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115TH CONGRESS, 2d Session | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES | REPORT 115–862

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2019

JULY 23, 2018.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COLE, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

together with

MINORITY VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 6470]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services (except the Food and Drug Administration, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry and the Indian Health Service), and Education, and the Committee for Purchase from People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled, Corporation for National and Community Service, Corporation for Public Broadcasting, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, Institute of Museum and Library Services, Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission, Medicare Payment Advisory Commission, National Council on Disability, National Labor Relations Board, National Mediation Board, Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, Railroad Retirement Board, and Social Security Administration for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes.

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Summary of Estimates and Appropriations

The following table compares on a summary basis the appropriations, including trust funds for fiscal year 2019, the budget request for fiscal year 2019, and the Committee recommendation for fiscal year 2019 in the accompanying bill.

2019 LABOR, HHS, EDUCATION BILL

[Discretionary funding in thousands of dollars]

Budget Activity	Fiscal Year—			2019 Committee compared to—	
	2018 Enacted	2019 Budget	2019 Committee	2018 Enacted	2019 Budget
Department of Labor	$12,217,573	$10,936,310	$12,128,762	−88,811	+1,192,452
Department of Health and Human Services	88,157,139	86,726,260	89,290,026	+1,132,887	+2,563,766
Department of Education	70,867,406	63,201,057	70,784,022	−83,384	+7,582,965
Related Agencies	15,296,511	13,596,913	14,965,762	−330,749	+1,368,849

General Summary of the Bill

For fiscal year 2019, the Committee recommends a total of $179,002,000,000 in current year discretionary funding, including offsets and adjustments. The fiscal year 2019 recommendation is an increase of $6,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

Within the funds provided, the Committee has again focused increases on priority areas that will improve the health, safety and job opportunities for Americans of all walks of life.

First and foremost, the Committee continues to build on the investments made over the past several years in biomedical research by increasing funding for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) by $1,250,000,000. Within the total increase, the Committee provides an increase of $401,000,000 for Alzheimer's disease research, an increase of $100,000,000 for the Cancer Moonshot, and an increase of $30,000,000 for research to develop a universal influenza vaccine. The Committee also expands upon the Down syndrome research initiative established in fiscal year 2018.

The Committee also continues efforts to support States and local communities combat the national scourge of opioid addiction by including an additional $500,000,000 for grants to States. The Committee maintains funding levels for opioid abuse prevention, treatment, and recovery and continues to support robust funding for mental and behavioral health.

To protect public health and the Nation in the event of a bioterrorism attack or other public health emergency, the Committee recommendation includes increases for the Biomedical Research and Advanced Development Authority (BARDA), Project BioShield, the Strategic National Stockpile, the National Disaster Management System, and grants to States and regional coalitions to support

public health preparedness. Finally, to allow the Secretary of Health and Human Services greater flexibility to respond to an imminent public health threat without waiting for Congress to act on a supplemental spending bill, the Committee establishes $325,000,000 for a new Infectious Disease Rapid Response Reserve Fund. These funds will be held until needed in the event of an imminent infectious disease outbreak that threatens the health of Americans.

To invest in workforce training, the Committee provides $6,988,602,000 in worker training programs of which $2,789,832,000 is for States' training grants, $150,000,000 is to support the Administration's apprenticeship initiatives, and $299,662,000 is for Veterans' Employment and Training, including $50,000,000 for the Homeless Veterans' Reintegration program, and a new initiative in the Transition Assistance Program to connect transitioning service members to apprenticeship opportunities.

In the area of education, the Committee has included an increase of $100,000,000 for Student Support and Academic Enrichment grants, bringing this program total to $1,200,000,000. These funds can be used flexibly by school districts across the country to meet local challenges, whether those be in the area of counseling and preventing school based violence or teacher training. The Committee also provides funding for services to assist persons with disabilities live with dignity and support in their local communities.

In the area of continuing education beyond high school, the Committee includes robust increases for the TRIO, $50,000,000, and GEAR UP, $10,000,000, programs to ensure that students from disadvantaged backgrounds have access to a college program. The Committee also includes an increase of $115,000,000 for career and technical education programs, to ensure that all students have the opportunity to continue to develop their skills after high school and enter into good paying jobs. Finally, the bill also provides sufficient funding to maintain the maximum Pell grant award at $6,095 in the 2019–2020 academic year.

