.

''(c) SELECTION PROCEDURES.—The Secretary shall, by regulation, develop a formal procedure for the submission of applications under this part and shall publish in the Federal Register an announcement of that procedure and the availability of funds under this part.

''SEC. 754. ALLOWABLE ACTIVITIES.

''Funds made available under this part shall be used to support planning, applied research, training, resource exchanges or technology transfers, the delivery of services, or other activities the purpose of which is to design and implement programs to assist urban communities to meet and address their pressing and severe problems, such as the following:

''(1) Work force preparation.

''(2) Urban poverty and the allviation of such poverty.

''(3) Health care, including delivery and access.

''(4) Underperforming school systems and students.

''(5) Problems faced by the elderly and individuals with disabilities in urban settings.

''(6) Problems faced by families and children.

''(7) Campus and community crime prevention, including enhanced security and safety awareness measures as well as coordinated programs addressing the root causes of crime.

''(8) Urban housing.

''(9) Urban infrastructure.

''(10) Economic development.

''(11) Urban environmental concerns.

''(12) Other problem areas which participants in the consortium described in section 753(a)(2)(B) concur are of high priority in the urban area.

''(13)(A) Problems faced by individuals with disabilities regarding accessibility to institutions of higher education and other public and private community facilities.

''(B) Amelioration of existing attitudinal barriers that prevent full inclusion by individuals with disabilities in their community.

''(14) Improving access to technology in local communities.

''SEC. 755. PEER REVIEW.

''The Secretary shall designate a peer review panel to review applications submitted under this part and make recommendations for funding to the Secretary. In selecting the peer review panel, the Secretary may consult with other appropriate Cabinet-level officials and with non-Federal organizations, to ensure that the panel

will be geographically balanced and be composed of representatives from public and private institutions of higher education, labor, business, and State and local government, who have expertise in urban community service or in education.

''SEC. 756. DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS.

''(a) MULTIYEAR AVAILABILITY.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, grants under this part may be made on a multiyear basis, except that no institution, individually or as a participant in a consortium of such institutions, may receive such a grant for more than 5 years.

''(b) EQUITABLE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.—The Secretary shall award grants under this part in a manner that achieves an equitable geographic distribution of such grants.

''(c) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—An applicant under this part and the local governments associated with the application shall contribute to the conduct of the program supported by the grant an amount from non-Federal funds equal to at least one-fourth of the amount of the grant, which contribution may be in cash or in kind.

''SEC. 757. DESIGNATION OF URBAN GRANT INSTITUTIONS.

''The Secretary shall publish a list of eligible institutions under this part and shall designate these institutions of higher education as 'Urban Grant Institutions'. The Secretary shall establish a national network of Urban Grant Institutions so that the results of individual projects achieved in one metropolitan area can then be generalized, disseminated, replicated and applied throughout the Nation. The information developed as a result of this section shall be made available to Urban Grant Institutions and to any other interested institution of higher education by any appropriate means.

''SEC. 758. DEFINITIONS.

''As used in this part:

''(1) URBAN AREA.—The term 'urban area' means a metropolitan statistical area having a population of not less than 350,000, or two contiguous metropolitan statistical areas having a population of not less than 350,000, or, in any State which does not have a metropolitan statistical area which has such a population, the eligible entity in the State submitting an application under section 753, or, if no such entity submits an application, the Secretary, shall designate one urban area for the purposes of this part.

''(2) ELIGIBLE INSTITUTION.—The term 'eligible institution' means—

''(A) a nonprofit municipal university, established by the governing body of the city in which it is located, and operating as of the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1992 under that authority; or

''(B) an institution of higher education, or a consortium of such institutions any one of which meets all of the requirements of this paragraph, which—

''(i) is located in an urban area;

''(ii) draws a substantial portion of its undergraduate students from the urban area in which such institution is located, or from contiguous areas;

''(iii) carries out programs to make postsecondary educational opportunities more accessible to residents of such urban area, or contiguous areas;

''(iv) has the present capacity to provide resources responsive to the needs and priorities of such urban area and contiguous areas;

''(v) offers a range of professional, technical, or graduate programs sufficient to sustain the capacity of such institution to provide such resources; and

''(vi) has demonstrated and sustained a sense of responsibility to such urban area and contiguous areas and the people of such areas.

''SEC. 759. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

''There are authorized to be appropriated $20,000,000 for fiscal year 1999 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years to carry out this part.

''PART D—DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS TO ENSURE STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES RECEIVE A QUALITY HIGHER EDUCATION

''SEC. 761. PURPOSES.

''It is the purpose of this part to support model demonstration projects to provide technical assistance or professional development for faculty and administrators in institutions of higher education in order to provide students with disabilities a quality postsecondary education.

''SEC. 762. GRANTS AUTHORIZED.

''(a) COMPETITIVE GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary may award grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements, on a competitive basis, to institutions of higher education, of which at least two such grants shall be awarded to institutions that provide professional development and technical assistance in order for students with learning disabilities to receive a quality postsecondary education.

''(b) DURATION; ACTIVITIES.—

''(1) DURATION.—Grants under this part shall be awarded for a period of 3 years.

''(2) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—Grants under this part shall be used to carry out 1 or more of the following activities:

''(A) TEACHING METHODS AND STRATEGIES.—The development of innovative, effective and efficient teaching methods and strategies to provide faculty and administrators with the skills and supports necessary to teach students with disabilities. Such methods and strategies may include inservice training, professional development, customized and general technical assistance, workshops, summer institutes, distance learning, and training in the use of assistive and educational technology.

''(B) SYNTHESIZING RESEARCH AND INFORMATION.—Synthesizing research and other information related to the provision of postsecondary educational services to students with disabilities.

''(C) PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING SESSIONS.—Conducting professional development and training sessions for faculty and administrators from other institutions of higher education to enable the faculty and administrators to meet the postsecondary educational needs of students with disabilities.

''(3) MANDATORY EVALUATION AND DISSEMINATION.—Grants under this part shall be used for evaluation, and dissemination to other institutions of higher education, of the information obtained through the activities described in subparagraphs (A) through (C).

''(c) CONSIDERATIONS IN MAKING AWARDS.—In awarding grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements under this section, the Secretary shall consider the following:

''(1) GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.—Providing an equitable geographic distribution of such grants.

''(2) RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.—Distributing such grants to urban and rural areas.

''(3) RANGE AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION.—Ensuring that the activities to be assisted are developed for a range of types and sizes of institutions of higher education.

''(4) PRIOR EXPERIENCE OR EXCEPTIONAL PROGRAMS.—Institutions of higher education with demonstrated prior experience in, or exceptional programs for, meeting the postsecondary educational needs of students with disabilities.

''SEC. 763. APPLICATIONS.

''Each institution of higher education desiring to receive a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement under this part shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and accompanied by such information as the Secretary may require. Each application shall include—

''(1) a description of how such institution plans to address each of the activities required under this part;

''(2) a description of how the institution consulted with a broad range of people within the institution to develop activities for which assistance is sought; and

''(3) a description of how the institution will coordinate and collaborate with the office that provides services to students with disabilities within the institution.

''SEC. 764. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

''Nothing in this part shall be construed to impose any additional duty, obligation or responsibility on an institution of higher education or on the institution's faculty, administrators, or staff than are required by section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.

''SEC. 765. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

''There are authorized to be appropriated for this part $10,000,000 for fiscal year 1999 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years.''.

SEC. 702. REPEALS.

Except as otherwise provided in section 301(a), titles VIII (20 U.S.C. 1133 et seq.), IX (20 U.S.C. 1134 et seq.), X (20 U.S.C. 1135 et seq.), XI (20 U.S.C. 1136), and XII (20 U.S.C. 1141) are repealed.

TITLE VIII—STUDIES, REPORTS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS

PART A—STUDIES

SEC. 801. STUDY OF MARKET MECHANISMS IN FEDERAL STUDENT LOAN PROGRAMS.

(a) STUDY REQUIRED.—The Comptroller General and the Secretary of Education shall convene a study group including the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Director of the Congressional Budget Office, representatives of entities making loans under part B of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, representatives of other entities in the financial services community, representatives of other participants in the student loan programs, and such other individuals as the Comptroller General and the Secretary may designate. The Comptroller General and Secretary, in consultation with the study group, shall design and conduct a study to identify and evaluate means of establishing a market mechanism for the delivery of loans made pursuant to such title IV.

(b) DESIGN OF STUDY.—The study required under this section shall identify not fewer than 3 different market mechanisms for use in determining lender return on student loans while continuing to meet the other objectives of the programs under parts B and D of such title IV, including the provision of loans to all eligible students. Consideration may be given to the use of auctions and to the feasibility of incorporating income-contingent repayment options into the student loan system and requiring borrowers to repay through income tax withholding.

(c) EVALUATION OF MARKET MECHANISMS.—The mechanisms identified under subsection (b) shall be evaluated in terms of the following areas:

(1) The cost or savings of loans to or for borrowers, including parent borrowers.

(2) The cost or savings of the mechanism to the Federal Government.

(3) The cost, effect, and distribution of Federal subsidies to or for participants in the program.

(4) The ability of the mechanism to accommodate the potential distribution of subsidies to students through an income contingent repayment option.

(5) The effect on the simplicity of the program, including the effect of the plan on the regulatory burden on students, institutions, lenders, and other program participants.

(6) The effect on investment in human capital and resources, loan servicing capability, and the quality of service to the borrower.

(7) The effect on the diversity of lenders, including community-based lenders, originating and secondary market lenders.

(8) The effect on program integrity.

(9) The degree to which the mechanism will provide market incentives to encourage continuous improvement in the delivery and servicing of loans.

(10) The availability of loans to students by region, income level, and by categories of institutions.

(11) The proposed Federal and State role in the operation of the mechanism.

(12) A description of how the mechanism will be administered and operated.

(13) Transition procedures, including the effect on loan availability during a transition period.

(14) Any other areas the study group may include.

(d) PRELIMINARY FINDINGS AND PUBLICATION OF STUDY.—Not later than November 15, 2000, the study group shall make the group's preliminary findings, including any additional or dissenting views, available to the public with a 60-day request for public comment. The study group shall review these comments and the Comptroller General and the Secretary shall transmit a final report, including any additional or dissenting views, to the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate, and the Committees on the Budget of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than May 15, 2001.

SEC. 802. STUDY OF THE FEASIBILITY OF ALTERNATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS FOR DETERMINING LENDER YIELDS.

(a) STUDY REQUIRED.—The Comptroller General and the Secretary of Education shall convene a study group including the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Director of the Congressional Budget Office, representatives of entities making loans under part B of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, representatives of other entities in the financial services community, representatives of other participants in the student loan programs, and such other individuals as the Comptroller General and the Secretary of Education may designate. The Comptroller General and the Secretary of Education, in consultation with the study group, shall evaluate the 91-day Treasury bill, 30-day and 90-day commercial paper, and the 90-day London Interbank Offered Rate (in this section referred to as ''LIBOR'') in terms of the following:

(1) The historical liquidity of the market for each, and a historical comparison of the spread between (A) the 30-day and 90-day commercial paper rate, respectively, and the 91-day Treasury bill rate, and (B) the spread between the LIBOR and the 91-day Treasury bill rate.

(2) The historical volatility of the rates and projections of future volatility.

(3) Recent changes in the liquidity of the market for each such instrument in a balanced Federal budget environment and a low-interest rate environment, and projections of future liquidity assuming the Federal budget remains in balance.

(4) The cost or savings to lenders with small, medium, and large student loan portfolios of basing lender yield on either the 30-day or 90-day commercial paper rate or the LIBOR while continuing to base the borrower rate on the 91-day Treasury bill, and the effect of such change on the diversity of lenders participating in the program.

(5) The cost or savings to the Federal Government of basing lender yield on either the 30-day or 90-day commercial paper rate or the LIBOR while continuing to base the borrower rate on the 91-day Treasury bill.

(6) Any possible risks or benefits to the student loan programs under the Higher Education Act of 1965 and to student borrowers.

(7) Any other areas the Comptroller General and the Secretary of Education agree to include.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General and the Secretary shall submit a final report regarding the findings of the study group to the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate.

SEC. 803. STUDENT-RELATED DEBT STUDY REQUIRED.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Education shall conduct a study that analyzes the distribution and increase in student-related debt in terms of—

(1) demographic characteristics, such as race or ethnicity, and family income;

(2) type of institution and whether the institution is a public or private institution;

(3) loan source, such as Federal, State, institutional or other, and, if the loan source is Federal, whether the loan is or is not subsidized;

(4) academic field of study;

(5) parent loans, and whether the parent loans are federally guaranteed, private, or property-secured such as home equity loans; and

(6) relation of student debt or anticipated debt to—

(A) students' decisions about whether and where to enroll in college and whether or how much to borrow in order to attend college;

(B) the length of time it takes students to earn baccalaureate degrees;

(C) students' decisions about whether and where to attend graduate school;

(D) graduates' employment decisions;

(E) graduates' burden of repayment as reflected by the graduates' ability to save for retirement or invest in a home; and

(F) students' future earnings.

(b) REPORT.—After conclusion of the study required by subsection (a), the Secretary of Education shall submit a final report regarding the findings of the study to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998.

(c) INFORMATION.—After the study and report under this section are concluded, the Secretary of Education shall determine which information described in subsection (a) would be useful for families to know and shall include such information as part of the comparative information provided to families about the costs of higher education under the provisions of part C of title I.

SEC. 804. STUDY OF TRANSFER OF CREDITS.

(a) STUDY REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Education shall conduct a study to evaluate policies or practices instituted by recognized accrediting agencies or associations regarding the treatment of the transfer of credits from one institution of higher education to another, giving particular attention to—

(1) adopted policies regarding the transfer of credits between institutions of higher education which are accredited by different agencies or associations and the reasons for such policies;

(2) adopted policies regarding the transfer of credits between institutions of higher education which are accredited by national agencies or associations and institutions of higher education which are accredited by regional agencies and associations and the reasons for such policies;

(3) the effect of the adoption of such policies on students transferring between such institutions of higher education, including time required to matriculate, increases to the student of tuition and fees paid, and increases to the student with regard to student loan burden;

(4) the extent to which Federal financial aid is awarded to such students for the duplication of coursework already completed at another institution; and

(5) the aggregate cost to the Federal Government of the adoption of such policies.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Education shall submit a report to the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate detailing the Secretary's findings regarding the study conducted under subsection (a). The Secretary's report shall include such recommendation with respect to the recognition of accrediting agencies or associations as the Secretary deems advisable.

SEC. 805. STUDY OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR PARTICIPATION IN ATHLETICS PROGRAMS.

(a) STUDY.—The Comptroller General shall conduct a study of the opportunities for participation in intercollegiate athletics. The study shall address issues including—

(1) the extent to which the number of—

(A) secondary school athletic teams has increased or decreased in the 20 years preceding 1998 (in aggregate terms); and

(B) intercollegiate athletic teams has increased or decreased in the 20 years preceding 1998 (in aggregate terms) at 2-year and 4-year institutions of higher education;

(2) the extent to which participation by student-athletes in secondary school and intercollegiate athletics has increased or decreased in the 20 years preceding 1998 (in aggregate terms);

(3) over the 20-year period preceding 1998, a list of the men's and women's secondary school and intercollegiate sports, ranked in order of the sports most affected by increases or decreases in levels of participation and numbers of teams (in the aggregate);

(4) all factors that have influenced campus officials to add or discontinue sports teams at secondary schools and institutions of higher education, including—

(A) institutional mission and priorities;

(B) budgetary pressures;

(C) institutional reforms and restructuring;

(D) escalating liability insurance premiums;

(E) changing student and community interest in a sport;

(F) advancement of diversity among students;

(G) lack of necessary level of competitiveness of the sports program;

(H) club level sport achieving a level of competitiveness to make the sport a viable varsity level sport;

(I) injuries or deaths; and

(J) conference realignment;

(5) the actions that institutions of higher education have taken when decreasing the level of participation in intercollegiate sports, or the number of teams, in terms of providing information, advice, scholarship maintenance, counseling, advance warning, and an opportunity for student-athletes to be involved in the decision-making process;

(6) the administrative processes and procedures used by institutions of higher education when determining whether to increase or decrease intercollegiate athletic teams or participation by student-athletes;

(7) the budgetary or fiscal impact, if any, of a decision by an institution of higher education—

(A) to increase or decrease the number of intercollegiate athletic teams or the participation of student-athletes; or

(B) to be involved in a conference realignment; and

(8) the alternatives, if any, institutions of higher education have pursued in lieu of eliminating, or severely reducing the funding for, an intercollegiate sport, and the success of such alternatives.

(b) REPORT.—The Comptroller General shall submit a report regarding the results of the study to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 806. STUDY OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COHORT DEFAULT RATES FOR INSTITUTIONS WITH FEW STUDENT LOAN BORROWERS.

(a) STUDY REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Education shall conduct a study of the effectiveness of cohort default rates as an indicator of administrative capability and program quality for institutions of higher education at which less than 15 percent of students eligible to borrow participate in the Federal student loan programs under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 and fewer than 30 borrowers enter repayment in any fiscal year. At a minimum, the study shall include—

(1) identification of the institutions included in the study and of the student populations the institutions serve;

(2) analysis of cohort default rates as indicators of administrative shortcomings and program quality at the institutions;

(3) analysis of the effectiveness of cohort default rates as a means to prevent fraud and abuse in the programs assisted under such title;

(4) analysis of the extent to which the institutions with high cohort default rates are no longer participants in the Federal student loan programs under such title; and

(5) analysis of the costs incurred by the Department of Education for the calculation, publication, correction, and appeal of cohort default rates for the institutions in relation to any benefits to taxpayers.

(b) CONSULTATION.—In conducting the study described in subsection (a), the Secretary of Education shall consult with institutions of higher education.

(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary of Education shall report to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives not later than September 30, 1999, regarding the results of the study described in subsection (a).

PART B—ADVANCED PLACEMENT INCENTIVE PROGRAM

SEC. 810. ADVANCED PLACEMENT INCENTIVE PROGRAM.

(a) PROGRAM ESTABLISHED.—The Secretary of Education is authorized to make grants to States having applications approved under subsection (c) to enable the States to reimburse low-income individuals to cover part or all of the cost of advanced placement test fees, if the low-income individuals—

(1) are enrolled in an advanced placement class; and

(2) plan to take an advanced placement test.

(b) INFORMATION DISSEMINATION.—The State educational agency shall disseminate information regarding the availability of test fee payments under this section to eligible individuals through secondary school teachers and guidance counselors.

(c) REQUIREMENTS FOR APPROVAL OF APPLICATIONS.—In approving applications for grants the Secretary of Education shall—

(1) require that each such application contain a description of the advanced placement test fees the State will pay on behalf of individual students;

(2) require an assurance that any funds received under this section, other than funds used in accordance with subsection (d), shall be used only to pay advanced placement test fees;

(3) contain such information as the Secretary may require to demonstrate that the State will ensure that a student is eligible for payments under this section, including the documentation required by chapter 1 of subpart 2 of part A of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070a–11 et seq.); and

(4) consider the number of children eligible to be counted under section 1124(c) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 in the State in relation to the number of such children in all the States in determining grant award amounts.

(d) FUNDING RULES.—

(1) USE OF FUNDS.—A State educational agency in a State in which no eligible low-income individual is required to pay more than a nominal fee to take advanced placement tests in core subjects may use any grant funds provided to that State educational agency, that remain after fees have been paid on behalf of all eligible low-income individuals, for activities directly related to increasing—

(A) the enrollment of low-income individuals in advanced placement courses;

(B) the participation of low-income individuals in advanced placement tests; and

(C) the availability of advanced placement courses in schools serving high poverty areas.

(2) SUPPLEMENT, NOT SUPPLANT, RULE.—Funds provided under this section shall supplement and not supplant other non-Federal funds that are available to assist low-income individuals in paying advanced placement test fees.

(e) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Education shall prescribe such regulations as are necessary to carry out this section.

(f) REPORT.—Each State annually shall report to the Secretary of Education regarding—

(1) the number of low-income individuals in the State who receive assistance under this section; and

(2) the activities described in subsection (d)(1), if applicable.

(g) DEFINITION.—In this section:

(1) ADVANCED PLACEMENT TEST.—The term ''advanced placement test'' includes only an advanced placement test approved by the Secretary of Education for the purposes of this section.

(2) LOW-INCOME INDIVIDUAL.—The term ''low-income individual'' has the meaning given the term in section 402A(g)(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070a–11(g)(2)).

(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated $6,800,000 for fiscal year 1999 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years to carry out this section.

PART C—COMMUNITY SCHOLARSHIP MOBILIZATION

SEC. 811. SHORT TITLE.

This part may be cited as the ''Community Scholarship Mobilization Act''.

SEC. 812. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the local community, when properly organized and challenged, is one of the best sources of academic support, motivation toward achievement, and financial resources for aspiring postsecondary students;

(2) local communities, working to complement or augment services currently offered by area schools and colleges, can raise the educational expectations and increase the rate of postsecondary attendance of their youth by forming locally-based organizations that provide both academic support (including guidance, counseling, mentoring, tutoring, encouragement, and recognition) and tangible, locally raised, effectively targeted, publicly recognized, financial assistance;

(3) proven methods of stimulating these community efforts can be promoted through Federal support for the establishment of regional, State or community program centers to organize and challenge community efforts to develop educational incentives and support for local students; and

(4) using Federal funds to leverage private contributions to help students from low-income families attain educational and career goals is an efficient and effective investment of scarce taxpayer-provided resources.

SEC. 813. DEFINITIONS.

In this part:

(1) REGIONAL, STATE OR COMMUNITY PROGRAM CENTER.—The term ''regional, State or community program center'' means an organization that—

(A) is a division or member of, responsible to, and overseen by, a national organization; and

(B) is staffed by professionals trained to create, develop, and sustain local entities in towns, cities, and neighborhoods.

(2) LOCAL ENTITY.—The term ''local entity'' means an organization that—

(A) is a nonprofit organization that is described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code (or shall meet this criteria through affiliation with the national organization);

(B) is formed for the purpose of providing educational scholarships and academic support for residents of the local community served by such organization;

(C) solicits broad-based community support in its academic support and fund-raising activities;

(D) is broadly representative of the local community in the structures of its volunteer-operated organization and has a board of directors that includes leaders from local neighborhood organizations and neighborhood residents, such as school or college personnel, parents, students, community agency representatives, retirees, and representatives of the business community;

(E) awards scholarships without regard to age, sex, marital status, race, creed, color, religion, national origin or disability; and

(F) gives priority to awarding scholarships for postsecondary education to deserving students from low-income families in the local community.

(3) NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.—The term ''national organization'' means an organization that—

(A) has the capacity to create, develop and sustain local entities and affiliated regional, State or community program centers;

(B) has the capacity to sustain newly created local entities in towns, cities, and neighborhoods through ongoing training support programs;

(C) is described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code;

(D) is a publicly supported organization within the meaning of section 170(b)(1)(A)(iv) of such Code;

(E) ensures that each of the organization's local entities meet the criteria described in subparagraphs (C) and (D); and

(F) has a program for or experience in cooperating with secondary and postsecondary institutions in carrying out the organization's scholarship and academic support activities.

(4) HIGH POVERTY AREA.—The term ''high poverty area'' means a community with a higher percentage of children from low-income families than the national average of such percentage and a lower percentage of children pursuing postsecondary education than the national average of such percentage.

(5) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Education.

(6) STUDENTS FROM LOW-INCOME FAMILIES.—The term ''students from low-income families'' means students determined, pursuant to part F of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087kk et seq.), to be eligible for a Federal Pell Grant under subpart 1 of part A of title IV of such Act (20 U.S.C. 1070a).

SEC. 814. PURPOSE; ENDOWMENT GRANT AUTHORITY.

(a) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this part to establish and support regional, State or community program centers to enable such centers to foster the development of local entities in high poverty areas that promote higher education goals for students from low-income families by—

(1) providing academic support, including guidance, counseling, mentoring, tutoring, and recognition; and

(2) providing scholarship assistance for the cost of postsecondary education.

(b) ENDOWMENT GRANT AUTHORITY.—From the funds appropriated pursuant to the authority of section 816, the Secretary shall award an

endowment grant, on a competitive basis, to a national organization to enable such organization to support the establishment or ongoing work of regional, State or community program centers that foster the development of local entities in high poverty areas to improve secondary school graduation rates and postsecondary attendance through the provision of academic support services and scholarship assistance for the cost of postsecondary education.

SEC. 815. GRANT AGREEMENT AND REQUIREMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall award one or more endowment grants described in section 814(b) pursuant to an agreement between the Secretary and a national organization. Such agreement shall—

(1) require a national organization to establish an endowment fund in the amount of the grant, the corpus of which shall remain intact and the interest income from which shall be used to support the activities described in paragraphs (2) and (3);

(2) require a national organization to use 70 percent of the interest income from the endowment fund in any fiscal year to support the establishment or ongoing work of regional, State or community program centers to enable such centers to work with local communities to establish local entities in high poverty areas and provide ongoing technical assistance, training workshops, and other activities to help ensure the ongoing success of the local entities;

(3) require a national organization to use 30 percent of the interest income from the endowment fund in any fiscal year to provide scholarships for postsecondary education to students from low-income families, which scholarships shall be matched on a dollar-for-dollar basis from funds raised by the local entities;

(4) require that at least 50 percent of all the interest income from the endowment be allocated to establish new local entities or support regional, State or community program centers in high poverty areas;

(5) require a national organization to submit, for each fiscal year in which such organization uses the interest from the endowment fund, a report to the Secretary that contains—

(A) a description of the programs and activities supported by the interest on the endowment fund;

(B) the audited financial statement of the national organization for the preceding fiscal year;

(C) a plan for the programs and activities to be supported by the interest on the endowment fund as the Secretary may require; and

(D) an evaluation of the programs and activities supported by the interest on the endowment fund as the Secretary may require; and

(E) data indicating the number of students from low-income families who receive scholarships from local entities, and the amounts of such scholarships;

(6) contain such assurances as the Secretary may require with respect to the management and operation of the endowment fund; and

(7) contain an assurance that if the Secretary determines that such organization is not in substantial compliance with the provisions of this part, then the national organization shall pay to the Secretary an amount equal to the corpus of the endowment fund plus any accrued interest on such fund that is available to the national organization on the date of such determination.

(b) RETURNED FUNDS.—All funds returned to the Secretary pursuant to subsection (a)(7) shall be available to the Secretary to carry out any scholarship or grant program assisted under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.).

SEC. 816. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this part $10,000,000 for fiscal year 2000.

PART D—GRANTS TO STATES FOR WORKPLACE AND COMMUNITY TRANSITION TRAINING FOR INCARCERATED YOUTH OFFENDERS

SEC. 821. GRANTS TO STATES FOR WORKPLACE AND COMMUNITY TRANSITION TRAINING FOR INCARCERATED YOUTH OFFENDERS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Over 150,000 youth offenders age 21 and younger are incarcerated in the Nation's jails, juvenile facilities, and prisons.

(2) Most youth offenders who are incarcerated have been sentenced as first-time adult felons.

(3) Approximately 75 percent of youth offenders are high school dropouts who lack basic literacy and life skills, have little or no job experience, and lack marketable skills.

(4) The average incarcerated youth has attended school only through grade 10.

(5) Most of these youths can be diverted from a life of crime into productive citizenship with available educational, vocational, work skills, and related service programs.

(6) If not involved with educational programs while incarcerated, almost all of these youths will return to a life of crime upon release.

(7) The average length of sentence for a youth offender is about 3 years. Time spent in prison provides a unique opportunity for education and training.

(8) Even with quality education and training provided during incarceration, a period of intense supervision, support, and counseling is needed upon release to ensure effective reintegration of youth offenders into society.

(9) Research consistently shows that the vast majority of incarcerated youths will not return to the public schools to complete their education.

(10) There is a need for alternative educational opportunities during incarceration and after release.

(b) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this part, the term ''youth offender'' means a male or female offender under the age of 25, who is incarcerated in a State prison, including a prerelease facility.

(c) GRANT PROGRAM.—The Secretary of Education (in this section referred to as the ''Secretary'') shall establish a program in accordance with this section to provide grants to the State correctional education agencies in the States, from allocations for the States under subsection (i), to assist and encourage incarcerated youths to acquire functional literacy, life, and job skills, through the pursuit of a postsecondary education certificate, or an associate of arts or bachelor's degree while in prison, and employment counseling and other related services which start during incarceration and continue through prerelease and while on parole.

(d) APPLICATION.—To be eligible for a grant under this section, a State correctional education agency shall submit to the Secretary a proposal for a youth offender program that—

(1) identifies the scope of the problem, including the number of incarcerated youths in need of postsecondary education and vocational training;

(2) lists the accredited public or private educational institution or institutions that will provide postsecondary educational services;

(3) lists the cooperating agencies, public and private, or businesses that will provide related services, such as counseling in the areas of career development, substance abuse, health, and parenting skills;

(4) describes the evaluation methods and performance measures that the State correctional education agency will employ, which methods and measures—

(A) shall be appropriate to meet the goals and objectives of the proposal; and

(B) shall include measures of—

(i) program completion;

(ii) student academic and vocational skill attainment;

(iii) success in job placement and retention; and

(iv) recidivism;

(5) describes how the proposed programs are to be integrated with existing State correctional education programs (such as adult education, graduate education degree programs, and vocational training) and State industry programs;

(6) addresses the educational needs of youth offenders who are in alternative programs (such as boot camps); and

(7) describes how students will be selected so that only youth offenders eligible under subsection (f) will be enrolled in postsecondary programs.

(e) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—Each State correctional education agency receiving a grant under this section shall—

(1) integrate activities carried out under the grant with the objectives and activities of the school-to-work programs of such State, including—

(A) work experience or apprenticeship programs;

(B) transitional worksite job training for vocational education students that is related to the occupational goals of such students and closely linked to classroom and laboratory instruction;

(C) placement services in occupations that the students are preparing to enter;

(D) employment-based learning programs; and

(E) programs that address State and local labor shortages;

(2) annually report to the Secretary and the Attorney General on the results of the evaluations conducted using the methods and performance measures contained in the proposal; and

(3) provide to each State for each student eligible under subsection (f) not more than $1,500 annually for tuition, books, and essential materials, and not more than $300 annually for related services such as career development, substance abuse counseling, parenting skills training, and health education, for each eligible incarcerated youth.

(f) STUDENT ELIGIBILITY.—A youth offender shall be eligible for participation in a program receiving a grant under this section if the youth offender—

(1) is eligible to be released within 5 years (including a youth offender who is eligible for parole within such time); and

(2) is 25 years of age or younger.

(g) LENGTH OF PARTICIPATION.—A State correctional education agency receiving a grant under this section shall provide educational and related services to each participating youth offender for a period not to exceed 5 years, 1 year of which may be devoted to study in a graduate education degree program or to remedial education services for students who have obtained a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent. Educational and related services shall start during the period of incarceration in prison or prerelease and may continue during the period of parole.

(h) EDUCATION DELIVERY SYSTEMS.—State correctional education agencies and cooperating institutions shall, to the extent practicable, use high-tech applications in developing programs to meet the requirements and goals of this section.

(i) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—From the funds appropriated pursuant to subsection (j) for each fiscal year, the Secretary shall allot to each State an amount that bears the same relationship to such funds as the total number of students eligible under subsection (f) in such State bears to the total number of such students in all States.

(j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $17,000,000 for fiscal year 1999 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years.

PART E—GRANTS TO COMBAT VIOLENT CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN ON CAMPUSES

SEC. 826. GRANTS TO COMBAT VIOLENT CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN ON CAMPUSES.

(a) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General is authorized to make grants to institutions of higher education, for use by such institutions or consortia consisting of campus personnel, student organizations, campus administrators, security personnel, and regional crisis centers affiliated with the institution, to develop and strengthen effective security and investigation strategies to combat violent crimes against women on campuses, and to develop and strengthen victim services in cases involving violent crimes against women on campuses, which may include partnerships with local criminal justice authorities and community-based victim services agencies.

(2) AWARD BASIS.—The Attorney General shall award grants and contracts under this section on a competitive basis.

(3) EQUITABLE PARTICIPATION.—The Attorney General shall make every effort to ensure—

(A) the equitable participation of private and public institutions of higher education in the activities assisted under this section; and

(B) the equitable geographic distribution of grants under this section among the various regions of the United States.

(b) USE OF GRANT FUNDS.—Grants funds awarded under this section may be used for the following purposes:

(1) To provide personnel, training, technical assistance, data collection, and other equipment with respect to the increased apprehension, investigation, and adjudication of persons committing violent crimes against women on campus.

(2) To train campus administrators, campus security personnel, and personnel serving on campus disciplinary or judicial boards to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women on campus, including the crimes of sexual assault, stalking, and domestic violence.

(3) To implement and operate education programs for the prevention of violent crimes against women.

(4) To develop, enlarge, or strengthen support services programs, including medical or psychological counseling, for victims of sexual offense crimes.

(5) To create, disseminate, or otherwise provide assistance and information about victims' options on and off campus to bring disciplinary or other legal action.

(6) To develop and implement more effective campus policies, protocols, orders, and services specifically devoted to prevent, identify, and respond to violent crimes against women on campus, including the crimes of sexual assault, stalking, and domestic violence.

(7) To develop, install, or expand data collection and communication systems, including computerized systems, linking campus security to the local law enforcement for the purpose of identifying and tracking arrests, protection orders, violations of protection orders, prosecutions, and convictions with respect to violent crimes against women on campus, including the crimes of sexual assault, stalking, and domestic violence.

(8) To develop, enlarge, or strengthen victim services programs for the campus and to improve delivery of victim services on campus.

(9) To provide capital improvements (including improved lighting and communications facilities but not including the construction of buildings) on campuses to address violent crimes against women on campus, including the crimes of sexual assault, stalking, and domestic violence.

(10) To support improved coordination among campus administrators, campus security personnel, and local law enforcement to reduce violent crimes against women on campus.

(c) APPLICATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In order to be eligible to be awarded a grant under this section for any fiscal year, an institution of higher education shall submit an application to the Attorney General at such time and in such manner as the Attorney General shall prescribe.

(2) CONTENTS.—Each application submitted under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) describe the need for grant funds and the plan for implementation for any of the purposes described in subsection (b);

(B) describe how the campus authorities shall consult and coordinate with nonprofit and other victim services programs, including sexual assault and domestic violence victim services programs;

(C) describe the characteristics of the population being served, including type of campus, demographics of the population, and number of students;

(D) provide measurable goals and expected results from the use of the grants funds;

(E) provide assurances that the Federal funds made available under this section shall be used to supplement and, to the extent practical, increase the level of funds that would, in the absence of Federal funds, be made available by the institution for the purposes described in subsection (b); and

(F) include such other information and assurances as the Attorney General reasonably determines to be necessary.

(3) COMPLIANCE WITH CAMPUS CRIME REPORTING REQUIRED.—No institution of higher education shall be eligible for a grant under this section unless such institution is in compliance with the requirements of section 485(f) of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

(d) GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—

(1) NONMONETARY ASSISTANCE.—In addition to the assistance provided under this section, the Attorney General may request any Federal agency to use the agency's authorities and the resources granted to the agency under Federal law (including personnel, equipment, supplies, facilities, and managerial, technical, and advisory services) in support of campus security, and investigation and victim service efforts.

(2) GRANTEE REPORTING.—

(A) ANNUAL REPORT.—Each institution of higher education receiving a grant under this section shall submit an annual performance report to the Attorney General. The Attorney General shall suspend funding under this section for an institution of higher education if the institution fails to submit an annual performance report.

(B) FINAL REPORT.—Upon completion of the grant period under this section, the institution shall file a performance report with the Attorney General and the Secretary of Education explaining the activities carried out under this section together with an assessment of the effectiveness of those activities in achieving the purposes described in subsection (b).

(3) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 180 days after the end of the fiscal year for which grants are awarded under this section, the Attorney General shall submit to the committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate responsible for issues relating to higher education and crime, a report that includes—

(A) the number of grants, and the amount of funds, distributed under this section;

(B) a summary of the purposes for which the grants were provided and an evaluation of the progress made under the grant;

(C) a statistical summary of the persons served, detailing the nature of victimization, and providing data on age, sex, race, ethnicity, language, disability, relationship to offender, geographic distribution, and type of campus; and

(D) an evaluation of the effectiveness of programs funded under this part, including information obtained from reports submitted pursuant to section 485(f) of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

(4) REGULATIONS OR GUIDELINES.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Education, shall publish proposed regulations or guidelines implementing this section. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Attorney General shall publish final regulations or guidelines implementing this section.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term ''domestic violence'' includes acts or threats of violence, not including acts of self defense, committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction, or by any other person against a victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction;

(2) the term ''sexual assault'' means any conduct proscribed by chapter 109A of title 18, United States Code, whether or not the conduct occurs in the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States or in a Federal prison, including both assaults committed by offenders who are strangers to the victim and assaults committed by offenders who are known or related by blood or marriage to the victim; and

(3) the term ''victim services'' means a nonprofit, nongovernmental organization that assists domestic violence or sexual assault victims, including campus women's centers, rape crisis centers, battered women's shelters, and other sexual assault or domestic violence programs, including campus counseling support and victim advocate organizations with domestic violence, stalking, and sexual assault programs, whether or not organized and staffed by students.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For the purpose of carrying out this part, there are authorized to be appropriated $10,000,000 for fiscal year 1999 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years.

SEC. 827. STUDY OF INSTITUTIONAL PROCEDURES TO REPORT SEXUAL ASSAULTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Education, shall provide for a national study to examine procedures undertaken after an institution of higher education receives a report of sexual assault.

(b) REPORT.—The study required by subsection (a) shall include an analysis of—

(1) the existence and publication of the institution of higher education's and State's definition of sexual assault;

(2) the existence and publication of the institution's policy for campus sexual assaults;

(3) the individuals to whom reports of sexual assault are given most often and—

(A) how the individuals are trained to respond to the reports; and

(B) the extent to which the individuals are trained;

(4) the reporting options that are articulated to the victim or victims of the sexual assault regarding—

(A) on-campus reporting and procedure options; and

(B) off-campus reporting and procedure options;

(5) the resources available for victims' safety, support, medical health, and confidentiality, including—

(A) how well the resources are articulated both specifically to the victim of sexual assault and generally to the campus at large; and

(B) the security of the resources in terms of confidentiality or reputation;

(6) policies and practices that may prevent or discourage the reporting of campus sexual assaults to local crime authorities, or that may otherwise obstruct justice or interfere with the prosecution of perpetrators of campus sexual assaults;

(7) policies and practices found successful in aiding the report and any ensuing investigation or prosecution of a campus sexual assault;

(8) the on-campus procedures for investigation and disciplining the perpetrator of a sexual assault, including—

(A) the format for collecting evidence; and

(B) the format of the investigation and disciplinary proceeding, including the faculty responsible for running the disciplinary procedure and the persons allowed to attend the disciplinary procedure; and

(9) types of punishment for offenders, including—

(A) whether the case is directed outside the institution for further punishment; and

(B) how the institution punishes perpetrators.

(c) SUBMISSION OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (b) shall be submitted to Congress not later than September 1, 2000.

(d) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term ''campus sexual assaults'' means sexual assaults occurring at institutions of higher education and sexual assaults committed against or by students or employees of such institutions.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $1,000,000 for fiscal year 2000.

PART F—IMPROVING UNITED STATES UNDERSTANDING OF SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND TECHNOLOGY IN EAST ASIA

SEC. 831. IMPROVING UNITED STATES UNDERSTANDING OF SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND TECHNOLOGY IN EAST ASIA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Director of the National Science Foundation is authorized, beginning in fiscal year 2000, to carry out an interdisciplinary program of education and research on East Asian science, engineering, and technology. The Director shall carry out the interdisciplinary program in consultation with the Secretary of Education.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the program established under this section shall be to—

(1) increase understanding of East Asian research, and innovation for the creative application of science and technology to the problems of society;

(2) provide scientists, engineers, technology managers, and students with training in East Asian languages, and with an understanding of research, technology, and management of innovation, in East Asian countries;

(3) provide program participants with opportunities to be directly involved in scientific and engineering research, and activities related to the management of scientific and technological innovation, in East Asia; and

(4) create mechanisms for cooperation and partnerships among United States industry, universities, colleges, not-for-profit institutions, Federal laboratories (within the meaning of section 4(6) of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3703(6))), and government, to disseminate the results of the program assisted under this section for the benefit of United States research and innovation.

(c) PARTICIPATION BY FEDERAL SCIENTISTS, ENGINEERS, AND MANAGERS.—Scientists, engineers, and managers of science and engineering programs in Federal agencies and the Federal laboratories shall be eligible to participate in the program assisted under this section on a reimbursable basis.

(d) REQUIREMENT FOR MERIT REVIEW.—Awards made under the program established under this section shall only be made using a competitive, merit-based review process.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $10,000,000 for fiscal year 2000.

PART G—OLYMPIC SCHOLARSHIPS

SEC. 836. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION.

Section 1543(d) of the Higher Education Amendments of 1992 is amended by striking ''1993'' and inserting ''1999''.

PART H—UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

SEC. 841. UNDERGROUND RAILROAD EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL PROGRAM.

(a) PROGRAM ESTABLISHED.—The Secretary of Education, in consultation and cooperation with the Secretary of the Interior, is authorized to make grants to 1 or more nonprofit educational organizations that are established to research, display, interpret, and collect artifacts relating to the history of the Underground Railroad.

(b) GRANT AGREEMENT.—Each nonprofit educational organization awarded a grant under this section shall enter into an agreement with the Secretary of Education. Each such agreement shall require the organization—

(1) to establish a facility to house, display, and interpret the artifacts related to the history of the Underground Railroad, and to make the interpretive efforts available to institutions of higher education that award a baccalaureate or graduate degree;

(2) to demonstrate substantial private support for the facility through the implementation of a public-private partnership between a State or local public entity and a private entity for the support of the facility, which private entity shall provide matching funds for the support of the facility in an amount equal to 4 times the amount of the contribution of the State or local public entity, except that not more than 20 percent of the matching funds may be provided by the Federal Government;

(3) to create an endowment to fund any and all shortfalls in the costs of the on-going operations of the facility;

(4) to establish a network of satellite centers throughout the United States to help disseminate information regarding the Underground Railroad throughout the United States, if such satellite centers raise 80 percent of the funds required to establish the satellite centers from non-Federal public and private sources;

(5) to establish the capability to electronically link the facility with other local and regional facilities that have collections and programs which interpret the history of the Underground Railroad; and

(6) to submit, for each fiscal year for which the organization receives funding under this section, a report to the Secretary of Education that contains—

(A) a description of the programs and activities supported by the funding;

(B) the audited financial statement of the organization for the preceding fiscal year;

(C) a plan for the programs and activities to be supported by the funding as the Secretary may require; and

(D) an evaluation of the programs and activities supported by the funding as the Secretary may require.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $6,000,000 for fiscal year 1999, $6,000,000 for fiscal year 2000, $6,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, $3,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, and $3,000,000 for fiscal year 2003.