Finally, the Committee bill continues to invest in early childhood education by increasing the Head Start program by $50,000,000 and including $250,000,000 within the Department of Health and Human Services for the Preschool Development Grants program.

The Committee believes that public service is a public trust that requires Federal employees to place ethical principles above private gain. Federal employees are reminded that they shall not advance a personal agenda or give preferential treatment to any outside organization or individual within the government programs that they administer. Information that is received by the employee, including information from other employees, offices, or Congress should be handled in a professional and confidential manner in accordance with Code of Federal Regulations regarding the basic obligation of public service (5 CFR 2635.101).

The Committee directs each of the agencies funded by this Act to continue to report any funds derived by the agency from non-Federal sources, including user charges and fines, that are authorized by law, to be retained and used by the agency or credited as an offset in annual budget submissions.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$10,018,202,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	8,787,050,000
Committee Recommendation	9,801,934,000
Change from enacted level	−216,268,000
Change from budget request	+1,014,884,000

The Employment and Training Administration (ETA) administers Federal job training grant programs and Trade Adjustment Assistance, and provides funding and oversight for the State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service system.

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$3,486,200,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	3,220,549,000
Committee Recommendation	3,474,341,000
Change from enacted level	−11,859,000
Change from budget request	+253,792,000

Training and Employment Services provides funding for Federal job training programs authorized primarily by the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014 (WIOA).

Workforce Training.—The Committee reiterates its support for efforts by the Department of Labor to improve workforce training programs by building partnerships that will better serve participants by connecting them with in-demand jobs and helping to reduce the skills gap.

Apprenticeship.—The Committee supports the funding and development of industry or sector partnerships as a means of closing the skills gap and expanding work-based learning programs and apprenticeships in in-demand industries.

Licensing.—The Committee continues to support the Department's efforts to address ways in which harmonizing licensing requirements across States can reduce barriers to labor market entry and mobility, including for dislocated workers, transitioning service members, and veterans.

Work Opportunity Tax Credit.—The Committee supports efforts by the Department to assist States with the implementation of the Qualified Long-Time Unemployment Recipients category and to reduce backlogs of Supplemental Security Income eligibility determinations.

Information Technology (IT) Consortia.—The Committee continues to be concerned with the challenges faced by Unemployment Insurance IT modernization projects being carried out by State consortia. The Committee directs the Department to continue to provide annual reports to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on the status of all consortia projects and to implement appropriate policies and procedures for assessing and funding projects by State consortia.

Adult Employment and Training Activities.—For Adult Employment and Training Activities, the Committee recommends $845,556,000, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $30,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2019 budget request.

Youth Employment and Training Activities.—For Youth Employment and Training Activities, the Committee recommends $903,416,000, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $30,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2019 budget request.

Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities.—For Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities, the Committee recommends $1,240,860,000 which is $20,859,000 less than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $74,141,000 more than the fiscal year 2019 budget request.

Of the total provided for Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities, $1,040,860,000 is designated for State grants that provide core and intensive services, training, and supportive services for dislocated workers. In addition, States use these funds for rapid response assistance to help workers affected by mass layoffs and plant closures.

The remaining $200,000,000 is available for the Dislocated Workers National Reserve (DWNR). The DWNR supports national emergency grants, technical assistance and demonstration projects as authorized by WIOA. The Committee recommendation eliminates advance appropriations for the DWNR by providing $200,000,000 in current year funds and rescinding the advance provided in fiscal year 2018. No advance is provided for fiscal year 2020. The Committee recommendation includes $30,000,000 to assist dislocated workers in areas of the country with the highest rates of poverty.

Native Americans.—For the Indian and Native American programs, the Committee recommends $55,000,000, which is $1,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The fiscal year 2019 budget request proposed no funding for this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers.—For the National Farmworker Jobs program, the Committee recommends $87,896,000, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The fiscal year 2019 budget request proposed no funding for this program.

YouthBuild.—For the YouthBuild program, the Committee recommends $92,534,000, which is $3,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $8,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2019 budget request.

The Committee is aware of challenges rural and Tribal communities have in applying for YouthBuild grants. The Committee encourages the Department to consider ways more rural and Tribal areas can participate in the YouthBuild program.

Technical Assistance.—The Committee recommends no direct funding for technical assistance, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $2,000,000 less than the fiscal year 2019 budget request. WIOA provides the authority to use DWNR funds for technical assistance.

Reintegration of Ex-Offenders.—The Committee recommends $93,079,000 for ex-offender retraining and reintegration activities, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $14,755,000 more than the fiscal year 2019 budget request.

Workforce Data Quality Initiative.—The Committee recommends $6,000,000 for the Workforce Data Quality Initiative, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The fiscal year 2019 budget request proposed no funding for this program.

JOB CORPS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$1,718,655,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	1,296,938,000
Committee Recommendation	1,718,655,000
Change from enacted level	– – –
Change from budget request	+421,717,000

Operations.—For Job Corps Operations, the Committee recommends $1,603,325,000, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $413,513,000 more than the fiscal year 2019 budget request.

Construction, Rehabilitation, and Acquisition.—The Committee recommends $83,000,000 for construction, rehabilitation, and acquisition activities of Job Corps centers, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $7,984,000 more than the fiscal year 2019 budget request.

Administration.—The Committee recommends $32,330,000 for the administrative expenses of the Job Corps program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $220,000 more than the fiscal year 2019 budget request.

Job Corps is a residential education and vocational training program that helps young people ages 16 through 24 improve the quality of their lives through vocational and academic training.

The Committee continues to be concerned about the safety and security of students in the Job Corps program. With amounts provided in the fiscal years 2017 and 2018 Appropriations Acts, a total of $25,500,000 has been provided for Job Corps construction to address physical security at Job Corps campuses. The Committee directs the Department to submit a report within 90 days of enactment of this Act, the report should include the amounts and uses of funds provided to address physical security needs, planned uses of remaining funds, including funds provided in this Act, and an estimate of the costs of any remaining needs not addressed within current funding levels.

On December 29, 2017, the Department of Labor Office of Inspector General (DOL–OIG) issued a report entitled "Job Corps Took Action To Mitigate Violence, Drugs, and Other Student Misconduct At Centers, But More Needs To Be Done" (Report Number: 26–18–001–03–370). The Committee directs the Department to work with the DOL–OIG to implement all remaining recommendations detailed in the report.

The Committee is concerned that the Job Corps procurement process continues to experience delays or corrective actions that have resulted in a number of unnecessary and costly bridge contracts. The Committee directs the Department to review the Job Corps contract award process to reduce procurement disruptions, bid protests, corrective actions, and the use of bridge contracts. The Committee directs the Department to submit a report within 30 days of the end of the fiscal year to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, and to the authorizing Committees of jurisdiction, with detail on each Job Corps contract awarded during the fiscal year, any corrective actions taken, whether the award was protested, the outcome of the protest, if a bridge contact was awarded, and whether the bridge contract was awarded as a result of an award protest or procurement backlog.

On March 30, 2018, DOL–OIG issued a report entitled "Job Corps Could Not Demonstrate Beneficial Job Training Outcomes" (Report Number: 04–18–001–03–370). The Committee is concerned with the DOL–OIG finding that Job Corps contractors could not demonstrate they had assisted participants in finding jobs for 94 percent of the placements sampled. The Committee directs ETA to work with DOL–OIG to implement the recommendations provided in the report, to implement policies necessary to ensure that contractors report accurate and timely data to the Department as required, and to implement program policies that will improve job placement outcomes in the Job Corps program.

The Committee remains concerned with the financial management of the Job Corps program and directs the Department to continue to work with ETA and DOL–OIG to improve financial and administrative oversight of the Job Corps program.

COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$400,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	– – –
Committee Recommendation	400,000,000
Change from enacted level	– – –
Change from budget request	+400,000,000

The Community Service Employment for Older Americans program provides grants to public and private non-profit organizations that subsidize part-time work in community service activities for unemployed persons aged 55 and older whose family income is below 125 percent of the poverty level.