PART I—SUMMER TRAVEL AND WORK PROGRAMS

SEC. 846. AUTHORITY TO ADMINISTER SUMMER TRAVEL AND WORK PROGRAMS.

The Director of the United States Information Agency is authorized to administer summer travel and work programs without regard to preplacement requirements.

PART J—WEB-BASED EDUCATION COMMISSION

SEC. 851. SHORT TITLE; DEFINITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—This part may be cited as the ''Web-Based Education Commission Act''.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this part:

(1) COMMISSION.—The term ''Commission'' means the Web-Based Education Commission established under section 852.

(2) INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.—The term ''information technology'' has the meaning given that term in section 5002 of the Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 679).

(3) STATE.—The term ''State'' means each of the several States of the United States and the District of Columbia.

SEC. 852. ESTABLISHMENT OF WEB-BASED EDUCATION COMMISSION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a commission to be known as the Web-Based Education Commission.

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) COMPOSITION.—The Commission shall be composed of 14 members, of which—

(A) 3 members shall be appointed by the President, from among individuals representing the Internet technology industry;

(B) 3 members shall be appointed by the Secretary, from among individuals with expertise in accreditation, establishing statewide curricula, and establishing information technology networks pertaining to education curricula;

(C) 2 members shall be appointed by the Majority Leader of the Senate;

(D) 2 members shall be appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate;

(E) 2 members shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and

(F) 2 members shall be appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives.

(2) DATE.—The appointments of the members of the Commission shall be made not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT; VACANCIES.—Members shall be appointed for the life of the Commission. Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(d) INITIAL MEETING.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which all members of the Commission have been appointed, the Commission shall hold the Commission's first meeting.

(e) MEETINGS.—The Commission shall meet at the call of the Chairperson.

(f) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold hearings.

(g) CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.—The Commission shall select a chairperson and vice chairperson from among the members of the Commission.

SEC. 853. DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION.

(a) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall conduct a thorough study to assess the educational software available in retail markets for secondary and postsecondary students who choose to use such software.

(2) PUBLIC HEARINGS.—As part of the study conducted under this subsection, the Commission shall hold public hearings in each region of the United States concerning the assessment referred to in paragraph (1).

(3) EXISTING INFORMATION.—To the extent practicable, in carrying out the study under this subsection, the Commission shall identify and use existing information related to the assessment referred to in paragraph (1).

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 6 months after the first meeting of the Commission, the Commission shall submit a report to the President and Congress that shall contain a detailed statement of the findings and conclusions of the Commission resulting from the study, together with the Commission's recommendations—

(1) for such legislation and administrative actions as the Commission considers to be appropriate; and

(2) regarding the appropriate Federal role in determining quality educational software products.

(c) FACILITATION OF EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION.—In carrying out the study under subsection (a), the Commission shall, to the extent practicable, facilitate the exchange of information concerning the issues that are the subject of the study among—

(1) officials of the Federal Government, and State governments and political subdivisions of States; and

(2) educators from Federal, State, and local institutions of higher education and secondary schools.

SEC. 854. POWERS OF THE COMMISSION.

(a) HEARINGS.—The Commission may hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony, and receive such evidence as the Commission considers advisable to carry out the duties of the Commission.

(b) INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—The Commission may request from the head of any Federal agency or instrumentality such information as the Commission considers necessary to carry out the provisions of this part. Each such agency or instrumentality shall, to the extent permitted by law and subject to the exceptions set forth in section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as the Freedom of Information Act), furnish such information to the Commission upon request.

(c) POSTAL SERVICES.—The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

(d) GIFTS.—The Commission may accept, use, and dispose of gifts or donations of services or property.

SEC. 855. COMMISSION PERSONNEL MATTERS.

(a) COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.—Except as provided in subsection (b), each member of the Commission who is not an officer or employee of the Federal Government shall serve without compensation. All members of the Commission who are officers or employees of the United States shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services as officers or employees of the United States.

(b) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—The members of the Commission shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for employees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Commission.

(c) STAFF.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Chairperson of the Commission may, without regard to the civil service laws and regulations, appoint and terminate an executive director and such other additional personnel as may be necessary to enable the Commission to perform the Commission's duties. The employment of an executive director shall be subject to confirmation by the Commission.

(2) COMPENSATION.—The Chairperson of the Commission may fix the compensation of the executive director and other personnel without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, relating to classification of positions and General Schedule pay rates, except that the rate of pay for the executive director and other personnel may not exceed the rate payable for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title.

(d) DETAIL OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.—Any Federal Government employee may be detailed to the Commission without reimbursement, and such detail shall be without interruption or loss of civil service status or privilege.

(e) PROCUREMENT OF TEMPORARY AND INTERMITTENT SERVICES.—The Chairperson of the Commission may procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, at rates for individuals that do not exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title.

SEC. 856. TERMINATION OF THE COMMISSION.

The Commission shall terminate on the date that is 90 days after the date on which the Commission submits the Commission's report under section 853(b).

SEC. 857. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated $450,000 for fiscal year 1999 to the Commission to carry out this part.

(b) AVAILABILITY.—Any sums appropriated under the authorization contained in this section shall remain available, without fiscal year limitation, until expended.

PART K—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 861. EDUCATION-WELFARE STUDY.

(a) STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study of the effectiveness of educational approaches (including vocational and post-secondary education approaches) and rapid employment approaches to helping welfare recipients and other low-income adults become employed and economically self-sufficient. Such study shall include—

(1) a survey of the available scientific evidence and research data on the subject, including a comparison of the effects of programs emphasizing a vocational or postsecondary educational approach to programs emphasizing a rapid employment approach, along with research on the impacts of programs which emphasize a combination of such approaches;

(2) an examination of the research regarding the impact of postsecondary education on the educational attainment of the children of recipients who have completed a postsecondary education program; and

(3) information regarding short and long-term employment, wages, duration of employment, poverty rates, sustainable economic self-sufficiency, prospects for career advancement or wage increases, access to quality child care, placement in employment with benefits including health care, life insurance and retirement, and related program outcomes.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than August 1, 1999, the Comptroller General of the United States shall prepare and submit to the Committees on Ways and Means and on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Finance and on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate, a report that contains the finding of the study required by subsection (a).

SEC. 862. RELEASE OF CONDITIONS, COVENANTS, AND REVERSIONARY INTERESTS, GUAM COMMUNITY COLLEGE CONVEYANCE, BARRIGADA, GUAM.

(a) RELEASE.—The Secretary of Education shall release all conditions and covenants that were imposed by the United States, and the reversionary interests that were retained by the United States, as part of the conveyance of a parcel of Federal surplus property located in Barrigada, Guam, consisting of approximately 314.28 acres and known as Naval Communications Area Master Station, WESTPAC, parcel IN, which was conveyed to the Guam Community College pursuant to—

(1) the quitclaim deed dated June 8, 1990, conveying 61.45 acres, between the Secretary, acting through the Administrator for Management Services, and the Guam Community College, acting through its Board of Trustees; and

(2) the quitclaim deed dated June 8, 1990, conveying 252.83 acres, between the Secretary, acting through the Administrator for Management Services, and the Guam Community College, acting through its Board of Trustees, and the Governor of Guam.

(b) CONSIDERATION.—The Secretary shall execute the release of the conditions, covenants, and reversionary interests under subsection (a) without consideration.

(c) INSTRUMENT OF RELEASE.—The Secretary shall execute and file in the appropriate office or offices a deed of release, amended deed, or other appropriate instrument effectuating the release of the conditions, covenants, and reversionary interests under subsection (a).

SEC. 863. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING GOOD CHARACTER.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the future of our Nation and world will be determined by the young people of today;

(2) record levels of youth crime, violence, teenage pregnancy, and substance abuse indicate a growing moral crisis in our society;

(3) character development is the long-term process of helping young people to know, care about, and act upon such basic values as trustworthiness, respect for self and others, responsibility, fairness, compassion, and citizenship;

(4) these values are universal, reaching across cultural and religious differences;

(5) a recent poll found that 90 percent of Americans support the teaching of core moral and civic values;

(6) parents will always be children's primary character educators;

(7) good moral character is developed best in the context of the family;

(8) parents, community leaders, and school officials are establishing successful partnerships across the Nation to implement character education programs;

(9) character education programs also ask parents, faculty, and staff to serve as role models of core values, to provide opportunities for young people to apply these values, and to establish high academic standards that challenge students to set high goals, work to achieve the goals, and persevere in spite of difficulty;

(10) the development of virtue and moral character, those habits of mind, heart, and spirit that help young people to know, desire, and do what is right, has historically been a primary mission of colleges and universities; and

(11) the Congress encourages parents, faculty, and staff across the Nation to emphasize character development in the home, in the community, in our schools, and in our colleges and universities.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that Congress should support and encourage character building initiatives in schools across America and urge colleges and universities to affirm that the development of character is one of the primary goals of higher education.

SEC. 864. EDUCATIONAL MERCHANDISE LICENSING CODES OF CONDUCT.

It is the sense of the Congress that all American colleges and universities should adopt rigorous educational merchandise licensing codes of conduct to assure that university and college licensed merchandise is not made by sweatshop and exploited adult or child labor either domestically or abroad, and that such codes should include at least the following:

(1) Public reporting of the code and the companies adhering to the code.

(2) Independent monitoring of the companies adhering to the code by entities not limited to major international accounting firms.

(3) An explicit prohibition on the use of child labor.

(4) An explicit requirement that companies pay workers at least the governing minimum wage and applicable overtime.

(5) An explicit requirement that companies allow workers the right to organize without retribution.

(6) An explicit requirement that companies maintain a safe and healthy workplace.

TITLE IX—AMENDMENTS TO OTHER LAWS

PART A—EXTENSION AND REVISION OF INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAMS

SEC. 901. TRIBALLY CONTROLLED COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

(a) REAUTHORIZATION.—

(1) AMOUNT OF GRANTS.—Section 108(a)(2) of the Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1808(a)(2)) is amended by striking ''$5,820'' and inserting ''$6,000''.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(A) TITLE I.—Section 110(a) of the Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1810(a)) is amended—

(i) in paragraph (1), by striking ''1993'' and inserting ''1999'';

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking ''$30,000,000 for fiscal year 1993'' and inserting ''$40,000,000 for fiscal year 1999'';

(iii) in paragraph (3), by striking ''1993'' and inserting ''1999''; and

(iv) in paragraph (4), by striking ''1993'' and inserting ''1999''.

(B) TITLE III.—Section 306(a) of the Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1836(a)) is amended by striking ''1993'' and inserting ''1999''.

(C) TITLE IV.—Section 403 of the Tribal Economic Development and Technology Related Education Assistance Act of 1990 (25 U.S.C. 1852) is amended by striking ''1993'' and inserting ''1999''.

(b) EXTENSION TO COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.—The Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in the first section (25 U.S.C. 1801 note), by striking ''Community College'' and inserting ''College or University'';

(2) in the heading for title I (25 U.S.C. 1802 et seq.), by striking ''COMMUNITY COLLEGES'' and inserting ''COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES'';

(3) in the heading for title III (25 U.S.C. 1831 et seq.), by striking ''COMMUNITY COLLEGE'' and inserting ''COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY'';

(4) in the heading for section 107, by striking ''COMMUNITY COLLEGES'' and inserting ''COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES'';

(5) in sections 2(a)(4), 2(a)(7), 2(b)(4), 102(b), 103, 105, 106(b), 107(a), 107(b), 108(a), 108(b)(3)(A), 108(b)(3)(B), 108(b)(4), 109(b)(2), 109(b)(3), 109(d), 113(a), 113(b), 113(c)(1), 113(c)(2), 302(b), 303, 304, 305(a), and 305(b) (25 U.S.C. 1801(a)(4), 1801(a)(7), 1801(b)(4), 1803(b), 1804, 1805, 1806(b), 1807(a), 1807(b), 1808(a), 1808(b)(3)(A), 1808(b)(3)(B), 1808(b)(4), 1809(b)(2), 1809(b)(3), 1809(d), 1813(a), 1813(b), 1813(c)(1), 1813(c)(2), 1832(b), 1833, 1834, 1835(a), and 1835(b)), by striking ''community college'' each place the term appears and inserting ''college or university'';

(6) in sections 101, 102(a), 104(a)(1), 107(a), 108(c)(2), 109(b)(1), 111(a)(2), 112(a), 112(a)(2), 112(c)(2)(B), 301, 302(a), and 402(a) (25 U.S.C. 1802, 1803(a), 1804a(a)(1), 1807(a), 1808(c)(2), 1809(b)(1), 1811(a)(2), 1812(a), 1812(a)(2), 1812(c)(2)(B), 1831, 1832(a), and 1851(a)), by striking ''community colleges'' each place the term appears and inserting ''colleges or universities'';

(7) in sections 108(a)(1), 108(a), 113(b)(2), 113(c)(2), 302(a), 302(b), 302(b)(2)(B), 302(b)(4), 303, 304, 305(a), and 305(b) (25 U.S.C. 1808(a)(1), 1808(a), 1813(b)(2), 1813(c)(2), 1832(a), 1832(b), 1832(b)(2)(B), 1832(b)(4), 1833, 1834, 1835(a), and 1835(b)), by striking ''such college'' each place the term appears and inserting ''such college or university'';

(8) in sections 104(a)(2), 109(b)(1), and 111(a)(2) (25 U.S.C. 1804a(a)(2), 1809(b)(1), and 1811(a)(2), by striking ''such colleges'' and inserting ''such colleges or universities'';

(9) in section 2(b)(5) (25 U.S.C. 1801(b)(5)), by striking ''community college's'' and inserting ''college or university's'';

(10) in section 109(a) (25 U.S.C. 1809(a)), by inserting ''or university'' after ''tribally controlled college'';

(11) in section 110(a)(4) (25 U.S.C. 1810(a)(4)), by striking ''Tribally Controlled Community Colleges'' and inserting ''tribally controlled colleges or universities'';

(12) in sections 102(b), 109(d), 113(c)(2)(E), 302(b)(6), and 305(a) (25 U.S.C. 1803(b), 1809(d), 1813(c)(2)(E), 1832(b)(6), and 1835(a)), by striking ''the college'' and inserting ''the college or university'';

(13) in section 112(c)(1) (25 U.S.C. 1812(c)(1)), by striking ''colleges'' and inserting ''colleges or universities'';

(14) in sections 302(b)(4) and 305(a) (25 U.S.C. 1832(b)(4) and 1835(a)), by striking ''that college'' and inserting ''that college or university''; and

(15) in section 302(b)(4) (25 U.S.C. 1832(b)(4)), by striking ''other colleges'' and inserting ''other colleges or universities''.

(c) ADDITIONAL CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) RECOMMENDED LEGISLATION.—The Secretary of Education shall prepare and submit to Congress recommended legislation containing technical and conforming amendments to reflect the changes made by subsection (b).

(2) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 6 months after the effective date of this title, the Secretary of Education shall submit the recommended legislation referred to under paragraph (1).

(d) REFERENCES.—Any reference to a section or other provision of the Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act of 1978 shall be deemed to be a reference to the Tribally Controlled College or University Assistance Act of 1978.

(e) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 109 of the Tribally Controlled Colleges or University Act of 1978 (as renamed by subsection (b)(1)) (25 U.S.C. 1809) is amended by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (c).

SEC. 902. REAUTHORIZATION OF NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE ACT.

Section 5(a)(1) of the Navajo Community College Act (25 U.S.C. 640c–1) is amended by striking ''1993'' and inserting ''1999''.

PART B—EDUCATION OF THE DEAF

SEC. 911. SHORT TITLE.

This part may be cited as the ''Education of the Deaf Amendments of 1998''.

SEC. 912. ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS.

Section 104(b) of the Education of the Deaf Act of 1986 (20 U.S.C. 4304(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by inserting ''and'' after the semicolon;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a period; and

(C) by striking subparagraph (C);

(2) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking ''paragraph (1)'' and inserting ''paragraph (1)(B)''; and

(B) by striking ''section 618(b)'' and inserting ''section 618(a)(1)(A)'';

(3) in paragraph (3), by striking ''intermediate educational unit'' and inserting ''educational service agency'';

(4) in paragraph (4)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''intermediate educational unit'' and inserting ''educational service agency''; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''intermediate educational units'' and inserting ''educational service agencies''; and

(5) by amending subparagraph (C) to read as follows:

''(C) provide the child a free appropriate public education in accordance with part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and procedural safeguards in accordance with the following provisions of section 615 of such Act:

''(i) Paragraphs (1), and (3) through (6), of subsection (b).

''(ii) Subsections (c) through (g).

''(iii) Subsection (h), except for the matter in paragraph (4) pertaining to transmission of findings and decisions to a State advisory panel.

''(iv) Paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (i).

''(v) Subsection (j)—

''(I) except that such subsection shall not be applicable to a decision by the University to refuse to admit a child; or

''(II) to dismiss a child, except that, before dismissing any child, the University shall give at least 60 days written notice to the child's parents and to the local educational agency in which the child resides, unless the dismissal involves a suspension, expulsion, or other change in placement covered under section 615(k).

''(vi) Subsections (k) through (m).''.

SEC. 913. AGREEMENT WITH GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY.

Section 105(a) of the Education of the Deaf Act of 1986 (20 U.S.C. 4305(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''within 1 year after enactment of the Education of the Deaf Act Amendments of 1992, a new'' and inserting ''and periodically update, an''; and

(2) by amending the second sentence to read as follows: ''The Secretary or the University shall determine the necessity for the periodic update described in the preceding sentence.''.

SEC. 914. AGREEMENT FOR THE NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF.

Paragraph (2) of section 112(a) of the Education of the Deaf Act of 1986 (20 U.S.C. 4332(a)) is amended to read as follows:

''(2) The Secretary and the institution of higher education with which the Secretary has an agreement under this section—

''(A) shall periodically assess the need for modification of the agreement; and

''(B) shall periodically update the agreement as determined necessary by the Secretary or the institution.''.

SEC. 915. DEFINITIONS.

Section 201 of the Education of the Deaf Act of 1986 (20 U.S.C. 4351) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(C), by striking ''Palau (but only until the Compact of Free Association with Palau takes effect),''; and

(2) in paragraph (5)—

(A) by inserting ''and'' after ''Virgin Islands,''; and

(B) by striking '', and Palau (but only until the Compact of Free Association with Palau takes effect)''.

SEC. 916. GIFTS.

Subsection (b) of section 203 of the Education of the Deaf Act of 1986 (20 U.S.C. 4353) is amended to read as follows:

''(b) INDEPENDENT FINANCIAL AND COMPLIANCE AUDIT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Gallaudet University shall have an annual independent financial and compliance audit made of the programs and activities of the University, including the national mission and school operations of the elementary and secondary education programs at Gallaudet. The institution of higher education with which the Secretary has an agreement under section 112 shall have an annual independent financial and compliance audit made of the programs and activities of such institution of higher education, including NTID, and containing specific schedules and analyses for all NTID funds, as determined by the Secretary.

''(2) COMPLIANCE.—As used in paragraph (1), compliance means compliance with sections 102(b), 105(b)(4), 112(b)(5), and 203(c), paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 207(b), subsections (b)(2), (b)(3), and (c) through (f), of section 207, and subsections (b) and (c) of section 210.

''(3) SUBMISSION OF AUDITS.—A copy of each audit described in paragraph (1) shall be provided to the Secretary within 15 days of acceptance of the audit by the University or the institution authorized to establish and operate the NTID under section 112(a), as the case may be, but not later than January 10 of each year.''.

SEC. 917. REPORTS.

Section 204(3) of the Education of the Deaf Act of 1986 (20 U.S.C. 4354(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''The annual'' and inserting ''A summary of the annual''; and

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''the annual'' and inserting ''a summary of the annual''.

SEC. 918. MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND REPORTING.

Section 205(c) of the Education of the Deaf Act of 1986 (20 U.S.C. 4355(c)) is amended by striking ''1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997'' and inserting ''1998 through 2003''.

SEC. 919. FEDERAL ENDOWMENT PROGRAMS.

Section 207 of the Education of the Deaf Act of 1986 (20 U.S.C. 4357) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

''(2) Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary shall make payments to each Federal endowment fund in amounts equal to sums contributed to the fund from non-Federal sources during the fiscal year in which the appropriations are made available (excluding transfers from other endowment funds of the institution involved).''; and

(B) by striking paragraph (3);

(2) in subsection (c)(1), by inserting ''the Federal contribution of'' after ''shall invest'';

(3) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (2)(C), by striking ''Beginning on October 1, 1992, the'' and inserting ''The''; and

(B) in paragraph (3)(A), by striking ''prior'' and inserting ''current''; and

(4) in subsection (h)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''1993 through 1997'' and inserting ''1998 through 2003''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''1993 through 1997'' and inserting ''1998 through 2003''.

SEC. 920. SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM.

Section 208 of the Education of the Deaf Act of 1986 (20 U.S.C. 4358) is repealed.

SEC. 921. OVERSIGHT AND EFFECT OF AGREEMENTS.

Section 209 of the Education of the Deaf Act of 1986 (20 U.S.C. 4359) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''Committee on Education and Labor'' and inserting ''Committee on Education and the Workforce''; and

(2) by redesignating such section as section 208.

SEC. 922. INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS.

(a) AMENDMENT.—Section 210 of the Education of the Deaf Act of 1986 (20 U.S.C. 4359a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking ''10 percent'' and inserting ''15 percent''; and

(B) by inserting before the period the following: '', except that in any school year no United States citizen who is qualified to be admitted to the University or NTID and applies for admission to the University or NTID shall be denied admission because of the admission of an international student''; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking ''surcharge of 75 percent for the academic year 1993–1994 and 90 percent beginning with the academic year 1994–1995'' and inserting ''surcharge of 100 percent for the academic year 1999–2000 and any succeeding academic year''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 210 of such Act (20 U.S.C. 4359a) is amended by redesignating such section as section 209.

SEC. 923. RESEARCH PRIORITIES.

Title II of the Education of the Deaf Act of 1986 is amended by striking section 211 (20 U.S.C. 4360) and inserting the following:

''SEC. 210. RESEARCH PRIORITIES.

''(a) RESEARCH PRIORITIES.—Gallaudet University and the National Technical Institute for the Deaf shall each establish and disseminate priorities for their national mission with respect to deafness related research, development, and demonstration activities, that reflect public input, through a process that includes consumers, constituent groups, and the heads of other federally funded programs. The priorities for the University shall include activities conducted as part of the University's elementary and secondary education programs under section 104.

''(b) RESEARCH REPORTS.—The University and NTID shall each prepare and submit an annual research report, to the Secretary, the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate, not later than January 10 of each year, that shall include—

''(1) a summary of the public input received as part of the establishment and dissemination of priorities required by subsection (a), and the University's and NTID's response to the input; and

''(2) a summary description of the research undertaken by the University and NTID, the start and projected end dates for each research project, the projected cost and source or sources of funding for each project, and any products resulting from research completed in the prior fiscal year.''.

SEC. 924. NATIONAL STUDY ON THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF.

The Education of the Deaf Act of 1986 (20 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.) is amended by adding after section 210 (as inserted by section 923) the following:

''SEC. 211. NATIONAL STUDY ON THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF.

''(a) CONDUCT OF STUDY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a national study on the education of the deaf, to identify education-related barriers to successful postsecondary education experiences and employment for individuals who are deaf, and those education-related factors that contribute to successful postsecondary education experiences and employment for individuals who are deaf.

''(2) DEFINITION.—In this section the term 'deaf', when used with respect to an individual, means an individual with a hearing impairment, including an individual who is hard of hearing, an individual deafened later in life, and an individual who is profoundly deaf.

''(b) PUBLIC INPUT AND CONSULTATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In conducting such study, the Secretary shall obtain input from the public. To obtain such input, the Secretary shall—

''(A) publish a notice with an opportunity for comment in the Federal Register;

''(B) consult with individuals and organizations representing a wide range of perspectives on deafness-related issues, including organizations representing individuals who are deaf, parents of children who are deaf, educators, and researchers; and

''(C) take such other action as the Secretary deems appropriate, which may include holding public meetings.

''(2) STRUCTURED OPPORTUNITIES.—The Secretary shall provide structured opportunities to receive and respond to the viewpoints of the individuals and organizations described in paragraph (1)(B).

''(c) REPORT.—The Secretary shall report to Congress not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of the Education of the Deaf Amendments of 1998 regarding the results of the study. The report shall contain—

''(1) recommendations, including recommendations for legislation, that the Secretary deems appropriate; and

''(2) a detailed summary of the input received under subsection (b) and the ways in which the report addresses such input.

''(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated $1,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1999 and 2000 to carry out the provisions of this section.''.

SEC. 925. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Title II of the Education of the Deaf Act of 1986 (20 U.S.C. 4351 et seq.) is amended by adding after section 211 (as inserted by section 924) the following:

''SEC. 212. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

''(a) GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1998 through 2003 to carry out the provisions of title I and this title, relating to—

''(1) Gallaudet University;

''(2) Kendall Demonstration Elementary School; and

''(3) the Model Secondary School for the Deaf.

''(b) NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1998 through 2003 to carry out the provisions of title I and this title relating to the National Technical Institute for the Deaf.''.

PART C—UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

SEC. 931. AUTHORITIES OF THE UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE.

The United States Institute of Peace Act (22 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 1705 (22 U.S.C. 4604)—

(A) in subsection (f), by inserting ''personal service and other'' after ''may enter into''; and

(B) in subsection (o), by inserting after ''Services'' the following: ''and use all sources of supply and services of the General Services Administration'';

(2) in section 1710(a)(1) (22 U.S.C. 4609(a)(1))—

(A) by striking ''1993'' and inserting ''1999''; and

(B) by striking ''6'' and inserting ''4''; and

(3) in the second and third sentences of section 1712 (22 U.S.C. 4611), by striking ''shall'' each place the term appears and inserting ''may''.

PART D—VOLUNTARY RETIREMENT INCENTIVE PLANS

SEC. 941. VOLUNTARY RETIREMENT INCENTIVE PLANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 4 of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (29 U.S.C. 623) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(m) Notwithstanding subsection (f)(2)(B), it shall not be a violation of subsection (a), (b), (c), or (e) solely because a plan of an institution of higher education (as defined in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965) offers employees who are serving under a contract of unlimited tenure (or similar arrangement providing for unlimited tenure) supplemental benefits upon voluntary retirement that are reduced or eliminated on the basis of age, if—

''(1) such institution does not implement with respect to such employees any age-based reduction or cessation of benefits that are not such supplemental benefits, except as permitted by other provisions of this Act;

''(2) such supplemental benefits are in addition to any retirement or severance benefits which have been offered generally to employees serving under a contract of unlimited tenure (or similar arrangement providing for unlimited tenure), independent of any early retirement or exit-incentive plan, within the preceding 365 days; and

''(3) any employee who attains the minimum age and satisfies all non-age-based conditions for receiving a benefit under the plan has an opportunity lasting not less than 180 days to elect to retire and to receive the maximum benefit that could then be elected by a younger but otherwise similarly situated employee, and the plan does not require retirement to occur sooner than 180 days after such election.''.

(b) PLANS PERMITTED.—Section 4(i)(6) of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (29 U.S.C. 623(i)(6)) is amended by adding after the word ''accruals'' the following: ''or it is a plan permitted by subsection (m).''

(c) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in the amendment made by subsection (a) shall affect the application of section 4 of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (29 U.S.C. 623) with respect to—

(1) any plan described in subsection (m) of section 4 of such Act (as added by subsection (a)), for any period prior to enactment of such Act;

(2) any plan not described in subsection (m) of section 4 of such Act (as added by subsection (a)); or

(3) any employer other than an institution of higher education (as defined in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965).

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—This section shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) EFFECT ON CAUSES OF ACTION EXISTING BEFORE DATE OF ENACTMENT.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to any cause of action arising under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 prior to the date of enactment of this Act.

PART E—GENERAL EDUCATION PROVISIONS ACT AMENDMENT

SEC. 951. AMENDMENT TO FAMILY EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS AND PRIVACY ACT OF 1974

Section 444(b) of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1232g(b)), also know as the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by amending subparagraph (C) to read as follows:

''(C)(i) authorized representatives of (I) the Comptroller General of the United States, (II) the Secretary, or (III) State educational authorities, under the conditions set forth in paragraph (3), or (ii) authorized representatives of the Attorney General for law enforcement purposes under the same conditions as apply to the Secretary under paragraph (3);''; and

(2) in paragraph (6)—

(A) by inserting ''(A)'' after ''(6)'';

(B) in subparagraph (A), as designated by subparagraph (A) of this paragraph—

(i) by striking ''the results'' and inserting ''or a nonforcible sex offense, the final results''; and

(ii) by striking ''such crime'' each place the term appears and inserting ''such crime or offense''; and

(C) adding at the end thereof the following:

''(B) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit an institution of postsecondary education from disclosing the final results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by such institution against a student who is an alleged perpetrator of any crime of violence (as that term is defined in section 16 of title 18, United States Code), or a nonforcible sex offense, if the institution determines as a result of that disciplinary proceeding that the student committed a violation of the institution's rules or policies with respect to such crime or offense.

''(C) For the purpose of this paragraph, the final results of any disciplinary proceeding—

''(i) shall include only the name of the student, the violation committed, and any sanction imposed by the institution on that student; and

''(ii) may include the name of any other student, such as a victim or witness, only with the written consent of that other student.''.

SEC. 952. ALCOHOL OR DRUG POSSESSION DISCLOSURE.

Section 444 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1232g) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(i) DRUG AND ALCOHOL VIOLATION DISCLOSURES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this Act or the Higher Education Act of 1965 shall be construed to prohibit an institution of higher education from disclosing, to a parent or legal guardian of a student, information regarding any violation of any Federal, State, or local law, or of any rule or policy of the institution, governing the use or possession of alcohol or a controlled substance, regardless of whether that information is contained in the student's education records, if—

''(A) the student is under the age of 21; and

''(B) the institution determines that the student has committed a disciplinary violation with respect to such use or possession.

''(2) STATE LAW REGARDING DISCLOSURE.—Nothing in paragraph (1) shall be construed to supersede any provision of State law that prohibits an institution of higher education from making the disclosure described in subsection (a).''.

PART F—LIAISON FOR PROPRIETARY INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

SEC. 961. LIAISON FOR PROPRIETARY INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

Title II of the Department of Education Organization Act (20 U.S.C. 3411 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 219. LIAISON FOR PROPRIETARY INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There shall be in the Department a Liaison for Proprietary Institutions of Higher Education, who shall be an officer of the Department appointed by the Secretary.

''(b) APPOINTMENT.—The Secretary shall appoint, not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998 a Liaison for Proprietary Institutions of Higher Education who shall be a person who—

''(1) has attained a certificate or degree from a proprietary institution of higher education; or

''(2) has been employed in a proprietary institution setting for not less than 5 years.

''(c) DUTIES.—The Liaison for Proprietary Institutions of Higher Education shall—

''(1) serve as the principal advisor to the Secretary on matters affecting proprietary institutions of higher education;

''(2) provide guidance to programs within the Department that involve functions affecting proprietary institutions of higher education; and

''(3) work with the Federal Interagency Committee on Education to improve the coordination of—

''(A) the outreach programs in the numerous Federal departments and agencies that administer education and job training programs;

''(B) collaborative business and education partnerships; and

''(C) education programs located in, and involving, rural areas.''.

PART G—AMENDMENTS TO OTHER STATUTES

SEC. 971. NONDISCHAREABILITY OF CERTAIN CLAIMS FOR EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS PROVIDED TO OBTAIN HIGHER EDUCATION.

(a) AMENDMENT.—Section 523(a)(8) of title 11, United States Code, is amended by striking ''unless—'' and all that follows through ''(B) excepting such debt'' and inserting ''unless excepting such debt''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply only with respect to cases commenced under title 11, United States Code, after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 972. GNMA GUARANTEE FEE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 306(g)(3)(A) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1721(g)(3)(A)) is amended by striking ''No fee or charge'' and all that follows through ''States)'' and inserting ''The Association shall assess and collect a fee in an amount equal to 9 basis points''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall take effect on October 1, 2004.

PART H—REPEALS

SEC. 981. REPEALS.

Section 4122 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7132) is repealed.

And the Senate agree to the same.

For consideration of the House bill (except sec. 464), and the Senate amendment (except secs. 484 and 799C), and modifications committed to conference:

BILL GOODLING,
HOWARD ''BUCK'' MCKEON,
TOM PETRI,
LINDSEY GRAHAM,
MARK SOUDER,
JOHN E. PETERSON,
W.L. CLAY,
DALE E. KILDEE,
M.G. MARTINEZ,
ROBERT E. ANDREWS,

For consideration of sec. 464 of the House bill, and secs. 484 and 799C of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

BILL GOODLING,
JAMES TALENT,
E. CLAY SHAW, Jr.,
DAVE CAMP,
W.L. CLAY,
SANDER LEVIN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

JIM JEFFORDS,
DAN COATS,
JUDD GREGG,
BILL FRIST,
MIKE DEWINE,
MIKE ENZI,
TIM HUTCHINSON,
SUSAN COLLINS,
JOHN WARNER,
MITCH MCCONNELL,
TED KENNEDY,
CHRIS DODD,
TOM HARKIN,
BARBARA A. MIKULSKI,
JEFF BINGAMAN,
PATTY MURRAY,
JACK REED,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The managers on the part of the House and the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 6), to extend the authorization of programs under the Higher Education Act of 1965, and for other purposes, submit the following joint statement to the House and the Senate in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate amendment struck all of the House bill after the enacting clause and inserted a substitute text.

The House recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate with an amendment that is a substitute for the House bill and the Senate amendment. The differences between the House bill, the Senate amendment, and the substitute agreed to in conference are noted below, except for clerical corrections, conforming changes made necessary by agreements reached by the conferees, and minor drafting and clerical changes.

Both bills provide that this Act may be cited as the ''Higher Education Amendments of 1998'', and both bills provide that all references to ''the Act'' are references to the Higher Education Act of 1965.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, contains a provision that, except as otherwise provided, the amendments made by the Higher Education Amendments of 1998 shall take effect on October 1, 1998.

The Senate recedes.

TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

TRANSFER OF PROVISIONS

Both bills repeal title I of current law and transfer provisions of the current title XII to title I.

PART A—DEFINITIONS

INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The House bill transfers all definitions from the current section 1201 and section 481(a), (b), and (c) to title I. The general definition of ''institution of higher education'' currently contained in section 1201(a) is rewritten without substantive changes. Section 481 (a), (b), and (c) are also rewritten with only minor changes.

The Senate bill simply redesignates section 1201 as section 101, makes minor

changes to section 481(a), and no changes to section 481 (b) and (c).

The Senate recedes with respect to the placement of both definitions of ''institution of higher education'' in title I. The conference substitute provides that the general definition of ''institution of higher education'' currently included in section 1201(a) is transferred to section 101 and the definition of ''institution of higher education'' for purposes of title IV and related institutional definitions currently included in section 481 are transferred to section 102. The purpose of transferring both definitions to the same title of the bill is for ease of reference. The transfer of the definitions does not, nor is it intended to, change the meaning of the current definitions.

FOREIGN MEDICAL SCHOOLS

Both bills include specific references to veterinary schools in provisions dealing with standards to be met by institutions outside the United States in order to qualify for Federal Family Education Loans include veterinary schools. The House bill places the provision in title I while the Senate bill includes it in title IV.

The Senate recedes.

INSTITUTIONS SERVING INCARCERATED STUDENTS

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, allows the Secretary to waive the provision limiting the percentage of incarcerated students enrolled in the institution in the case of nonprofit schools providing 4-year or 2-year programs of instruction that award diplomas in addition to bachelor and associate degrees.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to insert ''postsecondary'' before diploma.

85/15 RULE

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, modifies the 85/15 rule (which specifies the proportion of its revenue that a proprietary institution may receive from Title IV programs in order to remain an eligible institution) to allow monies earned from non-title IV-eligible programs provided on a contractual basis to be included in calculating the 15 percent.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to change the current 85/15 rule to a 90/10 rule, so that such institutions must earn at least 10 percent of their revenues from sources not derived from funds provided under title IV, and to strike provisions dealing with the calculation of non-federal revenues. The conferees further agree that non-title IV revenues will continue to be defined as they are under the Secretary's regulations as in effect upon the date of enactment.

PART B—GENERAL PROVISIONS

TRANSFER OF PROVISIONS

Both bills transfer general provisions from the current title XII to title 1, after eliminating obsolete or unfunded sections, including: Federal-State Relationship; State Agreements (Section 1203), Commission to Study Postsecondary Institutional and Programmatic Recognition Process (Section 1206), Aggregate Limit of Authorization of Appropriations (Section 1211), and Technology Transfer Centers (Section 1212).

PROTECTION OF STUDENT SPEECH AND ASSOCIATION RIGHTS

Both bills include Sense-of-Congress provisions relating to the protection of student speech and association rights, but there are minor differences in wording. The House bill includes these provisions in Title XIII, while the Senate bill includes them in Section 797 of Title VII.

The House recedes/the Senate recedes to place the provisions in Title I.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, clarifies that institutions are not prohibited from taking appropriate action in certain situations.

The House recedes, with an amendment adding hazing.

FREELY ASSOCIATED STATES

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, terminates the eligibility of the Freely Associated States for TRIO.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to sunset the eligibility of the Freely Associated States (the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of Palau) on September 30, 2004. The conferees intend that the Freely Associated States will continue to be eligible for TRIO, Byrd Scholarships, Pell Grants, SEOG, and College Work Study until the expiration of the Higher Education Act Amendments of 1998 on September 30, 2004. However, the conferees recognize that the terms of the Compacts of Free Association will be renegotiated prior to that date and anticipate that these issues will be discussed and equitably resolved within the context of these negotiations. The conferees fully expect that those negotiations will result in these higher education service being paid for by the legislation implementing the renegotiated Compacts, not the Higher Education Act. Further, the conferees expect that any changes affecting these programs made by the Compacts through this renegotiating process will be considered by the Congress.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON INSTITUTIONAL QUALITY

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, adopts a new notice and public solicitation of members for the National Advisory Committee on Institutional Quality and Integrity, deletes outdated references, and extends the duration of the committee until 2004.

The House recedes.

BINGE DRINKING ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES

The House bill includes Sense-of-the-House language on alcohol consumption in Title XII. The Senate bill includes similar provisions in Section 798 of Title VII.

The House recedes/the Senate recedes to place the provisions in Part B of title I.

The Senate bill includes a title for this section, Collegiate Initiative to Reduce Binge Drinking, while the House bill has no title.

The House recedes with an amendment to name the title, ''Collegiate Initiative to Reduce Binge Drinking and Illegal Alcohol Consumption''.

The Senate bill includes findings and the House bill does not.

The Senate recedes.

The House recommends that all college and university administrators adopt a code of principles, while the Senate bill recommends that all institutions carry out the following list. Throughout the list of principles/activities, the House bill uses ''shall'' while the Senate bill uses ''should''.

The House recedes.

Both bills call for a ''zero tolerance'' policy enforced on illegal consumption of alcohol. The House bill also applies it to binge drinking and wants institutions to take steps to reduce opportunities for legal alcohol consumption on campus.

The House recedes.

The House bill requires that students be referred to on campus counseling programs, while the Senate bill references appropriate assistance.

The House recedes with an amendment adding ''including on-campus counseling programs, if appropriate'' at the end of the last sentence, and striking ''appropriate'' where it appears in the second sentence of the Senate bill.

The House bill requires the institution to adopt a policy to discourage alcohol-related sponsorship of campus activities, while the Senate bill encourages a policy of eliminating alcohol-related sponsorship.

The Senate recedes with amendment to change ''shall'' to ''should'' in both sentences.

Both bills encourage Town/Gown alliances. The alliance is to encourage responsible policies toward alcohol consumption and address illegal use in the Senate bill, while in the House bill they are to curtail illegal access to alcohol and adopt responsible alcohol marketing and service practices.

The House recedes.

DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE PREVENTION

Both bills include a new grant and recognition awards program as subsections (e) and (f) of the ''Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention'' included in Title I of each bill. The grant program is similar in both bills, with minor wording differences. Both bills authorize $5 million in FY 1999 and ''such sums'' in the 4 succeeding fiscal years for the program.

National recognition awards

Both bills have similar provisions, except the House bill includes alcohol and drug abuse prevention, while the Senate bill only includes alcohol abuse prevention.

The House recedes with an amendment to insert ''and drug abuse'' after ''alcohol'' in both places it appears in the purpose section and to provide that 5 of the 10 National Recognition Awards be made to institutions with outstanding alcohol prevention programs and the other 5 be made to institutions with outstanding drug prevention programs.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires applicants to demonstrate efforts to change climate on campus related to alcohol.

The House recedes with amendment to change the cross-reference from ''objectives'' to review criteria.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, directs the Secretary to disseminate information about the programs to secondary schools in the country, while the House bill simply requires information to be disseminated.

The House recedes with an amendment to insert ''and drug abuse'' after ''alcohol''.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, sets the award amounts and $50,000.

The House recedes with an amendment to add ''or drug abuse'' after ''alcohol''.

Applications

Both bills establish application procedures, but they are worded differently.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, includes a description of special initiatives used to reduce high risk behavior and/or increase low risk behavior.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not House bill, includes a description of the activities to be assisted that meet the requirements of the review criteria.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, includes a description of coordination and networking with the community.

The Senate recedes.

Eligibility criteria

Both bills extend eligibility to the same institutions, but the House bill includes drug prevention programs.

The House recedes with an amendment to include drug prevention programs.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, limits awards to 1 in 5 academic years.

The House recedes.

Objectives

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, includes objectives that must be accomplished.

The Senate recedes

Application review

Similar provision, except the House bill includes drug abuse prevention.

The House recedes with an amendment to insert ''and drug abuse'' after ''alcohol abuse''.

Review criteria

The House bill requires the Secretary to develop review criteria, while the Senate bill requires the committee to develop criteria.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the committee to consider measures of effectiveness.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the committee to consider measures of program institutionalization, including the assessment of policies, activities, and community involvement.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the criteria to include whether the institution has policies with respect to certain prohibitions on alcohol marketing and sponsorship of athletic events; alcohol free living; and community partnerships.

The House recedes.

Authorization

The House bill authorizes $25,000 for fiscal 1998, $66,000 each for fiscal 1999 and 2000, $72,000 each for fiscal 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004. The Senate bill authorizes $750,000 for 1999 which remain available until expended.

The House recedes.

PRIOR RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS/RECOVERY OF PAYMENTS

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, retains provisions relating to renovation and construction of facilities within Title VII. The Senate bill transfers provisions relating to prior rights and obligations to Title I. The House bill extends the authorization of appropriations for obligations incurred prior to 1987 for parts C and D as in effect prior to the 1992 amendments. The Senate does the same thing in title I.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, extends the authorization of appropriations for obligations incurred after 1992 and before 1998 for part C as in effect after the 1992 amendments and before the Higher Education Act Amendments of 1998.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, extends Part C. The Senate bill in Title I provides for authorization of appropriations for obligations incurred between 1992 and 1998, and retains legal obligations of such part as such part was in effect during the period.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, retains part E with minor conforming changes. The Senate bill repeals Part E and transfers only section 781 (''Recovery of Payments'') to title I. (Definition and loan forgiveness sections of Part E are repealed in the Senate bill.)