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$790,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	790,000,000
Committee Recommendation	790,000,000
Change from enacted level	– – –
Change from budget request	– – –

The Trade Adjustment Assistance program (TAA) provides assistance to workers adversely affected by international trade. TAA provides training, income support, wage subsidies for older workers, job search and relocation allowances to groups of workers who file a petition and are certified as eligible to apply for such benefits due to job losses resulting from increases in imports or foreign trade.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$3,464,691,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	3,325,298,000
Committee Recommendation	3,260,282,000
Change from enacted level	−204,409,000
Change from budget request	−65,016,000

The total includes $3,176,216,000 from the Employment Security Administration Account from the Unemployment Trust Fund and $84,066,000 from the General Fund of the Treasury. These funds are used to support the administration of Federal and State unemployment compensation laws.

Unemployment Insurance Compensation.—For Unemployment Insurance (UI) Compensation, the Committee recommends

$2,529,713,000, which is $123,784,000 less than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $24,897,000 more than the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The total includes $2,515,816,000 for State Unemployment Compensation and $13,897,000 for National Activities.

The recommendation provides contingency funding for increased workloads that States may face in the administration of UI. During fiscal year 2019, for every 100,000 increase in the total average weekly insured unemployment above 2,030,000, an additional $28,600,000 shall be made available from the Unemployment Trust Fund.

On September 26, 2017, DOL–OIG issued a report entitled "Program Specific Performance Measures are Needed to Better Evaluate the Effectiveness of the Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessment Program" (Report Number: 04–17–002–03–315). The Committee supports efforts detailed in the report by ETA to provide technical assistance, improve data quality, and assess performance of the Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessment (RESEA) program. The Committee urges ETA to establish appropriate performance measures in order to effectively assess the impact and outcomes of the program. The Committee believes it is critical to obtain program data that will allow program administrators and policy-makers to assess the impact of the RESEA program on its participants and effectively compare RESEA program outcomes with those of other UI claimants.

The Committee includes $117,000,000 for the RESEA program, and an additional $33,000,000 is made available pursuant to the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (PL 115–123). The Committee continues to support the RESEA program and urges the Department to focus its efforts on reducing the rate of improper payments in the UI system.

On June 13, 2017, DOL–OIG issued a report entitled DOL Needs to Do More to Reduce Improper Payments and Improve Reporting (Report Number 03–17–002–13–001). The Committee notes that the rate of improper payments in the UI program exceeds program goals and remains among the highest of any Federal program. The Committee directs ETA to work with DOL–OIG to implement the policies and controls necessary to make significant progress on reducing the rate of improper payments in the UI program. As part of this effort, the Committee encourages ETA to use the Unemployment Insurance Integrity Center of Excellence and the Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments programs to establish better monitoring and control over UI payments. The Committee also encourages the Department to promote access to data at entities funded through the UI system, including the Unemployment Insurance Integrity Center of Excellence, and the National Directory of New Hires, in order for ETA and DOL–OIG to better conduct their oversight responsibilities.

The Committee is aware that trade-impacted dislocations are geographically sensitive, and that when there is a large worker dislocation, a particular local area or American Job Center (AJC) in a local area will experience a surge in the demand for services. The Committee urges the Department to continue assisting State agencies and AJCs, as appropriate, with Rapid Response activities to provide a surge response to these situations. The Committee also expects the Department to work closely with States and local AJCs

to understand if any difficulties in providing TAA services are related to service capacity issues.

Employment Service.—The Committee recommends $605,606,000 for the Employment Service, which is $80,625,000 less than fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $85,490,000 less than the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The Committee directs the Department to limit the amount used for State administrative purposes to 20 percent and to ensure funding for client services is maintained at fiscal year 2018 enacted levels.

Foreign Labor Certification.—The Committee recommends $62,310,000 for the Foreign Labor Certification (FLC) program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $118,000 more than the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The recommendation includes $48,028,000 for Federal administration and $14,282,000 for grants to States.

The FLC program administers temporary foreign worker programs including the H–2A and the H–2B temporary visa programs. These programs are essential to employers in industries that have cyclical peaks or that are seasonal in nature, including agriculture, tourism, and hospitality.

One-Stop Career Centers/Labor Market Information.—The Committee recommends $62,653,000 for One-Stop Career Centers and Labor Market Information, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $4,541,000 less than the fiscal year 2019 budget request.

ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND AND OTHER FUNDS

The Committee recommends such sums as necessary for Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund and Other Funds. The funds are made available to accounts authorized under Federal and State unemployment insurance laws and the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund when the balances in such accounts are insufficient.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$158,656,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	154,265,000
Committee Recommendation	158,656,000
Change from enacted level	– – –
Change from budget request	+4,391,000

The recommendation includes $108,674,000 from the General Fund of the Treasury and $49,982,000 from the Employment Security Administration Account in the Unemployment Trust Fund.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$181,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	189,500,000
Committee Recommendation	180,600,000
Change from enacted level	–400,000
Change from budget request	–8,900,000

The Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA) assures the security of retirement, health, and other workplace-related benefits of working Americans.

The Committee is concerned that several large, private sector pension plans are increasingly at risk of becoming insolvent. The

Committee directs EBSA, in coordination with the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC), to submit a report within 180 days of enactment of this Act to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, and to the authorizing Committees of jurisdiction, describing EBSA's efforts to mitigate risks to the PBGC system through audits and enforcement activity.

The Committee directs EBSA to provide information in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification on current efforts at the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board to increase the participation of women, and minority-owned asset management firms in the management of Thrift Savings Plan funds.

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$424,417,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	445,363,000
Committee Recommendation	445,363,000
Change from enacted level	+20,946,000
Change from budget request	– – –

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) protects the retirement incomes of nearly 40 million American workers in nearly 24,000 private-sector defined benefit pension plans. PBGC was created by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to encourage the continuation and maintenance of private-sector defined benefit pension plans, provide timely and uninterrupted payment of pension benefits, and keep pension insurance premiums at a minimum.

The recommendation includes bill language that defines Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation's discretionary authority to incur additional unforeseen and emergency administrative expenses related to its multiemployer plan insurance program.

The Committee directs PBGC to submit reports required by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and the Pension Protection Act of 2006.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$227,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	230,068,000
Committee Recommendation	225,500,000
Change from enacted level	–2,000,000
Change from budget request	–4,568,000

The Wage and Hour Division (WHD) enforces Federal minimum wage, overtime pay, recordkeeping, and child labor requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act. WHD also has enforcement and other administrative responsibilities related to the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act, the Employee Polygraph Protection Act, the Family and Medical Leave Act, the Davis Bacon Act, and the Service Contract Act.

The Committee urges the WHD to consider updating relevant guidance, training, handbooks, or field manuals, as necessary, to the extent that it will help ensure that enforcement is current and consistent with applicable laws and regulations.

The Committee supports the Executive Order on Exemption from Executive Order 13658 for Recreational Services on Federal Lands, issued on May 25, 2018, and the exemption prescribed in Section

2 of the order. Pursuant to Section 3, the Committee expects the Department to implement this exemption as soon as possible.

The Committee notes that many Americans are on waiting lists for organ transplants and that waiting lists for kidney transplants in particular are very long. Removing barriers to live organ donation can help to significantly increase the number of transplants and reduce the amount of time recipients wait for transplants. The Committee supports efforts that seek to remove impediments to live organ donation for those willing to give the gift of life to others. The Committee requests that WHD give notice on its website, or in other public communications as appropriate, that living donors who are otherwise qualified under the Family Medical Leave Act are eligible for family medical leave when they donate solid organs, or portions thereof, to another person.

OFFICE OF LABOR-MANAGEMENT STANDARDS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$40,187,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	46,634,000
Committee Recommendation	42,187,000
Change from enacted level	+2,000,000
Change from budget request	−4,447,000

The Office of Labor Management Standards (OLMS) administers the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act, which establishes safeguards for union democracy and union financial integrity, and requires public disclosure reporting by unions, union officers, employees of unions, labor relations consultants, employers, and surety companies.

The Committee urges OLMS to make more information publically available regarding its enforcement actions, including findings and remedies, as appropriate, in order to improve oversight and accountability under the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act.

OFFICE OF FEDERAL CONTRACT COMPLIANCE PROGRAMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$103,476,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	91,100,000
Committee Recommendation	99,476,000
Change from enacted level	−4,000,000
Change from budget request	+8,376,000

The OFCCP ensures equal employment opportunity in the Federal contracting community through enforcement, regulatory work, outreach and education to workers and their advocates.