The House recedes.

PART C—COST OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Both bills address expanded information on the costs of higher education. The House provisions are in Title VIII, while the Senate provisions are in Section 486 of Title IV, replacing the current Section 486.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to place the provisions in Part C of Title I.

The House bill requires the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) to convene forums to develop consistent methodologies for reporting cost data. The Senate bill requires NCES to develop common definitions for specific data elements.

The Senate recedes.

SEPARATION OF UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE COSTS

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires that the data be in such a form that allows the Secretary of Education to disseminate separate data for undergraduate and graduate postsecondary education.

The House recedes. Although not requiring the disaggregation of undergraduate and graduate education data, the conferees believe it is important to focus on graduate education and encourage the development of data on that subject.

DATA

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the Secretary of Education to redesign relevant parts of the postsecondary education data system based on consistent methodologies.

The Senate recedes.

REPORT

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the National Center for Education Statistics to report such definitions to each institution of higher education and to the respective House and Senate committees within 90 days of enactment.

The House recedes with an amendment to apply the 90-day requirement only to the reporting of definitions to institutions of higher education and to report to the appropriate congressional committees at a later date.

COLLECTION OF INFORMATION

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the Secretary to collect information based on the standard definitions and make the information available each year through the integrated postsecondary education data system (IPEDS) beginning with the 1999–2000 academic year.

The House recedes with an amendment to strike the reference to (IPEDS).

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the National Center for Education Statistics to provide public notice that such information is available.

The Senate recedes.

DATA DISSEMINATION

Both bills require the publication of such information in a form that is easily understandable to parents and students, with slightly different wording.

The Senate recedes with an amendment striking ''publish'' and inserting ''make available''.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires such information be published in both printed and electronic form.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires that the National Center for Education Statistics publish a report after the third year such information is collected comparing such information longitudinally by institution.

The Senate recedes. The conferees expect that the data published by NCES will be presented in a manner which allows for easy comparison of a single institution's cost over time and that the data also be presented by sector. The reporting of this data is not intended to replace other important sources of information, and—specifically—it is the intent of the conferees that NCES will continue NPSAS.

DATA TO BE DISSEMINATED

Both bills require the data to be provided to parents and students.

Both bills require that data be collected on tuition. The Senate bill also requires that data be collected on fees.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, specifies that data will be provided on an institution's cost of educating students on a full-time equivalent basis.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, specifies that data will be provided on the general subsidy on a full-time equivalent basis.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, specifies that data will be provided on the instructional cost by level of instruction.

The House recedes.

The House bill specifies that data will be provided on the total price of attendance, while the Senate bill refers to the cost of attendance for a full-time undergraduate—consistent with the provisions of section 472.

The House recedes.

Both bills require that data be collected on the average amount of per student financial aid received, but the Senate bill specifies undergraduate students.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires that information be collected on the percentage of students receiving student financial aid assistance in terms of grants and loans and institutional and other assistance.

The House recedes with an amendment to strike ''percentage'' and insert ''number''.

REPORT

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires institutions of higher education to provide required data to the National Center for Education Statistics by March 1 of each year beginning in the year 2000.

The House recedes with an amendment striking ''March 1 of each year, beginning in the year 2000'' and inserting in its place ''beginning with the academic year 2000–2001 and annually thereafter.''

ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS ON THE COST OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The House bill requires an on-going analysis by the General Accounting Office with respect to college costs, while the Senate bill requires NCES in consultation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics to study expenditures at colleges.

The House recedes with an amendment striking ''In consultation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.'' Although not specified in the conference substitute, the conferees expect NCES to consult with the Bureau of Labor Statistics in studying college expenditures.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, includes a comparison of increases in tuition with other commodities and services.

The Senate recedes with an amendment striking ''increase in tuition'' and inserting ''change in tuition and fees'' and striking ''other commodities and services'' and inserting ''the Consumer Price Index and other appropriate measures of inflation''.

Both bills look at faculty salaries, administrative salaries, but the House also includes staffing ratios.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, includes academic support services and research.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, includes faculty to student ratios; tenure practices, and related information.

The House recedes.

Both bills include construction and technology, with drafting differences. The Senate bill, but not the House bill, includes the replacement cost of instructional buildings and equipment.

The House recedes with an amendment to remove separate references to technology and construction and to incorporate these items into provisions of the Senate bill dealing with the potential cost of replacing instructional buildings and equipment.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, looks as changes over time and their relation to college costs.

The House recedes with an amendment adding potential replacement costs to the list of items for which trend data is to be collected.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, includes studying tuition discounting practices.

The Senate recedes. The conferees intend that this provision will apply only to institutions doing tuition discounting.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, calls for the establishment of timely mechanism for distributing information.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, looks at the impact of financial aid on tuition changes.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, looks at state fiscal policies.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, allows the inclusion of other appropriate topics.

The House recedes.

REPORT

The House bill requires an annual report from the Comptroller General. The Senate bill requires NCES to submit a report by September 30, 2001.

The House recedes with an amendment striking ''2001'' and inserting ''2002''.

HIGHER EDUCATION MARKET BASKET

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the National Center for Education Statistics, in consultation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) to develop a ''Higher Education Market Basket'' to be used to determine the composition of the costs of higher education to guide future decision making in this area. The report is to be submitted to the respective House and Senate committees by September 30, 20002.

The House recedes with an amendment placing the BLS in the lead, in consultation with NCES.

FINES

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, authorizes the Secretary to impose fines of up to $25,000 on institutions which fail to provide cost information.

The House recedes.

STUDENT AID RECIPIENT SURVEY

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, repeals Title 13 of the Higher Education Amendments of 1986 on Education Administration.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to maintain section 1303(c) of the 1986 Amendments to the HEA and move it to the section of the bill dealing with cost studies. Section 1303(c) authorizes the Secretary to survey student aid recipients on a regular cycle.

PART D—PERFORMANCE-BASED ORGANIZATION

PBO CREATION/PLACEMENT

The House bill creates the PBO in Part B of title I; the Senate bill creates the PBO at the end of title IV.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to place PBO provisions in Part D of Title I.

PBO ESTABLISHMENT

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, establishes the PBO in the Department. The Senate bill requires the Secretary to establish the PBO in the Department of Education.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill specifically states that the PBO is responsible for managing information systems. The Senate bill authorizes the PBO to administer various functions relating to student financial assistance.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to clarify that the PBO is responsible for administering the operational functions of student financial assistance.

PURPOSES

The House and Senate bills state that it is a purpose of the PBO to improve service. The Senate bill states that it is a purpose of the PBO to make programs more understandable to students and their parents.

The House recedes.

The House and Senate bills state that it is a purpose of the PBO to increase the accountability of the programs. The House bill emphasizes the operational aspects of the programs.

The Senate recedes.

The House and Senate bills state that it is a purpose of the PBO to provide greater flexibility. The House bill emphasizes operational functions while the Senate bill refers to administration of the programs.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill states that it is a purpose to integrate the information systems, while the Senate bill states that it is a purpose of the PBO to improve and integrate information and delivery systems.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, states that it is a purpose of the PBO to develop an open, common, integrated delivery system.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, states that it is a purpose of the PBO to develop and maintain complete, accurate and timely data.

The House recedes.

AUTHORITY

The House bill assigns the Secretary with responsibility for the development and promulgation of policy related to student aid. The Senate bill assigns the Secretary responsibility for policy relating to the functions managed by the PBO.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to insert ''and regulations as relate'' after ''policy''.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the Secretary to work in cooperation with the Chief Operating Officer (COO) in developing policies affecting the functions assigned to the PBO.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the Secretary to request cost estimates from the COO for system changes.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the Secretary to consider the COO's comments and estimates before finalizing regulations.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the Secretary to assist the COO in identifying goals.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the Secretary to arrange for additional funding for the PBO.

The House recedes.

FUNCTIONS

The House bill assigns the PBO with responsibility for all contracting for data and information systems. The Senate bill assigns the PBO with responsibility for the administration of the information and financial systems.

The House recedes with an amendment to add ''but not including the development of policy relating to such programs'' after ''under this title''.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, makes the PBO responsible for the administrative, accounting and financial management functions of the delivery system.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill references information technology and system infrastructure. The Senate bill references contracting for information and financial systems.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to clarify that the PBO is responsible for design and acquisition.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, includes acquiring all software and hardware, and all information technology contracts. The Senate bill provides the PBO with authority to contract for information and financial systems.

The House recedes with an amendment to add ''All aspects of'' before ''contracting for the information''.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, includes development of a budget as PBO function.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, includes development of goals as PBO function.

The House recedes.

ADDITIONAL FUNCTIONS

The House bill requires agreement of COO in handling additional functions. The Senate bill provides the Secretary with the authority to allocate additional functions to the PBO.

The House recedes with an amendment to insert ''and the COO'' after the second ''Secretary''.

INDEPENDENCE

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, gives the PBO explicit control of its budget and personnel decisions.

The Senate recedes. Under the conference substitute, the Secretary retains ultimate control over policy development for student financial assistance programs, including development of regulatory policy and standards for institutional eligibility. The bill vests the PBO with operational responsibility for administration of the information and financial systems that support those programs and other functions that may be allocated to it, subject to the Secretary's policy direction and oversight. The conferees explicitly clarify that the PBO, while a part of the Department of Education, shall exercise independent control from the principal offices of the Department in carrying out its day-to-day activities, including its budget allocations and expenditures, its personnel decisions, its procurements, and its other administrative and management functions. This level of independence is critical to providing the PBO with greater flexibility in the management of the operational functions assigned to it.

CHANGES

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, gives the Secretary and the chief operating officer authority to consult about changes affecting the PBO's goals.

The House recedes.

AGREEMENTS

The Senate fill, but not the House bill, gives the Secretary and the chief operating officer the authority to revise the performance agreement in light of policy or market changes.

The House recedes.

FUNDING

Both bills, using similar language, authorize the use of funds from section 458. The Senate bill, but not the House bill, provides for the appropriation of such additional sums as may be necessary.

The House recedes.

PLANS

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires a 5-year performance plan.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires consultation with Congress and the Advisory Committee on Student Financial Assistance in developing the plan, while the Senate bill requires consultation with Congress and others 30 days prior to implementation of the plan.

The House recedes with an amendment to include the advisory committee.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the plan to include goals for a modernized delivery system. The Senate bill requires that the plan include specific goals with regard to service, cost, improvement and integration of support systems, delivery and information systems and other areas designated by the Secretary.

The House recedes with an amendment to strike Senate language in paragraph (C) and replace with ''The performance plan shall include a concise statement of goals for a modernized system for the delivery of student financial assistance under title IV and identify action steps necessary to achieve such goals.''

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires that the plan describe how the PBO will improve service, reduce costs, improve and integrate information and delivery systems, develop an open, common, integrated delivery system, and attain other objectives identified by the Secretary.

The House recedes.

REPORT

The House and Senate bills require an annual report on the performance of the PBO, using different language.

The House recedes.

The House bill requires the report to be provided to Congress and the Secretary, while the Senate bill requires the report to be provided to Congress through the Secretary.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill requires that the chief operating officer, in preparing the report, consult with stakeholders involved in the delivery of student financial aid.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires that the report include an independent financial audit.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires that the report include CFOA and GPRA compliance information.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, specifically requires as a separate element in the report the results of the PBO's efforts to meet its goals.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires that the report include reports of the evaluations of the chief operating officer and senior management team.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to clarify which information will be made public.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the report to discuss the effectiveness of the coordination between the PBO and the Secretary.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the report to include legislative and regulatory recommendations.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the report to include any other information required by OMB.

The Senate recedes.

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER

Both bills vest management of the PBO in a chief operating officer.

The House bill appoints the chief operating officer for a 5-year term, while the Senate bill provides for a term of 3 to 5 years.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the appointment of the chief operating officer within 6 months of enactment of the Higher Education Act Amendments of 1998.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the Secretary to consult with Congress prior to the appointment.

The House recedes. The conferees strongly encourage the Secretary to consult with Congress prior to the selection of the COO.

BASIS

Both bills, using comparable language, describe the experience a candidate must have to be selected COO.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to strike ''extensive experience in the financial services industry'' and replace with ''experience with financial systems''.

The House bill allows reappointment for subsequent terms, while the Senate bill allows reappointment for 3 to 5 terms.

The House recedes.

REMOVAL

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the President or Secretary to notify Congress of reasons for removal.

The Senate recedes.

PERFORMANCE AGREEMENT

The House and Senate bills require an annual performance agreement; the Senate bill requires measurable individual and organizational goals while the House bill requires measurable individual and organizational goals in key operational areas.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, specifically calls for review and renegotiation of a new plan each year. The Senate bill requires an annual performance agreement.

The House recedes.

COMPENSATION

Both bills contain similar compensation and bonus provisions.

The House recedes with an amendment to add ''The compensation of the Chief Operating Officer shall be considered to be the equivalent of that described by section 207(c)(2)(A) of title 18 United States Code.''

SENIOR MANAGERS

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, restricts to give the number of senior managers that the chief operating officer may appoint.

The House recedes.

PERFORMANCE AGREEMENT

Both bills have similar provisions regarding the performance agreement.

The House recedes with an amendment to add ''the agreement shall be subject to review and renegotiation at the end of each term'' to the end of the Senate language.

COMPENSATION

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, limits senior manager's pay to 75% of maximum rate of basis pay allowable for members of the Senior Executive Service.

The House recedes.

The House bill limits bonus compensation to 50% of the annual rate of basic pay. The Senate bill permits bonus compensation to the extent total annual compensation does not exceed 125% of the maximum rate of basis pay for SES.

The House recedes with an amendment to add ''The compensation of a senior manager shall be considered to be the equivalent of that described by section 207(c)(A)(ii) of title 18 United States Code.''

REMOVAL

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, allows for the removal of senior managers by the Secretary or the COO.

The House recedes with an amendment to strike ''Secretary or by the Chief Operating Officer'' and replace it with ''Chief Operating Officer, or if there is no COO, by the Secretary.''

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the Secretary and COO to report to Congress on the proposed budget and sources of funding for the operation of the PBO.

The House recedes.

PERSONNEL FLEXIBILITY

Both bills contain similar provisions regarding personnel flexibility.

ADMINISTRATIVE FLEXIBILITY

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the chief operating officer to work with the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) to establish personnel flexibilities. The Senate bill authorizes specific personnel flexibilities and require the PBO to work with OPM on these and other flexibilities available under current law.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to provide buyout authority to the COO.

The Senate applies a modified version of language currently contained with Section 4703(F), the statute authorizing personnel flexibility demonstration projects, to the specific flexibilities authorized under the HEA. This provision does not apply to flexibilities available under current law.

The Senate recedes.

FLEXIBILITIES

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, authorizes the PBO to exercise authorities provided with regard to performance management, broad banding, and staff flexibilities without prior approval of OPM.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the PBO to implement the flexibilities provided with regard to alternate job evaluation systems only after a plan is submitted to, and approved by, OPM.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, provides that exercise of these flexibilities will not prevent the PBO from being eligible to implement demonstration projects.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, provides that the PBO will not be required to submit its demonstration plan for a public hearing prior to implementation.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill provides that the PBO will be required to provide 30 day rather than 180 day notification of the implementation of a demonstration project.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, for the purposes of the PBO, modifies the provision requiring 90 day notification in order to expedite implementation of the PBO.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, for the purposes of the PBO, retains the ability of employees to transfer leave from one employee to another in case of medical emergencies.

The Senate bill exempts the PBO from the requirement that a demonstration project involve fewer than 5,000 individuals and be limited to five years. The Senate bill also exempts the PBO from the limit on the number of active demonstration projects that may be in effect at any given time.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill exempts the PBO from the restriction placed on the participation of employees within a unit with respect to which a labor organization is accorded exclusive recognition.

The Senate recedes.

STAFF PERFORMANCE

The House bill and the Senate bill require the PBO to establish an annual performance

management system with goals or objectives consistent with the performance plan. The Senate bill provides for specific elements of a performance management system, including: retention standards, development of individual goals, and an award system.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, authorizes the chief operating officer to establish an awards program. Awards made under this authority may not exceed $25,000.

The Senate recedes.

CLASSIFICATION AND PAY FLEXIBILITIES

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, provides that the PBO, subject to criteria provided by OPM, establish one or more broadbanded systems for the pay and evaluation of its employees.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, exempts the broadbanding authority from the requirements of Chapter 52 and subchapter II of Chapter 53 regarding pay schedules.

The Senate recedes.

Provides the COO, with the approval of OPM, the authority to establish alternate job evaluation systems for jobs which should not be classified under statutory pay and job classifications.

The Senate recedes.

Provides the COO, with the approval of OPM, the authority to establish alternate job evaluation and payment systems for jobs which are above a GS–15.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill provides the chief operating officer with authority to develop category rating systems for evaluating job applicants for the competitive service.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill provides the COO with the authority to hire 25 technical and professional employees to support the PBO.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, authorizes the Chief Operating Officer to use the authority of the Secretary to procure property and services.

The House recedes with an amendment to delete '', direction, and control''.

The House and Senate bills both require that, with the exception of the specific flexibilities contained within the HEA, the PBO must comply with all generally applicable procurement laws and regulations.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill authorizes the PBO to hire experts and consultants without regard to section 3109 of title V. The Senate bill authorizes the PBO to hire no more than 25 technical or professional staff.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill requires that to the extent practicable the PBO use performance based contracts and services in accordance with the guidelines published by OFPP.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill requires the COO, to the extent practicable, to utilize services of organizations outside the government and to enter into fee for service arrangements for information services if the COO determines that these services will meet the requirement of the PBO. The Senate bill permits the COO to enter into an arrangement with a mutual benefit corporation.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to strike ''to the extent practicable'' and replace it with ''where appropriate'' and to strike ''utilize services available outside the Federal Government in the delivery of Federal student financial assistance to achieve this purpose'' and replace it with ''acquire services related to the title IV delivery system from any entity that has the capability and capacity to meet requirements for the system.'' In blending the provisions from the House and Senate bills, the conferees require the COO to utilize services available from entities outside of the Department of Education whenever appropriate. In using the term ''entity'' in section 142, the conferees have sought to encompass a wide variety of organizations that could provide services to the PBO, including the National Student Loan Clearinghouse and mutual benefit corporations. A mutual benefit corporation is considered to be a corporation organized and chartered as a mutual benefit corporation under the laws of any state governing the incorporation of nonprofit corporations.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, authorizes the PBO to create focus groups to provide advice on matters pertaining to student financial aid.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, permits the PBO to utilize two-phase selection procedures.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, permits the PBO to utilize flexible wait-periods and deadlines for the procurement of noncommercial items.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, permits the PBO to utilize modular contracting.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, permits the PBO to utilize simplified procedures for Small Business Set-Asides for services other than commercial items.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the COO, in consultation with the Administrator of OFPP, to issue guidance for the use of the flexibilities contained within this Act.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires OFPP to provide the PBO with guidance regarding the use of the flexibilities contained within this Act and to ensure that these flexibilities are utilized in a manner consistent with the flexibilities authorized for any other PBO.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires OFPP to ensure that the procurements made by the PBO are consistent with the guidance provided by OFPP.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, prohibits any department or agency from using the procurement authority of the PRO unless the purchase is approved in advance by the appropriate contracting officer of that agency.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, contains definitions relevant to the procurement flexibilities provided to the PBO.

The House recedes with an amendment to strike the definition of ''mutual benefit corporation''.

SIMPLIFICATION

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, authorizes the Secretary to participate in setting consensus standards for electronic transmission of data.

The Senate recedes with an amendment.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, except for the FAFSA, requires that the Secretary adopt consensus standards and common data elements for transactions in order to enable program participants to electronically exchange information.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to encourage the Secretary to adopt voluntary consensus standards.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires that the adopted consensus standards be those developed by a standard setting organization open to entities engaged in student aid delivery and that the standards be consistent with the goal of reducing costs.

The Senate recedes with an amendment.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the chief operating officer (i) to participate in the activities of a standard setting organization; (ii) to encourage higher ed groups to participate in these activities for the purpose of development common forms and procedures; and (iii) pay fees associated with this participation.

The Senate recedes with an amendment striking reference to subsection (j).

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the Secretary to follow negotiated rulemaking procedures for the adoption of new standards.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, identifies 3 areas which should be addressed by the voluntary consensus standards process: (i) single electronic personal identifier; (ii) procedures for using electronic signatures; and (iii) single institution identifiers.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, specifically allows the use of clearinghouses for complying with standards for data exchange.

The Senate recedes with an amendment.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the Department of Education to comply with these standard setting requirements within 12 months of the date of enactment. NSLDS must be compliant within 18 months after the date of enactment and no compliance deadline is provided with respect to IPEDS.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires anyone having or transmitting data to maintain safeguards protecting the integrity and confidentiality of the information and protecting the information from any unauthorized use.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, provides for the authorization of appropriations to carry out these data standardization activities and requires the Secretary to fund such efforts from the Department's administrative accounts if no separate funds are appropriated.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, defines voluntary consensus standard; standard setting organization and clearinghouse.

The Senate recedes with an amendment.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, establishes a Student Loan Ombudsman within the Department of Education.

The House recedes with an amendment to fold into the PBO and appropriate conforming changes.

TITLE II—TEACHER QUALITY

OVERVIEW OF CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

Title II of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998 provides a single authorization for three separate grant programs focusing on improving student achievement, improving teacher quality, holding institutions of higher education accountable for preparing well qualified teachers and recruiting highly qualified teachers. Specifically, 45% of the total amount will be for State Grants; 45% will be for Partnership Grants; and 10% will be for Recruitment Grants.

Under the State Grants, Governors or appropriate educational entities, agencies or individuals—whoever is determined by the State constitution or law to have authority for teacher certification and preparation activities—will have the ability to use funds to improve the accountability of teacher preparation programs; reform teacher certification requirements; expand alternative

routes to teacher certification; promote performance based-compensation for teachers; streamline the process for removing incompetent or unqualified teachers; recruit highly qualified teachers; and implement efforts to end their practice of social promotion.

In addition, grants will be provided to Partnerships of institutions of higher education; schools of arts and sciences; high need local education agencies; and others. Funds provided to these Partnerships are to be used for activities such as improving accountability of teacher preparation programs; providing clinical experience and professional development; and for the recruitment of highly qualified teachers.

A separate grant provides both States and Partnerships the ability to compete for funds specifically targeted toward teacher recruitment.

This title also includes strong accountability for States and Partnerships receiving grants to ensure funds are being effectively used to improve student achievement and raise the level of teacher quality. In addition, each institution of higher education receiving federal assistance will be held accountable for disseminating information on the quality of their program based upon criteria such as the pass rates of their graduates on teacher assessment, where appropriate.

States will also be required to identify poor performing teacher preparation programs. Those programs loosing State support will be prohibited from accepting or enrolling any student, who receives aid under title IV of the Higher Education Act, in the institution's teacher preparation program.

With regard to reporting requirements contained in this Title, the conferees reiterate the importance of maintaining and protecting the privacy of individual students whose assessment scores are being reported.

The conferees recognize in the Special Rule in Section 209 that some states do not currently have state certification, licensure or assessments, while other states do not require passage of such assessments for teacher certification. The conferees agree that nothing in this Title should be construed to force States to implement certification, licensure or assessments in order to receive funds under this Title. In determining eligibility for grants, measuring improvement or reporting data for such States or partnerships in those States, the Secretary shall develop comparable measures. The conferees reaffirm that partnerships located in these states are eligible for funding if the partner institution meets one of the provisions found in Sec. 203(b)(2), other than Sec. 203(b)(2)(A)(i).

The conferees agree that while nothing in this Title shall be construed to permit, allow, encourage or authorize the Secretary to establish or support any national system of teacher certification, States and institutions shall be free to receive assistance from or work in cooperation with national organization concerned with teacher certification.

CONFERENCE NOTES

The House bill contains two parts, Teacher Quality Enhancement Grants (Part E) and Accountability for institutions of higher education that prepare teachers (Part F) while the Senate provisions relating to Teacher Quality are divided into 3 subparts in part A: Teacher Quality Enhancement Grants, Teacher Training Partnership Grants and General Provisions.

The Senate recedes with an amendment establishing Teacher Quality Enhancement Grants which are comprised of three competitive grant programs: State Grants, Partnership Grants, and Teacher Recruitment Grants.

The House bill contains purposes for this part while the Senate bill contains purposes for the title. Otherwise, provisions are similar.

The House recedes with an amendment to include the list of subject areas from (1) of the House bill in (3) of the Senate bill between ''teach'' and ''including'' and to add (3) from the House bill to the list of purposes after striking ''high quality'' and inserting ''highly qualified''.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, defines an ''eligible grant recipient'' for purposes of Sec. 273(b) and for purposes other than Sec. 273(b). The Senate bill, in Subpart 1—Teacher Quality Enhancement Grants—authorizes the Secretary to award grants to States and further provides for a procedure for State designation.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to have the language read as follows:

(b)(1) In this title, the term ''eligible State'' means (A) the Governor of a State; or (B) in the case of a State for which the constitution or law of such State designates another individual, entity, or agency in the State to be responsible for teacher certification and preparation activities, such individual, entity or agency.

(2) Consultation.—The Governor and the individual, entity, or agency designated under paragraph (1)(B) shall consult with the Governor, State board of education, State educational agency, or state agency for higher education, as appropriate, with respect to the activities assisted under this section.

(3) Construction.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to negate or supersede the legal authority under State law of any State agency, State entity, or State public official over programs that are under the jurisdiction of the agency, entity, or official.

The House bill and the Senate bill have similar provisions relating to the application process though the Senate bill has a more extensive applications process for the ''Teacher Training Partnerships.''

The Senate recedes with respect to the contents of the application for state grants.

Use of Funds: The House bill and the Senate bill outline uses of funds for grants to States. Some provisions are similar.

The House bill and the Senate bill have similar provisions. The House bill refers to current and future teachers while the Senate bill refers to new teachers. The Senate bill references teaching skills.

The House recedes with an amendment adding teaching skills throughout this Title.

Similar provisions. Minor differences in language.

The House recedes with an amendment to add a definition for ''Arts and Sciences''.

Similar provisions. Minor language differences.

The House recedes with an amendment to insert ''including mid-career profesionals from other occupations, paraprofessionals, former military personnel and recent college graduates with records of academic distinction.''

Similar provision. Language differences.

The House recedes with an amendment to strike ''and to remove teachers who are not qualified.'' and substitute ''and to expeditiously remove incompetent or unqualified teachers consistent with procedures to ensure due process for the teachers.''

Similar provisions. Language differences.

The Senate recedes with structural changes to reflect the agreement reached on recruitment.

The House bill but not the Senate bill includes as an allowable use of funds managerial skills for principals and superintendents.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to move this language to section 203(e) Allowable Uses of Funds (for the partnership) as a permissive activity and modifies the language to read: ''(7) Developing and implementing proven mechanisms to provide principals and superintendents with effective managerial and leadership skills resulting in increased student achievement.''

The Senate bill but not the House bill includes social promotion as a use of funds under the State grants.

The House recedes.

The House bill and the Senate bill contain similar language on Peer Review panels though the Senate provisions relate only to the grants in Subpart 1 (Teacher Quality Enhancement Grants to States).

The Senate recedes with an amendment to have the Peer Review panels review both State and partnership grants and moves this provision to the ''General Provision'' section.

The House bill and the Senate bill have similar language relating to Priority consideration for grants, though the Senate provisions relate only to the grants in Subpart 1 (Teacher Quality Enhancement Grants to States).

The Senate recedes with an amendment to add ''teaching skills'' to the priority concerning reforms of state teacher certification requirements and also adding the Senate provision dealing with efforts at reducing the shortage of highly qualified teachers in high poverty areas to the list of priority applicants for the State grants.

The House bill includes language on Priority consideration for ''eligible partnerships.'' The Senate bill contains language on priority consideration for ''teacher training partnerships'' that involve businesses.

The House recedes with an amendment which awards priority to applications from eligible partnerships which involve businesses and take into consideration providing an equitable geographic distribution of the grants throughout the United States and the potential of the proposed activities for creating improvement and positive change.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires that the panel assign applications rank.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the panels to make recommendations to the Secretary with respect to the amount of the grant. The House bill requires that ⅓ of the funds be spent on ''eligible partnerships.''

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, includes provisions on Secretarial selection.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to strike ''panel's recommendation'' and replace with ''process'', and to strike subparagraph (B) which required the Secretary to select grants based upon the ranking of the peer review panel.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, contains provisions for distributing funds by formula if funds appropriated for the part exceed $250,000,000.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, distributes funds to States that submit applications in an amount that bears the same ratio to the amount appropriated as the school age population ages 5–17 of all States, except that no State shall receive less than ¼ of 1 percent of the total when funds for this part exceed $250,000,000.

The House recedes.

Both the House and Senate bills contain similar language on matching requirements for States.

The conferees established that the matching requirement for the State grants and the teacher recruitment grants would be 50 percent of the grant amount to be matched with

non-Federal sources (in cash or kind) while a partnership receiving a grant must match, from non-Federal sources (in cash or kind), an amount equal to 25 percent of the grant in the first year, 35 percent for the second year, and 50 percent for each succeeding year.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, includes a limitation on administrative expenses at no more than two percent of grant funds.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to strike ''administrative costs'' and to add ''for purposes of administering the grant''.

The House bill and the Senate bill include requirements for accountability reports that must be provided by grant recipients. The Senate provisions related to only the ''Teacher Quality Enhancement Grants'' (grants to States) while the House bill applies to both State grants and partnerships. (Some of the provisions are similar.)

The House recedes. The conferees agreed to an Accountability and Evaluation section which requires an annual accountability report by the eligible State and an evaluation plan by the eligible partnership, which is also to be reported on annually.

The Senate bill but not the House bill, includes increased student achievement as a goal for a State to describe progress toward in their accountability report.

The House recedes with an amendment striking ''as measured by increased graduation rates, decreased dropout rates, or higher scores on local, State, or other assessments'' and replace with ''as defined by the eligible State''.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, includes increasing initial certification or licensure as a goal for a State to describe progress toward in their accountability report.

The House recedes.

The House and Senate bills contain similar provisions regarding increasing the percentages of secondary school classes in core academic subject areas taught by teachers with an academic major or who have demonstrated competence through a high level of performance in their subject area and elementary school classes taught by teachers with an academic major in the arts and sciences or have demonstrated competence through a high level of performance in core academic subjects.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, includes technology as a goal for a State to describe progress toward in their accountability report.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, includes requirements that lead institutions have an 80 percent minimum pass rate on applicable State qualifications for new teachers in order to be eligible to compete for funds under this part and that in succeeding years, all institutions within a State shall meet a minimum pass rate of 70 percent.

The Senate recedes with an amendment which clarifies what a partner institution must do in order to participate in a partnership by defining ''Partner Institution'' in Section 203.

The House bill and the Senate bill have the same provisions relating to information on teacher qualifications being provided to parents, though the Senate bill requires that LEAs inform parents that they are able to receive this information upon request.

The House recedes.

The House bill but not the Senate bill includes ''limitations'' provisions relating to prohibitions on federal control of education.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to modify Sect. 209(c)(3) so that it reads:

''NATIONAL SYSTEM OF TEACHER CERTIFICATION PROHIBITED.—Nothing in this title shall be construed to permit, allow, encourage, or authorize the Secretary to establish or support any national system of teacher certification.''

The House bill defines ''eligible partnerships'' in part E while the Senate bill defines ''Teacher Training Partnerships'' for the purposes of Subpart 2 of Part A, Teacher Training Partnership Grants.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to clarify that teacher training partnerships shall include: an institution of higher education which has either: an 80% pass rate on applicable State qualification assessments for new teachers, including an assessment of each prospective teacher's subject matter knowledge in their content area; or is ranked among the highest performing teacher preparation programs in the State as determined by the State; or currently requires students enrolled in the teacher preparation program to participated in intensive clinical experiences, to meet high academic standards, and for secondary school candidates to complete an academic major in their subject area or demonstrate competence through a high level of performance in their subject area and for elementary school candidates, to have an academic major in the arts and sciences or demonstrate competence through high levels of performance in their core academic subject areas.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, defines ''high need'' for the purposes of teacher training partnerships.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, limits partnerships to receive only one grant.

The House recedes with amendment clarifying that States, partnerships and entities receiving a recruitment grant receive only one grant.

The Senate bill includes ''Use of Funds'' provisions for ''Teacher Training Partnership'' grants while the House bill contains ''Partnership Activities'' language in sec. 273(b).

The Senate recedes with an amendment defining required uses of funds and allowable uses of funds by combining several of the Senate provisions with the House provisions.

The Senate bill but not the House bill specifies that no one member of the partnership may retain more than 50% of funds made available to the partnership.

The House recedes with an amendment to modify Sec. 203(f) so that it reads: ''SPECIAL RULE.—No individual member of an eligible partnership shall retain more than 50 percent of the funds made available to the partnership under this section.

The Senate bill but not the House bill allows for coordination among more than one Governor, State Board of Education, State educational agency, or State agency for higher education.

The House recedes with an amendment to add local educational agency.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, has a separate application process for ''teacher training partnership'' grants. The House bill includes a more limited application process.

The Senate recedes with an amendment which sets forth, in Sect. 203(c), the requirements of the application process for the partnership grants while retaining several of the Senate provisions.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, contains separate accountability and evaluation provisions for ''teacher training partnership'' grants.

The Senate recedes with an amendment which sets forth the accountability requirements for the partnership grants in Sect. 206(b) which require an evaluation plan with strong performance objectives to be included in an eligible partnership's application. The plan shall include objectives and measures for increased student achievement; increased teacher retention; increased success in the pass rate for initial State certification or licensure of teachers; an increased percentage of secondary school classes taught in core academic subject areas by teachers with academic majors in their subject areas or who can demonstrate a high level of competence through performance in their subject area, and for an increasing percentage of elementary school classes taught by teachers with academic majors in the arts and sciences or who can demonstrate a high level of competence through performance in core academic subject areas; and for increasing the number of teachers trained in technology.

The Senate bill but not the House bill includes provisions relating to the revocation of grants.

The House recedes with an amendment striking '', after consultation with the peer review panel described in section 213(b),''.

The Senate bill but not the House bill includes provisions on evaluation and dissemination of information.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, calls on the Secretary to conduct a comparative study on teacher training through the National Center for Education Statistics.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires National Center for Education Statistics to develop key definitions and uniform methods of calculation for terms related to teacher preparation.

The House recedes with an amendment to replace ''six months'' with ''nine months''; and to move ''for terms'' after ''key definitions''.

The conferees agreed to the following:

Development of common definitions and uniform reporting methods

Within 9 months of the date of enactment, the Commissioner of the National Center for Education Statistics, in consultation with States and institutions of higher education, shall develop key definitions for terms, and uniform reporting methods including the key definitions for the consistent reporting of pass rates related to the performance of elementary and secondary school teacher preparation programs.

The House bill and the Senate bill require that States receiving funds under this Act provide the Secretary with information relating to teacher preparation. While the language is similar, the House bill requires information to be submitted within one year of the date of enactment and the Senate bill within 2 years of the date of enactment.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, includes provisions regarding teacher subject matter knowledge in the data that the Secretary must collect from a State.

The Senate recedes.

Similar provision. Language differences.

The House recedes with an amendment to insert ''and ranked'' after ''desegregated''.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, includes percentage of teaching candidates with passing scores.

The House recedes with an amendment to strike ''cut score'' and insert ''passing score''.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires that assessment and standards be aligned.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires reporting on alternative routes to certification.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires criteria for assessing performance of teacher preparation programs.

The House recedes.

The Conferees agreed to the following:

State report card on the quality of teacher preparation

The conferees agreed to the following general language: Each State receiving funds under this Act shall provide to the Secretary, within two years of the date of enactment, and annually thereafter, in a uniform and comprehensible manner, a State report card on the quality of teacher preparation in the State, including: a description of certification and licensure assessments used by the State; standards and criteria that prospective teachers must meet in order to attain initial certification or licensure; a description of the extent to which the State's teacher assessments and requirements are aligned with the State's standards and assessment for students; the percentage of teaching candidates who passed the State's assessments disaggregated and ranked by the teacher preparation program in the State, and the State's passing score for each such assessment; the percentage of teaching candidates who passed the State's assessments, disaggregated and ranked; information on the extent to which teachers in the State are given waivers of State certification or licensure requirements; a description of each State's alternative routes to teacher certification and the percentage of teachers certified through alternative routes who pass State certification and licensure assessments; a description of the proposed criteria for assessing the performance of teacher preparation programs; information on the extent to which teachers or prospective teachers in each State are required to take examinations or other assessments of their subject matter knowledge in the subject they teach.

Initial report on specific data

The conferees agreed to the following general language: Each State that receives funds under this Act, not later than six months after the date of enactment, shall submit to the Secretary information concerning a description of teacher certification and licensure assessments used by the State; the percentage of teaching candidates who passed the State's assessments, disaggregated and ranked; and information on the extent to which teachers in the State are given waivers of State certification or licensure requirements. Such information shall be compiled by the Secretary and submitted to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House Representatives not later than 9 months after the date of enactment. However, no State is required to gather information that is not in the possession of the State or the teacher preparation programs in the State, or readily available.

The House bill and the Senate bill both require that information regarding pass rates be provided to the public.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill but not the House bill requires institutions of higher education that conduct teacher preparation programs that enroll students receiving federal assistance report information to the State and general public regarding its teacher preparation program.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill but not the House bill allows the Secretary to impose a fine not to exceed $25,000 on a program that fails to provide information in a timely or accurate manner.

The House recedes.

The Conferees agreed to the following:

Institutional report cards on the quality of teacher preparation

The conferees agreed to the following general language: Each institution of higher education that conducts a teacher preparation program which enrolls students receiving Federal assistance under this Act, not later than 18 months after the date of enactment, and annually thereafter, shall report to the public on their pass rates; program information; accreditation; and whether they have been designated as low-performing by the State. This information shall be made widely available. The Secretary may impose a fine not to exceed $25,000 for failing to provide this information in a timely or accurate manner.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the Secretary to coordinate all the information collected among States for individuals who took State teacher licensing assessment in a State other than the one in which the individual received his or her most recent degree.

The Senate recedes.

The Conferees agreed to the following:

Report of the Secretary on the quality of teacher preparation

Report card: The conferees agreed to the following general language: The Secretary shall provide to Congress and make widely available a report card on teacher qualifications and preparation in the United States, including all the information included in the State Report Card. Such report will identify States which received grants as eligible States or eligible partnerships under this title. This report shall be published and made available not later than two years and six months after the date of enactment.

Report to Congress: The Secretary shall report to Congress a comparison of State's efforts to improve teaching quality and the national mean and median scores on any standardized test that is used in more than one state for teacher certification or licensure.

Special rule: When fewer than 10 graduates take a particular licensure or certification assessment in a given year, the Secretary shall collect and publish this information with respect to average pass rates taken over a three-year period.

The House bill and the Senate bill require that States establish accountability measures for identifying low-performing institutions. The Senate bill includes additional language not included in the House bill and requires action no later than 3 years after the date of enactment while the House bill requires action no later than one year after date of enactment. In addition, the House bill requires identification of schools where less than 70% of graduates passed the state test while the Senate bill has no numerical cut off.

The House recedes with an amendment regarding identification of low-performing institutions, as described below.

The House bill and the Senate bill include similar provisions relating to identifying low performing institutions as well as provisions that specify circumstances where a school or program of education would lose eligibility for professional development activities awarded by the Department and the Title IV programs under this Act.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to insert ''and assist, through the provision of technical assistance'' after ''identify''; to allow 2 years ''to publish and disseminate the measures and the list of low-performing teacher preparation programs publicly and widely''; and to provide that the termination of eligibility provisions will take effect not later than three years after enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998.

The Conferees agreed to the following:

State accountability procedures

State assessment: The conferees agreed to the following general language: In order to receive funds under this Act, a State, not later than two years after the date of enactment, shall have in place a procedure to identify, and assist, low performing programs of teacher preparation within institutions of higher education. Such State shall provide the Secretary an annual list of low performing institutions that includes an identification of those institutions at-risk of being placed on the list. Such performance levels shall be determined solely by the State.

Termination of eligibility: Any institution of higher education that offers a program of teacher preparation in which the State has withdrawn the State's approval or terminated the State's financial support due to low performance, shall be ineligible for any funding for professional development activities awarded by the Department of Education and shall not be permitted to enroll or accept any student receiving Title IV aid.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, contains specific provisions to address situations where a State has no State licensing or credentialing assessment.

The Senate recedes with an amendment creating a Special Rule in section 209(b) to address this situation.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, specifies that the Secretary submit such proposed regulations to a negotiated rulemaking process.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill authorizes such sums as necessary for Part E of Title II (teacher quality initiative), while the Senate bill authorizes $300 million for Part A of Title II (teacher quality initiative).

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, designates that 50 percent of appropriated funds be spent on State grants and 50 percent be spent on partnership grant activities. The House bill requires that ⅓ of funds be spend on partnerships.

The House recedes with an amendment to provide that 45% of the funds will be provided for state grants, 45% for partnership grants, and 10% for recruitment.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, authorizes a separate program in Part B, entitled ''Recruiting New Teachers for Underserved Areas.'' It is authorized at $37 million.

The Senate recedes with an amendment establishing Teacher Recruitment Grants in section 204 which provide competitive grants to eligible States described in section 202(b) or eligible partnerships described in section 203(b).

TITLE III—INSTITUTIONAL AID

The House and Senate bills transfer the Minority Science and Engineering Improvement Program from Title X to Title III. The Senate bill, but not the House bill, also transfers the HBCU Capital Financing Program from Title VII to Title III.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill strikes paragraph (3) which contains administrative provisions applying to the Science Engineering Access Program which is repealed in the Senate bill.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, adds a new finding related to use of effective technology.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, provides that special consideration is to be given to institutions with low endowments and low expenditures on library material. The Senate bill maintains current law.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not Senate bill, replaces that special consideration list in current law with a new special consideration for projects creating smart buildings.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, adds high technology equipment to the special consideration related to equipment.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, includes a new section on authorized activities, which are similar to Hispanic-serving, tribal and HBCU.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to authorize the use of funds to create smart buildings and to develop and improve academic programs.

The House and Senate bills authorize the use of funds to establish or improve an endowment fund.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill requires the matching funds to be from non-federal sources.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, applies the endowment provisions in existing part C to the new endowment provision. The House bill requires the Secretary to publish regulations.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, defines ''endowment fund'' in Section 312. The Senate bill cross references the same definition as contained in Part C.

The Senate recedes.

The House and Senate bills, using comparable language, require a two-year waiting period before a new grant can be applied for.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, excludes planning grants and cooperative arrangement grants, from the wait-out period and priority limitations.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, strikes the application process section and moves it to general provisions and inserts a general application requirement.