OFFICE OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION PROGRAMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$117,601,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	115,282,000
Committee Recommendation	117,601,000
Change from enacted level	–––
Change from budget request	+2,319,000

The recommendation includes $115,424,000 in General Funds from the Treasury and $2,177,000 from the Special Fund established by the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

The Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP) administers the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act, and the Black Lung Benefits Act. These programs provide eligible injured and disabled workers and their survivors with compensation, medical benefits, and services including rehabilitation, supervision of medical care, and technical and advisory counseling.

The Committee continues to support the efforts of OWCP to reduce fraud and abuse related to the prescription of compound pharmaceuticals and opioids.

SPECIAL BENEFITS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$220,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	230,000,000
Committee Recommendation	230,000,000
Change from enacted level	+10,000,000
Change from budget request	– – –

These funds provide mandatory benefits under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act.

SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$70,319,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	25,319,000
Committee Recommendation	25,319,000
Change from enacted level	–45,000,000
Change from budget request	– – –

The Committee recommends $25,319,000 for Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners. This amount is in addition to the $15,000,000 appropriated in fiscal year 2018 as an advance for the first quarter of fiscal year 2019. The total program level recommendation is $45,000,000 less than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the same as the fiscal year 2019 budget request.

These funds provide mandatory benefits to coal miners disabled by black lung disease, to their survivors and eligible dependents, and for necessary administrative costs. The Committee recommendation also provides $14,000,000 as an advance appropriation for the first quarter of fiscal year 2020. These funds ensure uninterrupted payments to beneficiaries.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, ENERGY EMPLOYEES OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS COMPENSATION FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$59,846,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	59,098,000
Committee Recommendation	59,098,000
Change from enacted level	–748,000
Change from budget request	– – –

These funds provide mandatory benefits to eligible employees or survivors of employees of the Department of Energy (DOE); its contractors and subcontractors; companies that provided beryllium to DOE; atomic weapons employees who suffer from a radiation-related cancer, beryllium-related disease, or chronic silicosis as a result of their work in producing or testing nuclear weapons; and

uranium workers covered under the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act.

BLACK LUNG DISABILITY TRUST FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$416,561,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	328,182,000
Committee Recommendation	328,182,000
Change from enacted level	−88,379,000
Change from budget request	− − −

The Black Lung Disability Trust Fund pays black lung compensation, medical and survivor benefits, and administrative expenses when no mine operator can be assigned liability for such benefits, or when mine employment ceased prior to 1970. The Black Lung Disability Trust Fund is financed by an excise tax on coal, reimbursements from responsible mine operators, and short-term advances from the Treasury. The Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 authorized a restructuring of the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund debt and required that annual operating surpluses be used to pay down the debt until all remaining obligations are retired.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$552,787,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	549,033,000
Committee Recommendation	545,250,000
Change from enacted level	−7,537,000
Change from budget request	−3,783,000

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 established the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) to assure safe and healthy working conditions by setting and enforcing standards and by providing training, outreach, education and assistance.

Within the total for OHSA, the Committee provides the following amounts:

Budget Activity	FY 2019 Committee
Safety and Health Standards	$18,000,000
Federal Enforcement	208,000,000
Whistleblower Programs	17,500,000
State Programs	100,850,000
Technical Support	24,469,000
Federal Compliance Assistance	73,981,000
State Consultation Grants	59,500,000
Training Grants	0
Safety and Health Statistics	32,900,000
Executive Direction and Administration	10,050,000

The Committee urges OSHA to carefully consider public comments submitted in response to OSHA's proposed regulation on Cranes and Derricks in Construction: Operator Certification Extension published by the Department of Labor in the Federal Register on August 30, 2017 (82 Fed. Reg. 41184 et seq.). In addition, the Committee encourages OSHA to prioritize comments on changes to the rule that would relieve regulatory burdens without compromising safety.

The explanatory statement accompanying the fiscal year 2016 Consolidated Appropriations Act directed OSHA to notify the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate 10 days prior to the announcement of any new National, Regional, or Local Emphasis Program including the circumstances and data used to determine the need for the launch of the new program. The Committee directs OSHA to continue to provide such notices in fiscal year 2019.

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$373,816,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	375,906,000
Committee Recommendation	367,589,000
Change from enacted level	−6,227,000
Change from budget request	−8,317,000

The Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) enforces the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act in underground and surface coalmines and metal/non-metal mines.

The Committee continues bill language designating up to $2,000,000 for mine rescue recovery activities, and provides for the retention of fees up to $2,499,000 for the testing and certification of equipment.

The Committee includes $10,537,000 for State assistance training grants and provides the authority to use such funds for the purchase and maintenance of equipment required by the "Lowering Miners' Exposure to Respirable Coal Mine Dust, Including Continuous Personal Dust Monitors" regulation.

The Committee supports the efforts of MSHA to reemphasize compliance assistance programs that help mine operators to improve safety and comply with regulations without the threat of punitive enforcement.

The Committee appreciates the significant reductions in mining injury and illness rates that have been achieved in recent years and remains a strong proponent for vigilant mine safety oversight. The Committee notes significant worker dislocations and mine closures as a result of economic conditions throughout the mining industry, and in coal mining in particular. The Committee reiterates its support for the ongoing effort to bring MSHA enforcement into proportion by redistributing resources and activities to the areas where mine production is currently occurring.

The Committee continues to support advances MSHA has made in mine rescue technology and communications. The Committee directs MSHA to assess its current mine rescue deployment capability and strategy and discuss ongoing operational and resource needs in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$612,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	609,386,000
Committee Recommendation	612,000,000
Change from enacted level	– – –
Change from budget request	+2,614,000

The recommendation includes $547,000,000 from the General Fund of the Treasury and $65,000,000 from the Employment Security Administration Account in the Unemployment Trust Fund.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is an independent national statistical agency that collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates essential economic data to the Congress, Federal agencies, State and local governments, businesses, and the public. Its principal surveys include the Consumer Price Index and the monthly unemployment series.

Within the total for BLS, the Committee provides the following amounts:

Budget Activity	FY 2019 Committee
Employment and Unemployment Statistics	$208,000,000
Labor Market Information	65,000,000
Prices and Cost of Living	210,000,000
Compensation and Working Conditions	83,000,000
Productivity and Technology	10,800,000
Executive Direction and Staff Services	35,200,000

OFFICE OF DISABILITY EMPLOYMENT POLICY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$38,203,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	27,000,000
Committee Recommendation	38,203,000
Change from enacted level	– – –
Change from budget request	+11,203,000

Office of Disability Employment Policy provides policy guidance and leadership to eliminate employment barriers to people with disabilities.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$337,844,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	261,035,000
Committee Recommendation	270,444,000
Change from enacted level	-67,400,000
Change from budget request	+9,409,000

The recommendation includes $270,136,000 from the General Fund of the Treasury and $308,000 from the Employment Security Administration Account in the Unemployment Trust Fund. The Departmental Management appropriation provides funds for the staff responsible for Departmental operations, management, and policy development.

Within the total for Departmental Management, the Committee provides the following amounts:

Budget Activity	FY 2019 Committee
Program Direction and Support	$29,750,000
Departmental Evaluation	8,040,000
Legal Services	124,558,000
International Labor Affairs	18,500,000
Administration and Management	28,450,000
Adjudication	35,000,000

Budget Activity	FY 2019 Committee
Women's Bureau	13,750,000
Civil Rights Activities	6,880,000
Chief Financial Officer	5,516,000

On June 13, 2017, DOL–OIG issued a report entitled "DOL Needs to Do More to Reduce Improper Payments and Improve Reporting" (Report Number 03–17–002–13–001). The Committee believes that accurate data is an important aspect of reducing improper payments. The Committee appreciates that the Office of the Chief Financial Officer agreed with the information presented in the report and supports the reevaluation of its Federal Employees' Compensation Act Improper Payments Methodology.

The Committee directs the Chief Evaluation Officer to focus evaluation efforts on the delivery and efficiency of the Department of Labor programs with the goal of providing administrators with the information necessary to improve program performance and more effectively achieve agency goals.

The Committee directs the Department to submit its annual Operating Plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate within the 45-day statutory deadline.

VETERANS EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$295,041,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	281,595,000
Committee Recommendation	299,662,000
Change from enacted level	+4,621,000
Change from budget request	+18,067,000

The recommendation includes $50,000,000 from the General Fund of the Treasury and $249,662,000 from the Employment Security Administration Account in the Unemployment Trust Fund.