The Senate recedes

SECTION 316: AMERICAN INDIAN PROGRAM

The House and Senate bills establish a separate title for support of Hispanic serving institutions and insert a new program for American Indian Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities.

The House bill lists endowment as an authorized use.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill permits an American Indian Tribally Controlled College or University to use not more than 20% of its grant under this section for the purpose of establishing and improving an endowment.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House, bill, includes a new section for Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-serving institutions.

The House recedes.

The House bill inserts ''establishment and improvement of endowment funds'' as an authorized use of funds, while the Senate bill includes a new subsection for the same purpose.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill creates a new subsection for endowment fund. Both bills limit use to 20% of grant money, but House bill limit is defined in terms of fiscal year. The House and Senate bills require an institution to provide matching funds, but the House bill requires that these funds come from non-federal funds.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill authorizes the Secretary to publish regulations, while the Senate bill applies the provisions of Part C.

The House recedes.

The House bill eliminates the prohibition against using Title III funds for telecommunications equipment if funds are available under 396(K) of the Communications Act of 1934.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, limits other graduate programs to those in mathematics or physical or natural sciences.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to add ''engineering''.

The House bill requires matching funds for any amount over $500,000, while the Senate bill requires that only that part of a grant in excess of $1 million be matched.

The House recedes.

The House bill rewrites paragraph (2) while the Senate bill adds a new sentence clarifying the match requirement. The House bill strikes the reference to Morehouse and includes a reallocation plan if funds remain after the initial distribution.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to strike ''$500,000'' and insert ''$1,000,000''.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, revises the list of authorized uses of funds—adding one activity dealing with financial assistance and eliminating 6 activities authorized under current law.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, substitutes ''are the following'' for ''include__'' in order to clarify that the list is not subject to change.

The Senate recedes.

Both bills add ''qualified graduate program'' to schools listed in (F) through (J), but the Senate bill also adds it to the school listed in (E).

The Senate recedes with an amendment to strike ''(F)'' and insert ''(E)''.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, strikes paragraphs 2 and 3 and rewrites each. Paragraph 2 modifies ''qualified graduate program'' by requiring schools to have students enrolled in the program at the time of application and that the program be accredited.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to strike the reference to ''accredited'' and to permit institutions to use not more than 10% of their grant for the development of new eligible programs.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, provides that institutions receiving funds prior to October 1, 1998, shall continue to receive grants (subject to appropriations) regardless of eligibility of new institutions.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, allows for institution Presidents to decide which graduate or professional school will receive the funds.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to clarify that the decision regarding the school or program to receive funds must be specified in the application.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, makes the first $26 million available for (A) through (P) institutions and changes the current $12,000,000 to $26,000,000. The Senate bill changes $12 million to $15 million.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to increase $26 million to $26.6 million.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, includes subparagraphs (A) through (P) in funding, while the Senate keeps current law which covers these institutions.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, allocates the 1st million over $26 million to (Q) and (R) institutions. The Senate bill provides that funds in excess of $15 million but less than $28 million is for grants to institutions in (F)–(P) and secondly for (Q) and (R).

The Senate recedes with an amendment to strike ''$1 million'' and insert ''$2 million'', and to strike ''$26 million'' and insert ''$26.6 million''.

The House bill requires the Secretary to develop a formula for distributing funds in excess of $27 million and to consider 3 factors. The Senate bill requires the Secretary to distribute funds in excess of $28 million on a competitive basis that takes into account 5 criteria.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to strike ''$27 million'' and insert ''$28.6 million''; and to require the formula to include the ability of the institution to match funds, the number of students enrolled in the programs for which the institution is eligible to receive financing, the average cost of education per student in these programs, the number of students who received their first professional or doctoral degree, and the percent contribution of the institution to the nationwide number of African Americans receiving graduate or professional degrees in the professions or disciplines related to the programs for which the institution is eligible to receive funds.

The House and Senate bills contain provisions designed to ensure that current participants maintain current funding levels after the addition of the two new institutions.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to insert at the end of the subsection '', or the institution or program cannot provide sufficient matching funds to meet the requirements of this section.''

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, modifies the formula for establishing maximum grant size to reflect reduced authorization levels.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill but not the House bill, moves HBCU capital financing to title III.

The House recedes on placement in Part D of Title III.

The Senate bill but not the House bill, adds an additional subparagraph expanding what is defined as a ''capital project''.

The House recedes with an amendment to include 4 provisions recommended by the Department of Education and the HBCU Capital Financing Advisory Board, including a change in the definition of capital project, reduction of escrow from 10% to 5%; authority to offer technical assistance; and an amendment to the definition of board membership.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, adds 2 subparagraphs concerned with capital projects, one covers maintenance and storage areas, the other outpatient health care.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, adds subpoint (e) to the end of section 343, which allows the Secretary of Education to sell qualified bonds when it is in the best interest of the institution.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, redesignates Part D as Part E and creates 1 science and engineering improvement program taken from title X, part B. The Senate bill moves existing Title X, part B. subparts 1 and 3 to title III and designates it as part E—keeping just the minority science improvement program.

The House recedes with an amendment to insert ''and Engineering'' after ''Science'' in subsection (a).

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, creates a findings section.

The House recedes.

The House bill creates a new program, while the Senate bill retains current law. The new program created by the House authorizes funds to:

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, allows the Secretary to make grants to minority institutions, organizations, and entities to do programs and activities as authorized. The Senate bill retains current law.

The House recedes with an amendment to require that one category of applicant be a four-year public or private nonprofit minority institution; to provide that any community college applicant must enter into a

partnership with a four-year institution and must offer math and engineering courses; and to include the consortia provisions of the House bill.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, states that the Secretary will appoint not less than 1 technical employee to administer the program. The Senate bill retains current law and requires not less than 2 technical employees.

The House recedes.

The House bill consolidates the provisions related to application procedures.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the Secretary to develop a preliminary application.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to change ''shall'' to ''may.''

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, excludes institutions participating in part D (HBCU capital financing) and part E (minority science improvement) from the requirement of preparing a comprehensive development plan.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires information related to GPRA.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, exempts Tribal Colleges from being in compliance with certain state plans.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, amends section 352(a) to allow the Secretary to waive requirements for a grant for tribal colleges.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, changes Native American colleges and universities to Tribal Colleges and Universities and eliminates subparagraph (a) dealing with examples of special consideration.

The Senate recedes on the redesignation of Native American colleges and universities.

The House recedes on the elimination of subparagraph (A).

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, excludes the peer review provisions from applying to applications submitted under Part D (HBCU capital financing).

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, strikes waiver applicability to programs under titles IV, VII or VIII and inserts part D, title IV, reflecting the transfer of the HBCU Capital Financing Program from title VII to part D, title III.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, adds a new section 355 for continuation awards.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill authorizes Tribal Colleges at $5 million in fiscal year 1999 and ''such sums'', while the House bill sets the authorization at $10 million in FY 1999 and ''such sums''.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, authorizes $5 million in FY 1999 and ''such sums'' in the 4 succeeding fiscal years for new Native Alaska and Native Hawaiian program.

The House recedes.

Both bills change the Part B funding authorization date to 1999.

Both bills change the Section 326 authorization date to 1000. The Hose bill changes the dollar amount to $35,000,000 and the Senate bill changes the dollar amount to $30,000,00 for graduate programs.

The Senate recedes.

Both bills change the Part C authorization date to 1999 and the dollar amount to $10,000,000 for the endowment program.

The Senate authorizes funding for HBCU capital financing.

The House recedes.

The House bill authorizes for Part D, its modified minority science improvement, $10 million for 1999 and such sums. The Senate bill authorizes for part E, minority science improvement, $10,000,000 for fiscal year 1999 and such sums.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, strikes subsections c,d, and e authorizing reservation of funds, ratable reductions and additional reservations.

The Senate recedes

TITLE IV—STUDENT ASSISTANCE

PART A—GRANTS TO STUDENTS IN ATTENDANCE AT INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

SUBPART 1—PELL GRANTS

ADVANCE FUNDING

The House bill strikes the 85-percent advance funding provisions. The Senate bill leaves the provision is place until the Secretary implements a new payment process.

The House recedes.

AMOUNT OF GRANT

The House bill establishes the authorized Pell maximum at $4,500 for academic year 1999–2000 and increases it by $200 in each subsequent year until academic year 2003–2004. The Senate bill establishes the authorized Pell maximum at $5,000 for academic year 1999–2000 and increases it by $200 in each subsequent year until academic year 2003–2004.

The Senate recedes with an amendment setting the following Pell maximums:

$4,500 for academic year 1999–2000
$4,800 for academic year 2000–2001
$5,100 for academic year 2001–2002
$5,400 for academic year 2002–2003
$5,800 for academic year 2002–2004

TUITION SENSITIVITY

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, raises the tuition sensitivity level to $3,000. The Senate bill modifies the formula by including in (ii) fees and allowing an institution to determine allowances for dependent care and disability-related expenses as is the practice allowed under need analysis.

The House recedes with amendment to raise the tuition sensitivity level to $2700 and strike ''fees.''

FEES IN LIEU OF TUITION

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, clarifies that fees that normally constitute tuition should be included as tuition. The provision applies to fees charged as of January 31, 1998.

ALLOWANCE FOR DEPENDENT CARE AND DISABILITY RELATED EXPENSES

The House bill increases the allowance for dependent care and disability related expenses to $1,500. The Senate bill strikes the $750 minimum allowance and allows the institution to determine the amount.

The House recedes.

MINIMUM PELL

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, establishes a minimum Pell at $200 deleting the current bump provisions which gives students a grant of $400 even though their need is calculated to be between $200 and $399.

The Senate recedes.

TWO PELL GRANTS A YEAR

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, includes new language requiring the Secretary to promulgate regulations implementing a provision that gives the Secretary the authority to allow a student to receive two Pell Grants during a single award year.

TIME LIMIT TO RECEIVE PELL

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, places a time limit on the period which students may receive a Pell Grant to 150 percent of the period normally required by a full-time student to complete a degree at the institution at which the student is in attendance, as determined by the institution. The Senate bill, but not the House bill, allows students to receive Pell Grants that exceed this period if the student is disabled.

The Senate recedes.

FIFTH-YEAR PELL

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, allows the Secretary to extend, on a case-by-case basis, Federal Pell aid to teaching students enrolled in postbaccalaureate teacher certificate courses required by state law.

The House recedes.

ENGLISH INSTRUCTION

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, allows a student to receive a Pell Grant to attend English language instruction only if not less than a minimum percentage of the students enrolled in the course complete the course, students enrolled are required to take a proficiency test upon completion, and not less than a minimum percent of students achieve a passing score on the test. The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the Secretary to develop regulations that specify the minimum percentage of students who complete the course of instruction, one or more proficiency tests, the minimum percent of student who must achieve a passing score on the tests, and any other requirements as necessary.

The Senate recedes

INSTITUTIONAL INELIGIBILITY BASED ON DEFAULT RATES

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, eliminates schools from participation in the Pell Grant program if their participation is eliminated in the loan programs due to high default rates. This provision only applies to institutions participating in the loan programs on the date of enactment. An institution is allowed to appeal its default rate before its participation in the Pell Grant program is eliminated.

The Senate recedes.

Subpart 2—Federal Early Outreach and Student Service Programs

Chapter 1—Federal TRIO Programs

DURATION OF GRANTS

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, sets all grants at four years instead of the current process of some awards lasting for four years and others five years.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires grants under 402H (Evaluation for Project Improvement) to be awarded for a period determined by the Secretary.

The Senate recedes.

MINIMUM GRANTS

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, increases the minimum grant amount. The House maintains the existing levels, whereas, the Senate increases the minimum level by $20,000 for each fiscal year.

The Senate recedes.

PROCEDURES FOR AWARDING GRANTS AND CONTRACTS

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires an applicant to submit an application which contains information specified by the Secretary.

The Senate recedes.

PRIOR EXPERIENCE

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the Secretary, in considering prior experience in awarding grants, to not vary from the level of consideration given such factor during FY1994–1997. The Senate bill maintains current law, using the level applied in FY1985. The House bill, but not the Senate bill, provides that TRIO Evaluation authority is not to be given prior experience consideration.

The Senate recedes. This provision updates, but does not change, current law.

ORDER OF AWARDS; PROGRAM FRAUD

The House bill restates current law with a change that excepts grants for evaluations for project improvements from the provision.

The Senate recedes.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

The House bill and the Senate bill increase FY 1999 authorization of appropriations to $800,000,000 and $700,000,000, respectively.

The House recedes.

The House bill but not the Senate bill strikes the provision that allows the use of up to one-half of one percent of funds to obtain additional qualified readers and staff to review TRIO applications.

The House recedes.

WAIVER

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, allows the Secretary to waive the serve requirements for veterans if the Secretary determines the application of the service requirement to the veteran will defeat the purpose of the program.

The House recedes.

TALENT SEARCH

Permissible services

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, expands permissible services offered through Talent Search programs to include assistance in reentering school or receiving a GED or other alternative education programs for secondary school dropouts or postsecondary education.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, further expands Talent Search workshops and counseling to serve all family members.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, expands permissible service activities designed to acquaint youth from disadvantaged backgrounds with careers in which they are underrepresented.

The House recedes.

Counselors

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, includes counselors in the list of individuals who may be involved in Talent Search.

The House recedes.

UPWARD BOUND

Permissible services

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, expands permissible services to include counseling and workshops, in place of personal counseling.

The Senate recedes.

Work study

The House bill amends an existing Upward Bound service that involves activities designed to acquaint participants with the range of career options available to them by adding work-study as one of the permitted activities. The Senate bill adds a separate activity that permits funding work study positions in order to expose participants to careers requiring postsecondary degrees.

The House recedes.

Counselors

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, includes counselors in the list of individuals who may be involved in Upward Bound.

The House recedes.

Veterans

The House bill but not the Senate bill allows Upward Bound programs to offer special services to enable veterans to participate in postsecondary education.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill but not the Senate bill eliminates—for projects in which a majority of participants are veterans—the requirement that the project include instruction in math through precalculus, laboratory science, foreign language, composition and literature as part of the core curriculum.

The House recedes.

Maximum stipend

The Senate bill but not the House bill expands activities in Upward Bound to include summer work-study and permits higher stipends for Upward Bound students participating in summer work-study positions in the amount of $300/month during June, July and August.

The House recedes.

STUDENT SUPPORT SERVICES

Requirements for approval of applications

The Senate bill provides that, in approving an application, the Secretary is to consider the institution's current and past efforts to provide sufficient financial assistance to meet a student's full financial need and keep students' loan burden manageable. The House bill expands the current law by adding minimizing loan burden to the institution's assurance.

The House recedes with an amendment striking ''at the institution'' in subparagraph (A) and replacing it with ''in the project.''

POSTBACCALAUREATE ACHIEVEMENT

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, allows institutions to service students who have been accepted into, but are not yet enrolled in, a qualified graduate program.

The House recedes.

The House bill but not the Senate bill increases the maximum stipend to $3,200.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to increase the maximum stipend to $2,800.

STAFF DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Contents of training programs

The House bill but not the Senate bill expands training topics for staff development activities to include training in the use of educational technology.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, allows for leadership personnel to participate in authorized staff development activities.

The House recedes.

EVALUATION AND DISSEMINATION

Evaluations

In addition to minor wording changes, the Senate bill makes the purpose of the TRIO evaluation authority that of improving effectiveness of the program, rather than improving the operation of the program as in current law. The House bill continues current law, with the additional requirement that the evaluations are to investigate the effectiveness of alternative and innovative methods of increasing access.

The House recedes with an amendment to add ''Such evaluations shall also investigate the effectiveness of alternative and innovative methods within Federal TRIO programs of increasing access to, and retention of, students in postsecondary education'' at the end of (a)(2).

Replication and information dissemination

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, adds a new authority intended to disseminate and replicate best practices and provide technical assistance by authorizing grants to institutions carrying out TRIO and NEISP projects to expand their success by working with institutions that are not aided by these programs but that are serving low income, first-generation students.

The House recedes.

Chapter 2—National Early Intervention and Partnership Program

The House bill reauthorizes the NEISP.

The House recedes, as NEISP functions are incorporated into the new Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (GEAR UP).

GAINING EARLY AWARENESS AND READINESS FOR UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS (GEAR UP)

The GEAR UP program contained in the conference substitute combines elements of the existing National Early Intervention Scholarship Partnership Program, the CONNECTIONS Program included in the Senate bill, and the High Hopes program included in the House bill. Authorized at $200 million for fiscal year 1999 and such sums as may be necessary for the 4 succeeding fiscal years, the program encourages States and university partnerships to provide support services to students or cohorts of students who are at-risk of dropping out of school and providing information, encouragement and means to pursue postsecondary study. Under the GEAR UP program funds can be used for a variety of activities, such as providing eligible students or cohorts of students with comprehensive mentoring, support services, outreach services, tutoring, and academic assistance.

The State-based component of the program remains virtually unchanged from the current NEISP program. State programs must have a scholarship component. In making State grants, the Secretary is required to give priority to programs with a demonstrated commitment to early intervention and which carried out successful educational opportunities programs under this chapter prior to the 1998 Higher Education Act Amendments.

The partnership component of the GEAR UP program must focus on a cohort of students beginning not later than the 7th grade, in which at least 50 percent of the students are enrolled or eligible for free or reduced price lunch. Provision of scholarships is not required of the partnerships, but the conferees would encourage the Secretary to look favorably on those partnership applications that do have a scholarship component.

All grants made under the GEAR UP program must be coordinated both within the program as well as with other related services under Federal and non-Federal programs.

The Secretary is required to use ⅓ of the funds appropriated for grants to States and ⅓ of the funds appropriated to grants to Partnerships. The Secretary has flexibility in determining the distribution of the remaining ⅓ of funds. It is the intent of the conferees that those remaining funds will be distributed in a fair and equitable manner. The Secretary is required to annually reevaluate the distribution of the remaining ⅓ of funds based on the number, quality and promise of applications received from States and Partnerships and adjust the distribution accordingly.

Up to $200,000 each year shall be used for the provision of 21st Century Scholarship certificates. These certificates shall be provided by the Secretary to all students participating in the program under this chapter and must indicate the amount of Federal financial assistance for college such student may be eligible to receive.

Chapter 3—Academic Achievement Incentive Scholarships

The House bill but not the Senate bill, establishes a program to increase the size of the maximum Pell Grant award for freshmen and sophomores who graduate in the top 10 percent of their high school class. Funding is authorized at $240,000,000 for fiscal year 1999 and such sums as necessary for the four succeeding years.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to rename the program the ''Academic Achievement Incentives Scholarship Program'', to

place it in Title IV, Part A, Subpart 2 as a new Chapter 3, and to provide an authorization level of $200,000,000 for fiscal year 1999.

Repeals

Both bills repeal the current chapters 4 through 8 of subpart 2 of part A of title IV.

FRANK TEJEDA SCHOLARSHIP

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, creates the new Frank Tejeda Scholarship Program as chapter 4 of subpart 2 of part A. The purpose of this new program is to recruit and train teachers who are proficient in both Spanish and English and who show academic promise. Funding is authorized at $5,000,000 for fiscal year 1999 and such sums for the four succeeding fiscal years.

The House recedes.

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, authorizes scholarships to any applicant enrolled or has been accepted for enrollment at an institution. The Public Safety Officer Memorial Scholarship program is placed in chapter 5 of subpart 2 of part A. The applicant must submit an application accompanied by a certification stating the officer died in the line-of-duty from the head of the agency that employed the public safety officer to whom the applicant was married, living, or receiving support.

The House recedes. The conferees note that a related program is administered through the Department of Justice and that changes similar to those proposed in the House bill were approved by the Senate earlier this year. The conferees believe it would be more appropriate to build upon an existing program and encourage the House Committee on the Judiciary to approve this initiative.

Subpart 3—Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants

EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, increases fiscal year 1999 authorization of appropriations to $700,000,000.

The Senate recedes.

USE OF FUNDS FOR LESS-THAN-FULL-TIME STUDENTS

The House bill requires grant funds to be made available to independent and less than full-time students. The Senate bill requires that a reasonable proportion of the allocated funds be made available to such students.

The House recedes.

PRO RATA SHARE

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, strikes the pro rata share of FSEOG allocations and allocates all excess funds on a fair share basis.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to maintain current law for fiscal year 1999 (base year) and to provide that, for fiscal year 2000 and thereafter, institutions will receive their base guarantee plus pro rata share amount received for FY 1999—with any funds appropriated in excess of the amount necessary to meet the base payment being distributed under the fair share calculation using the latest available data.

REALLOCATION OF EXCESS

The House bill requires that excess funds not needed for the next fiscal year shall be returned to the Secretary in order to make grants. The House bill allows the Secretary to make grants to other institutions within the same state. The Senate bill requires that excess funds not needed for the next fiscal year or for the previous fiscal year be returned to the Secretary in order to make grants. The Senate bill permits the Secretary to reallocate funds according to regulations.

The House recedes.

USE OF CARRIED OVER AND CARRIED-BACK FUNDS

The House bill and the Senate bill contain similar language on allowing institutions to carry over and carry back funds made available to such institutions.

Subpart 4—Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnership Program

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, renames the Grants to States for State Student Incentives (SSIG) program as the Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnership (LEAP) Program.

The House recedes.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Both bills authorize appropriations of $105,000,000 for fiscal year 1999 and such sums in the four succeeding fiscal years.

RESERVATION

Both bills require that in any fiscal year for which the amount appropriated exceeds a certain amount—$25,000,000 for the House and $35,000,000 for the Senate—the excess be available for the Special Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnership Program.

The House recedes with an amendment to set the trigger at $30 million.

SPECIAL LEVERAGING EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM

Authorized activities

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, authorizes states to use grant funds for carrying out financial aid programs for students who demonstrate financial need and wish to enter careers in information technology or other critical areas of the state's workforce.

The State recedes with an amendment to strike ''teaching or''.

The Senate bill authorizes states to use the funds for community service work-study activities for students who demonstrate financial need.

The House recedes.

Both bills include teaching, but placement differs.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill authorizes states to use the funds for a scholarship program for mathematics, computer science or engineering degrees for students who demonstrate financial need.

The House recedes.

Maintenance of effort requirement

The House bill but not the Senate bill allows the Secretary to waive this requirement for good cause, as determined by the Secretary.

The House recedes.

Federal share of authorized activities

The House bill requires that the federal share of the cost of the authorized activities be 25 percent, whereas the Senate bill requires 33⅓ percent.

The House recedes.

Federal-State relationships

The Senate bill relocates Section 1203 with minor wording changes in this section.

The Senate recedes, thereby eliminating the provision.

Subpart 5—Special Programs for Students Whose Families are Engaged in Migrant and Seasonal Farmwork

MANAGEMENT PLAN

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires that the grant recipient coordinate its project to the extent feasible with other local, state, and federal programs to maximize the resources available for migrant students.

The Senate recedes.

EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, increases the authorized level for HEP to $25,000,000 and $10,000,000 for CAMP for fiscal year 1999.

The Senate recedes.

DATA COLLECTION

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the National Center for Education Statistics to collect postsecondary data on migrant students.

The Senate recedes.

Subpart 6—Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship Program

TERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, terminates the eligibility of students from the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Palau on the earlier of the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998 or October 1, 1998.

The Senate recedes with an amendment providing that students from the Freely Associated States who first become eligible to receive a scholarship after fiscal year 1999 may compete in the Byrd program through the Pacific Regional Education Laboratory—with the total number of scholarships limited to 10 in each fiscal year and that FAS eligibility for Byrd sunsets September 30, 2004.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

The House bill increases authorized appropriation level to $40,000,000 in fiscal year 1999, whereas, the Senate bill increases the authorized level to $45,000,000.

The House recedes.

Subpart 7—Child Care Access Means Parents in School

Both bills include provisions for campus-based child care. The House bill includes these provisions in chapter 5 of subpart 2 of part A, while the Senate includes it in subpart 7 of part A.

The House recedes.

PURPOSE

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, states that the purpose of the program is to support the participation of low-income parents in postsecondary education through the provision of campus-based child care services.

The House recedes.

PROGRAM AUTHORIZED

The House bill requires services be provided to low-income students; the Senate bill requires services be provided primarily to low-income students.

The House recedes.

RENEWAL

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, allows a grant to be renewed for a period of three years.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to change the initial grant period to 4 years.

USE OF FUNDS

The House bill allows an institution to support or establish a child care program serving the needs of low-income students enrolled at the institution. The Senate bill requires the program to support or establish child care services primarily to low-income students. The Senate bill clarifies that campus-child care grants awarded to institutions can be used to provide before and after school services to the extent necessary to enable low-income students enrolled at the institution of higher education to pursue higher education.

The House recedes.

CONSTRUCTION

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires that nothing prohibit an institution from serving the child care needs of the community served by the institution.

The House recedes.

APPLICATIONS

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the application to contain a description of the activities to be assisted, including whether the grant funds will support an existing child care program or a new child care program.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, also requires information on child care capacity in the area and waiting lists.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the provision of information on whether funds will support a new or existing program.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires provision of information with respect to coordination between the program and the institution's early childhood curriculum.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, distinguishes between new and existing programs and, if new, require a timeline, measures to assist low-income students prior to provision of child care by the institution, and a plan for identifying resources needed. The House bill makes these requirements for all applicants.

The House recedes.

PRIORITY

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the Secretary to give priority to institutions that submit applications describing programs that leverage significant local or institutional resources to support the activities; and utilize a sliding fee scale for child care services to support a high number of low-income parents at their institution.

The House recedes.

CONSTRUCTION

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, provides that no funds be used for construction, except for minor renovations or repair.

The House recedes.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

The House bill authorizes the program at $30,000,000 for fiscal year 1999 and ''such sums'' for the four succeeding fiscal years, while the Senate bill authorizes $60,000,000 for fiscal year 1999 and ''such sums'' for the four succeeding fiscal years.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to authorize $45,000,000 for FY 1999.

Subpart 8—Learning Anytime Anywhere Partnerships

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, establishes the ''Learning Anytime Anywhere Partnerships'' program. The purpose of the program to enhance the delivery, quality, and accountability of postsecondary education and career-oriented lifelong learning through technology and related innovations. Grants and authorized to be awarded for period not to exceed five years to partnerships consisting of two or more independent agencies, organizations, or institutions. Funds are to be used to: develop and assess model distance learning programs or innovative software; develop methodologies for the identification and measurement of skill competencies; develop and assess innovative student support services; or support other activities that are consistent with the purpose of this subpart. Funding is authorized at $30,000,000 for fiscal year 1999 and ''such sums'' for each of the four succeeding fiscal years.

The House recedes with an amendment establishing an authorization level of $10 million for fiscal year 1999.

PART B—FEDERAL FAMILY EDUCATION LOAN PROGRAM

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, eliminates the limitation of Secretarial authority to guaranty new loans if the Secretary does not complete regulations for the 1992 amendments.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, corrects an incorrect section reference.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill and the Senate bills use comparable language to specify that private nonprofit institutions or organizations that contract with the Secretary to provide loan insurance must have the capability to handle electronic inquiries from students, eligible lenders and others.

The House recedes.

The House bill eliminates Secretarial authority to make emergency advances of funds for the purpose of guaranty agencies acting as lenders-of-last-resort. The Senate bill eliminates Secretarial authority to make emergency advances of funds for the purpose of guaranty agencies acting as lenders-of-last-resort during the transition to the direct lending program.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, corrects an incorrect section reference.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, contains conforming language to strike Secretarial authority to use emergency advances for the purpose of guaranty agencies acting as lenders-of-last resort.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the Secretary to conduct a study on the impact of guaranty agency loan servicing and collection activity on student loan default rates.

The House recedes.

The House bill requires the Secretary to recall to the Treasury $215 million from Federal Student Loan Reserve Funds. The Senate bill requires the Secretary to recall $250 million from Federal Student Loan Reserve Funds.

The House recedes.

The House bill calculates the percentage reduction for total funds recalled of $215 million. The Senate bill calculates the percentage reduction for total funds recalled of $250 million.

The House recedes with an amendment to strike ''September 30, 1996'' and insert ''September 30, 1996, less amounts subject to recall under section 422(h)''.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, does not allow the percentage reduction to deplete the reserve funds of any agency that charged the 1% insurance premium below an amount equal to the amount of lender claim payments made 90 days prior to the date of return. The additional amount will be imposed on the guaranty agencies that this restriction does not apply to on an equal percentage basis.

The House recedes.

The House bill establishes a Federal Student Loan Reserve Fund within 60 days of enactment, whereas, the Senate bill establishes a Federal Student Loan Reserve Fund within 45 days of enactment.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill requires investments in non-government securities to be approved by the Secretary, and specifies that the Federal Fund earnings are the property of the Federal government.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, includes in the Federal Fund amounts collected on rehabilitated defaulted loans that are sold to an eligible lender as part of a default reduction program.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, specifies that insurance premiums from unsubsidized loans shall be deposited in the fund.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that specifies that all supplemental preclaims payments paid after the date of enactment shall be deposited in the Federal fund and that 70% of all administrative cost allowance payments that were due prior to enactment but paid after the date of enactment shall be deposited in the Federal fund as well as such other receipts as specified in regulations of the Secretary.

The House bill and the Senate bill clarify that the Federal fund and assets purchased by the Federal fund are the property of the federal government. The Senate bill includes nonliquid assets purchased with reserve funds in the Federal Fund prorated on the percentage of the asset developed or purchased with federal reserve funds.

The House recedes with a technical amendment to change ''authorized by the part'' to ''authorized by this part'' and ''improper expenditures'' to ''improper expenditure.''

The Senate allows the Secretary to restrict the use of the nonliquid asset only to the extent necessary to protect the Secretary's prorated share of the value of the asset.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill authorizes the Secretary to direct the guaranty agencies to discontinue any activity related to the expenditure or transfer of the Federal fund or the Secretary's share of a nonliquid asset that is improper.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, states that nonliquid reserve fund assets and other reserve fund assets as of the date of enactment are the property of the United States, to be used as determined by the Secretary and subject to restrictions on their sale as determined by the Secretary.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill limits the transfer of Federal funds to the Agency Operating Fund by a guaranty agency to 50 percent of the Federal fund balance during any fiscal year, whereas the Senate bill limits the transfer of funds to 40 percent of the Federal Fund balance.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to limit the transfer to an aggregate of 45%. The transfer of Federal funds to the Agency Operating Fund is intended to help guaranty agencies to meet short term operating expenses during the transition period. Guaranty agencies will only be able to borrow what they need to ensure that they can meet normal operating expenses. In addition, a guaranty agency shall, at the time it transfers funds, provide the Secretary with notice of the transfer and a plan, including a schedule of payments, for repayment of all funds transferred into the Agency Operating Fund.

The House bill requires sufficient funds to remain in the Federal Fund to meet the reserve fund recall requirements of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997; the Senate bill requires sufficient funds to remain in the Federal Fund to meet the recalls required in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 and the Higher Education Act Amendments of 1998.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to require that the Federal Fund have sufficient funds to pay lender claims and meet the recall provisions of both the Balanced Budget Act and the Higher Education Amendments of 1998.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, includes interest earned on the Federal Fund as an allowable deposit in the Operating Fund for up to ten guaranty agencies that can demonstrate negative cash flow during the transition years as a result of restructuring.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to strike ''(not to exceed 10)''; to strike ''the potential for'' and insert ''that there will be''

in its place; and to add ''and that the use of the interest by the guaranty agency will result in a substantial improvement in their financial circumstances'' at the end of (5). In addition, the Senate made further amendments on extended repayment of the interest. The interest which is transferred from the Federal Fund to the Agency Operating Fund must be returned to the Federal Fund no later than five years after the establishment of the Agency Operating Fund. The Secretary is, however, authorized to extend the repayment period or waive the requirement to return the transferred interest if the Secretary determines that there are extenuating circumstances beyond the control of the agency, including state constitutional prohibitions on guaranty agency borrowing, that justify such a waiver. The Conferees expect that this relief will be afforded only to guaranty agencies which can demonstrate need for this relief through an independent, standard accounting method.

The House bill requires repayment of Federal funds to begin no later than the start of the fourth year after the establishment of the Agency Operating Fund. The Senate bill requires repayment no later than three years after the establishment of the Agency Operating Fund.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to clarify that guaranty agencies are not required to pay interest on the funds transferred from the Federal fund during the transition period.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the guaranty agency to provide a schedule for repayment of Federal funds transferred to the Agency Operating Fund.

The House recedes with an amendment to insert ''reasonable'' prior to the first ''schedule'' in the last sentence.

If the guaranty agency fails to make scheduled repayments, the Senate bill, but not the House bill, prohibits the guaranty agency from receiving any other funds under Part B until such repayments are made. The Secretary is directed to pay withheld funds immediately to the guaranty agency after the repayments have been made.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, gives the Secretary the authority to waive the prohibition to receive additional funds for circumstances beyond the control of the agency.

The House recedes with an amendment.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires funds transferred from the federal fund to be invested in government or other low-risk securities to be approved by the Secretary.

The House recedes.

The House bill requires the establishment of an Agency Operating Fund within 60 days of enactment. The Senate bill requires the establishment of an Agency Operating Fund within 45 days of enactment.

The Senate recedes.

The House and Senate bills allow funds to be invested as determined by the guaranty agency. The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires funds to be invested in accordance with prudent investor standards. The Senate bill provides separate treatment for transferred funds.

The Senate recedes. In drafting this provision, the conferees intend to allow guarantee agencies flexibility with respect to the investment of funds from the Agency Operating Fund. However, in order to ensure the integrity of the program, it is the intent of the conferees that these investments be made in accordance with prudent investor standards as recognized under applicable state or Federal law.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill provides for the deposit in the Agency Operating Fund of any outstanding administrative cost allowance payments that are made to the agency after the date of enactment.

The House recedes with an amendment to provide for the deposit in the Agency Operating Fund of 30% of any outstanding administrative cost allowance payments that are made to the agency after the date of enactment and such other receipts as the Secretary may determine by regulation. The conferees expect that these payments will be made in a timely fashion.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, includes financial awareness and outreach activities and other student aid activities as allowable uses of funds in the Operating Fund. The Senate bill, but not the House bill, clarifies that allowable default prevention activities include those in Section 442(h)(8).

The House recedes with an amendment to insert ''financial aid awareness and related outreach activities'' prior to ''compliance monitoring''.

The House bill provides that the guaranty agency determines the financial aid related activities that are allowable uses of funds in the Operating Fund. The Senate bill provides that the Secretary determine which additional activities are allowable uses of funds in the Operating Fund.

The House recedes with an amendment to replace ''as determined by'' with ''selected by'' and to strike ''Secretary'' and insert ''guaranty agency''.

The House and Senate bills provide comparable descriptions of default collection activities. The house bill specifically includes activities required by regulations of the Secretary. The Senate bill reflects the collection costs for which agencies are currently reimbursed under 428(c)(6)(B)(i).

The Senate recedes.

The House and Senate bills provide comparable descriptions of default prevention activities. The House bill specifically includes activities required by regulations of the Secretary. The Senate bill reflects the costs for which agencies are currently reimbursed under 428(c)(6) (B)(ii) and (C)(i).

The Senate recedes.

The House bill authorizes the Secretary to regulate the use and expenditure of money in the Operating Fund related to guaranty agency functions in the loan programs as long as the Operating Fund owes money to the Federal Fund. The Senate bill does not allow the Secretary to regulate the use or expenditures of any money in the Operating Fund, but funds can only be used for student loan program expenses while funds are owed to the Federal fund.

The House recedes with an amendment providing that the Secretary may regulate the uses or expenditures of funds in the Operating Fund so long as funds are owed to the Federal fund.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, reduces guaranty agency reinsurance from 78% to 75% on loans transferred to a guaranty agency from an insolvent guaranty agency.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, strikes the exemption from additional review on reimbursement of losses for an eligible lender, servicer or guaranty agency that has been designated for exceptional performance.

The House recedes.

The House bill applies the percentage changes for reimbursing losses to loans first disbursed after October 1, 1998. The Senate bill applies the percentage changes for reimbursing losses on insured loans to loans first disbursed after the date of enactment.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, changes the equitable share percentage that guaranty agencies may retain on collections from 24 percent to 23 percent after September 30, 2003.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill clarifies that the current minimum reserve level is to be maintained in the Federal Fund established under Section 422A.

The House recedes.

The House bill requires a management plan if an agency is at 85% reinsurance, while the Senate bill requires it at 78%.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, strengthens the requirement that the Secretary must obtain a management plan from guaranty agencies that fall below the current minimum reserve level by dropping ''as appropriate.''

The House recedes.

The Senate bill specifies that the loan processing and issuance fee will apply to loans originated on or after October 1, 1998 and prior to October 1, 2003.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill sets a loan processing and issuance fee equal to 0.40 percent of the total principal amount of loans for loans originated on or after October 1, 2003.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill inadvertently strikes subparagraph C and paragraph (2) which prohibits payment on undisbursed checks or incomplete EFT, and establishes the information required on the application for payments.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the request for default aversion assistance to be received between the 60th and 90th day of delinquency. The House bill requires the request to be received not earlier than the 60th day.

The Senate recedes.

Comparable provision. The House bill authorizes a default aversion fee, whereas the Senate bill authorizes a default prevention fee.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to insert ''by the guaranty agency'' after ''repayment status''.

The House bill authorizes the fee to be transferred for defaults that have been brought into current repayment on or before the 210th day after the loan is 60 days delinquent. The Senate bill authorizes the fee to be paid for defaults that have not been presented that the guaranty agency brings into current repayment within 300 days after the loans are 60 days delinquent. The Senate time line reflects a conforming change coinciding with the change in the definition of default.

The House recedes.

The House bill specifies that the fee shall not be paid on any loan for which a default claim has been paid. The Senate bill specifies that a fee shall not be paid on any loan for which a claim has been presented.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill prohibits the default aversion fee from being paid on a single loan until 12 months have lapsed between the date the loan became current and when the lender filed a subsequent default aversion request. The Senate bill requires the borrower to remain current for at least 24 months before the next delinquency.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to change paragraph (B) so that it reads:

(B) The default aversion fee shall be equal to 1 percent of the total unpaid principal and accrued interest on the loan at the time the request is submitted by the lender. A guaranty agency may transfer such fees earned under this subsection no more frequently than monthly.

(C) Such fee shall not be paid more than once on any loan for which the guaranty agency averts the default unless at least 18 months has elapsed between the date the borrower entered current repayment status and the date the lender filed a subsequent default aversion assistance request, and, during this period the borrower is not more than 30 days past due in payment on principal and interest on the loan.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, clarifies that current repayment status is determined at the time the guaranty agency qualifies for the default aversion fee.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, adjusts the annual limits for loans to students enrolled in programs that are less than one academic year to a ratio based on the length of the program.

The Senate recedes.

The House and Senate bills establish the interest rate for students at the bond equivalent rate of 91-day Treasury bills plus 2.3% capped at 8.25%. The Senate bill sunsets this interest rate provision on July 1, 2003.

The House recedes.

The House and Senate bills established the in-school interest rate for students at the bond equivalent of 91-day Treasury bills plus 1.7%. Senate bill sunsets this provision on July 1, 2003.

The House recedes.

The House and Senate bills establish the interest rate for parent loans at the bond equivalent rate of 91-day Treasury bills plus 3.1% capped at 9%. The Senate bill sunsets this provision on July 1, 2003.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, sets the interest rate on consolidation loans at the weighted average of loans being consolidated rounded to the nearest ⅛ capped at 8.25%. The Senate bill retains current law establishing the rate at the weighted average of loans being consolidated rounded to the nearest whole percent and capped at 9%.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to sunset the consolidation loan rate on July 1, 2003.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, restates current law that a lender may charge a lower interest for consolidation loans.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill establishes special allowance for loans disbursed between October 1, 1998 and July 1, 2003. The House bill establishes special allowance for loans disbursed on or after July 1, 1998.

The House recedes.

The House and Senate, using comparable language, simplify the records that must be sent from an institution to the lender with respect to loan amount.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill requires a student to provide a statement from the institution of higher education to the lender in order to establish eligibility. The House bill establishes eligibility if the institution has provided a statement to the lender.

The House recedes.

The House bill deletes the description that the amount of need is based on the student's estimated cost of attendance, estimated financial assistance, and the expected family contribution and just references Part F. The Senate bill retains the description and authorizes the school to retain supporting documentation rather than send it to the lender.

The House recedes with an amendment to strike ''Pursuant to section 428H.''

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, clarifies that the cost of attendance is determined under provisions in section 472.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, strikes the current law defining estimated financial assistance for the purpose of receiving student loans.

The House recedes with an amendment to make a conforming change to section 480(j)(3) to exclude benefits under chapter 30 of Title 38.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, clarifies that unsubsidized loans are excluded from the determination of need and amount of loan for federal interest subsidies.

The House recedes with an amendment to strike ''with the exception of loans made under section 428H.''

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, makes a conforming amendment that strikes institutional authority to refuse to certify a loan from section 428 and moves this authority to part F.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, starts the clock for accruing interest when the school disburses funds to the student rather than when the lender disburses funds to the school.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, specifies the statutory authority that defines academic year is in section 481(d)(2).

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, simplifies the current loan proration formula used for students enrolled in an undergraduate program less than one academic year.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, specifies the loan limits for enrollment in non-degree course work necessary for admission to a program leading to a degree or certificate, and for post-baccalaureate non-degree course work required for professional credential or certification for teaching in a state.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, changes an incorrect section reference from the repealed Supplemental Loans Program contained in 428H.

The House recedes.

The House bill allows the borrower to change repayment plans annually. The Senate bill allows the Secretary to prescribe regulations on how the borrower can change selection of a repayment plan.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, adds an extended repayment schedule as an option the lender is required to offer to borrowers in the Federal Stafford loan programs.

The House recedes with an amendment.

The Senate bill adjusts the loan installment periods to accommodate extended repayment schedules.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, allows flexibility to accommodate extended repayment plans in the minimum repayment allowed on aggregate loans each year.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, clarifies an exception to the prohibition of unsolicited mailings of loan applications for mailings to parents of a student who has previously received a loan.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, allows a guaranty agency to provide the same kind of assistance to institutions of higher education that is provided by the Department of Education.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, clarifies that pre-July 1, 1993, borrowers enrolled half time do not have to borrow an additional loan to qualify for an in-school deferment regardless of the terms and conditions attached to the original loan.

The Senate recedes.

The House and Senate bill exclude active military service from the grace period, thus preserving the grace period and delaying the onset of repayment. The Senate bill limits the exclusion for active duty to a period up to three years and only for active duty periods more than 30 days. The Senate bill provides that the exclusion period includes periods necessary to resume enrollment.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the lender to offer and allows the borrower to select among the following repayment plans: a standard repayment plan with fixed payments not to exceed 10 years; a graduated repayment plan not to exceed ten years; an income-sensitive repayment plan with income-sensitive payments that are not less than the amount of interest due and not to exceed ten years; and, an extended repayment plan with a fixed or graduated repayment not to exceed 25 years. The extended repayment plan is only available to first-time borrowers after the date of enactment for loan amounts in excess of $30,000.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, specifies that a borrower will enter standard repayment in the case that the borrower does not select a repayment plan.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, allows the borrower to accelerate payment on loans under any repayment plan.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, fixes the rate of insurance at 98% of unpaid principal.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, provides that a borrower qualifying for unemployment benefits does not have to file additional supporting documentation to receive loan deferment benefits.

The Senate recedes with an amendment.

The House and Senate bills eliminate the annual audit requirement for small lenders. The House bill sets a $5 million loan threshold based on the annual audit period, while the Senate bill uses fiscal year. The Senate bill requires a lender that is a wholly-owned subsidiary of a nonprofit tax-exempt foundation that lends only to undergraduates and has less than $5 million in loans to submit an annual report.

The House recedes with an amendment to insert ''lender'' between ''any'' and ''fiscal year''.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, corrects an incorrect section reference.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, allows lenders to determine deferment eligibility without a request from the borrower with the receipt of a new loan application documenting deferment eligibility or if it is documented that the borrower is enrolled at least half-time.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that the lender will notify the borrower regarding his or her current status and options to repay.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, prohibits guarantee agencies from charging institutions for information about borrowers related to preclaims assistance.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill eliminates the requirement that forbearance requests must be written. the Senate bill allows forbearance requests to be electronic.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, allows total debt burden to be taken into consideration when determining eligibility for forbearance.

The House recedes.

The House bill and the Senate bill allow lenders to grant forbearance immediately upon request for sixty days to research or process any related documentation.

The House recedes with an amendment to insert ''reasonably'' between ''lender'' and ''determines'' and to strike ''for forbearance'' and insert ''for deferment, forbearance, a change in a repayment plan, or request to consolidate loans'' in its place.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, clarifies that the Secretary must give the guaranty agency an opportunity for a hearing on the record.

The Senate recedes with an amendment.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, corrects the House Committee name.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill eliminates payment for lender referral services. The House bill eliminates references to the transition to direct lending for providing lender referral services.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, corrects the name of the House committee.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, clarifies the guaranty agency as designated by the state.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, inserts reference to new subparagraph (c) which sets forth requirements for providing advance funds.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, revises the Secretary's authority to provide advances to lender-of-last-resort guaranty agencies if there are loan access problems.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill allows the Secretary to designate another guaranty agency for a state if the Secretary determines that the designated guaranty agency does not have capability to provide lender-of-last-resort loans to eligible borrowers.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, eliminates the requirement that 10 percent of defaulted loans are to be placed in income contingent repayment.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, allows the guaranty agency to offer blanket certificate of loan guaranty so lenders can make new loans without receiving prior approval for individual loans.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to authorize pilot programs prior to implementation program wide.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, allows guaranty agencies and lenders the ability to transmit data electronically under the insurance program agreement and blanket guaranty.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, does not extend the blanket certificate of guaranty to loans in which the guaranty agency has notified the lender that the borrower is not eligible.

The Senate recedes.

Furthermore, the House bill allows the guaranty agency and lender to establish limitations and restrictions under the blanket certificate of guaranty.

The Senate recedes with an amendment.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires lenders to provide the borrower information on the availability of income-sensitive repayment options. Specifically, it provides that all borrowers are eligible to select income-sensitive repayment through loan consolidation, the procedures to make the selection, and how to obtain additional information about this repayment option.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, specifies that the lender shall also offer income-sensitive repayment option through consolidation loans.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, clarifies that information about income-sensitive repayment options through loan consolidation must be provided in exit counseling to borrowers.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, prohibits the Secretary from waiving or modifying statutory requirements pertaining to terms and conditions of loans, default claims payments to lenders, or the prohibition of inducements when developing the responsibilities between the lender and the guaranty agency for participation in a voluntary flexible agreement.

The House recedes with an amendment permitting the Secretary to waive the prohibition on inducements if the Secretary determines that a waiver is consistent with the purposes of this section and is limited to the activities of the guaranty agency within the State or States for which the guaranty agency serves as the designated guarantor. If the Secretary grants a waiver, any guaranty agency doing business within the affected State or States may request, and the Secretary shall grant, an identical waiver to such guaranty agency under the same terms and service area limitations as govern the original waiver.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, lifts any restrictions on the number of consortia or guaranty agencies that may enter into a voluntary flexible agreement with the Secretary after FY 2002.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the Secretary to report to Congress on the impact of the voluntary flexible agreement. The report is to include a description of the agreement and performance goals, a list of participating guaranty agencies and the specific statutory or regulatory waivers granted, an assessment of the agency's success in achieving the goals set, and an evaluation of the costs and efficiencies gained under each of the agreements.

The House recedes with an amendment.

The House bill limits the agreement to five years with the option to renew.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill allows agreements to be secured by the guaranty agency and the Secretary.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill gives an illustrative list of areas that may be addressed by the agreement, while the Senate bill gives an exhaustive list.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, includes performance of other program functions by the guaranty agency as functions specified in voluntary flexible agreements.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, includes informational outreach to schools and students in support of access as responsibilities that can be specified under voluntary flexible agreements.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, does not allow agreements to prohibit or restrict borrowers from selecting a lender of the borrower's choice.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the Secretary to publish in the Federal Register an invitation for guaranty agencies to enter into voluntary agreements and the criteria for selection.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the Secretary to notify Congress and to publish in the Federal Register the following information about the voluntary flexible agreements: a description of the agreement and performance goals; a list of participating agencies and statutory and regulatory waivers granted; the standards of performance; and the fees to be paid.

The House recedes with an amendment to strike ''and shall publish a notice in the Federal Register, with a request for public comment''.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the Secretary to make the text of the agreements and any modifications readily available to the public.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the Secretary to notify Congress within 30 days of any modifications to the agreements.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, allows the Secretary to establish additional eligibility criteria for PLUS loans in addition to adverse credit history after consultation with the financial aid community.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, makes technical amendments to the section and separates terms, conditions and benefits and the special rule defining borrower into separate subparagraphs.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires parents borrowing PLUS loans to verify immigration status and social security numbers.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, adds a requirement that an eligible borrower for a consolidation loan must not be subject to a judgement secured through litigation or an order of wage garnishment.

The House recedes with an amendment to clarify that the judgement relates to Title IV student loan debt, and to replace ''or'' at the end of (i) with ''and.''

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, makes technical amendments to the subparagraph to add subclauses for each of the eligibility criteria.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, adds an additional subclause that provides an exception to terminating an individual's status as an eligible borrower for loans received prior to the date of consolidation that the borrower may wish to include in a later consolidation loan.

The House recedes with an amendment.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, allows direct loans to be included in FFEL consolidation loans after expiration of the Emergency Student Loan Consolidation Act of 1997.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, allows a borrower to select the lender of his/her choice for consolidation even if the lender does not hold one of his/her loans.

The Senate recedes with an amendment. The conferees support the changes made to section 428C(b)(1)(A). However, we want to ensure the protection of borrowers from mass marketing or selective marketing of consolidation loans. Those borrowers with loans held by more than one lender may seek a consolidation loan from any eligible loan consolidator.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, extends the authority for the borrower to retain interest subsidies that the borrower was entitled to on the underlying loans prior to consolidation.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, makes a technical amendment to the subclauses to add this provision.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, does not require a lender to consolidate loans of Title VII, Part A, Subpart II and Title VIII, Part B, Subpart II of the Public Health Service Act.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, allows lenders to set a minimum loan balance to consolidate loans for borrowers.

The House recedes. In discussing this provision, the conferees note that current law does not prohibit lenders from establishing, as a matter of lending policy, a minimum loan balance for which they will process a consolidation loan application. It is the intent of the conferees that lenders continue to be allowed to establish their own policies with respect to minimum balance requirements. However, the conferees strongly believe that all students should have access to consolidation loans.

The House bill eliminates multiple disbursement of student loans within a single period of enrollment such as a semester, quarter, or trimester. The Senate bill eliminates multiple disbursements of student loans for students in their final period of enrollment that is less than one academic year, only if the institution has a cohort default rate less than five percent.

The Senate recedes with an amendment.

The House bill eliminates the 30-day delay rule for institutions disbursing student loans to first-time borrowers student loans for institutions with a cohort default rate less than ten percent for the 3 most recent fiscal years. The Senate bill eliminates the same requirement for institutions with a cohort default rate of less than five percent.

The Senate recedes with an amendment.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, excludes loans for study abroad students from the requirements of 428G, particularly the multiple disbursement and delayed disbursement requirements, if the home institution has a cohort default rate less than five percent.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, sets the effective dates for the exemption from the 30-day delay disbursement provisions from October 1, 1998 to September 30, 2002.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, allows up to $300 in over-awards of student aid before withholding and returning to the lender any disbursements of loan funds.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, changes the heading of subsection b of 428 to ''Satisfactory Repayment Arrangements to Renew Eligibility.''

The House recedes.

Both the House and Senate bills require the institution to provide the lender certification of the students eligibility for a loan, the loan amount, and a disbursement schedule. The Senate bill authorizes the institution to determine and maintain documentation supporting the student's eligibility, which was previously required to be sent to the lender.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill retains the requirement that the school determine and document need for a loan, but deletes the requirement that COA, EFA, and EFC be sent to the lender.

The House recedes.

The House and Senate bills require a statement to the lender certifying student eligibility, loan amount, and disbursement schedule. The Senate bill requires the school to provide the statement, while the House bill requires the student to provide it from the school.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill deletes the obsolete 7-month standard for annual loan limits and specifies the statutory authority that defines academic year is in section 481(d)(2).

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, deletes the current proration and reduced loan limits calculation for loans for an undergraduate program that is less than one academic year for an independent student who has not completed the first 2 years of undergraduate education and bases the maximum loan amount on the ratio of the student's program length to the academic year.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, sets loan limits for unsubsidized loans for independent students in a course of study necessary for enrollment in non-degree coursework necessary for admission to a program leading to a degree or certificate, and for post-baccalaureate non-degree coursework required for professional credential or certification for teaching in a state.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, clarifies that the maximum aggregate amount for independent, unsubsidized loans does not include capitalized interest.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, specifies that the capitalization of interest is not deemed to exceed the annual insurable limit.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, allows for extended repayment plans as detailed in 428(b)(9).

The House recedes with an amendment.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, allows forbearance, deferment, or income-sensitive repayments to begin upon request by the borrower of loans made under this section subject to the servicer receiving all necessary documentation within 30 days.

The Senate recedes with an amendment.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, repeals the three percent loan origination fee and consolidates it with other origination fees in section 438.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, includes sense-of-the-Senate language that Congress should consider adding borrower flexibility in regards to unsubsidized Stafford aggregate loan limits based on findings that private sector student loan programs are growing rapidly, but federal loan are less expensive and provide a greater range of debt management options.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill repeals 428J. The Senate bill amends 428J with provisions for loan forgiveness for teachers.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, specifies that the Secretary's authority to sue and be sued in any court of record shall not be construed to limit court review under Title 5, Chapter 7.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, extends the authority for the Comptroller General and Inspector General by allowing the audit of all eligible lenders.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, includes a technical amendment correcting the name of the House committee.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill strikes all reference to authorities required to file a plan for doing business as a separate category. The Senate bill retains the authority of the IG and GAO to conduct audits of organizations using tax exempt financing which are not guaranty agencies or eligible lenders.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, eliminates reference to making recommendations on programs of assistance to borrowers in relation to the 1992 amendments.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill clarifies that the Secretary must prescribe the common form using the FAFSA as the loan application for both FDLP and FFELP. The Senate bill clarifies that the common forms may include master promissory notes.

The House recedes with an amendment.

The House bill clarifies that any electronic forms developed must use the FAFSA as the loan application for both FDLP and FFELP.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the FAFSA to be used for all FFELP loan applications with the exception of PLUS and Consolidation loans beginning in academic year 1999–2000. The Senate bill modifies section 483 to require the FAFSA to be utilized as the FFELP loan application.

The Senate recedes with an amendment.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, allows guaranty agencies, borrowers, and lenders to use electronic versions of the common application forms and promissory note approved by the Secretary.

The House recedes with an amendment.

The House bill requires a master promissory note with a multi-year line-of-credit to be developed within 180 days of enactment that addresses the needs of participants in part B and part D. The Senate bill requires a master promissory note for enrollment periods after July 1, 2000, applicable to more than 1 academic year or loan type; a pilot program is permitted before the implementation of the entire system.

The House recedes with an amendment. The conferees believe that the master promissory note offers the possibility of important program simplification for borrowers, institutions of higher education, and lenders. The conferees continue to remain concerned that the master promissory note may, if not implemented thoughtfully, contribute to additional unnecessary student indebtedness. The conferees have included language which requires a student confirmation process.

The House and Senate bills require consultation with institutions, guaranty agencies, eligible lenders, students, and others in developing the master promissory note.

The House recedes.

The House and Senate bills have comparable provisions regarding the sale and assignment of loans using a master promissory note. The house bill specifies that the note provide for a line-of-credit.

The House recedes with an amendment.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, extends the default reduction management program to the year 2003.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, corrects the House Committee name.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires disclosure information for the borrower be in simple and understandable terms.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, allows disclosure information to borrowers to be made by electronic as well as written means.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires each lender to provide a telephone number that provides additional loan information to each borrower. The lender is allowed to provide an electronic address as well.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires disclosure information for the borrower to be in simple and understandable terms.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, allows disclosure information to borrowers to be made by electronic means.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires each lender to provide a telephone number that provides additional loan information to each borrower. The lender is allowed to provide an electronic address as well.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, establishes exceptional mitigating circumstances that, if met, allow high default schools to remain in the program.

The Senate recedes with an amendment.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires a high default institution with an unsuccessful appeal of loss of eligibility to pay all interest, special allowance, reinsurance and any other payments made or required to be made by the Secretary on loans made during the appeal.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the high default rate institution to provide a letter of credit or other third-party guarantee to satisfy the potential liability for these payments.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill extends the exemption for loss of eligibility due to high cohort default rates for Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Tribally-Controlled Community Colleges and Navajo Community Colleges until July 1, 1999. The Senate bill continues the exemption until September 30, 2002, but requires institutions exceeding the threshold for 2 years to file default management plans. Failure to submit the plan or meet its criteria results in termination from the program.

The Senate recedes with an amendment.

The House bill requires loan servicers to provide complete copies of all records for all loans at the request of the institution if the institution is appealing a loss of eligibility due to improper loan servicing. The Senate bill limits the institution to access to records used by a guaranty agency in determining whether to pay a claim on a defaulted loan that contributes to the institution's cohort default rate.

The House recedes with an amendment to include Direct Loan Servicers.

The House bill but not the Senate bill, adds a definition of mitigating circumstances.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, requires that the circumstances that represent exceptional mitigating circumstances for an institution must be certified by a certified public accountant.

The Senate recedes with an amendment specifying that, in the opinion of an independent auditor, the institution meets the mitigating circumstances criteria.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires that at least two-thirds of the students enrolled at least half-time must be eligible for at least half of the maximum Pell Grant award or at least two-thirds of the students enrolled at least half-time must have a family income below the HHS poverty level.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill provides that at least two-thirds of the students enrolled on a full-time basis, within a one-year period prior to the appeal, must complete the program within normal time frames, be enrolled and making satisfactory academic progress toward completion, or have entered active military service.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to incorporate current federal regulatory criteria which requires institutions that offer degree programs to document that 70 percent of the institution's regular students completed their programs, transferred from the institution to a higher level educational program, or entered active duty in the Armed Forces.

The House bill provides that at least two-thirds of the students enrolled on a full-time basis, within a one year period prior to the appeal, are placed for at least 13 weeks in an employment position for which they have been trained, a higher level education program, or active duty in the armed forces.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to incorporate, with a reduced placement rate requirement of 44 percent, the current regulatory criteria that requires non-degree granting institutions to document the placement rate of their former regular students.

The House bill requires default management plans for institutions over the default threshold for 3 years that rely on the exemption to continue to participate. The Senate bill requires the default management plan in paragraph (2)(C).

The Senate recedes with an amendment to change ''July 1, 1998'' to ''July 1, 1999''.

The House bill requires a default management plan to be filed if the institution has exceeded the cohort default rate for the last three fiscal years, whereas, the Senate bill's plan is triggered after two consecutive years.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill requires the default plan to provide reasonable assurance that the default rate will fall below 25 percent by July 1, 2001, and evidence of improvement and successful implementation is to be filed annually. The Senate bill authorizes the Secretary to determine the criteria for the plan.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to change ''July 1, 2001'' to ''July 1, 2002''.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the institution to engage an independent third party to provide technical assistance.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill allows the Secretary to grant further exemptions only for July 1, 1999, and July 1, 2000, for institutions over the default threshold and requires the institution to demonstrate substantial improvement in reducing the cohort default rate in order to maintain eligibility. The Senate bill subjects the institution to a loss of eligibility for failure to file a plan to meet the performance criteria contained within the plan.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to change ''beginning on July 1, 1999 and July 1, 2000,'' to ''beginning on July 1, 1999, July 1, 2000, and July 1, 2001,''.

The House bill follows the participation rate index for exemption from cohort default rate penalties that is defined in regulations on July 1, 1996. The Senate bill restates the regulation. Both bills allow institutions to remain in the program if they comply with the regulation without going through the appeals process.

The House recedes with a technical amendment to assure the language reflects the current regulation.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, sets an effective date for the exemption provided to minority institutions as the date of enactment until September 30, 2002.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, authorizes the Secretary—through a third-party consultant—to provide administrative, fiscal, management, strategic planning, and technical assistance to Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Tribally Controlled Community Colleges, and Navajo Community Colleges that have submitted a default management plan.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the wholly-owned subsidiary of a nonprofit foundation to have participated in the FFELP for three years prior to the date of enactment.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill sets the loan portfolio limit at $10 million, the Senate bill sets the loan portfolio limit at $5 million.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires all loans made or held as trustee, including consumer loans, to be considered when determining the primary consumer credit function.

The House recedes. The conferees urge the Department, when interpreting the rule related to a lending institution's primary function, to consider the role of trust department's in today's banking environment. In particular, the Department is encouraged to consider the distinction between loans made and held by a lender that are clearly part of the institution's primary consumer function, and loans that are merely held in trust on behalf of another originating lender and that are clearly not part of the institution's primary consumer function.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, expands the definition of eligible lender to include a wholly owned subsidiary of a publicly held holding company if the holding company has acted as a finance company and has participated in the loan programs for three years prior to enactment.

The Senate recedes with an amendment providing for the eligibility of a consumer finance company subsidiary of a national bank which, as of the dae of enactment, through one or more subsidiaries: (1) acts as a small business lending company, as defined by the Small Business Administration; and (2) participates in the part B programs as of the date of enactment, provided the national bank and all of the bank's subsidiaries together do not have the making or holding of student loans as their primary consumer credit function.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, allows eligible lenders, as defined in statute, to provide assistance to institutions similar to the assistance provided by the Department.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, defines multi-year line-of-credit as an agreement between the borrower and the lender under a master promissory note.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, clarifies that the default rate calculation excludes improperly serviced loans identified through appeal from both the numerator and denominator.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires guaranty agencies to collect and report additional information on defaulted loans to identify which borrowers have made not less than six consecutive payments and for whom the guaranty agency has renewed Title IV eligibility.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to strike ''within 2 years after the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998,''; to replace ''shall, by regulation'' with ''may''; and to strike the last sentence.

The House bill gives the Secretary authority, after reviewing the data, to regulate how these loans should be treated in the default rate calculation.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the default rates to be published annually by September 30.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, eliminates the District of Columbia Student Loan Insurance Program.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, holds lenders or agencies that delegate student loan functions responsible for compliance of the delegated functions. The agency or lender must monitor the entity to ensure compliance, and the entity is responsible for compliance with applicable rules and regulations as well.

The House recedes. By including the provision with respect to delegation of functions, the conferees intend to codify current regulation. It is not the intent of the conferees to create new or additional responsibilities for trustees.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, expands loans that qualify for discharge to include loans from institutions that failed to make a refund of loan proceeds owed to the lender.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the Secretary to annually report to Congress on the amount of loans discharged for this reason.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill provides loan forgiveness for teachers in Section 437. The Senate bill provides loan forgiveness for teachers by amending Section 428J.

The House recedes on placement.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, amends the subsection title to read ''Discharge Related to School Closure or False Certification.''

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, states the purpose of the loan forgiveness provisions is to encourage individuals to enter the teaching profession.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, authorizes cancellation only on subsidized loans made to new borrowers on or after October 1, 1998. The House bill authorizes cancellation of new loans made to borrowers with no outstanding principal or interest.

The House recedes.

The House and Senate bills provide that loans received after the first and second year of undergraduate education are eligible for subsequent loan forgiveness.

The conference agreement provides that all subsidized and unsubsidized loans up to a maximum of $5,000 are eligible for forgiveness.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, extends loan forgiveness to the portion of consolidation loans that otherwise meet the requirements to qualify.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill requires three years of academic service as a full-time teacher to qualify for the loan forgiveness benefits at the end of the 3rd year of teaching. The Senate bill requires three consecutive, complete years employed as a full-time teacher to be eligible after the 4th year for cancellation.

The conference agreement requires five full years of academic service as a full-time teacher to qualify for loan forgiveness benefits at the end of the fifth year of teaching.

The House bill details the requirements for qualifying schools and has the State determine which schools qualify. The Senate bill refers to the same requirements for teacher cancellations in the Perkins Loan program, which has the Secretary determine which schools qualify.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, does not extend loan forgiveness to defaulted loans.

The House recedes.

The House bill forgives 30 percent of the qualified loan amount for the first and second year of academic service after completion of the qualifying service (3rd and 4th years of teaching). The Senate bill forgives 30 percent of the loan and applicable interest after completions of the fourth and fifth year of qualifying service.

The conference agreement forgives up to $5,000 in qualifying loans after completion of the fifth year of qualifying service.

The House bill sets the total amount that may be forgiven at $17,750. The Senate bill sets the total amount that may be forgiven at $8,000.

The conference agreement sets the total amount at $5,000.

The House bill requires the borrower to have majored in the subject area in which the borrower is teaching, while the Senate bill requires that the teaching subject area be relevant to the borrower's academic major. The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the chief administrative officer of the secondary school to certify that the teaching subject area is relevant to the borrower's academic major.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the chief administrative officer of the elementary school to certify the borrower's knowledge and teaching skills in reading, writing and mathematics.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, prohibits a borrower from receiving benefits from both loan forgiveness for teaching and National Service for the same employment.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill grants the Secretary authority to regulate the reimbursement of loans. The Senate bill grants the Secretary authority to regulate all provisions of the loan forgiveness program.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, repeals debt management options authorizing the Secretary to acquire loans that are at a high risk of default from eligible lenders.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, allows the Secretary to collect origination fees directly from the holder of the loan if the lender fails or is not required to bill the Secretary for interest and special allowances or, withdraws from the program with unpaid origination fees.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, includes origination fees for unsubsidized loans with fees for subsidized Stafford loans.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, mandates that the lender must charge the same origination fee to all student borrowers.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill adds an exception that the origination fee can be reduced for a borrower that demonstrates greater financial need.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, allows the Secretary to collect loan fees directly from the holder of the loan if the lender fails or is not required to bill the Secretary for interest and special allowances, or withdraws from the program with unpaid origination fees.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, clarifies that the Secretary may collect excess loan fees from subsequent quarterly payments of special allowance payments.

The House recedes.

Both the Senate and the House bills repeal the Plan for Doing Business.

The conferees support the repeal of the Plan for Doing Business retroactively. The Plan for Doing Business requirements included in the Act have changed many times since it was first enacted in 1980. The provisions enacted in the 1986 amendments transferred sole and exclusive responsibility for approving and monitoring compliance of the Plan from the Secretary to the nation's Governors. Due to changes in the tax code and other changes in law, the need for the Plan has become obsolete and thus is being repealed retroactively pursuant to these amendments.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, eliminates nondiscrimination requirements for tax-exempt authorities.

The House recedes. In repealing the plan for doing business retroactively, the conferees retain the nondiscrimination provisions of current law that are applicable to nonprofit secondary markets. Although the conferees do not have evidence of discriminatory practices in these secondary markets, they recognize the benefits of tax exemption carry responsibilities for serving all students without regard to factors such as income and school attended.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, eliminates the annual report by the Secretary to Congress assessing student loan credit provided through tax-exempt obligations.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, makes a conforming change to reflect the elimination of the plan for doing business.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the GAO to conduct a study to determine if lender policies indicate institutional, programmatic, or socioeconomic discrimination in assessing or waiving fees.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, defines an institution of higher education for the purposes of determining eligibility for loan forgiveness for child care providers.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the borrower to have worked two consecutive years as a child care provider in a low-income community.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill defines a low-income community as a community where 70 percent of households earn less than 85 percent of the state median income.

The House recedes.

The House and Senate bills use comparable language but the Senate bill clarifies that years of service must be consecutive.

The House recedes.

The House and Senate bills retain the authority of the Secretary to maintain the Federal Family Education Loan Insurance Fund.

The conference agreement directs the Secretary to deposit the $47 million currently contained within the Fund directly in the Treasury.

PART C—FEDERAL WORK-STUDY PROGRAM

PURPOSE; APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORITY

The House bill clarifies current law by specifically referencing the eligibility of professional students engaged in an internship, practicum or as a research assistant, as determined by the Secretary, for purposes of work study. The Senate bill clarifies that part-time employment under work-study may include internships and research assistanceships.

The House recedes with an amendment to insert ''practica'' after ''internships.''

The House bill authorizes appropriations of $1 billion for fiscal year 1999, whereas the Senate bill authorizes appropriations of $900 million for FY 1999. Both bills authorize ''such sums'' in the 4 succeeding fiscal years.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill includes on-campus services as qualifying under the definition of community service. The Senate bill includes on-

campus services in child care and services to students with disabilities as qualifying under the definition of community service.

The House recedes.

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, strikes the pro rata share of CWS allocations and allocates all excess funds on a fair share basis.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to maintain current law for fiscal year 1999 (base year) and to provide that, for fiscal year 2000 and thereafter, institutions will receive their base guarantee plus pro rata share amount received for FY 1999—with any funds appropriated in excess of the amount necessary to meet the base payment being distributed under the fair share calculation using the latest available data.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, creates a tutoring and literacy program and funds such program with at least 2 percent of CWS funds.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires that funds be used to compensate, including travel and training expenses, students employed as reading tutors and in family literacy projects.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires institutions to give priority to students teaching in schools identified for improvement under sec. 1116 of ESEA and identified by a local education organization under sec. 15104 of ESEA.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires that students compensated with funds under the program be trained in practices used by school pursuant to sec. 15104 of ESEA.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, permits the federal share of compensation under the program to exceed 75 percent.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, authorizes the Secretary to waive requirements of the subsection if enforcement would cause a hardship to students.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires that the institution return unused funds for reallocation if the institution did not request a waiver from the Secretary.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the Secretary to reallocate returned amounts among institutions using at least 4 percent of total institutional grants for purposes of the subsection on the same basis as excess eligible amounts are allocated pursuant to sec. 442(c).

The Senate recedes with an amendment to increase the community service requirement from 5 percent to 7 percent beginning in FY 2000, to require all institutions to fund at least 1 reading tutor or family literacy project, and to make other administrative changes relating to this new initiative.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, strikes a reference to fiscal year 1994 and includes travel and training as activities for which students can be compensated for purposes of community service.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to clarify that travel and training compensation will be for ''reasonable periods of time.'' In permitting institutions to cover activities involving training and travel for reasonable periods of time, the conferees address concerns that some students cannot afford to take community service jobs that involve unusually long commutes or time for training. In such cases, the institutions may reimburse for these training or travel activities for reasonable periods of time. The conferees expect that this exception will be used on a case-by-case basis only where needed.

The House bill requires that funds for community service employment be made available to less-than-full-time students and independent students if the institution's grant is directly or indirectly based on their need. The Senate bill requires that a reasonable portion of the allocated funds be made available to such students.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, updates the academic year reference.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires that the federal share for Community Service jobs not exceed 90 percent for academic years 1999–2000 and succeeding academic years.

The House recedes with an amendment to allow institutions to permit a maximum 90 percent federal contribution for placements at non-profit organizations or government agencies under these terms: (1) the organization or agency would be selected by colleges on a case-by-case basis; (2) in accordance with regulations of the Department of Education, that would specify that these agencies are unable to afford the personnel costs for the student employees; (3) that no more than 10 percent of the institution's placements would receive this 90 percent funding level; and (4) that no placements at the institution itself would be eligible under this provision for the 90 percent match, nor at any agency owned, operated or controlled by the college.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires that private sector employment be academically relevant to the maximum degree possible.

The Senate recedes. The conferees agree that academic relevancy remains a key consideration in private sector employment placements under the Federal Work Study program. However, many students have also expressed an interest in pursuing other employment opportunities that provide other valuable experience outside their field.

FLEXIBLE USE OF FUNDS

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, authorizes the institutions to make payments directly to the student's account for tuition, room and board and institutionally provided services, with the permission of the student.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to strike ''with the permission of'' and replace it with ''upon the request of'' in section 445(b)(3).

JOB LOCATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, increases the amount of funds institutions may use for job location and development to $60,000 and includes community service, cooperative education jobs, and work study in the definition of permissible use of funds.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the institution to notify the Secretary if funds will be used to develop cooperative education jobs, provide assurances: that the funds will not supplant current cooperative education funds at the institution; at 2-year institutions, that funds will expand jobs for associate or certificate degree students; that work will be relevant to the student's academic program; and that the institution will report on the use of funds, the employers, and employers' role.

The House recedes.

WORK COLLEGES

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, authorizes work colleges to coordinate and carry out joint projects and to conduct a comprehensive longitudinal study of academic progress and academic and career outcomes.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, increases the authorization from $5 million to $7 million for fiscal year 1999.

The Senate recedes.

PART D—WILLIAM D. FORD FEDERAL DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, strikes the reference to ''phase in'' of the Direct Loan program.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, strikes the transition provision placing annual limits on the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program volume.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, strikes the requirement that the Secretary select institutions that are reasonably representative and select additional institutions if necessary to achieve reasonable representation.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, strikes a reference to 1994–95.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, strikes the requirement that an institution have participated in the Perkins program and not have exceeded the maximum default rate established under section 462.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill strikes the reference to SPRE, whereas the Senate bill strikes the paragraph.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, establishes the interest rate for subsidized and unsubsidized loans for which the first disbursement is made on or after October 1, 1998, and before July 1, 2003. The House bill applies these provisions to loans for which the first disbursement is made on or after July 1, 1998.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, applies in-school and grace period interest rate provisions to loans for which the first disbursement is made on or after October 1, 1998, and before July 1, 2003. The House bill applies these provisions to loans disbursed on or after July 1, 1998.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, establishes the interest rate for PLUS loans for which the first disbursement is made on or after October 1, 1998, and before July 1, 2003. The House bill applies these same provisions to loans for which the first disbursement occurs on or after July 1, 1998.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, establishes the interest rate on consolidation loans as the weighted average of the interest rates rounded to the nearest one-eighth percent, capped at 8.25%. The Senate bill retains current law.

The Senate recedes with an amendment which would retain current law for the four months commencing October 1, 1998, allowing the Secretary to continue to offer students consolidation loans at T-bill plus 2.3% for this limited period. For applications received on or after February 1, the interest rate on consolidation loans will be the weighted average of the interest rates rounded up to the nearest one-eighth percent, capped at 8.25%, the same rate as in the FFEL program.

The House and Senate bills provide the Secretary with the authority to provide interest rate reductions to encourage timely repayment if the Secretary determines that these reductions will encourage on-time repayment. These reductions may only be offered if they are cost neutral and in the best interest of the Federal government. Any subsequent increases in the subsidy costs must be offset by corresponding reductions in the funds available for the administration of the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the Secretary to obtain official reports from OMB and CBO that assure the cost neutrality of providing repayment incentives. The reports will also be sent to Congress 60 days prior to publication of regulations announcing the Secretary's intent to provide repayment incentives.

The House recedes with an amendment to clarify that the OMB will file a report with the Secretary and the CBO will file a report with Congress.

The House bill requires the Secretary, after consulting with the Secretary of the Treasury, to publish the applicable rates of interest in the Federal Register. The Senate bill retains a similar provision as redesignated in ISTEA.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, limits the authorization for the direct loan interest rates to loans for which the first disbursements are made on or after October 1, 1998, and before July 1, 2003. The House bill establishes rates for loans disbursed on or after July 1, 1998.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, makes a conforming change by eliminating the Secretary's authority to establish terms and conditions for consolidation loans.

The Senate recedes.

The House and Senate bills establish different levels of mandatory spending for administration of the student loan programs as provided for in section 458. The House sets the funding levels at $626,000,000 in fiscal year 1999, $726,000,000 in fiscal year 2000, $770,000,000 in fiscal year 2001, $780,000,000 in fiscal year 2002, and $795,000,000 in fiscal year 2003. The Senate bill, in order to offset an amendment to exclude veterans benefits from financial need analysis calculations, set the funding levels at $612,000,000 in fiscal year 1999, $730,000,000 in fiscal year 2000, $770,000,000 in fiscal year 2001, $780,000,000 in fiscal year 2002, and $795,000,000 in fiscal year 2003.

The conferees were able to identify an alternate offset and funding for the administration of the loan programs by the Department of Education was restored to the levels established in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997.

The House bill establishes the calculation basis for account maintenance fees at .12 percent for fiscal years 1999–2000 and .10 percent for fiscal years 2001 and succeeding years. The Senate bill sets the calculation basis for account maintenance fees at .12 percent for fiscal years 1999–2000 and .10 percent for fiscal years 2001 through 2003.

The House recedes. The conferees expect that the Department will make all payments to guaranty agencies for portfolio maintenance fees in a prompt and timely fashion.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, caps the annual amount of money that is available from the section 458 account which may be paid to guaranty agencies for account maintenance fees at $177 million in fiscal year 1999, $180 million in fiscal year 2000, $170 million in fiscal year 2001, $180 million in fiscal year 2002, and $195 million in fiscal year 2003.

The House recedes.

If in any single year, the amount to which a guaranty agency is entitled exceeds the annual caps for use of funds within section 458, the Senate bill, but not the House bill, authorizes the guaranty agency to transfer the insufficiency from the Federal Student Loan Reserve Fund which it administers to its Agency Operating Fund.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, states that guaranty agencies have a contractual right to receive portfolio maintenance fees transferred from the reserve fund.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, eliminates the Secretary's authority to draw funds from future fiscal years after notifying Congress.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, authorizes the Secretary to sell loans and use the proceeds to offer incentives for on-time repayment by borrowers if the Secretary determines it is in the financial interest of the Federal Government.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, entitles the program ''Loan Cancellation for Certain Public Service''. The Senate bill entitles the program ''Loan Cancellation for Teachers''.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, states the purpose of the loan forgiveness provisions is to encourage individuals to enter the teaching profession.

The House recedes.

The House bill authorizes the cancellation of student loans. The Senate bill authorizes the Secretary to carry out a program of cancellation.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, authorizes cancellation only on subsidized loans made to new borrowers on or after October 1, 1998. The House bill authorizes cancellation of new loans made to borrowers with no outstanding principal or interest.

The conference agreement authorizes the cancellation of subsidized and unsubsidized loans made to new borrowers on or after October 1, 1998.

The House and Senate bills provide that loans received after the first and second year of undergraduate education are eligible for subsequent loan forgiveness.

The conference agreement provides that all subsidized and unsubsidized loans up to a maximum of $5,000 are eligible for forgiveness.

The House bill requires three years of academic service as a full-time teacher to qualify for the loan forgiveness benefits at the end of the 3rd year of teaching. The Senate bill requires three consecutive, complete years employed as a full-time teacher to be eligible after the 4th year for cancellation.

The conference agreement requires five full years of academic service as a full-time teacher to qualify for loan forgiveness benefits at the end of the fifth year of teaching.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, extends loan forgiveness to the portion of consolidation loans that otherwise meet the requirements to qualify.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill details the requirements for qualifying schools and has the State determine which schools qualify. The Senate bill refers to the same requirements for teacher cancellations that apply to the Perkins Loan program and in which the Secretary determines which schools qualify.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, does not extend loan forgiveness to defaulted loans.

The House recedes.

The House bill requires the borrower to have majored in the subject area in which the borrower is teaching, while the Senate bill requires that the teaching subject area be relevant to the borrower's academic major. The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the chief administrative officer of the secondary school to certify that the teaching subject area is relevant to the borrower's academic major.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the chief administrative officer of the elementary school to certify the borrower's knowledge and teaching skills in reading, writing, and mathematics.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, defines the school year as an academic year as defined by the Secretary.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to include the same provision in Part B (section 428J).

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, prohibits a borrower from receiving benefits under this section and the National and Community Service Act of 1990 for the same employment.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, authorizes the Secretary to issue regulations to carry out the provisions of the section.

The House recedes.

PART E—FEDERAL PERKINS LOANS

APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZED

Extension of Authority for the Federal Perkins Loan Program through 2003.

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, strikes pro rate share and allocates excess funds on a fair share basis.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to maintain current law for fiscal year 1999 (base year) and to provide that, for fiscal year 2000 and thereafter, institutions will receive their base guarantee plus pro rata share amount received for FY 1999—with any funds appropriated in excess of the amount necessary to meet the base payment being distributed under the fair share calculation using the latest available data.

The Senate bill, not House bill, deletes outdated references to prior academic years.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, sets a default penalty of zero for any institution with a cohort default rate equal to or above 15 percent.

The House recedes with an amendment to change fiscal year 1998 to fiscal year 2000, and to provide transition language for the period preceding FY 2000.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, does not allow institutions with cohort default rates in excess of 50 percent for each of the three most recent years for which data are available to be eligible to participate in the Perkins Loan program. The loss of eligibility may be appealed to the Secretary.

The House recedes with an amendment to change fiscal year ''1998'' to fiscal year ''2000''.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, allows the Secretary to waive the loss of eligibility if the institution can demonstrate an error in the default rate calculation, or there are exceptional mitigating circumstances, such as a small number of borrowers.

The House recedes with an amendment to strike ''exceptional mitigating circumstances such as''.

The House bill does not require a default management plan for institutions with a default rate less than 20 percent and less than 100 borrowers. The Senate bill eliminates the requirement that institutions file default management plans.

The Senate recedes for the transition period preceding the default penalties in effect beginning in fiscal year 2000. After fiscal year 2000, the requirement that institutions file default management plans is eliminated.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, permits the institution to continue to participate in the program when appealing loss of eligibility with the permission of the Secretary.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, defines loss of eligibility as mandatory liquidation of the institution's Federal Perkins loan

revolving fund and assignment of the loan portfolio to the Department of Education.

The House recedes with an amendment to add language to ensure that liquidated funds go back into the Perkins program and are allocated consistent with provisions of Section 466(c).

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, sets the maximum cohort default rate at 25 percent.

The House recedes with an amendment to replace ''1998'' with ''2000'' and to provide transition language for the period preceding FY 2000.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, changes the heading to read, ''Definition of Cohort Default Rate.''

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, removes any definitions or references to any default rate other than cohort default rate.

The House recedes with an amendment striking paragraph (E) and adding the following new (E):

(E) In determining the number of students who default before the end of such award year, the institution shall, in calculating the cohort default rate, exclude:

(i) any loan on which the borrower has voluntarily made 6 consecutive payments after the time periods specified in paragraph (4);

(ii) any loans on which the borrower has made voluntary payments sufficient to bring the loan current after the time periods specified in paragraph (4);

(iii) any loan on which the borrower has paid in full the amount due on the loan after the time periods specified in paragraph (4);

(iv) any loan which has been rehabilitated or canceled after the time period specified in paragraph (4);

(v) any loan on which the borrower received a deferment or forbearance after the time periods specified in paragraph (4), but based on a condition that began prior to such time periods;

(vi) any other loan which the Secretary determines should be excluded from the calculation.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, defines satisfactory arrangements to resume payment as either: the receipt of three voluntary payments; sufficient payments to bring the loan current; obtaining a deferment, cancellation, or forbearance; full payment of the loan; or any other arrangement approved by the Secretary.

The House recedes.

AGREEMENTS WITH INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, eliminates capital contributions for fiscal years that have expired as well as deletes references to the expanded lending option program.

The House recedes with an amendment to strike paragraph (4) and redesignate (5) through (10) as (4) through (9).

The Senate bill, not House bill, allows agreements with credit bureau organizations to be with either the Secretary or an institution.

The House recedes

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, clarifies the reporting requirements in the cooperative agreements with credit bureaus.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, allows credit bureaus to report information on the status of Perkins loans until the loan is paid-in-full.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires institutions to report annually to credit bureaus the date and amount of Perkins loan disbursed, collection and default status, and the date of cancellation or any other discharge of the loan.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, authorizes the Secretary to establish criteria to cease reporting any Perkins loan information prior to loan being paid-in-full.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires institutions to report to credit bureaus if there are 12 consecutive monthly payments on a defaulted loan to encourage institutions to keep credit bureau reporting current.

The Senate recedes with amendment to replace ''12'' with ''6''.

Both bills authorize institutions of higher education to implement incentive repayment programs to reduce default and replenish the institution's loan funds.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, clarifies that borrower loan payments made under an incentive repayment program must be on-time.

The Senate recedes.

Both bills provide for an interest rate reduction, discount on the loan balance, and other options approved by the Secretary as part of an incentive repayment program.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, prohibits incentive repayment options being paid for with institutional funds or from Federal funds, including the Federal Perkins student loan fund.

The House recedes

TERM OF LOANS

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, raises the annual loan limits to $4,000 for undergraduates and to $6,000 for graduate or professional students, as currently allowed under the expanded lending option, and eliminates the expanded lending option.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, changes the definition of aggregate loan limits to include only unpaid principal.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, raises the aggregate loans limits to $40,000 for graduate or professional students, $20,000 for undergraduates who have completed two years of school, and $8,000 for all other students, as currently allowed for institutions under the expanded lending option, and eliminates the expanded lending option.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, sets annual loan limits for students who are studying to be teachers at $8,000 for third and fourth year undergraduates in a bachelors degree program, and $10,000 for the first year of graduate study.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires institutions giving loans with higher limits to borrowers studying to be teachers to report on the benefits and amounts of these loans.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, authorizes the Secretary to reduce or eliminate an institution's Perkins Loan Federal capital contribution if the institution abuses use of the higher loan limits.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill and the Senate bill eliminate the requirement that five percent of loans be awarded to less than full-time and independent students. The House bill strikes references to less-than-full-time, while the Senate bill requires the use of a reasonable portion of loans be made available to these students.

The House recedes with an amendment to add a sentence at the end of paragraph (1), to read as follows: A student who is in default on a Perkins Loan shall not be considered an eligible student unless the student meets one of the conditions in section 462(h)(3)(E).

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, strikes outdated interest rates.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, considers a loan to be in default if the borrower fails to make a payment for 180 days for monthly installment payments, or 240 days for installment payments made less frequently.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, extends deferment eligibility to all Perkins loan borrowers regardless of when the loan was made and the deferment eligibility listed on the promissory note.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, corrects a subparagraph reference error.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, excludes active duty in the reserves for up to three years as counting towards the nine-month grace period prior to commencement of repayment after the student ceases enrollment.

The House recedes.

With minor differences, both bills authorize a program to rehabilitate defaulted loans allowing a borrower to regain lost program benefits and Title IV eligibility. Both bills limit rehabilitation to a one-time opportunity.

The House recedes/the Senate recedes with an amendment to strike ''shall instruct'' and insert ''shall request'' with regard to reporting to credit reporting organizations.

The House bill authorizes the Secretary to settle the loan obligation for loans discharged due to an institution's closure. The Senate clarifies that the Secretary is authorized to settle the loan obligation pursuant to the financial responsibility standards of section 498(c) of the Act.

The House recedes.

With minor differences, both bills provide that borrowers receiving a closed school discharge assign their right to any refund to the United States.

With minor differences, both bills exclude the period during which a student was unable to complete his or her course of study due to school closure for purposes of calculating a student's period of eligibility.

The House bill and the Senate bill do not preclude borrowers with discharged loans from receiving additional assistance. The House bill, but not the Senate bill, excludes from income taxes income from loans discharged due to school closure.

The Senate recedes.

Both bills require an institution or the Secretary to report to credit bureaus regarding any closed school discharge.

CANCELLATION OF LOANS FOR CERTAIN PUBLIC SERVICE

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, updates two section references in the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, extends loan cancellation for public service to members of the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service, and to non-physician mental health professionals providing health care services in a health professional shortage area.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, adds the new categories of individuals eligible for cancellation to the section of the law specifying the percentage of the loan canceled each year: 15 percent for 1st two years of service, 20 percent for 3rd and 4th years and 30 percent for fifth year.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, extends loan cancellation for public service to

all Perkins loan borrowers who perform qualifying service regardless of when the loan was made or the cancellation provisions listed on the promissory note.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, encourages the Secretary to reimburse institutions for loan cancellations within three months of the institution's application for funds.

The Senate recedes.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS FROM STUDENT LOAN FUNDS

Both bills extend the dates related to capital distribution to 2003 and 2004, respectively.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, begins the capital distribution of late collection fees from the institution to the Secretary after March 31, 2012.

The House recedes.

COLLECTION OF DEFAULTED LOANS: PERKINS LOAN REVOLVING FUND

Both bills repeal the Perkins Loan revolving fund.

Both bills specify that any funds remaining in the Perkins Loan revolving fund on date of enactment be transferred to and deposited in the Treasury.

PART F—NEED ANALYSIS

COST OF ATTENDANCE

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, includes reasonable allowances for computers in the cost of attendance. The House bill, but not the Senate bill, also strikes the exclusion of equipment in the cost of attendance for students receiving instruction through telecommunications.

The Senate recedes. The conference substitute provides authority to schools to include the cost of computers in students' costs of attendance. The conferees also believe that financial aid administrators will use this authority to ensure that students are not given an unwarranted allowance. The conferees believe that each school will handle this matter in a way that is appropriate for its student and operations.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, strikes the $1,500 minimum living allowance for dependent students living at home and allows the amount of the allowance to be determined by the institution.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, strikes the minimum living allowances of $2,500 and allows for an allowance for reasonable costs for all students other than dependent students living at home and dependent students living in institutionally owned or operated housing.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, clarifies that a student is ''engaged'' in cooperative education in order for the institution to include reasonable employment costs.

The House recedes.

DETERMINATION OF EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, excludes parents from the number of family members in college in the general rule for determination of family contribution and makes a conforming change to section 475.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to make it clear in FAO discretion that parents can be counted, if appropriate.

ASSETS

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, combines parent and student assets into family assets and makes conforming changes to the nomenclature in the remainder of the section.

The House recedes.

INCOME PROTECTION ALLOWANCE

The House bill increases the dependent student income protection allowance to $3,000, requires the Secretary to adjust the allowance for inflation under section 478 and makes conforming changes to section 478. The Senate bill increases the allowance to $2,200 and makes identical changes to 478.

The House recedes.

NEGATIVE ADJUSTED AVAILABLE INCOME

The House bill permits a negative parental income contribution from income when the sum of deductions for federal, state and social security taxes and allowances for income protection and employment and certain federal tax credits are greater than the sum of parental income and contribution from family assets. The Senate bill permits a negative parental contribution from income when the sum of deductions identical to the House bill are greater than parental income. (Note: The House cite to paragraph (2) should be (c)(1) and the cite to subsection (c) should be (d).)

The Senate recedes with an amendment to cite correct paragraph.

FAMILY CONTRIBUTION FOR INDEPENDENT STUDENTS WITHOUT DEPENDENTS OTHER THAN A SPOUSE

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, provides for adjustments for periods of enrollment other than nine months for independent students without dependents other than a spouse.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to change ''other than 9 months'' to ''less than nine months''.

INCOME PROTECTION ALLOWANCE

The House bill increases the income protection allowance for single independent students and married independent students with both enrolled to $5,500 and requires the Secretary to adjust the allowance for inflation under section 478. The Senate bill increases the income allowance to $4,250 and makes identical changes in section 478.

The House recedes with an amendment to change ''$4,250'' to ''5,000''.

The House bill increases the income protection allowance for married independent students with one enrolled to $8,500 and requires the Secretary to adjust the allowance for inflation under section 478. The Senate bill increases the allowance to $7,250 and makes identical changes in section 478.

The House recedes with an amendment to change ''$7,250'' to ''$8,000''.

FAMILY CONTRIBUTION FOR INDEPENDENT STUDENTS WITH DEPENDENTS OTHER THAN A SPOUSES

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, makes conforming changes for periods of enrollment other than nine months.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to change ''other than nine months'' to ''less than nine months''.

SIMPLIFIED NEEDS TEST; ZERO EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION

The House bill and the Senate bill, using different language, clarify the IRS forms required for eligibility for the simple needs tests.

SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

The House bill and the Senate bill list examples of special circumstances which may result in adjustments. Examples include elementary or secondary tuition, child care costs, recent unemployment or other changes in family income, assets or student status. The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the Secretary to define extraordinary circumstances by regulation. The Senate recedes with an amendment to add the number of parents enrolled at least half-time in a degree or certificate program to the examples of special circumstances using the text language from section 475(b)(3), and to strike ''Extraordinary circumstances shall be defined by the Secretary by regulation.''

REFUSAL OR ADJUSTMENT OF LOAN CERTIFICATIONS

The House bill and the Senate bill permit an eligible institution to refuse to certify a loan. The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires that such actions be made on a case-by-case basis and that students be afforded the opportunity to appeal such action. The Senate bill, in a conforming amendment, strikes the current law Section 428(a)(2)(F)—where the authority to refuse or adjust loan certifications is now located.

The House recedes with an amendment to add that refusals to certify loans be made on a case-by-case basis.

DEFINITIONS—MILITARY POST-SERVICE BENEFITS

Both bills, using different language, require that military post-service benefits under chapter 30 of title 38 not be treated as financial assistance for purposes of determining need.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, provides that the sum of financial assistance received under this Act and other Federal financial assistance for postsecondary education received by an individual shall not exceed the individual's cost of attendance. It prohibits the reduction of the Pell grant as a result of application of this section.

The House recedes with an amendment to redraft the language so that certain veteran's benefits are not included as estimated financial assistance for the purpose of determining subsidized loan eligibility.

PART G—GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO STUDENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

DEFINITIONS

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, moves the definition of ''institution of higher education'' and related institutional definitions from section 481 to title I.

The Senate recedes. The purpose of moving these definitions was to keep definitions of ''institutions of higher education'' in the same place. The definitions currently found in section 481 will continue to be applicable for title IV purposes only.

Both bills define distance learning/education, but the House bill refers to it as ''distance learning'' while the Senate bill refers to it as ''distance education''. The House bill places the definition in Section 481 applying to ''any program under this title'' while the Senate bill places it in a new Section 487C, applying the definition to ''this section,'' which is the new Distance Education Demonstration Program.

The House recedes.

MASTER CALENDAR

Using different language, both bills require notification by December 1 prior to the start of an award year of minimal hardware and software requirements. The House bill requires notification to institutions, guaranty agencies, lenders, interested software providers, and other parties upon request. The Senate bill requires notification to institutions and vendors.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the Secretary to attempt to provide training activities in an expeditious and timely manner prior to the start of each award year.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, moves the date to November 1 prior to the start of the award year for the publication of final regulations to be effective during the award year.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the Secretary to provide a 60-day period for public comment on any proposed rulemaking.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, permits the Secretary to allow entities to choose to implement regulations prior to the effective date for regulations published after November 1.

The House recedes.

FORMS AND REGULATIONS

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, changes the Section 483(a) subheading to ''Common Financial Aid Form Development and Processing.''

The House recedes.

The House bill requires that the common form (FAFSA) be used to determine need and eligibility for all programs under parts A thru E, except for SSIG. The Senate bill keeps separate references to Parts A, C, D, E, and does not exempt SSIG. The Senate bill includes using the form to determine cost of attendance and provides that the form is to be used to determine need, but not eligibility, for loans under Part B. The Senate bill also includes an electronic version of the form.

The Senate recedes.

Both bills require the Secretary to include data on the form to assist states in awarding State financial aid, but the House bill requires that the number of data elements be no less than the number contained on the form as of the date of enactment.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires a notice on the common form to students, advising them to check with the college financial aid office if they have unusual circumstances affecting their eligibility.

The House recedes. The conferees recognize that students and their families may face unusual financial circumstances that may affect their eligibility for student financial aid. In some cases, the financial aid administrator can adjust the aid award to reflect these circumstances. The conferees intend that the Secretary will provide notice to students and parents advising them to check with the college financial aid office in the event they have such unusual circumstances. This notice should be prominently displayed on the first page of the FAFSA.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the form to be used for collecting eligibility and other data for part B, including the applicant's choice of lender.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, makes a conforming change to reference parts A through E and requires the use of the common form to determine need and for loan processing for part B.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, makes an editorial change to clarify that the Secretary shall provide data collected on the form free of charge.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to add (in the first sentence) guaranty agencies to the entities receiving the data collected by the Secretary and to modify the second sentence to incorporate guaranty agencies.

Both bills, in different paragraphs, require the Secretary to develop electronic versions of the common financial reporting form. The House bill, but not the Senate bill, provides that the electronic version of the common application not require a signature at the time it is submitted.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to clarify that a signature is ultimately needed.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, authorizes institutions lenders, agencies, private software providers and other entities designated by the Secretary to use the electronic version of the form.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to strike ''the version of.''

The House bill requires that students not be charged a fee in connection with the use of the electronic form or any other electronic forms used with the FAFSA to apply for federal or state student assistance.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires users of the form to maintain reasonable and appropriate administrative, technical, and physical safeguards to protect the data and limits the use of the data to purposes of awarding aid under this title, by states, institutions, or others designated by the Secretary.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the Secretary to provide support to third-party servicers and private software providers by providing timely specifications, record layouts, and test cases establishing schedules for providing such information, and providing other technical support.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to require the Secretary to provide such support to the extent practicable and deletes reference to test cases.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, authorizes the Secretary to pay charges to obtain data needed for the administration of the Title IV programs.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, repeals the reference to an expired provision from the Higher Education amendments of 1992 related to anti-trust and need-based aid.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires that students submit as part of the original application process, a certification to the federal government (instead of to the institution) with respect to educational purpose.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill requires the Social Security number of parents of dependent students to be included on the common form. The Senate bill requires the Secretary to include a space for the parent Social Security number on the form.

The House recedes with an amendment to change ''shall'' to ''is authorized to'' and to insert ''birth date'' after ''number''.

STUDENT ELIGIBILITY

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, updates the reference to ''Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands'' to reflect its correct name.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, clarifies the eligibility of home-school graduates for Title IV assistance.

The House recedes with a further clarifying amendment to the provision.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, continues eligibility for citizens of Palau, the Marshall Islands, and Micronesia until September 30, 2001 for Pell, SEOG, and work study if they are attending school in those places or in Guam, or if they are U.S. citizens attending school in Micronesia, the Marshall Island, or Palau.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to continue eligibility through September 30, 2004, and to also provide for attendance at an institution of higher education in a state, as well as in the freely associated states.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, expands current law provisions dealing with the definition of correspondence courses. Current law specifies that a student enrolled in a course offered via telecommunications leading to a recognized associate, baccalaureate, or graduate degree is not considered to be enrolled in a correspondence courses unless the total of telecommunications and correspondence courses at the institution equals or exceeds 50 percent of all courses at the institution. The Senate bill includes certificate programs of 1 year or longer in the list of courses covered by this provision.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, adds an additional requirement that institutions covered under the under the provisions of Section 484(l)(1) are those at which at least 50 percent of the programs offered lead to a recognized associate, baccalaureate, or graduate degree.

The House recedes.

Using different language, both bills require the Secretary of Education and the Secretary of the Treasury to verify with Federal income tax returns information reported by student financial aid applicants and to provide notification to applicants that such verification will occur.

The Senate recedes.

Using the same definition of ''controlled substance,'' both bills limit the eligibility for Title IV assistance of students who are convicted of drug-related offenses and allow for early resumption of eligibility upon completion of a drug rehabilitation program that includes two unannounced drug tests. The Senate bill, but not the House bill, also provides for rehabilitation if the conviction is reversed, set-aside, or otherwise rendered nugatory.

The House recedes.

STATE COURT JUDGMENTS

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, allows a judgment of a State court for recovery of Title IV money that has been assigned to the Secretary to be registered in any district court and provides it shall have the same force and effect as a judgment of the district court of the district in which the judgment is registered.

The Senate recedes.

INSTITUTIONAL REFUNDS

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, rewrites Section 48–4B–dealing with institutional refunds. The House bill maintains current law.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, specifies a formula for calculating the refund amount of Title IV assistance based on the amount of any grant or loan earned by the student as of the student's date of withdrawal.

The House recedes with an amendment authorizing formal leave of absence as a period during which no refund calculation would be necessary.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, defines the earned amount of grant or loan assistance as equal to the proportion of the payment period completed by the students as of the date of the student's withdrawal up to 60 percent of the payment period, at which point the amount earned equals 100 percent. The Senate bill defines the unearned percentage as the difference between the amount earned and the amount disbursed.

The House recedes with an amendment to provide that the earned amount may be the proportion of the ''period of enrollment'' at non-term based institutions.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the institution to disburse to the student any amounts earned by the student that had not yet been disbursed on the date of withdrawal.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the student to return to the institution any unearned amounts disbursed as of the date of withdrawal.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, defines the institution's responsibility for returning unearned funds as the lesser of the

amount unearned or the total institutional charges multiplied by the percentage of funds unearned. The Senate bill also defines the student's responsibility to return to the institution unearned funds.

The House recedes with an amendment reducing by half the amount of unearned grant assistance the student is responsible for returning to recognize incurred up-front costs related to the student's attendance.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, defines withdrawal date as the date upon which the institution determines that the student begins the withdrawal process, otherwise provides official notification, or, in the case of lack of notification, the end of the payment period, except that in the case of illness, accident, etc., the institution may determine an appropriate date of withdrawal.

The House recedes with an amendment to modify the definition of withdrawal date in the case of a student who does not begin the withdrawal process or otherwise notify the institution of his or her intent to withdraw to be the date that is the mid-point of the payment period unless the institution can document a later date.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, defines the percentage of the payment period completed for a credit-hour institution as the number of days completed divided by the number of days in the payment period. In the case of clock-hour institutions, the percentage completed equals the number of clock-hours completed divided by the total number of clock-hours in the payment period.

The House recedes with an amendment to provide for the use of ''period of enrollment'' and scheduled clock-hours, within an acceptable range of completed clock-hours identified through regulations of the Secretary, to calculate the percentage completed.

INSTITUTIONAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE INFORMATION FOR STUDENTS

Both bills include the use of electronic media to provide required information and clarify that the information must be made available upon request by July 1 of each year to both current and prospective students. The Senate bill requires information be made available to all ''enrolled'' and prospective students, while the House bill refers to ''current'' and prospective students.

The House recedes.

Using different language, both bills require institutions to provide to current students a list of the information required to be disseminated and the procedures for obtaining it.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, includes information required under Section 444 of GEPA to be included in the list that must be provided.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, makes conforming changes to the information requirements regarding refund, return of funds, and withdrawal.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, defines a prospective student as one who has requested information concerning an application for admission.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, modifies the calculation of graduation rate by eliminating students enrolled in programs for which the prior program provided substantial preparation.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, clarifies that institutions may, but are not required to, provide information on completion and graduation rates of students who transfer into, and rates at which students transfer out of, the institution.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to include the list in section 485(a)(4) in the optional information that may be provided.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, strikes the requirement that borrower exit counseling be conducted ''(individually or in groups).''

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, clarifies that institutions may use electronic means to provide borrower exit counseling.

The House recedes. This provision allows institutions to utilize electronic means to provide exit counseling. The conferees are aware of a number of initiatives on the part of participants in the FFEL program to make use of internet-based services and other emerging technologies to improve service to institutions and borrowers. We support this goal, and believe that the Secretary should encourage similar efforts with respect to debt counseling, applications processing, data exchange, and other areas where the use of such technologies has the potential to simplify the student financial aid process, while keeping in mind the privacy interests of students and other borrowers.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the Secretary to provide information on State prepaid tuition programs and direct links on the Department Internet site to databases containing information on public and private financial assistance programs.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to broaden the language in paragraph 2 to read ''* * * State and other prepaid tuition programs or savings programs''; and to change the second sentence in paragraph 3 to read ''The Secretary shall only provide direct links to databases which can be accessed without charge and shall make reasonable efforts to verify that the databases included in the direct link are not providing fraudulent information.'' The Secretary, however, does not bear responsibility for either the inclusion or exclusion of any information.

Both bills make minor changes to the information dissemination requirements for student athletes, parents, guidance counselors, and coaches and allow the NCAA to distribute graduation rate information to all secondary schools to satisfy the distribution requirement. The House bill, but not the Senate bill, clarifies that the distribution is only to U.S. schools.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, rewrites the allowance for institutions to provide supplemental information for students transferring in or out of the institution.

The House recedes.

DISCLOSURE OF CAMPUS SECURITY POLICY AND CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS

Both bills require institutions of higher education to report annually on campus crime statistics. The House bill, but not the Senate bill, expands the parties responsible for reporting statistics to include campus officials with direct responsibility for student or campus activities, disciplinary officers, and athletic department officials, and specifically requires inclusion of matters handled through disciplinary proceedings.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, expands the crimes that must be included in campus crime statistics to include larceny and moves to subparagraph (f) a revised version of current subparagraph (H) dealing with arrests or referrals to the campus disciplinary system for alcohol, drug and weapons offenses. Using different wording, both bills add manslaughter. Both bills also add arson to the current law list.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to strike larceny. It is the intent of the conferees that references to alcohol, drug, and weapons offenses refer to violations of law, not to violations of campus codes of conduct.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires statistics by category of prejudice on crimes that manifest evidence of prejudice and adds vandalism and simple assault.

The House recedes with an amendment to eliminate references to vandalism and simple assault and to provide that other crimes involving bodily injury must be included in the statistics of hate crimes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires institutions to submit annual statistics reports to the Secretary for the Secretary to make them available to the public.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the Secretary to submit to Congress a comprehensive report on crime statistics by September 1, 2000.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the Secretary to make copies of the annual statistics available to the public.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, prohibits the identification of victims or persons accused in the statistics.

The Senate recedes.

Both bills require institutions to make, keep, and maintain daily logs of crime reported to police or security departments and to make these logs public, except where prohibited by law. The Senate bill, but not the House bill, also provides an exception to disclosure in cases where it would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the logs to be updated with new information when available, but not later than two business days after the information becomes available to the police or security department.

The House recedes.

Both bills permit institutions to withhold crime information under certain circumstances and release the information when such reason no longer exists. The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires that reports be open to public inspection within two days of the time at which information previously withheld is released.

The Senate recedes.

Using different language, both bills require the Secretary to provide technical assistance to institutions in complying with the provisions of this section. The House bill provides that such assistance is provided at the request of the institution, while the Senate bill provides that the Secretary will determine if an institution requires such assistance.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, specifies that nothing in the section will require the reporting or disclosure of privileged information.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, defines ''campus'' for purposes of reporting crime statistics.

The House recedes with an amendment eliminating a specific definition of ''campus'' and replacing it with descriptions of the three reporting categories for crime reporting: on campus, in or on a non-campus building or property, and on public property that is reasonably contiguous to the campus. The conferees are aware of concerns from some institutions that own property remote from the main campus which is used only occasionally by students. By including the qualifier ''used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes'' in defining the noncontiguous property, the conferees intend to exclude property where

student use is only occasional but to include such noncontinguous property if student use is frequent or if the property is primarily used for institutional purposes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the Secretary to report to Congress institutions determined not to be in compliance with reporting requirements.

The House recedes.

The Senate, bill but not the House bill, requires that institutions report crimes by means of separate categories for publicly owned thoroughfares and for on-campus residential facilities.

The House recedes with an amendment to require separately reported statistics on crimes committed on campus, in or on a noncampus building or property, and on public property with accompanying descriptions of what these reporting categories include and to assure that these statistics in all categories are among the material to be provided to students and prospective students under the provisions of section 485(a).

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the Secretary to report to Congress each institution not in compliance with reporting requirements, provides technical assistance to such institutions, and provides for fines of up to $25,000 for each violation, failure, or misrepresentation.

The House recedes with an amendment specifying that any fine for non-compliance will be assessed pursuant to that provisions governing civil penalties in section 487(c)(3)(B) based on substantial misrepresentations of the number, location, or nature of the crimes required to be reported. The conferees would like to point out that many concerns have been raised with respect to noncompliance with the reporting requirements. We have been disappointed over the past few years at the growing number of reports about schools circumventing current law or failing to provide accurate information with respect to crimes occurring on campus. The conferees strongly encourage the Department of Education to enforce the provisions of the law and to penalize those schools that do not comply with the reporting requirements.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, clarifies that the provision do not cause liability or standard of care, nor is noncompliance admissible as evidence in any proceeding except for enforcement of the subsection.

The House recedes. It is the intent of the conferees to hold harmless colleges and universities from liability for information supplied by third-party, non-campus, security and police authorities.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, permits the citation of the subsection as the ''Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act.''

The House recedes.

ATHLETIC REPORTING

Both bills consolidate athletic reporting requirements by moving requirements currently in Section 487(a)(18) to Section 485(g).

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires institutions to report reductions that may occur during the ensuing four years in participating in or financial resources provided for collegiate sports, and the reasons for any such reduction. The House bill also strikes this provision as of October 1, 1998.

The House recedes.

Both bills strike the outdated reference to the publication of regulations.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the Secretary to compile athletic reporting data submitted by institutions and report on such data by April 1 of each year.

The House recedes with an amendment to make the responsibilities of the Secretary consistent with those for the campus crime report—providing that he issue only one report, which will be submitted to the Congress by April 1, 2000.

NATIONAL STUDENT LOAN DATA SYSTEM

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the Secretary to provide by one year after the enactment of the HEA amendments, the use of the NSLDS by borrowers to identify the current loan holders and servicers of their loans.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to change ''1997'' to ''1998.''

TRAINING IN FINANCIAL AID SERVICES

The House bill retains current law Section 486, ''Training in Financial Aid Services,'' while the Senate bill repeals the current Section 486 provisions.

The House recedes.

PROGRAM PARTICIPATION AGREEMENTS

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, adds the SSIG program to the PPA requirements. The House recedes.

Using different language, both bills strike the requirement that institutions submit information relating to administrative capability and financial responsibility to State postsecondary review entities. The House bill requires the information to be provided to the appropriate state agency, while the Senate bill simply deletes the reference.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires Part D Schools to disclose to borrowers information about State grant assistance and requires schools to submit default management plans with their initial applications to participate in Part D loan programs.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, clarifies that the requirement of a default management plan for an institution that undergoes a change of ownership applies only to for-profit institutions.

The House recedes with an amendment providing that development of a default management plan is not required for ownership changes involving institutions with default rates of 10 percent or below.

The Senate bill substitutes ''the State agencies under subpart 1 of Part H'' for ''State review entities under subpart 1 of Part H'' as the authority to receive information related to an institution's administrative capability and financial responsibility. The House substitutes ''appropriate State agencies'' for ''State review entities under subpart 1 of Part H.''

The House recedes.

Both bills move requirements for athletic reporting from Sec. 487(a)(18) to Sec. 485(g). The Senate bill strikes 487(a)(18), while the House bill replaces the language in 487(a)(18) with language requiring institutions to meet the requirements of Sec. 485(g).

The Senate recedes.

Both bills make substitutions for the requirement that institutions meet the requirements established by State postsecondary review entities. The House bill substitutes ''appropriate State agencies,'' while the Senate bill requires institutions to provide evidence to the Secretary that the institution has the authority to operate within a State.

The House recedes.

Using different language, both bills require institutions to distribute voter registration forms. The House bill, referencing section 9 of the National Voter Registration Act, requires institutions to distribute these forms to each student during registration unless the student, in writing, declines to receive such forms. The Senate bill requires institutions, located in a state to which section 113 applies, to make a good faith effort to makes forms available to students currently enrolled and in attendance in a degree or certificate program.

The House recedes with an amendment to strike ''to which section 113 applies'' and insert ''to which section 4(b) of the National Voter Registration Act (42 U.S.C. 1973gg–2(b)) does not apply'' and to insert ''requested and'' before ''received.'' In order to meet the expectations of the conferees, the institution shall establish a process to request the necessary forms not less than 120 days prior to deadline for registering for each election (as defined in section 301(1) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431(1)), and including the election for Governor or other chief executive within such state) and to have received the forms from the state 60 days prior to the deadline for registering to vote in the state. The process for distributing forms should be designed to ensure that each student, enrolled in a degree or certificate program and physically in attendance at the institution, is offered the form or the opportunity to receive a form from the institution. This may include, but is not limited to, providing a phone prompt when the student registers via telephone or a similar prompt during registration that is carried out via the internet or by facsimile. It is the conferees' expectation that publication of the availability of voter registration forms in one or more campus locations is not sufficient to meet the requirements of this provision. The conferees wish to provide institutions with broad flexibility regarding the good faith effort in order to meet the needs of different campuses. Additionally, the conferees recognize that implementation of this provision depends on the transmittal of registration forms by the states to the institution, and do not intend to place a risk the institution's participation in title IV programs in the event that a state fails to meet its obligation in this regard. Finally, in establishing the target dates for request and receipt of the registration forms, the conferees assumes that a degree of leeway would be afforded the states and the institutions in meeting these dates so long as the institutions are given ample time to implement their process for distributing the forms in accordance with the amendment and students are given ample time to complete the registration process.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, prohibits any officer of the executive branch from regulating the manner in which institutions carry out the voter registration form distribution requirement.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, referencing section 6 of the National Voter Registration Act, includes in title I a requirement that a State provide to institutions mail registration forms not later than 60 days prior to the last day to register for a regularly scheduled federal election or election for chief executive of the State.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, exempts states described in section 4(b) of the National Voter Registration Act. Such States are those where there is no voter registration requirement for any voter in Federal elections or where all voters may register at the polling place at the time of voting in a Federal general election.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, replaces ''State postsecondary review entities referred to in subpart 1 of Part H'' with ''appropriate state agencies'' in the list of agencies to which institutions are required to make financial and compliance audits available. The Senate bill substitutes ''appropriate State agencies notifying the Secretary under subpart 1 of Part H.'' The House

bill deletes subpart 1 of Part H and redesignates subparts 1 and 2.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, permits U.S. institutions that receive less than $200,000 in funds under Title IV, and provide a letter of credit for not less than half of the potential liability as determined by the Secretary, to satisfy the annual audit requirements by submitting an audit every three years.

The House recedes with an amendment to give the Secretary discretion in implementing this provision.

QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM

The House bill changes the heading to ''Quality Assurance and Regulatory Simplification Program,'' while the Senate bill changes the heading to ''Regulatory Relief and Improvement.''

The House recedes.

The House bill allows the Secretary to select institutions to develop alternative management programs for complying with regulations under parts A thru E and part G. The Senate bill allows the Secretary to select institutions for QA, expanding the current law provision relating to data verification to include the development of systems for processing and disbursing student aid, and entrance and exit interviews.

The House recedes with an amendment to replace ''including'' with ''related to'' in paragraph 1.

The House bill prohibits the Secretary from waiving requirements of the Act. The Senate bill authorizes the Secretary to waive regulatory requirements dealing with reporting or verification and to substitute other reporting to ensure accountability.

The House recedes with an amendment to add ''The Secretary shall not modify or waive the application of any requirement or other provision of this Act'' at the end of paragraph 2.

The House bill allows for the continued Quality Assurance Program for institutions to develop systems for verifying application data.

The House recedes.

Both bills base participation in the Quality Assurance Program on demonstrated institutional performance and both consider goals determined by the Secretary, although the House bill refers to ''regulatory simplification goals'', while the Senate bill refers to ''quality assurance goals''. The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the Secretary to ensure representation by institutions according to size, mission, and geographical distribution.

The House recedes with an amendment to add at the end of section 487AS(a)(1). ''The selection criteria shall ensure the participation of representatives of institutions of higher education according to size, mission, and geographical distribution.''

Using different language, both bills revise the Secretary's authority to remove institutions from participation.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the Secretary to submit recommendations to Congress regarding amendments to this Act that will streamline and enhance the integrity of Federal student assistance programs. Such recommendations are to be based on an evaluation of the Quality Assurance Program.

The House recedes.

The House bill designates institutions selected for participation in the Regulatory Simplification Program as Experimental Sites, while the Senate bill includes separate provisions dealing with Experimental Sites.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the Secretary to submit to Congress a report on the experience of institutions participating as experimental sites between 1993 and 1998, and recommendations for amendments to improve and streamline this Act, based on the results of the experiments.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, allows the Secretary to select new institutions to participate as experimental sites, but not until the report required in (b)(1) has been provided to Congress.

The House recedes with an amendment to authorize the Secretary to continue the current experimental sites as in existence upon the date of enactment to the extent they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this section. Any activities currently approved by the Secretary prior to the enactment of this Act that are inconsistent with this section shall be discontinued no later than June 30, 1999.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the Secretary to consult with Congress prior to approving any experimental sites. The Secretary must provide a list of institutions, specific statutory waivers, objectives of the experiment, and the time period for conducting the experiment.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, authorizes the Secretary to waive statutory provisions, if such would bias experiment results.

The House recedes with an amendment excluding award rules, award maximums, and need analysis.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the Secretary to recommend ways that regulations and provisions of the Act affecting U.S. institutions that receive less than $200,000 in funds under Title IV can be streamlined and to issue, within one year of enactment, a report including fundings and recommendations and a timetable for implementing recommended changes.

The House recedes with an amendment to move the provisions to the new section 498B dealing with review of regulations.

Both bills establish Distance Education Demonstration Programs. The House bill includes the programs in Section 487B, redesignating the current Section 487B as 487C. The Senate bill includes the programs in Section 487C.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to move the distance education demonstration program provisions to section 486.

Both bills identify purposes for allowing a distance education program. Both bills note a purpose is to test the quality and viability of distance education programs currently restricted under the Act, and both bills identify helping to determine appropriate level of Federal assistance for students as a purpose of this section.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, identifies increased access to higher education as a purpose of this section.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, identifies determining effective means of delivering quality education via distance education as a purpose of this section.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, identifies as a purpose of this section the identification and regulatory requirements which need altering to lead to greater access to higher education.

The House recedes.

Both bills authorize the Secretary to waive statutory or regulatory requirements, but differ in the specific waiver authority granted. The House bill refers to ''exemptions,'' while the Senate bill refers to ''waivers.'' The Senate bill allows only waivers related to distance education; the Houe bill allows waivers in general.

The House recedes.

The House bill allows exemptions from the statutory requirments of Part F, Part G, and Part A of title I. The Senate bill allows waiver of specific provisions of Parts F and G related to computer costs, weeks of instruction, percentage of courses offered via telecommunications, percentage of students enrolled in such courses, and eligibility requirements.

The House recedes.

The House bill allows exemption from the regulations prescribed under Part F, Part G, and Part A of title I. The Senate bill allows the waiver of any regulations under F or G.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, limits participation to institutions to offer 2-year or 4-year associate, baccalaureate, or graduate programs.

The House recedes with an amendment limiting participation by institutions to those that are title IV eligible.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, prohibits foreign schools from participation.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, permits institutions that meet all the eligibility requirements of Section 481(a), except (3)(A) or (3)(B) (now found in Title I), to participate in the demonstration program.

The House recedes with an amendment to limit the special rule to institutions that offer 2- or 4-year associate, baccalaureate, or graduate programs.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, authorizes the participation of Western Governors University in the demonstration and permits the Secretary to grant more extensive waivers for WGU.

The House recedes with an amendment to permit waivers for Western Governors University of everything in the Act except Title IV, Parts A, B, C, E, and F. Title IV, Part F, waivers will be limited to the two provisions that may be waived for other participants in the demonstration program.

Using different language, both bills require comparable application requirements.

The House recedes with amendments to include reference to systems of institutions and waivers sought under (b)(3)(D).

The House bill authorizes the Secretary to select a representative sample of institutions for participation and provides the Secretary with the discretion to determine the number of demonstration programs allowed. The Senate bill limits participation to 15 projects for the first year. An additional 35 projects can be selected in the third year, based on evaluations of the original projects.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill provides that ''systems of institutions'' may participate.

The House recedes with an amendment to ensure that ''systems of institutions'' are included in all appropriate places.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the Secretary, in selecting participating institutions, to take into account factors including the number and quality of applications received, the ability of the Department of Education to oversee participants, the financial responsibility and administrative capability, and the distance educations programs offered.

The House recedes with an amendment to add a consideration to assure the participation of institutions of higher education according to size, mission, and geographical distribution.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires notification to the public and Congress of the institutions or consortia participating and the statutory and regulatory requirements being waived.

The House recedes.

Both bills include provisions for annual evaluations of the demonstration programs by the Secretary. The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires evaluations to review the extent to which goals of participating institutions have been met.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the review to look at numbers and types of students and their progress toward degrees.

The House recedes with an amendment to strike ''associate, bachelor's, or graduate degrees'' and insert in its place ''degrees or certificates'' and to change ''degree to which participation in such programs increased'' to ''extent to which participation in such programs increased''.

Both bills include the review by the Secretary of issues related to student financial assistance for distance education. The House bill, but not the Senate bill, includes the review of effective technologies.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, includes the review of statutory and regulatory requirements not waived that hinder distance education programs.

The House recedes.

Both bills require the Secretary to identify policies which impede the development and use of distance education, and both bills require reports to Congress. The Senate bill requires an initial report with 18 months, with annual reports thereafter, while the House bill does not specify the time frame in which reports are to be submitted.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the Secretary to issue an annual report on the number and types of students pursuing a certificate through distance education programs, the progress of such students, and the extent to which participation in such programs has increased.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, authorizes $1,000,000 for a study by the National Academy of Sciences on distance education programs.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the Secretary to assure compliance by institutions participating in the distance education demonstration programs with the statutory requirements not authorized to be waived, to provide technical assistance, to monitor fluctuations in student enrollment, and to consult with appropriate State authorities and accrediting agencies or associations.

The House recedes.

WAGE GARNISHMENT REQUIREMENT

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, increases to 15 percent the amount of a borrower's wages that can be garnished and provides that Title IV assistance shall not be subject to garnishment or attachment except for a debt owed to the Secretary.

The House recedes with regard to the 15 percent. The Senate recedes with regard to attachment.

ADMINISTRATIVE SUBPOENAS

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, gives the Secretary the authority to issue administrative subpoenas.

The Senate recedes.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Both bills specify that the Advisory Committee has independent control over staffing levels.

Using slightly different language, both bills clarify that documents of the Committee shall not be subject to Secretarial review. The Senate bill includes reports and publications in electronic form, while the House bill refers only to documents.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, increases Committee membership to 15 members and makes conforming changes to reflect the increase.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, includes the process for appointing the additional members.

The House recedes.

Using slightly different language, both bills prohibit federal employees from serving as members of the Advisory Committee.

The House recedes.

Using slightly different language, both bills strike the reference to federal employees with regard to compensation and expenses incident to attending meetings.

The House recedes.

The House bill allows personnel to be hired as deemed necessary by the Chairman without regard to personnel ceilings. The Senate bill allows for the appointment of 1 full-time equivalent, nonpermanent consultant without regard to title 5, United States Code, and prohibits the Secretary from requiring the committee to reduce personnel to meet the Department's personnel goals.

The House recedes.

Both bills funds to be made available for the Committee, but set different amounts. The House bill requires $850,000, whereas the Senate bill requires $800,000.

The House recedes.

Using different language, both bills require that the Committee monitor and evaluate the modernization of student financial aid systems and delivery processes and the implementation of a performance-based organization within the Department, and assess dissemination methods.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the Committee to make recommendations regarding the use of technology in the delivery and management of financial assistance.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the Committee to assess the implications of distance learning on student eligibility and other requirements for financial assistance under the Act.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the Committee to make recommendations regarding redundant or outdated regulations and provisions of the Act.

The House recedes.

Both bills extend the Committee through 2004 and repeal a loan study.

Same provisions.

REGIONAL MEETINGS AND NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, extends the requirements of this Section to all regulations developed under this title. The Senate bill, but not the House bill, continues current law applying to Parts B, G, and H and extends the requirements of this section to include Part D.

The House recedes with an amendment striking ''regional'' and the Senate recedes by extending the requirements to all regulations.

Both bills require the Secretary to obtain advice and recommendations from others involved in student financial assistance programs and allow for meetings and electronic exchanges as means for the Secretary to obtain such advice and recommendations. The House bill refers to national meetings, while the Senate bill refers to regional meetings. The House bill, but not the Senate bill, drops current law identifying specific parts,the requirements that the Secretary take into account information received through the process, and the summary publication requirement.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, extends the requirements of this section to revisions of regulations developed under this Title. The Senate bill extends the requirements to regulations promulgated after the date of enactment of this Act pertaining to Parts B, D, G, and H.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to conform to other decisions.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the Secretary to follow certain procedures in establishing the negotiated rulemaking process, including preparing a transcript.

The House recedes. The conferees expect that any written explanation to the participants in the negotiated rulemaking process of why the Secretary is departing from an agreement reached through that process would: (1) contain a detailed statement of the reasons for the Secretary's decision, and (2) be provided to the participants sufficiently in advance of the publication of the proposed regulation so as to allow them a real opportunity to express their concerns to the Secretary.

The House bill instructs the Secretary to select participants from program participants and representatives of groups involved in student financial assistance. The Senate continues the nomination process based on the groups who participated in the regional meetings.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to change the first ''industry'' to ''program'' and to strike ''reflecting the diversity in the industry'' in paragraph two.

The House bill expands the current requirement to encourage the Secretary to publish revisions to regulations in accordance with the master calendar requirements. The Senate bill retains current law.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires a transcript of the negotiated rulemaking process to be made available to the public.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill requires negotiated rulemaking for all regulations implementing parts B, D, G and H after the date of enactment. The House bill requires all title IV regulations and revisions to regulations to be subject to negotiated rulemaking. The Senate bill, but not the House bill, provides the Secretary with the ability to decline to use the negotiated rulemaking process under exceptional circumstances.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, maintains the current law provision authorizing the appropriation of funds to carry out negotiated rulemaking and providing that, if funds are not appropriated, that the Secretary will use Department operating funds for this purpose.

The House recedes.

YEAR 2000

The conferees strongly encourage the Department of Education to greatly improve its Year 2000 computer readiness. It is important to implement changes necessary for Year 2000 compliance in all of the Department's fourteen mission critical systems immediately. Further, the conferees expect the Department to prepare and make available detailed contingency plans ensuring the continuous access to funds for students and families in the event of a problem with the implementation of Year 2000 compliant systems. The House receded with an amendment

to the Senate provisions requiring the Department to take certain actions with respect to Year 2000 computer issues and to the Senate's timeline regarding reporting to Congress regarding their Year 2000 compliance.

The conferees understand that a limited number of institutions of higher education, lenders and guaranty agencies may face difficulties implementing changes or modifications to student aid processing or delivery requirements required by this Act at the same time they are making changes required to ensure that their systems are Year 2000 compliant. To ensure that institutions, lenders and guaranty agencies are not overburdened, the conferees provide the Secretary flexibility to posptone, for up to one year, the implementation of any requirements under part B, D, E, or G if the Secretary determines that such requirements would require extensive changes to their existing systems and postponement is necessary to avoiding jeopardizing the ability of a substantial number of institutions, lenders or guaranty agencies to fulfill their processing or delivery functions successfully after December 31, 1999. The Secretary must publish in the Federal Register, and notify Congress, regarding the provisions the Secretary intends to postpone and the reasons for such postponement. The conferees expect that this postponement authority will only be used in situations where it is absolutely necessary.

PROCEDURES FOR CANCELLATIONS AND DEFERMENTS FOR ELIGIBLE DISABLED VETERANS

Both bills require the Secretary of Education in consultation with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to develop and implement procedures to allow for certification and affidavits needed to enable eligible disabled veterans to document their eligibility for deferments and cancellations of student loans. The Secretaries of Education and Veterans Affairs must report to Congress within 6 months of enactment on their progress of such procedures. The House bill includes this provision in title VIII, while the Senate bill includes it as section 493A of title IV.

The House recedes on placement in title IV.

PART H—PROGRAM INTEGRITY

The House bill changes the title of Part H to ''Program Integrity,'' while the Senate bill maintains the current title of the Part (''Program Integrity Triad'').

The Senate recedes.

Subpart 1—State Role

The House bill, repeals subpart 1 of part H, while the Senate bill renames subpart 1 as ''State Role'' and sets forth state responsibilities related to institutions of higher education.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires each institution to provide evidence that it has the authority to operate in a state at the time of certification.

The House recedes.

Subpart 2—Accreditation

Both bills change the subpart heading from ''Accrediting Agency Approval'' to ''Accrediting Agency Recognition'' and make conforming changes throughout the subpart to reflect the change in terminology. In addition, bith bills strike ''standards'' and replace it with ''criteria'' throughout the subpart.

DISTANCE EDUCATION

Both bills address the assessment of distance education, but do so in different portions of Section 496. The Senate bill amends Section 496(a)(4) to require accreditors to include distance education programs when assessing quality. The House bill amends Section 496(a)(5) to require accreditors to apply standards for assessing the quality of an institution's distance education programs.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the Secretary to determine the scope of recognition for an accrediting agency. If distance education is included, the scope shall include accreditation of institutions offering distance education courses or programs.

The House recedes.

ACCREDITOR STANDARDS

Both bills modify provisions relating to accreditor standards;

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, strikes the requirement for accreditors to have a standard to assess tuition and fees in relation to subject matter.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, deletes the reference to clock hours or credit hours as part of the assessment of program length.

The House recedes with an amendment to strike the entire subparagraph, as program length is addressed in another subparagraph.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, strikes the separate subparagraph (J) requiring assessment of default rates and includes default rates in general compliance subparagraph (L).

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the subparagraph (L) assessment to be based on the institution's record of compliance as evidenced by audits and program reviews. The House recedes with an amendment to insert the default rate language.

SITE VISITS

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, strikes the requirement for unannounced site visits and makes it an option.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, exempts new sites where programs are offered through telecommunciations from on-site visits if the program was included in a previously approved accreditation review.

The House recedes. The conferees understand that on-site visits are triggered only if new sites are considered branch campuses. The term ''branch campus'' is not defined in this Act, but it is defined in regulation (34 CFR 600.2) as:

A location of an institution that is geographically apart and independent of the main campus of the institution. The Secretary considers a location of an institution to be independent of the main campus if the location—

(1) Is permanent in nature;

(2) Offers courses in education programs leading to a degree, certificate, or other recognized education credential;

(3) Has its own faculty and administrative or supervisory organization; and

(4) Has its own budgetary and hiring authority.

Under this definition, a site visit does not appear to be required for the most common situations that might arise when an institution initiates distance education activities. The conferees are aware of concerns that site visits are being required, both with respect to telecommunications programs and to other off-site programs and believe that the definition of branch campus should not be so broadly interpreted as to require expensive site visits in instances where they are not needed.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, provides the Secretary with the option of allowing an accrediting agency to take appropriate steps to correct problems within a 12-month time frame in lieu of termination.

The House recedes.

Subpart 3—Eligibility and Certification

The Senate bill requires that an institution maintain a copy of any contract between the institution and a financial aid service provider or loan servicer, and provide a copy of any such contract to the Secretary upon request, instead of requiring that the institution supply the copy with its application to participate in the student aid programs under Title IV, as is currently the case. The House bill maintains current law.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, allows an institution to decide which loan programs it wishes to participate in under part B or D.

The House recedes.

FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the Secretary to determine if an institution has financial resources sufficient to prevent precipitous closure.

The House recedes.

Both bills revise the criteria used to determine the financial responsibility of an institution to be based on whether it meets certain ratios.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, includes public institutions with for-profit and non-profit with respect to taking into consideration differences in generally accepted accounting principles.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the Secretary to avoid duplication of reporting requirements for assessing and reviewing financial responsibility.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, eliminates references to letter of credit and performance bonds and allows the Secretary to determine what financial guarantees are reasonable when an institution has failed to meet financial responsibility standards.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to insert ''which the Secretary determines are reasonable'' after ''third party guarantees.''

Both bills eliminate reference to ''ratio of current assets to current liabilities'' for institutions providing 2- or 4-year programs and replaces it with a general reference to criteria imposed by the Secretary. There are drafting differences in the two bills.

ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, specifies that student aid refers to assistance provided under Title IV and authorizes the Secretary to establish written procedures related to approval, disbursement and delivery of student aid and for the division of functions at an institution related to authorizing and disbursing funds with adequate checks and balances.

The House recedes.

FAILURE TO PAY REFUNDS

Both bills add a new provision assessing an additional penalty commensurate with the penalty applicable to nonpayment of taxes in instances where a person willfully fails to pay a refund amount owed to a student or borrower, but there are wording differences.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, provides an effective date for the new refund penalty provision, applying it to unpaid refunds which were first required to be paid on or after 90 days after enactment.

The Senate recedes.

SITE VISITS

Both bills make site visits for certification or recertification permissive, rather than mandatory, and both bills require the Secretary to establish priorities by which institutions are to receive site visits.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the Secretary—to the extent practicable—to coordinate with site visits by other entities.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, eliminates the Secretary's authority to charge fees to cover expenses for site visits.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, allows the Secretary to exempt institutions in the Quality Assurance program from the site visit requirement.

The House recedes.

CERTIFICATION/RE-CERTIFICATION

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, keeps references to prescribed certification schedule as in effect prior to the 1998 amendments. (Both bills extend the certification period to 6 years, rather than the 4 years in current law.) Both bills require that institutions be notified 6 months in advance of the expiration of its certification.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, directs the Secretary to publish regulations for recertification for institutions outside the US that have received less than $500,000 in Part B loan funds in the most recent fiscal year.

The House recedes.

OWNERSHIP

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, applies financial guarantees, provisional certification as a result of change of ownership, and other change of ownership provisions only to for-profit institutions.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, allows the Secretary to grant provisional certification to an institution seeking approval for a change of ownership based on the preliminary review of a materially complete application and to extend that status on a month-by-month basis as necessary.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, clarifies that a branch campus must be in existence for 2 years after Secretarial certification as a branch before the branch can seek certification as a main or free-standing campus.

The House recedes.

PROGRAM REVIEW AND DATA

Both bills require, rather than authorize, the Secretary to give priority in program reviews to institutions that meet certain criteria. Both bills clarify that significant fluctuations are those that do not relate to programmatic changes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, includes Direct Loans.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, rewrites current paragraph (G) as (F) to define other institutions as those that pose a significant risk of failure.

The House recedes.

Both bills clarify that ''relevant'' information available to the Department should be included in a central data base.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, includes ''other relevant provisions of this title'' in describing the Secretary's responsibility.

The House recedes.

Both bills maintain current law requiring the establishment of guidelines designed to ensure uniformity of practice in the conduct of program reviews.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, includes a new provision requiring the Secretary to make copies of all review guidelines and procedures available to all participating institutions.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the Secretary to permit institutions to correct administrative, accounting, or recordkeeping errors which are not part of a pattern, and not fraudulent.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the Secretary to base any civil penalty stemming from audit or program review on the gravity of the violation.

The House recedes.

Both bills require the Secretary to inform the appropriate state and accrediting agency or association whenever the Secretary takes action against an institution.

REVIEW OF REGULATIONS

Both bills contain a number of regulatory studies. Both bills maintain the current law requirement that the Secretary is to review regulations and their application to ensure uniformity. The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires consultation with representatives of institutions. The House bill, but not the Senate bill, adds a new section requiring the Secretary to conduct a biennial review of all regulations in effect with respect to HEA and to determine which are no longer necessary. The House bill, but not the Senate bill, also requires the Comptroller General to conduct a study on the extent to which unnecessary costs are imposed on colleges and universities as a consequence of requiring them to abide by the same regulations as industrial or commercial entities.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the Secretary to establish a process for ensuring that eligibility and compliance issues are considered simultaneously, and for identifying unnecessary duplicative reporting and related regulations. The Secretary is required to consult with representatives of institutions in developing the processes. The Senate bill, but not the House bill, also requires the Secretary to recommend ways that regulations and provisions of the Act affecting U.S. institutions that receive less than $200,000 in funds under Title IV can be streamlined and to issue, within one year of enactment, a report including findings and recommendations and a timetable for implementing recommended changes.

The conference substitute combines these regulatory reviews into a new section 498B. Under this section, the Secretary would be required to review regulations to determine if they are duplicative or no longer necessary. Such review may also include assurance of the uniformity of interpretation and application of such regulations, a process for ensuring that eligibility and compliance issues are considered simultaneously, and the extent to which unnecessary costs are imposed on institutions as a result of applying regulations designed for industrial and commercial enterprises. The Secretary is to submit a report within one year of the date of enactment and to submit a second report by January 1, 2003. It is the intention of the conferees that submission of the second regulatory study will coincide with the next reauthorization of the Higher Education Act, permitting Congress to consider legislative changes designed to reduce unnecessary regulation in the context of the reauthorization.

The conference substitute further provides for a review of ways in which regulations and statutory provisions can be improved, streamlined, or eliminated for small-volume institutions, with a report to be issued within one year of enactment. In both this review and in the broader review described above, the Secretary is to consult with relevant representatives of institutions participating in title IV programs.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, directs the Comptroller General look at laws, regulations, and mandates that contribute to costs and ways to reduce those mandates. The conference substitute does not include this provision, but conferees intend to make this request of the General Accounting Office by letter.

TITLE V—DEVELOPING INSTITUTIONS

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, includes Congressional findings.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, includes a purpose section.

The House recedes.

The House bill but not the Senate bill expands eligibility to include for profit institutions that award 4-year baccalaureate degrees, are regionally accredited, and serve at least 1,500 Hispanic students.

The House recedes.

The House bill restates the current definition of eligible institution found in section 312 of title III, but deletes reference to College of Marshall Islands and Micronesia, and Palau community college. The Senate bill adopts same (except for deletion of Palau, etc.) by cross reference to title III.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill restates the current definition contained within section 312 of Title III. The Senate bill retains identical definitions by cross reference to section 312 of title III.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill restates the current definition of junior or community college that is contained within section 312 of Title III. The Senate bill retains identical definitions by cross reference to section 312 of Title III.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill restates the definition of expenditures contained within Title III. The Senate bill retains the same definition by cross reference to Title III.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill provides a definition of endowment fund that is consistent with that used in title III. The Senate retains a similar definition by cross reference to section 331(b) of the Act.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill provides a definition of enrollment of needy students that is consistent with that currently contained within title III. The Senate bill retains the same definition by cross reference to title III.

The Senate recedes.

The House requires that grants be utilized to support one or more of the authorized activities. The Senate language provides examples of authorized activities.

The Senate recedes with amendment adding ''to improve and expand such institutions' capacity to serve Hispanic students and other low-income students''.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, modifies current law to include construction and maintenance.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill deletes microfilm and includes telecommunication program materials in the list of authorized activities. The Senate bill restates current law.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate, specifically authorizes the support of development offices.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, includes establishing or improving an endowment fund as an authorized activity.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, specifically authorizes support for distance learning activities.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, specifically authorizes support for teacher education.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, specifically authorizes support for community outreach programs.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill authorizes support for general activities to improve and expand graduate and professional opportunities. The Senate bill authorizes support for activities that expand the number of students that the institution can serve.

The House recedes.

The House bill authorizes additional activities proposed in the application that are approved by the Secretary and contribute to carrying out the purposes of this section.

The Senate recedes.

The House and Senate bills, using comparable language, authorize the use of funds to establish an endowment fund.

The House recedes.

The House and Senate bills require that endowment funds be matched. The House bill requires that non-federal funds be used for meeting the match.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill requires the Secretary to publish regulations pertaining to the use of a grant for the purposes of building an endowment, while the Senate bill extends the endowment provisions of part C of title III to the use of these funds.

The House recedes.

The House and Senate bills give priority to applications which provide evidence that the Hispanic-Serving Institution has entered into a collaborative relationship with a community-based organization but the House bill requests the community-based organization have demonstrated effectiveness.

The House recedes.

The House bill excludes recipients of aid under this title from concurrently receiving funds from Title III. The Senate bill excludes recipients from receiving funds from part A and part B of title III.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, retains current law with regard to the authority to provide 5 years grants, priorities, and planning grants.

The Senate recedes.

The House and Senate bills both provide that a grant recipient must wait at least two-years before receiving a subsequent grant under this title except that the House bill exempts planning grants from this limitation.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, applies the general provisions with regard to applications for assistance contained within part D of title III of the Act to the new program for Hispanic-Serving Institutions.

The Senate recedes with an amendment.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires that the applicants' performance goals be compatible with the overall program goals established in conformity with the Government Performance Review Act.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, authorizes the Secretary to develop a preliminary application.

The Senate recedes with amendment striking ''shall'' and replacing it with ''may.''

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, includes the requirement that the applicant agree to make any reports deemed necessary by the Secretary to comply with the Government Performance Review Act.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, permits the Secretary to waive eligibility requirements based on persuasive evidence submitted by the institution that this waiver would be consistent with the purposes of this title.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, applies the provisions regarding the review of applications contained within part D of title III of the Act to the new program for Hispanic-Serving Institutions except that the House bill does not require that the readers includes representatives of Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Native American Colleges and Universities or other under represented groups.

The Senate recedes with an amendment.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, authorizes the Secretary to make grants from funds available under part A of this program to encourage cooperative arrangements between grant recipients and institutions not receiving funds under this program.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, restates with reference to the Hispanic Serving Institution program the provision contained within part D of title III of the Act which authorizes the Secretary to provide waivers of non-Federal cost-share requirements for any institution which is eligible for funds under part A of title III.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill limits the waiver of non-Federal cost-share requirements to program funded through title IV and VII.

The Senate recedes with amendment to restrict waiver authority to title IV and section 604 of title VI.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, applies limitations contained within section 357 of the current Act to the new Hispanic-Serving Institution program.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, applies provisions relating to penalties contained within section 358 of the current Act to the new Hispanic-Serving Institution program.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill authorizes $80 million for FY 1999 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the four succeeding years. The Senate authorizes $45 million for FY 1999 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the four succeeding years.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to provide an authorization level of $62.5 million in FY 1999.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, prohibits the use of funding for a school or department of divinity, an activity that is inconsistent with a State plan for desegregation, or purposes other than the purposes set forth in the application.

The Senate recedes.

TITLE VI—INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

The House bill but not the Senate bill establishes International Education as Part A and the programs are given subpart headings. The House bill includes international and graduate education programs in title VI, while the Senate bill includes only international programs in title VI.

The House recedes.

PART A—INTERNATIONAL AND FOREIGN LANGUAGE STUDIES

FINDINGS AND PURPOSES

The House bill rewrites the findings and includes 2 new ones. The Senate bill keeps the current findings, rewriting one of them.

The Senate recedes with amendment to include the rewritten finding in the Senate bill in lieu of a similar House provision.

House bill rewrites and increases the list of purposes. The Senate bill maintains current law.

The Senate recedes.

GRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE LANGUAGE AND AREA CENTERS

The House bill changes the heading to ''National Resource Centers for Foreign Language and Area of International Studies Authorized.'' The Senate bill adds ''and Programs'' to the heading.

The House recedes.

Authority

The House bill replaces ''language and area centers'' with ''foreign language and area or international studies centers'' in paragraphs (1)(A) and (1)(B), while the Senate bill restates current law.

The Senate recedes.

Authorized activities

Both bills allow the use of funds for creating and operating a center, but the House bill creates 2 categories of activities, mandatory and permissive, while the Senate bill continues current law.

The House recedes.

Mandatory activities

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the center to support instruction in foreign language and courses in non-language disciplines that cover the center's subject area; support teaching and research materials; programs of outreach; and program coordination.

The House recedes.

Permissible activities

The House bill lists permissible activities while the Senate restates current law (which is all permissive).

The House recedes.

New activity—The House bill adds support for faculty positions is underrepresented disciplines at the center.

The House recedes.

Both bills include the current law provisions regarding linkages to overseas institutions, with slight wording differences.

The House recedes.

Both bills include the current law provisions dealing with visiting scholars/faculty.

The House recedes.

New activity—The House bill, but not the Senate bill, adds projects with other centers.

The Senate recedes with amendment striking ''National Resource Centers'' and inserting ''centers.''

New activity—The House bill, but not the Senate bill, adds summer institutes.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill is current law, while the House bill adds development of programs abroad to current law.

The Senate recedes.

Libraries

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, modifies current law to clarify that the Secretary determines what centers have important library collections.

The House recedes.

Outreach

The House bill maintains current law, while the Senate bill restates current law and modifies (E) to include foreign language summer institutes.

The House recedes.

Stipends

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, changes the Section 602(b) heading to ''Graduate Fellowships for Foreign Language and Area or International Studies.''

The Senate recedes.

Eligibility

Both bills restate current law, but the bills give different headings to the provision, and the House bill includes specific reference to pre-dissertation and dissertation activities at the end of the paragraph.

The Senate recedes.

LANGUAGE RESOURCE CENTERS

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, restates current law with minor changes.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill modifies current law by requiring effective dissemination efforts and by including dissemination in the list of permissive activities.

The House recedes.

The House bill rewrites current law in order to focus on less commonly taught languages and includes assessment of ways to meet the needs of teaching those languages, in addition to publication and dissemination of instructional materials. The Senate bill modifies current law by including dissemination to individuals and organizations.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, maintains current law relating to the widespread dissemination of information to the postsecondary education community. The Senate bill replaces this provision with language regarding the development and dissemination of materials to elementary and secondary schools.

The House recedes.

UNDERGRADUATE INTERNATIONAL STUDIES AND FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROGRAMS

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, shortens the heading of Section 604(a) to read ''Program Incentives and the Strengthening of Existing Programs in Undergraduate International Studies and Foreign Languages''.

The House recedes.

Both bills have similar provisions regarding the use of funds. The Senate bill combines provisions dealing with faculty training in the U.S. and expansion of library resources which are listed separately in the House bill.

The House recedes with amendment to add ''and pre-services and in service teacher training'' at the end of the sentence.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, includes development of international dimension in teacher training.

The House recedes.

Both bills have similar study abroad provision, except the House bill includes language dealing with serving students for whom such opportunities are not otherwise available.

The Senate recedes.

Both bills address integration of study abroad into specific degree program curricula, but differ in placement.

The Senate recedes.

Both bills include the same provision, except the House bill adds integration of program into home institution curricula.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, include linkages overseas with schools and organizations that contribute to international education.

The Senate recedes.

Both bills include provisions dealing with summer institutes, but House bill includes a broader scope to include government personnel and private persons involved in international activities.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, includes use of innovative technology.

The Senate recedes.

Non-Federal share

The Senate bill keeps current law and expands the noninstitutional providers to include private sector, corporation or foundation. The House bill allows the non-federal share to be equal to ⅓ the grant amount if provided in cash by private sector corporation or foundation or, ½ the grant amount if provided in-cash or in-kind from institutional and noninstitutional funds from the same list of providers in the Senate bill.

The Senate recedes.

Priority

The Senate bill restates current law and includes partnerships.

The House recedes.

Special rule

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, allows the Secretary to waive or reduce the non-federal share for title III and Title V-eligible institutions.

The Senate recedes.

Grant conditions

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, includes new sections establishing grant conditions and application requirements.

The House recedes.

Both bills repeal existing Sections 604(b) and 605.

National significance

Both bills redesignate this subsection as (b), and the Senate bill modifies the language by adding ''to improving undergraduate international studies and foreign language programs.''

The House recedes.

Funding support

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, includes a new provision limiting the Secretary to using no more than 10% of the funds appropriated for international education for this section.

The Senate recedes.

RESEARCH; STUDIES; ANNUAL REPORT

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, includes a new provision dealing with the evaluation of Title VI programs.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, adds ''area studies or other international fields'' to the end of the provision.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, adds a new provision addressing the use of technology.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, adds a new provision dealing with studies of effective dissemination practices and testing techniques.

The House recedes.

Technological innovation and cooperation for foreign information access

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, creates a new section called ''Technological Innovation and Cooperation for Foreign Information Access.''

The new section in the House bill replaces the language of the current Section 607 (''Periodicals and Other Research Materials Published Outside the United States''). The purpose of this section is to authorize grants for improving the collection, organization, dissemination of information on world regions that address teaching and research needs. The Senate bill repeals the current Section 607.

The Senate recedes.

American overseas research centers

The House bill allows the Secretary to use at least 10% of the funds available for this section for establishing new centers. The Senate bill allows the Secretary to make grants to fund activities that within one year will result in the creation of a center.

The House recedes.

Authorization of appropriations for Part A programs

Both bills authorize $80 million for fiscal year 1999 and ''such sums'' in the 4 succeeding fiscal years.

PART B—BUSINESS AND INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Both bills strike ''advanced'' in describing degree candidates, and both bills remove the requirement that programs be offered in the evening or in summer.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, inserts ''foreign language'' in the summer institutes.

The House recedes.

PERMISSIBLE ACTIVITIES

The House bill, but not the Senate bill includes, as a new permissible activity for business education centers the offering of professional graduate degrees in translation and interpretation.

The House recedes.

Both bills make specific reference to a representative of a community college as one who may serve on the advisory council of a business education center.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR PART B

Both bills authorize $11 million in fiscal year 1999 and ''such sums'' in the 4 succeeding fiscal years for Centers for International Business Education and $7 million in fiscal year 1999 and ''such sums'' in the 4 succeeding fiscal years for Education and Training Programs.

PART C—INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC POLICY

Both bills change the matching requirement from one-fourth to one-half.

SOURCES

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, specifies that the non-Federal contribution must be made from private sector sources.

The Senate recedes.

HEADING

The House bill changes the heading to ''Junior Year and Summer Abroad Program'' while the Senate bill makes it ''Study Abroad Program''. The House bill makes conforming changes by inserting ''and summer'' after junior year everywhere it appears, while the Senate bill substitutes ''study'' for ''junior year'' in each place it appears.

The House recedes.

The House bill inserts ''or summer'' after junior year, while the Senate bill adds ''or completing the third year of study in a summer abroad program'' in defining students eligible to participate in the program.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the institution to pay 1/3 of cost for students nominated to study abroad program—rather than ½ as in current law.

The House recedes.

INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Both bills create a new section on institutional development.

INTERNSHIPS

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, adds a new paragraph to allow the institute to enter into agreements with institutions to conduct internships.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to incorporate federal agency involvement in an advisory capacity.

INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, creates an interagency committee on minority careers in international affairs.

The House recedes with an amendment to incorporate federal agency involvement in an advisory role in the internship program.

AUTHORIZATION FOR PART C

Both bills authorize $10 million for fiscal year 1999 and ''such sums'' in the 4 succeeding fiscal years for Part C.

PART D—GENERAL PROVISIONS

DEFINITIONS

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, adds definitions for ''internationalization of undergraduate education'' and for ''educational programs abroad.''

The Senate recedes with an amendment to strike the definition of ''internationalization of undergraduate education.''

REPEAL

Both bills repeal preservation of pre-1992 programs.

TITLE VII—GRADUATE AND POST-SECONDARY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS

PART A—GRADUATE EDUCATION

The House bill creates a Part B in Title VI for GAANN. The Senate moves graduate programs (Jacob J. Javits and GAANN) to Title V.

The House recedes with an amendment to move graduate programs into Part A of Title VII.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, rewrites the purpose section.

The House recedes with an amendment to strike subclause (iii).

Subpart 1—Javits Program

The House bill repeals the Javits program. The Senate keeps the program with the following changes:

Includes financial need in the selection of students for a fellowship; allows grants to be awarded to master's degree students for whom such a degree is considered terminal in their fields; allows for the forward-funding of appropriations for this program to enable new recipients to learn about their awards before making decisions about attending graduate school; adds a new paragraph establishing the timing of applications and announcement of recipients; adds a new paragraph authorizing the Secretary to enter into a contract for administering the program; requires that board representatives are representative of a range of disciplines instead of requiring board members to have knowledge and experience in arts and related areas; modifies the criteria for appointments to the fellowship board to include people who represent a range of disciplines; allows the panels to be appointed by the contractor if there is one; updates the date reference; uses Part F to determine a student's need; updates the institutional allowance; and reauthorizes the program at $30 million in fiscal year 1999 and ''such sums'' in the 4 succeeding fiscal years.

The House recedes.

Subpart 2—GAANN

Both bills continue the GAANN program with changes.

The House bill revises the purpose to focus on graduate education generally and not just teaching and research. The Senate bill includes a purpose section for all graduate programs.

The House recedes.

The House bill directs the Secretary in the new second sentence to coordinate with other federal programs to minimize duplication and improve efficiency.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to strike the last sentence, which reads ''The Secretary shall coordinate the administration and regulation of programs under this part with other Federal programs providing graduate assistance to minimize duplication and improve efficiency.''

Both bills continue current law, except the House bill increases the minimum grant from $100,000 to $125,000.

The House recedes.

The House bill deletes the paragraph that provides preferences to continuing grant recipients.

The House recedes.

The House bill requires the Secretary to consult with appropriate agencies, while the Senate bill specifically mentions NSF and NAS.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires applications to be evaluated on quality and effectiveness of academic program and achievement promise of students.

The Senate recedes.

Both bills have the same provision but the Senate bill uses the word ''sources'' instead of ''funds''.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, deletes the current law requirement that the institution set forth policies and procedures to seek talented students from traditionally underrepresented backgrounds for these grants.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, deletes the requirement that individuals must be planning teaching or research careers.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, drops the word 'endeavor' with respect to fulfilling the commitment to the student and instead, requires the institution to fulfill the commitment from any available funds.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, inserts ''eligible graduate student as defined in section 484'' to clarify that students must meet the eligibility requirements of section 484 and limits eligibility to 3 years of study instead of 5 years.

The Senate recedes with regard to reference to section 484. The House recedes with regard to 5 years.

Both bills make the same changes to dates and amounts and updates institutional payments.

The House bill requires funding continuation awards under Harris, Javits and GAANN before new awards can be made.

The House recedes.

The House bill authorizes $40 million in fiscal year 1999 and ''such sums'' in the 4 succeeding fiscal years for GAANN. The Senate bill authorizes $30 million in fiscal year 1999 and ''such sums'' in the 4 succeeding fiscal years for GAANN.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to set the fiscal year 1999 authorization level at $35 million.

Subpart 3—Thurgood Marshall Legal Opportunity Program

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, authorizes the Thurgood Marshall Legal Opportunity Program. Funding is authorized at $5 million in fiscal year 1999 and in each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years.

The House recedes.

Subpart 4—General Provisions

The Senate bill requires coordination similar to the House bill. The Senate bill adds ensuring programs are carried out in a manner compatible with academic practices and standard timetables.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill modifies current law which says ''no fellowship shall be awarded for study at a school or department of divinity.'' The Senate bill now says ''no institutional payment or allowance shall be paid to such schools as the result of the award of a fellowship to a student studying for a religious vocation.'' The House bill deletes this prohibition.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires an evaluation.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill requires continuation awards to Javits and GAANN recipients before making new awards.

The House recedes.

FACULTY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, authorizes a faculty development program. Funding is authorized at $30 million in fiscal year 1999 and ''such sums'' in the 4 succeeding fiscal years.

The Senate recedes.

PART B—FIPSE

Both bills continue FIPSE, but transfer it to other parts of the Act.

Placement of FIPSE in Part B of Title VII.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, makes a clarifying change in the provision identifying entities which can receive grants or enter into contracts.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, revises language dealing with institutions and programs involving combination of academic and experiential learning.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, expands the Secretary's grant authority by allowing the Secretary to award an endowment grant on a competitive basis to a national organization to support program centers in high poverty areas.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, increases the number of technical employees who may be appointed by the Secretary to not more than 7, rather than the current 5.

The House recedes. This provision does not increase the number of FIPSE employees, but rather enhances the agency's ability to obtain personnel on a temporary basis for specific projects.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, keeps separate subparts and separate authorizations. The authorization for supbart 1 is increased to $26 million in fiscal year 1999 and ''such sums'' in the 4 succeeding fiscal years. The authorization for Planning Grants is $1 million in fiscal year 1999 and ''such sums'' in the 4 succeeding fiscal years. The House bill creates a single authorization for all FIPSE activities at $30 million in fiscal year 1999 and ''such sums'' in the 4 succeeding fiscal year.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, strikes the current list of areas of national need and inserts 5 new areas—building on the current list. The Senate bill revises the current list.

The House bill makes reference to promoting ''productivity, quality improvement and cost and price control'' while the Senate bill refers to promoting ''cost efficiencies.''

The Senate recedes.

Both bills add articulation agreements, but the Senate bill also includes developing methods to ensure successful transfers.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, adds a new provision aimed to cooperation among institutions to encourage savings.

The House recedes.

The House bill expands current law to include ''international cooperation and student exchange'' while the Senate bill keeps the current law—''International exchanges.''

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, eliminates the separate authorization of appropriation for FIPSE Special Projects. The Senate bill authorizes $5 million in fiscal year 1999 and ''such sums'' in the 4 succeeding fiscal years for Special Projects.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, eliminates subparts in FIPSE.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, creates 1 authorization of appropriations for all FIPSE activities at $30 million in fiscal year 1999 and ''such sums'' for the 4 succeeding fiscal years.

The Senate recedes.

PART C—URBAN COMMUNITY SERVICE

Both bills continue Urban Community Service, but move the provisions to different titles. The House bill includes it as Part A of Title II. The Senate bill includes it as Part D of Title V.

Placement in Part C of Title VII.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, modifies priority selection to include giving priority to institutions that have demonstrated a commitment to urban community service.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, expands the list of allowable activities to include improving access to technology in the community.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, directs that information developed shall be made available to other institutions by all appropriate means.

The Senate recedes.

Both bills reauthorize the program at $20 million in fiscal year 1999 and ''such sums'' in the 4 succeeding fiscal years.

PART D—DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS TO ENSURE STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES RECEIVE A QUALITY HIGHER EDUCATION

Both bills include provisions to ensure students with disabilities receive a quality higher education. The House bill focuses on individuals with learning disabilities, while the Senate bill focuses more generally on students with disabilities.

The conference substitute provides for competitive grants to be awarded to institutions for a period of three years. These grants will be used to develop innovative and effective teaching methods and strategies, synthesize research and information related to the provision of postsecondary educational services, or conduct professional development and training sessions for faculty and administrators. In each case, grants must be used to evaluate and disseminate the information obtained from the activities. At least two of these grants shall be awarded to institutions that provide technical assistance and professional development for students with learning disabilities. The conference substitute authorizes appropriations at $10,000,000 for fiscal year 1999 and such sums for each of the four succeeding years.

TITLE VIII—STUDIES, REPORTS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS

PART A—STUDIES AND REPORTS

STUDY OF MARKET MECHANISMS

Both bills provide for a study of market-based mechanisms is student loan programs. The House provisions are included in title VII, while the Senate provisions are included in title IV. The House bill requires the Comptroller General, in consultation with interested parties, to conduct a study of the potential use of auctions or other market mechanisms. The Senate bill requires the Secretary of Treasury to conduct a study of market-based mechanisms.

The conference substitute merges concepts contained in both bills, requiring the Comptroller General and the Secretary of Education to convene a study group to design and conduct a study to identify and evaluate means of establishing a market mechanism for the delivery of title IV loans. Not fewer than three different mechanisms are to be identified and evaluated. The study group is to issue its preliminary findings no later than November 15, 2000, and submit a final report no later than May 15, 2001.

STUDY OF THE FEASIBILITY OF ALTERNATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS FOR DETERMINING LENDER YIELDS

The conference substitute also requires the Comptroller General and the Secretary of Education to convene a study group with the same composition as the market mechanisms study group to evaluate alternative financial instruments for determining lender yields. This study will evaluate the 91-day Treasury bill (which is used in current law to determine student loan interest rates), 30-day and 90-day Commercial Paper, and the 90-day London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). Some lenders have urged that a different instrument be adopted for the student loan programs in order to achieve greater efficiencies. This study will examine alternative financial instruments in terms of the following: costs or savings to various lenders; costs or savings to the federal government; and benefits and risks to students and to the student loan program. In addition, the conferees intend that data gathered and conclusions reached in this study be considered in the comprehensive market-mechanisms study.

STUDENT-RELATED DEBT

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the Secretary to conduct a study that analyzes the distribution and increase in student-related debt, to submit the report to the relevant congressional committees 18 months after enactment, and to collect and provide relevant information to families through the Integrated Postsecondary Student Aid Study.

The House recedes.

TRANSFER OF CREDITS

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the Secretary of Education to conduct a study evaluating the policies and/or practices instituted by recognized accrediting agencies or associations regarding the transfer of academic credits from one institution to another. The House bill requires the Secretary to submit a report, which includes recommendations on recognizing accrediting agencies or associations to the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the respective House and Senate Committees.

The Senate recedes. The conferees do not intend to regulate the policies or practices used by institutions of higher education.

ATHLETIC PARTICIPATION

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, directs the Comptroller General to study the opportunities for participation in intercollegiate athletics. A report containing the results of the study is to be submitted to the appropriate congressional committees.

The House recedes with an amendment to place the study in Title VIII.

COHORT DEFAULT STUDY

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the Secretary to conduct a study on the effectiveness of the cohort default rate as an indicator of administrative capability and program quality. The study required by the Senate bill shall include: identification of the institutions and student populations used; analysis of cohort default rates as indicators of administrative capability and program quality; the effectiveness at preventing fraud and abuse; analysis of institutions that no longer participate due to high default rates; and the costs incurred by the Department related to monitoring and enforcing cohort default rates. The Secretary is required to consult with institutions in preparing the report, and to have the report sent to Congress by September 30, 1999.

The House recedes.

OTHER STUDIES

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires the Secretary of Education to submit a report to Congress on the desirability and feasibility of new Federal efforts to assist individuals with substantial alternative student loans (loans which are not direct student loans or federally guaranteed student loans) to repay their loans. The report must be submitted to Congress within 2 years of enactment.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, directs the Comptroller General, in consultation with the Inspector General of the Department of Education, to submit a report to the relevant congressional committees not later than 90 days after enactment, describing legislative and regulatory changes that can be made to strengthen laws governing the transfer of foreclosed property or assets by the Department to individuals who have been in positions of management or oversight at postsecondary educational institutions that have failed, or are failing, to make payments to the Department on property loans, or defaulted on any property or asset loan from a Federal agency.

The Senate recedes.

PART B—ADVANCED PLACEMENT INCENTIVE PROGRAM

Both bills reauthorize this program. The Senate bill, but not the House bill, makes substantial changes to the program. The House bill transfers it to Part D of Title II, while the Senate bill transfers it to Part B of Title VII.

Placement in Title VIII.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, renames the program ''Advanced Placement Incentive Program.'' The House bill retains the current name, ''Advanced Placement Fee Payment Program.''

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, creates a new formula for distributing funds based on low-income people in a state.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to add at the end of subpart (d)—REQUIREMENTS FOR APPROVAL OF APPLICATIONS, the following:

(4) consider the number children eligible to be counted for Title I (1124E of the ESEA) in the State in relation to the number of children eligible to be counted for Title I (1124E of the ESEA) in all States.

The Senate bill maintains current law, but includes a new limit of 5% of funds for use of funds for dissemination purposes.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, changes the supplement-not-supplant rule by allowing federal funds to supplant other funds if the other funds are used to increase participation.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to rewrite the funding rule to permit a State education agency in a state in which no eligible low-income individual is required to pay more than a nominal fee to take advanced placement tests in core subjects to use any remaining grant funds provided to that state education agency under this section for activities directly related to increasing participation.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, includes a new rule that ties a awarding of federal funds to the College Board level of spending for its fee assistance program.

The Senate recedes. The conferees encourage appropriators to consider the record of continued funding from private entities in determining federal funding levels for the program.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, creates a new reporting section.

The House recedes.

The House bill maintains the current authorization level of $3.6 million for fiscal year 1999 and ''such sums'' for the 4 succeeding fiscal years, while the Senate bill increases the authorization to $10 million in fiscal year 1999 and ''such sums'' in the 4 succeeding fiscal years.

The House recedes with an amendment setting the fiscal year 1999 authorization level at $6.8 million.

PART C—COMMUNITY SCHOLARSHIP MOBILIZATION ACT

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, authorizes the Community Scholarship Mobilization Act—a competitive grant program

which will allow grant recipients to establish and support program centers to foster the development of local chapters in high poverty areas that promote higher education goals for students from low-income families. It is authorized at $10 million for FY 2000.

The House recedes.

PART D—GRANTS TO STATES FOR WORKPLACE AND COMMUNITY TRANSITION TRAINING FOR INCARCERATED YOUTH OFFENDERS

The House bill transfers this program to Part C of Title II; the Senate transfers it to Part E of Title VII.

Placement in title VIII.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, restates the program with only minor wording changes.

The House recedes.

The House bill authorizes funding of $5 million in fiscal year 1999 and ''such sums'' for the 4 succeeding fiscal years, while the Senate bill authorizes $17 million in fiscal year 1999 and ''such sums'' for the 4 succeeding fiscal years.

The House recedes.

PART E—GRANTS TO COMBAT VIOLENT CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN ON CAMPUSES

Both the House bill and the Senate bill authorize grants to combat violent crimes against women on campuses. The House bill includes the program in Part F of Title II. The Senate bill includes it as Section 792 of Title VII.

The conference substitute places the program in Part E of Title VIII.

GRANT AUTHORIZATION

The House bill provides that the Secretary of Education will make the grants, while the Senate bill provides that the Attorney General will make the grants.

The House recedes.

Both bills make grants available to institutions of higher education, but the Senate bill specifies that grant funds will be for the use of a consortia.

The House recedes with an amendment inserting ''such institutions or by a'' after ''for use by.''

The House bill provides that grant funds will be used to provide training of personnel in order to develop and strengthen security/investigation strategies, while the Senate bill includes more general authority to develop and strengthen such strategies.

The House recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, gives priority to applicants that show the greatest need for the sums requested.

The House recedes.

USE OF FUNDS

Both bills specify use of grant funds.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, permits funds to be used to increase apprehension, investigation, and adjudication of those committing violent crimes.

The House recedes.

Both bills provide for training, with differences in wording.

The House recedes with an amendment to include personnel serving, on-campus disciplinary or judicial boards among those receiving training.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, permits use of funds for prevention education.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, permits use of funds for support services for victims.

The Senate recedes.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, permits use of funds to inform victims of disciplinary or other legal options.

The Senate recedes.

Both bills authorize funds for training. The House bill refers to identifying and responding to violent crimes, while the Senate bill refers to targeting violent crimes.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, permits use of funds for data collections and communications systems.

The Senate recedes.

Both bills provide for capital improvements, but the House bill specifies that funds may not include construction of buildings.

The Senate recedes.

APPLICATIONS

Both bills include application requirements. The House bill provides for applications to the Secretary while the Senate bill provides for applications to the Attorney General.

The House recedes.

Both bills refer to consultation with victim services programs, but the House bill refers to ''other'' such programs while the Senate bill refers to ''nongovernmental'' programs.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires applications to include information about the population being served.

The House recedes.

REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, makes ineligible for a grant any institution which is not in compliance with the campus crime reporting requirements of Section 485(f).

The Senate recedes.

Both bills include reporting requirements, with minor differences in wording. The House bill, but not the Senate bill, provides for evaluation based on the reduction in crimes reported under Section 485(f).

The House recedes with an amendment to add ''including reports submitted pursuant to section 485(f).''

Both bills have grantee reporting requirements which differ only in wording. The House bill, but not the Senate bill, also provides that grant funding will be suspended if the applicant fails to submit an annual report.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to add the Attorney General to the first sentence and replace ''Secretary'' with ''Attorney General'' in the last sentence.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, provides that the Attorney General may request assistance from other Federal agencies in support of campus security.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, requires the Secretary and the Attorney General to publish regulations implementing this section.

The House recedes with an amendment striking ''Secretary'' in the first sentence and replacing it with ''Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary,'' and amending the second sentence to include ''in consultation with the Secretary'' after ''Attorney General.''

AUTHORIZATION LEVELS

Both bills authorize funding of $10 million in FY 1999. The House bill authorizes ''such sums'' for the 4 succeeding fiscal years, while the Senate bill authorizes $10 million in each of the 3 succeeding fiscal years.

The Senate recedes.

REPORT

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, authorizes $1,000,000 in fiscal year 1999 for the Secretary to provide for a national study to examine procedures undertaken after an institution receives a report of sexual assault and other policies and procedures. The Secretary is required to submit a report to Congress by September 1, 1999.

The House recedes with an amendment to replace ''The Secretary, in consultation with the Attorney General'' with ''The Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary.''

PART F—IMPROVING UNITED STATES UNDERSTANDING OF SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND TECHNOLOGY IN EAST ASIA

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, authorizes the Director of the National Science Foundation, in consultation with the Secretary of Education, to administer an interdisciplinary program of education and research on East Asian science, engineering, and technology.

The House recedes.

PART G—OLYMPIC SCHOLARSHIPS

The House bill reinstate section of title XV of the Higher Education Amendments of 1992 dealing with Olympic Scholarships—changing the date from 1993 to 1999. The Senate bill repeals this program.

The Senate recedes.

PART H—UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, authorizes the Underground Railroad Educational and Cultural Program which allows the Secretary of Education, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, to make grants to nonprofit educational organizations to research, display, interpret, and collect artifacts relating to the history of the Underground Railroad, and to make the interpretive efforts available to institutions of higher education. It is authorized at $6 million for FY 1999–FY2001 and $3 million for FY 2002 and FY 2003.

The House recedes.

PART I—SUMMER TRAVEL AND WORK PROGRAMS

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, authorizes the Director of USIA to administer summer travel and work cultural exchange programs without regard to pre-placement requirements.

The House recedes.

PART J—WEB-BASED EDUCATION COMMISSION

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, authorizes the establishment of a Web-Based Education Commission. The commission is to assess the educational software available in retail markets for secondary and postsecondary students and submit a report to the President and Congress that contains its findings and its recommendations for legislative and administrative actions. Funding level of $650,000 is authorized for fiscal year 1999.

The House recedes with an amendment to change the authorization level to $450,000 million.

PART K—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

STUDY OF APPROACHES TO HELP WELFARE RECIPIENTS ACHIEVE ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, amends the welfare provisions of the Social Security Act. It permits States to count 24 months of postsecondary and vocational education as a work activity for TANF recipients and removes teen parents from being calculated in the 30% caps of those involved with work/education activities.

The House recedes with an amendment to require the Comptroller General to conduct a study of the long-term effectiveness of education and rapid employment approaches to helping welfare recipients become employed, sustain employment, and achieve economic self-sufficiency. The report is to be submitted to the appropriate committees of Congress no later than August 1, 1999.

GUAM COMMUNITY COLLEGE

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, provides that the Secretary of Education will release all conditions and covenants and

any reversionary interests imposed or retained by the United States federal government regarding the conveyance of Federal surplus property in Guam for the construction of a new Guam Community College campus.

The House recedes.

SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON GOOD CHARACTER

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, includes sense-of-the-Congress language stating that Congress should support and encourage character building initiatives in schools across America and urges colleges and universities to affirm that the development of character is one of the primary goals of higher education.

The House recedes.

SENSE OF THE SENATE ON COST OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, includes sense-of-the-Senate language that the cost of tuition at institutions of education continues to increase at a rate above inflation, that efforts should be made to address the disproportionate share of Federal student aid in the form of loans compared to grants, and that providing incentives to institutions of higher education may be an effective way to limit tuition growth.

The Senate recedes.

SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON TEACHER EDUCATION

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, includes a ''Sense of the Congress'' regarding teacher education that encourages collaboration, partnership and alternative routes to teaching in teacher preparation as well as encouraging students participating in federal programs to become involved in supervised tutoring and mentoring activities.

The Senate recedes.

SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON DYSLEXIA

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, includes a sense of the House of Representatives that colleges and universities receiving assistance under the Higher Education Act of 1965 shall establish policies for identifying students with learning disabilities, specifically students with dyslexia, early during their postsecondary educational training so they may have the ability to receive higher education opportunities.

The House recedes.

TITLE IX—AMENDMENTS TO OTHER ACTS

PART A—INDIAN EDUCATION PROGRAMS

TRIBALLY CONTROLLED COMMUNITY COLLEGE ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1978

Both bills reauthorize the Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act of 1978 and rename it the Tribally Controlled Community College or University Assistance Act of 1978. Both bills increase the per-Indian-pupil authorization to $6,000. Both bills reauthorize the programs in this Act and increase the authorization for grants to colleges and universities to $40,000,000 in fiscal year 1999.

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, requires an institution to be accredited or in the process of accreditation by an accrediting agency or organization recognized by the Secretary of Education rather than the Secretary of the Interior.

The House recedes.

NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE ACT

Both bills reauthorize the Navajo Community College Act.

OTHER PROGRAMS

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, reauthorizes the Tribal Development Student Assistance Revolving Loan Program, the American Indian Postsecondary Economic Development Scholarship and American Indian Teacher Training.

The House recedes.

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, authorizes $5 million in FY 1999 for the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development.

The Senate recedes.

PART B—EDUCATION OF THE DEAF

Given the enormous importance of education to the future success of all Americans, the conferees reaffirm the long-standing commitment to programs targeted to people who are deaf or hearing impaired through extending the authorization for the Education of the Deaf Act of 1986. The conference agreement amends the Education of the Deaf Act by extending the authorization for Gallaudet University and the National Technical Institute for the Deaf. The conference agreement also makes the legislation consistent with certain provisions of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Amendments of 1997, strengthens and clarifies audit provisions, increases flexibility and clarifies provisions with regard to the endowment programs, and authorizes a National Study on the Education of the Deaf.

The conference agreement increases the ability of Gallaudet University and the National Technical Institute for the Deaf to utilize excess enrollment capacity at the institutions by raising the current 10 percent enrollment cap on international students to 15 percent, while establishing the requirement that no qualified United States citizen will be denied admission to the institutions. The conference agreement also makes a modest increase in the amount of the tuition surcharge paid by international students from 90 percent of the tuition charged to U.S. students to 100 percent of that amount.

The conferees view the National Study on the Education of the Deaf as an appropriate and timely method for identifying education-related factors that facilitate or result in barriers to successful postsecondary education and employment of individuals who are deaf. In addition to any other factors the Secretary deems appropriate, the study shall identify education-related factors that pose barriers to or that facilitate:

(1) educational performance and progress of students who are deaf in high school;

(2) educational performance and progress of students who are deaf in postsecondary education;

(3) career exploration and selection;

(4) job performance and satisfaction in initial postsecondary employment; and

(5) career advancement and satisfaction.

PART C—UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, reauthorizes the Institute for Peace and authorizes the Institute to enter into personal service contracts and to utilize the services of GSA. The Senate bill also permits rather than requires Congress to hold hearings on reports submitted by the President.

The House recedes.

PART D—VOLUNTARY RETIREMENT INCENTIVE PLANS

PRESENT LAW

Section 4(f)(2)(B)(ii) of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) provides that voluntary early retirement incentive plans do not violate the ADEA's prohibition, in Section 4(a)(1), against age discrimination in compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, provided such plans are otherwise consistent with the relevant purpose or purposes of the Act. The relevant purposes of the Act are set forth in Section 2(b): to promote employment of older persons based upon their ability rather than age; to prohibit arbitrary age discrimination in employment; and to help employers and workers find ways of meeting problems arising from the impact of age on employment.

Under section 4(l)(1)(B) of ADEA, certain age-based early retirement subsidies and social security supplements are permitted in defined benefit pension plans.

HOUSE BILL

In general

The House bill adds to the ADEA a ''safe harbor'' under which institutions of higher education may offer to tenured faculty members, upon their voluntary retirement, supplemental benefits that are reduced or eliminated based upon age, subject to three conditions. First, the institution must not implement any age-based reduction or cessation of benefits other than these supplemental benefits. Second, these supplemental, age-based benefits must be in addition to any retirement or severance benefits that have been available to tenured faculty members generally, independent of any early retirement or exit-incentive plan, within the preceding 365 days. Third, any tenured faculty member who attains the minimum age and satisfies all non-age-based conditions for receiving such a supplemental benefit has an opportunity for at least 180 days to elect to retire and receive the maximum supplemental benefit that could then be elected by a younger but otherwise similarly situated employee, and must have the ability to delay retirement for at least 180 days after making that election.

Benefits described in the safe harbor will not be in violation of subsection (a), (b), (c), or (e) of Section 4 of the ADEA. In addition, the bill amends Section 4(i)(6) of the ADEA to exempt such benefits from Section 4(i)(1), which precludes reduction or cessation of retirement plan contributions or benefit accruals based upon age. This relief from Section 4(i)(1) is limited to the supplemental benefits described in the safe harbor, and would not change the prohibition in existing law against age-based reduction or cessation of contributions or benefit accruals under other retirement plans.

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The safe harbor in the House bill is limited to plans offered by institutions of higher education as defined in Section 1201(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1141(a)). The term ''institution of higher education'' had the same meaning under Section 12(d) of the ADEA, as in effect prior to January 1, 1994.

TENURED EMPLOYEES

A plan covered by the safe harbor may offer benefits only to employees who are serving under a contract of unlimited tenure (or similar arrangement providing for unlimited tenure). This language is intended to have the same meaning as it did in Section 12(d) of the ADEA, as in effect prior to January 1, 1994. Assuming an employee was tenured at the time the retirement incentive was offered, the safe harbor will not fail to apply merely because a tenured employee is no longer tenured at the time benefits are actually provided.

SUPPLEMENTAL BENEFITS

The safe harbor encompasses only supplemental retirement benefits—i.e., benefits that are in addition to those already available to tenured faculty members under other plans. Thus, the safe harbor would not apply to a plan under which tenured faculty members, because they did not retire before a given age, ceased to receive benefits (other than the supplemental retirement benefits themselves) that were available to other tenured faculty members. However, the bill provides that any reduction or cessation of benefits that is permitted by other provisions of the ADEA would not prevent the

safe harbor from applying. This would include, for example, any general change in post-retirement benefits, such as a change in or elimination of retiree health benefits, that applies without regard to age, or any change or cessation of coverage resulting from Medicare eligibility.

In addition, an institution may not cease offering a retirement or severance benefit that has been generally available to tenured faculty members and, within 365 days thereafter, begin offering that benefit solely to faculty members who retire under the supplemental, age-based retirement plan permitted by the safe harbor. The House bill would not, however, preclude an institution from discontinuing benefits under an existing early retirement or exit-incentive plan and substituting, within 365 days thereafter, a supplemental age-based retirement plan described in the safe harbor. Similarly, the bill would not preclude an institution from offering benefits under such a plan that had been offered within the preceding 365 days under individually negotiated retirement or exit-incentive arrangements with selected faculty members. In addition, a plan does not fall outside the safe harbor merely because it restates or incorporates benefits that are also available on the same terms under other plans or policies to tenured faculty generally.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY DAY OPPORTUNITY

To satisfy the safe harbor, a plan must not preclude an eligible employee who has attained too high an age for the maximum benefit otherwise available under the applicable formula from having an opportunity of at least 180 days' duration to elect to retire and receive that maximum benefit. In determining that maximum benefit, the employee will be assumed to retire at the age which, under the applicable formula, results in the largest benefit. If more than one benefit is offered, or non-cash benefits are provided, or benefits are provided over a period of time, the employee will be assumed to retire at the age which, under the applicable formula or formulas, results in benefits with the largest combined present value. In determining the benefits actually payable to the employee, all relevant factors other than age, such as salary or years of service, will be determined as of the employee's actual retirement.

This 180-day opportunity must be offered not only to faculty members who have attained the minimum age, are in an eligible classification, and satisfy the other eligibility requirements at the time the plan is established, but also to faculty members who satisfy all of these conditions at some later time while the plan remains in effect. The maximum benefit available to such a faculty member will be determined in the manner described above as of the time of the faculty member's retirement, based on benefits available at that time under the plan.

The House bill also provides that a plan within the safe harbor may not require retirement to occur sooner than 180 days after the election to retire. As a practical matter, this means that the plan must begin the 180-day election period at least 360 days before the intended retirement date, so that a faculty member who makes the election at the end of that 180-day period will still have 180 days to plan for retirement. The bill is not, however, intended to preclude a faculty member from choosing to retire sooner, if the plan allows the faculty member to do so.

EXAMPLES

Under the bill, a college or university plan would not violate the ADEA, for example, by offering to tenured faculty members who voluntarily retire between ages 65 and 70 a monthly bridge benefit, payable until age 70, equal to 50 percent of their final monthly salary, with the expectation that the faculty members would wait until age 70 to commence their regular retirement benefits. The bridge benefit could be made available between other ages, such as 60 and 65, or 62 and 69, could involve a different or varying percentage of pay, and could be subject to other conditions, such as a minimum service requirement for eligibility, or limitation of the plan to one or more schools, departments, or other classifications of tenured faculty. Similarly, under the bill, a plan could, consistent with the ADEA, provide lump sum retirement incentives that are reduced based upon age at retirement and eliminated at a specified upper age (e.g., 65 or 70). The ADEA would also not be violated by a voluntary phased, planned or similar retirement program for eligible tenured faculty members under which the retirement incentive takes the form of subsidized pay or benefits for part-time work or decreased duties, and the amount of the subsidy or duration of the part-time work or decreased duties, or both, is reduced or eliminated based upon age.

In each case, the age-based benefits provided would be in addition to, and not in lieu of, any retirement or severance benefits available within the preceding 365 days to tenured faculty members generally (other than benefits under a prior early retirement or exit-incentive plan).

Also, in each of the above examples, a faculty member who would otherwise be prevented by attainment of too high an age from receiving the maximum benefit under the applicable formula would be given an opportunity of at least 180 days' duration to elect to retire and receive that maximum benefit, determined as described above, and would have the right to take at least 180 days after the election to plan for retirement. For example, if the plan offered decreasing lump sum benefits to all tenured faculty members retiring between ages 65 and 70, inclusive, with 15 or more years of service, all tenured faculty members with 15 or more years of service who were older than age 65 when the plan was first implemented would have a 180-day period in which they could elect to retire and receive the highest lump sum benefit (the benefit that would otherwise be available only to 65-year-old retirees). A similar 180-day opportunity would be offered to tenured faculty members who completed 15 years of service at an age higher than 65; they could elect the highest benefit then available to a younger (but otherwise similarly situated) faculty member.

EFFECT ON PROCEDURAL OBLIGATIONS

Enactment of the safe harbor is not intended to diminish any other rights or obligations, such as collective bargaining obligations under federal or state law, that tenured faculty members or institutions of higher education may have regarding the processes to be followed in establishing a plan described in the safe harbor.

EFFECT ON APPLICATION OF THE ADEA TO OTHER PLANS OR EMPLOYERS

The House bill provides that the enactment of this safe harbor does not affect the application of the ADEA to plans or employers outside the safe harbor. Also, enactment of the safe harbor does not affect the application of the ADEA to any plan at any time prior to the bill's enactment, whether or not the plan is described in the safe harbor.

EFFECTIVE DATE

Title X of the House bill is effective on the date of enactment of this Act, and shall not apply with respect to any cause of action arising under the ADEA prior to that date.

The Senate bill did not contain a similar provision.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

The conference agreement follows the House bill.

PART E—GEPA

AMENDMENT TO FAMILY EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS AND PRIVACY ACT OF 1974

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, amends the General Education Provisions Act by allowing institutions of higher education to disclose disciplinary records of students who have admitted or been found guilty of a crime of violence where the records directly relate to such misconduct.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to provide for public disclosure of the results of campus disciplinary proceedings against students who are alleged perpetrators of crimes of violence or a nonforcible sex offense, without the student's consent, if the student is determined, as a result of that proceeding, to have committed a disciplinary violation in connection with the crime. The information that could be disclosed to the public would include only the name of the student determined to have committed the violation, the violation committed, and any sanction imposed by the institution. The information disclosed could include the name of any other student (such as a victim or witness) only with the written consent of that other student. A parallel reference to a nonforcible sex offense would be added to section 444(b)(6), regarding the release of disciplinary proceeding results to the alleged victim. In addition, authorized representatives of the Attorney General would be exempted from the general prohibition against the release of education records. Such exemption would be provided only for law enforcement purposes.

ALCOHOL OR DRUG POSSESSION DISCLOSURE

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, provides an assurance that the Higher Education Act shall not be construed to prohibit an institution of higher education from disclosing information regarding violations of law regarding alcohol and drugs to the parents of under-age students.

The House recedes with an amendment to add ''or legal guardian'' after ''parent'', to include violations of any rule or policy of the institution if the institution has determined the student has committed a disciplinary violation, and to include language regarding State law regarding disclosure.

PART F—LIAISON FOR PROPRIETARY INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The Senate bill, but not the House bill, amends the Department of Education Organization Act to establish a Liaison for Proprietary Institutions of Higher Education.

The House recedes.

PART G—OFFSETS

DISCHARGE OF STUDENT LOAN DEBT IN BANKRUPTCY

The conferees, in the effort to ensure the budget neutrality of this bill, adopted a provision eliminating the current bankruptcy discharge for student borrowers after they have been in repayment for seven years. The conferees note that this change does not affect the current provisions allowing any student borrower to discharge a student loan during bankruptcy if they can prove undue economic hardship. The conferees also note the availability of various options to increase the affordability of student loan debt, including deferment, forbearance, cancellation and extended, graduated, income-contingent and income-sensitive repayment options.

GOVERNMENT NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION FEE

The conferees, in the effort to ensure the budget neutrality of this bill, adopted a provision increasing the Government National Mortgage Association's (Ginnie Mae) guarantee fee from six basis points to nine basis

points in fiscal years 2005, 2006, and 2007. Although this fee increase is outside of our committees' jurisdiction, it is the understanding of the conferees that it can be implemented in a way which does not adversely affect low-income homebuyers.

PART H—REPEALS

The House bill, but not the Senate bill, repeals Section 4122 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 USC 7132) which provides grants for drug and violence prevention programs-model programs on safety and illegal use of drugs and alcohol.

The Senate recedes. A new program which is similar to the ESEA program is established in Title 1 of this Act.

For consideration of the House bill (except sec. 464), and the Senate amendment (except secs. 484 and 799C), and modifications committed to conference:

BILL GOODLING,
HOWARD ''BUCK'' MCKEON,
TOM PETRI,
LINDSEY GRAHAM,
MARK SOUDER,
JOHN E. PETERSON,
W.L. CLAY,
DALE E. KILDEE,
M.G. MARTINEZ,
ROBERT E. ANDREWS,

For consideration of sec. 464 of the House bill, and secs. 484 and 799C of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

BILL GOODLING,
JAMES TALENT,
E. CLAY SHAW, JR.,
DAVE CAMP,
W.L. CLAY,
SANDER LEVIN,
Managers on the Part of the House.

JIM JEFFORDS,
DAN COATS,
JUDD GREGG,
BILL FRIST,
MIKE DEWINE,
MIKE ENZI,
TIM HUTCHINSON
SUSAN COLLINS,
JOHN WARNER,
MITCH MCCONNELL,
TED KENNEDY,
CHRIS DODD,
TOM HARKIN,
BARBARA A. MIKULSKI,
JEFF BINGAMAN,
PATTY MURRAY,
JACK REED,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DOGGETT) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. SCHUMER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MINGE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. POMEROY, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. THUNE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. SCARBOROUGH, for 5 minutes, today and September 28.

Mr. SHIMKUS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. KASICH, for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DOGGETT) and to include extraneous material:)

Mr. KIND.

Mr. TOWNS.

Mr. MCGOVERN.

Ms. PELOSI.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. THUNE) and to include extraneous material:)

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 38 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, September 28, 1998, at 10:30 a.m. for morning hour debates.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

11292. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Isoxaflutole; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP–300713; FRL–6029–3] (RIN: 2070–AB78) received September 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

11293. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Flufenacet; Time-Limited Pesticide Tolerance [OPP–300712; FRL–6028–8] (RIN: 2070–AB78) received September 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

11294. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Glutamic Acid; Technical Amendment and Correction of Pesticide Tolerance Exemption [OPP–300598A; FRL–6029–1] (RIN: 2070–AB78) received September 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

11295. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Flexible Polyurethane Foam Production [FRL–6163–9] (RIN: 2060–AE86) received September 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

11296. A letter from the AMD-Performance Evaluation and Records Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of the Commission's Rules Regarding Installment Payment Financing for Personal Communications Services (PCS) Licensees [WT Docket No. 97–82] received September 22, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

11297. A letter from the AMD-Performance Evaluation and Records Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b) Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Nassawadox, Virginia) [MM Docket No. 97–189] (RM–9135) received August 28, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

11298. A letter from the Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Transfer for Disposal and Manifests; Minor Technical Conforming Amendment (RIN: 3150–AF99) received September 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

11299. A letter from the Assistant Administrator, NOS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—General Grant Administration Terms and Conditions of the Coastal Ocean Program [Docket No. 980805207–8210–02] (RIN: 0648–ZA47) received August 26, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

11300. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Area 610 in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 971208297–8054–02; I.D. 091198D] received September 23, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

11301. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Area 630 of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 971208297–8054–02; I.D. 091598B] received September 23, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. TURNER (for himself, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Ms. CARSON, Mr. GOODE, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. EVANS, Mr. LUTHER, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. STUPAK, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. JOHN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. POMEROY, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. FORD, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. MINGE, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. BERRY, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. DELAHUNT, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. TANNER, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. SAWYER, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. CLEMENT, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. KIND of Wisconsin, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. FROST, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. WEYGAND, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mr. CRAMER):

H.R. 4646. A bill to provide for substantial reductions in the price of prescription drugs for Medicare beneficiaries; to the Committee

on Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. EWING (for himself, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. MINGE, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, and Mr. KOLBE):

H.R. 4647. A bill to amend the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 to require the President to report to Congress on any selective embargo on agricultural commodities, to provide a termination date for the embargo, to provide greater assurances for contract sanctity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts (for himself, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 4648. A bill to clarify the non-preemption of State prescription drug benefit laws in connection with MedicareChoice plans; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SNOWBARGER:

H.R. 4649. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the establishment of medical security accounts for individuals who are 40 years old or older; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 18: Mr. DOOLITTLE and Mr. REDMOND.
H.R. 3503: Mr. ACKERMAN and Mr. ICINTYRE.
H.R. 3632: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.
H.R. 3792: Mr. HILLIARD and Mr. BLUNT.
H.R. 4446: Mrs. MYRICK.
H.R. 4449: Mr. COBURN and Mr. PAXON.
H.R. 4611: Mr. LEVIN.
H. Con. Res. 290: Mr. PITTS, Mr. COOKSEY, Mr. POMBO, Mr. JOHN, and Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska.
H. Res. 475: Mr. METCALF and Mr. OBERSTAR.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 59: Mr. STOKES.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS—ADDITIONS OR DELETIONS

The following Members added their names to the following discharge petitions:

Petition 4 by Ms. SLAUGHTER on House Resolution 473: Bob Filner and Bill Luther.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HYDRO RELICENSING IN NEED OF REFORM

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 26, 1998

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, the Subcommittee on Energy and Power held an oversight hearing on the relicensing process for the Nation's hydroelectric projects. This is an important energy issue. Hydroelectric generation is the third largest source of U.S. electric generation. And it accounts for about 96 percent of U.S. renewable energy generation. While the time remaining in this session will not permit us to address any kind of meaningful reform in the relicensing process, it is clear from yesterday's hearing that this should be a top priority in the 106th Congress.

Currently relicense applications make up the bulk of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's licensing workload. The Commission's work, in this area, has been hampered by the complex nature of the relicensing process. A number of parties are involved; the gamut of Federal laws governing the process often have very different and contradictory goals; and we also discovered that there are disputes between the authority retained by State resource agencies and the Commission.

The multiple layers involved in the relicensing process has imposed regulatory requirements and costs that threaten to undermine the Nation's hydropower system. New York City greatly benefits from the inexpensive hydropower generated by the Niagara Falls through New York utilities like, the New York Power Authority and Consolidated Edison. Given the need to relicense over 65 percent of the Nation's hydro electric capacity in the next 15 years, we must seriously consider establishing a more reasonable regulatory process.

I would urge my colleagues to make reform of the hydro relicensing process a top priority in the next Congress. We can ill-afford to lose the benefits of our Nation's most reliable and environmentally sound renewable energy source. I look forward to addressing this important energy issue next year.

SOUTH FLORIDA APPRECIATES FEMA'S HELP IN PREPARING FOR HURRICANE GEORGES

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 26, 1998

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, South Florida owes a debt of gratitude to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for its exceptional performance in helping our communities prepare for Hurricane Georges.

In the hours before the hurricane struck, FEMA played a critical role in helping the local counties make preparations for this dangerous natural phenomenon. At all times, FEMA provided local officials, South Florida Congressional offices, and residents with information about the services it provides before and after the natural disaster.

South Florida was harshly hit by Hurricane Georges, although thankfully, not as severely as many had predicted. Throughout FEMA acted in a professional manner providing the residents of South Florida an opportunity to observe their tax dollars at work.

I extend my appreciation to FEMA director, James Lee Witt, and his staff for their magnificent work in helping my community prepare for this disaster.

WHAT IS A FLAG?

HON. JAY W. JOHNSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 26, 1998

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter into the RECORD the following essay by Peter Hagen, a seventh-grade student from Appleton, Wisconsin. Peter's essay is entitled ''What is a Flag?,'' and took first place at the Appleton Flag Day essay contest. His words demonstrate how our flag touches each of us in an emotional, personal way. Peter understands the respect our flag deserves, and it is an honor for me to share his moving essay with the rest of America.

What is a flag?

Some say it's just a piece of cloth. Others may say that it's just fancy toilet paper.

But what does it stand for?

It is a representative of our country, just as much a representative as the President. Our country is a large number of citizens united under the government, the values of this country, and the flag. This country was formed and received its values and freedoms through the individual sacrifices of many different men and women. Some may have given their sacrifice through the system of indentured servants. Some may have come as penniless immigrants, coming to look for a better life. Some have even given their lives in defense of this country and what it stands for.

Yes, but what does this all tell me about my flag?

Our flag is the same flag that Francis Scott Key wrote about in his famous anthem. Our flag is the same flag that Betsy Ross gave so much time and effort to make. Our flag is the same flag that has crossed oceans and deserts, mountains and plains, country after country, making sure that the oppressed are freed.

This is what the flag means to me.

TRIBUTE TO SWADESH CHATTERJEE

HON. DAVID E. PRICE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 26, 1998

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I want to offer my congratulations to a respected citizen of my district and a national leader of the Indian-American community, Swadesh Chatterjee, on his election to the presidency of one of the oldest and best-known Indian-American organizations in the nation, the Indian American Forum for Political Education. A recent gathering of more than 500 members of IAFPE unanimously elected Mr. Chatterjee. There could be no stronger advocate for the American-Indian community nor a more adept leader than Swadesh Chatterjee to guide the IAFPE into the next century, and we are proud that he calls North Carolina home.

Since his immigration to America from Calcutta, India in 1980, Swadesh Chatterjee has been a leader in North Carolina's business community. Swadesh began as the plant manager of Brandt Instruments, a manufacturer of process control instrumentation located in the Raleigh-Durham area. He was quickly promoted to Executive Vice President, then to the position of President, where he has served for the past five years. Under his guidance, Brandt Instruments's operating profits have grown 170% in the last three years.

Swadesh Chatterjee has been an important leader of the growing Indian-American community in North Carolina. This community is noteworthy for the many accomplished professionals and business people it contains, for its strong emphasis on education, family life, and the preservation of cultural traditions, and for its contributions to the wider community. Swadesh Chatterjee is proud of this community, as they are of him, and we are all delighted that his leadership will now be extended nationwide. I am honored to represent Swadesh Chatterjee and his family and to know him as a friend, and I am pleased to commend his leadership and his achievements before my colleagues in the House today.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DEBORAH PRYCE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 26, 1998

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, during the week of September 21, 1998, I was absent due to an illness in my family. I received an official leave of absence from the Majority Leader in this regard.

However, had I been present, I would have voted in the following manner on the following legislation:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1998

H. Res. 545—impeaching Kenneth W. Starr, an independent counsel of the United States appointed pursuant to 28 United States Code section 593(b), of high crimes and misdemeanors, motion to table the measure (Roll Call No. 453): AYE.

H. Res. 144—to express support for the bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition (Roll Call No. 454): AYE.

H. Res. 505—expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to the importance of diplomatic relations with the Pacific Island nations (Roll Call No. 455): AYE.

H. Con. Res. 315—expressing the sense of the Congress condemning the atrocities by Serbian police and military forces against Albanians in Kosova and urging that blocked assets of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbian and Montenegro) under control of the United States and other governments be used to compensate the Albanians in Kosova for losses suffered through Serbian police and military action (Roll Call No. 456): AYE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1998

H.R. 4112—making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes (Roll Call No. 457): AYE.

H.R. 3616—to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1999 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1999, and for other purposes (Roll Call No. 458): AYE.

H.R. 3736—to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to make changes relating to H–1B nonimmigrants:

On agreeing to the Watt (NC) amendment (Roll Call No. 459): NAY

On final passage (Roll Call No. 460): AYE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1998:

H. Res. 552—providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4578) to amend the Social Security Act to establish the Protect Social Security Account into which the Secretary of the Treasury shall deposit budget surpluses until a reform measure is enacted to ensure the long-term solvency of the OASDI trust funds, and for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4579) to provide tax relief for individuals, families, and farming and other small businesses, to provide tax incentives for education, to extend certain expiring provisions, and for other purposes;

On ordering the previous question (Roll Call No. 461): AYE.

On agreeing to the resolution (Roll Call No. 462): AYE.

H.R. 4578—to amend the Social Security Act to establish the Protect Social Security Account into which the Secretary of the Treasury shall deposit budget surpluses until a reform measure is enacted to ensure the long-term solvency of the OASDI trust funds;

On agreeing to the Rangel amendment (Roll Call No. 463): NAY.

On passage (Roll Call No. 464): AYE.

H. Res. 553—providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2621) to extend trade authorities procedures with respect to reciprocal trade agreements, and for other purposes (Roll Call No. 465): AYE.

H.R. 2621—to extend trade authorities procedures with respect to reciprocal trade agreements, and for other purposes (Roll Call No. 466): AYE.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1998:

On approving the Journal (Roll Call No. 467): AYE.

H.R. 4579—Taxpayer Relier Act of 1998:

On agreeing to the Rangel Amendment (Roll Call No. 468): NAY.

On passage (Roll Call No. 469): AYE.

RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENT AUTHORITIES ACT OF 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to comment on the House's consideration of Fast-Track trade authority today. While I have supported efforts to expand markets for our exports, particularly our agricultural exports, including GATT and the extension of MFN status for China, I cannot vote for this legislation. Over the past five years we have watched hundreds of thousands of jobs from our cities lost across the border of Mexico. I represent a very rural part of Illinois, and the impact this has on small towns is devastating. When a major employer leaves such a community, often times the displaced workers have no where to go for other opportunities. Families are dramatically affected. I have seen the consequences.

The underpinning of this debate defines who we are as a people. Currently in this country we are encouraging a race to the bottom. We have set up a framework where we encourage U.S. companies to find the cheapest wages and least restrictive employment and environmental regulations elsewhere in the world. This Congress should not be undercutting the hardworking men and women that have made this country the envy of the world. The freedom the United States represents more than any other is the ability to work hard and get ahead—an honest day's pay for an honest day's work. We have seen the erosion of this principle, because for too many people it takes more than one job to realize that promise. This is not justice.

As I listen to the debate this afternoon it is all too obvious that the timing of this discussion is aimed at political gains, not economic ones. Members on both sides of this aisle are ready to engage in honest debate about the provisions that can be added to this bill to make it acceptable to all—to make it truly represent free trade. We were ready to do that last fall. But today's vote does not advance this cause. I hope it has not been dealt too severe a blow. I urge my colleagues to vote against this legislation, and for a real debate on these critical issues.

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ATTLEBORO LIONS CLUB

HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 26, 1998

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, on October 13, 1998, the Attleboro Lions Club will be celebrating its 75th anniversary. Chartered in 1923, it is the third oldest Lions Club in the State of Massachusetts.

The Attleboro Lions Club has established a long tradition of service to the community. Throughout its history, and as a result of its many fundraising efforts, the Club has been a significant contributor to Massachusetts Eye Research to aid in its fight to prevent blindness. The Club has also been a long-standing contributor to the Attleboro Scholarship Foundation, which provides funds to Attleboro students who are pursuing higher education. Since 1948, the Attleboro Lions Club has contributed approximately $104,000 to this worthy cause. Other organizations Attleboro that have received funds from the Club over the last few years include the YMCA, the Literacy Center, the Audubon Society, Balfour Riverwalk Project, the Guide Dog Foundation, the Ten Mile River Watershed Alliance and Big Brothers, Big Sisters. The Club also hosts an annual Christmas party for the blind residents of the Attleboro community.

It will be my great honor to attend a luncheon on October 13 celebrating the 75th anniversary of the Attleboro Lions Club. I hope the members of the club will take great pride in the hard work and spirit of service that has characterized this organization since its inception.

TRIBUTE TO ELIZABETH SNYDER

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 26, 1998

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the accomplishments of Elizabeth Synder, a long time civic leader who helped pave the way for women to assume positions of leadership in California, who died in Los Angeles on August 26, 1998 of complications related to emphysema. She was 84.

Elizabeth first came to national attention in 1954, when she was elected Chair of the California Democratic Party, becoming the first woman in the United States to be elected chair of a major political party in any state. In a career that spanned more than half a century, Elizabeth worked prominently in the California presidential campaigns of Harry Truman, Adlai Stevenson, and Lyndon Johnson and served as the California Co-Chair of President Jimmy Carter's 1976 Presidential campaign. As one who benefited from Liz's leadership, her advice when I served as Chair of the California Democratic Party and her friendship for many years, I am pleased to call Liz's accomplishments to the attention of my colleagues.

Born on April 8, 1914, in Minnesota of immigrant parents, Elizabeth and her family moved to San Diego in the early 1920's. Following the collapse of her father's business at the outset of the Great Depression, Elizabeth, her mother and two brothers relocated to East Los Angeles where life was, in her words, ''lean, precarious and hard.'' Elizabeth graduated with honors from Garfield High School in 1931. She studied at Los Angeles City College and in 1933, matriculated as a political science major at UCLA, where she went on to become one of the first two doctoral candidates in UCLA's political science department.

In 1939, her mother's failing health required Elizabeth to leave her post-graduate studies to go to work. Elizabeth became a substitute high school teacher in Los Angeles. Already

active in Young Democrats, Elizabeth became involved in the workings of government as she became a volunteer lobbyist speaking out on behalf of substitute teachers in Sacramento. In 1940, she was elected to serve at the Democratic National Convention as the alternative delegate for her first political mentor, Congressman Jerry Voorhis, who was later defeated by Richard M. Nixon in his first bid for public office. In that same year, she married attorney Nathan H. Snyder, her husband of fifty-eight years. During WW II, Elizabeth worked for the Canadian government in Washington, D.C. and returned to California where she became involved in the first of many Congressional campaigns on behalf of her lifelong friend and mentor, Chet Holifield.

None of her political activities was more important to Elizabeth than her life long effort to bring about greater participation by women in the political arena. During the 1970's, Elizabeth devoted herself to the mentoring of Los Angeles women in politics, holding weekly luncheon meetings of the Thursday Group at her Bunker Hill apartment. Her dedication to improving our society extended beyond the realm of politics. Among the many issues to which Liz gave much time and effort in her final years, she was especially proud of her work on the prevention of fetal alcohol syndrome, which culminated in ordinances requiring the posting in restaurants and bars of warnings to women regarding the dangers of alcohol consumption during pregnancy.

In addition to all of her varied civic activities, Elizabeth will be remembered fondly by the literally thousands of men and women in all walks of life to whom she provided comfort and assistance in overcoming the adversities of alcoholism and substance abuse.

In 1994, she received the prestigious CORO Public Affairs Award in recognition of her life long commitment to the reform of the American system of government in which she so deeply believed. As Elizabeth herself once wrote: ''In the last analysis, the most significant single political activity is not winning elections and defeating opponents: It is improving, expanding and correcting government structure, so that democracy works.'' Her life is profiled in the University of California Bancroft Library, ''Women in Politics Oral History Project'' and in her autobiography, ''A Ride On the Political Merry-Go-Round.''

Sadly, I send my condolences and those of my fellow California Congressional Democrats to Liz's dear husband, Nathan and her daughter, Christina A. Snyder and her son-in-law, Marc M. Seltzer.

THREATS AGINST ISRAEL

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 26, 1998

Mr. SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I have addressed the House on a number of occasions regarding one of America's closest and most-trusted allies, Israel. The following article, written by Mr. Paul Mann, was published on September 21, 1998 in Aviation Week & Space Technology. Mr. Mann's article paints a sobering picture of the current threats facing Israel today by the accelerating spread of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons of mass destruction (WMD) throughout the Middle East. America must take every step to help Israel counter these threats through full development and deployment of an effective antimissile defense. I hereby submit Mr. Mann's article, entitled ''Israel Lobbies Hard For Antimissile Defense,'' for the Record.

ISRAEL LOBBIES HARD FOR ANTIMISSILE DEFENSE

(By Paul Mann)

Israeli legislators of all political stripes are pressing for faster deployment of antimissile defenses, warning that democracies everywhere face a ''new world order'' of dictatorships increasingly equipped with mass destruction warheads and the missiles to deliver them.

In an impassioned plea last week to their counterparts on Capitol Hill, four members of the Israeli Knesset called for a re-thinking of strategic preparedness in light of the accelerating spread of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

Recent Iranian and North Korean tests suggest their missiles might have longer ranges than previously thought. Israel suspects North Korea of assisting Syria in developing an indigenous missile manufacturing capacity. Tel Aviv also suspects the Damascus government is working on nerve gas warheads on its ballistic missiles date back at least to mid-1997, according to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Israeli lawmakers want to expand on many years of bilateral cooperation with the U.S., particularly in the interoperability of ballistic missile defense (BMD) systems designed for theater warfare. Israel successfully tested its Arrow anti-ballistic missile again last week and might eventually join in the U.S. Theater High Altitude Area Defense (Thaad) program, if varied problems that have dogged it for years are finally overcome. Modifications to the program might be announced by the Pentagon this week, one U.S. lawmaker said.

At the first meeting of the American/Israeli Interparliamentary Commission on National Security, a joint caucus of legislators who are ardent missile defense advocates, the Israelis sought to stoke up support for their long-held advocacy of multilayered BMD deployment. They placed heavy emphasis on boost-phase intercepts—striking enemy missiles right after launch so the warheads fall back on the attacker. This is considered essential with the advent of chemical and biological warheads in the possessions of regional military powers. Tel Aviv suspects Iraq, Iran and Syria have chemical warheads and probably biological warheads as well.

But boost-phase intercept capability presents major technical challenges and almost certainly will not be deployable in the next few years, a period the Israelis consider crucial lead time if theater BMD deployments are to be ready when they are needed to counter the emerging Middle Eastern threat. Israel's plan for a multiple-layer missile defense had its inception in 1988 in a joint program with Washington, begun under the now-defunct Strategy Defense Initiative (SDI) of the Reagan Administration.

The Israelis also met with high-ranking U.S. military officials last week, including Lt. Gen. Lester L. Lyles, director of the Pentagon's Ballistic Missile Defense Organization. It succeeded the SDI office.

Beyond expanded bilateral cooperation, Israeli legislators urged regional BMD cooperation with Turkey and Jordan, and proposed that the U.S. lead world democracies in an initiative to head off a global mass weapons capability while there is still time.

''Jordanian officials are interested in this kind of cooperation, which we intend to pursue'' when the congressional half of the Interparliamentary Commission makes a reciprocal visit to Israel, possibly in December, said Sen. Jon Kyl (R-Ariz), a commission member.

As for the presumed global potential of the threat, countries that have never had WMD ''can have it tomorrow because [the technology]'' is so readily available; ''it's more than a theater-specific issue,'' said former Israeli Finance Minister Dan Meridor of the ruling Likud coalition.

Israeli lawmakers stressed there was no time to lose, claiming that terrorist states such as Iran are developing offensive ballistic missiles faster than the U.S. and Israel are developing defense against them.

''They are ahead of us—we must face this very clearly,'' warned Brig. Gen. Ephraim Sneh of Israel's opposition Labor party. ''Their ability to hit Israel and U.S. troops in the Middle East is far ahead of what we can do to contain it. Active defenses, like the Arrow and Thaad, are indispensable, but they are not enough. We must have as well the capacity for preemptive defense—whatever that may mean.'' Sneh appeared to be referring to preemptive Israeli strikes against emerging WMD capabilities, but did not elaborate.

''We're now very close to a thousand missiles surrounding the state of Israel,'' added Ran Cohen of the Meretz party.

''And we don't have Canadians as neighbors,'' rejoined Uzi Landau, Likud chairman of the Knesset's foreign affairs and defense committee.

Arab nations have protested for years, however, that Israel is a de facto nuclear power, has nuclear-capable Jericho ballistic missiles, is pursuing unmanned aerial vehicles and cruise missile development and is collaborating with the U.S. on the Tactical High-Energy Laser (Thel) system (AW&ST Aug. 12, 1996, p. 31).

Landau outlined the latest Israeli estimates of the missile threat:

Neighboring Syria is believed to have hundreds of very short-range Frog 7 and SS–21s, plus hundreds of Scud B and tens of Scud Cs with a range ''basically covering the entirety of Israel,'' The Scud Cs are imported from North Korea, which is assisting the development of Syria's independent manufacture of those missiles, Landau alleged. ''Tens of warheads with these missiles can be equipped with chemical gases, and with respect to this, a project is now underway in Syria for development of a new, more advanced lethal nerve gas of the VX type.''

Iran has 300-plus Scud B missiles and 60 Scud Cs. Landau called Iran's development of its 800-mi. range Shahab-3 missile ''vigorous, done with the active involvement of North Korea, and above it, Russia. Our assessment is that without Russian assistance, [the Iranians] would not have been as successful as they were [in the Shahab-3 test in July] and they need [Russian aid] critically for the successful completion of this project.'' The Shahab would enable Iran to target Israel.

Iraq retains the know-how to reconstitute much of its previous WMD capability, once U.N. sanctions and weapons inspections are lifted, according to Landau ''It will not take much time for Iraq not only to come back to what it used to be, but to be much more of a threatening force in the region.'' Following Iraq's defeat in the 1991 Persian Gulf war, the International Atomic Energy Agency discovered that Baghdad had been secretly pursuing a multibillion dollar nuclear weapons program, code-named ''Petrochemical 3,'' employing thousands of people at numerous sites. The regime of Saddam Hussein has sought steadfastly to limit or thwart U.N.

inspections of its WMD capability, which includes chemical and biological weapons and materials.

The Middle East threat is unusually acute, Landau argued, owing to three factors. First, the outlaw regimes procuring WMD capabilities have far-reaching, radical political objectives, among them supplanting Western culture. In other words, they are zealots. Second, the attempts to acquire WMD capability are being fostered with active foreign involvement, namely Russia. Third, there are no treaty or arms control constraints on outlaw regimes to prevent them from using WMD to promote their strategic goals.

''When dictators of very poor countries, particularly in the Middle East region, invest scarce resources in such projects, they do not do so for exhibition purposes,'' Landau asserted. ''They are prepared to use [them]—they mean business. Such a Middle East threatens other moderate countries in the region like Turkey, like Jordan, like other countries friendly to the U.S., such as Egypt, the Persian Gulf emirates, Saudi Arabia. Such a Middle East poses a threat to the heart of Europe in a few years to come—and beyond the European continent, not later than the first decade of the next millennium.''

Reliable deterrence cannot be assured by a single solution, technologically or otherwise, Meridor cautioned. Intelligence, diplomacy, economic sanctions, boost-phase intercept capability—all avenues of deterrence will have to be pursued. Seeking to dramatize the urgency of the issue, he added: ''If we don't deter [the threat] in time, with the whole range of political and defense capabilities, we will find ourselves in a very dangerous situation. It takes time to develop [missile defenses], it takes time to test, it takes time to produce, to deploy and to train, and we are in the last hour or minute.''

Saturday, September 26, 1998

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

The House passed H.R. 4579, Taxpayer Relief Act of 1998.

Senate

Chamber Action

The Senate was not in session today. It will next meet on Monday, September 28, 1998, at 12 noon.

Committee Meetings

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: 4 public bills, H.R. 4646–4649, were introduced. **Pages H9083–84**

Reports Filed: No reports were filed today.

Guest Chaplain: The prayer was offered by the guest Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Ronald Christian of Fairfax, Virginia. **Page H8933**

Journal: The House agreed to the Speaker's approval of the Journal of Friday, September 25 by a yea and nay vote of 334 yeas to 50 nays with 2 voting ''present'', Roll No. 467. **Pages H8933–34**

Taxpayer Relief Act: The House passed H.R. 4579, to provide tax relief for individuals, families, and farming and other small businesses, to provide tax incentives for education, and to extend certain expiring provisions, by a recorded vote of 229 ayes to 195 noes, Roll No. 469. Subsequently, pursuant to the rule, the text of H.R. 4578, Save Social Security Act, as passed the House, was added as new matter at the end of H.R. 4579. H.R. 4578 was then laid on the table. **Pages H8934–73**

Rejected:

The Rangel amendment in the nature of a substitute, numbered 1 and printed in the Congressional Record, that contains the tax cuts as in the committee reported bill and establishes a trigger mechanism under which most of the tax cuts would not take effect until Congress enacts legislation to ensure the long-term solvency of Social Security. The trigger mechanism would not apply to the extension of expiring provisions and the increase in the earnings limitation on Social Security Benefits (rejected by a recorded vote of 197 ayes to 227 noes, Roll No. 468). **Pages H8947–72**

Legislative Program: The Majority Leader announced the Legislative Program for the week of September 28. **Page H8973**

Quorum Calls—Votes: One yea and nay vote and two recorded votes developed during the proceedings of the House today and appear on pages H8933–34, H8972, and H8972–73. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 9:00 a.m. and adjourned at 12:38 p.m.

Committee Meetings

No committee meetings were held today.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Week of September 28 through October 2, 1998

House Chamber

Monday, September 28, Consideration of Suspensions; and

Consideration of conference reports on H.R. 4103, Defense Appropriations, H.R. 4060, Energy and

Water Appropriations, and H.R. 6, Higher Education Act Extension of Programs Authorization. No recorded votes before 5:00 p.m.

Tuesday, September 29, Consideration of the conference report on H.R. 4101, Agriculture Appropriations. No recorded votes after 12 noon.

Wednesday, September 30, To be announced. No recorded votes.

Thursday, October 1 and Friday, October 2, Consideration of H.R. 4570, Omnibus Parks; and

Consideration of conference report on H.R. 4104, Treasury, Postal Appropriations.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

12 noon, Monday, September 28

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: After the transaction of any morning business (not to extend beyond 2 p.m.), Senate will consider the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 442, Internet Tax Freedom Act.

At 3:30 p.m., Senate will consider S. 2176, Federal Vacancies Reform Act, with a cloture vote to occur thereon at 5:30 p.m.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10:30 a.m., Monday, September 28

House Chamber

Program for Monday: Consideration of Suspensions; and

Consideration of conference reports on H.R. 4103, Defense Appropriations, H.R. 4060, Energy and Water Appropriations, and H.R. 6, Higher Education Act Extension of Programs Authorization.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

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