The Veterans Employment and Training (VETS) program serves America's veterans and separating service members by preparing them for meaningful careers, providing employment resources and expertise, and protecting their employment rights.

Within the total for VETS, the Committee provides the following amounts:

Budget Activity	FY 2019 Committee
State Administration Grants	$180,000,000
Transition Assistance Program	23,000,000
Federal Administration	43,248,000
Veterans Employment and Training Institute	3,414,000
Homeless Veterans Reintegration Program	50,000,000

The Committee continues to support the VETS program and encourages the Department to pursue opportunities to cooperate with other Federal, State, and private enterprises to help the country better serve its veterans.

The Committee includes $3,500,000 for a pilot program within the authority of the Transition Assistance Program (TAP) to be used by the Secretary, in consultation with the Departments of Defense and Veterans Affairs, to prepare transitioning service members to qualify for apprenticeship programs and to assist them with

placement services as appropriate. The Committee believes apprenticeships can offer a pathway to a successful career by providing broad opportunities for paid, work-based learning, mentorship, classroom education or related instruction, and the ability to earn industry-recognized credentials in a safe, supervised work environment. The pilot is intended to identify effective approaches to obtaining qualifications and helping to place transitioning service members in apprenticeship programs as an additional training opportunity under TAP. The Committee expects the pilot program to include a robust evaluation component that will allow program administrators to assess the training strategy and determine, on a comparative basis, whether it is an effective approach to help transitioning service members enter the civilian workforce.

The Committee includes $500,000 for the initiation of the HIRE Vets Medallion Program authorized by the Honoring Investments in Recruiting and Employing American Military Veterans Act of 2017.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY MODERNIZATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$20,769,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	– – –
Committee Recommendation	29,169,000
Change from enacted level	+8,400,000
Change from budget request	+29,169,000

Information Technology (IT) Modernization provides a dedicated source of funding for Department-wide IT modernization projects together with funding through the Department's Working Capital Fund.

The Committee expects the Department to prioritize projects that will result in cost savings by decommissioning legacy systems.

The Committee directs the Department to assign a qualified project manager that is an employee of the Department to each modernization project to ensure that IT modernization projects are executed effectively, according to Departmental requirements, on schedule, and within budget.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$89,147,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	87,721,000
Committee Recommendation	89,147,000
Change from enacted level	– – –
Change from budget request	+1,426,000

The recommendation includes $83,487,000 from the General Fund of the Treasury and $5,660,000 from the Employment Security Administration Account in the Unemployment Trust Fund.

The DOL–OIG conducts audits of Department programs and operations in order to determine that they comply with the applicable laws and regulations, that they use resources effectively, and that they are achieving their intended results.

The Committee supports the DOL–OIG efforts to reduce improper payments in the UI program, and to reduce fraud and abuse in the Workers' Compensation programs related to the prescription of compound pharmaceuticals and opioids.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 101. The Committee continues a provision to prohibit the use of Job Corps funds for the salary of an individual at a rate in excess of Executive Level II.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Sec. 102. The Committee continues a provision providing the Secretary of Labor with the authority to transfer up to one percent of discretionary funds between appropriations, provided that no appropriation is increased by more than three percent by any such transfer.

Sec. 103. The Committee continues a prohibition on use of funds to purchase goods that are in any part produced by indentured children.

Sec. 104. The Committee continues a provision related to grants made from funds available to the Department under the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act.

Sec. 105. The Committee continues a provision to prohibit recipients of funds provided to the Employment and Training Administration from using such funds for the compensation of any individual at a rate in excess of Executive Level II.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Sec. 106. The Committee continues a provision providing the Secretary of Labor with the authority to transfer funds made available to the Employment and Training Administration to Program Administration for technical assistance and program integrity activities.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Sec. 107. The Committee continues a provision allowing up to 0.75 percent of discretionary appropriations provided in this Act for specific Department of Labor agencies to be used by the Office of the Chief Evaluation Officer for evaluation purposes.

Sec. 108. The Committee continues a provision relating to the Fair Labor Standards Act and certain insurance personnel conducting post-disaster activity.

(RESCISSION)

Sec. 109. The Committee continues a provision rescinding advance appropriations in the Dislocated Workers' National Reserve account.

Sec. 110. The Committee continues a provision relating to flexibility of H–2B nonimmigrant crossings.

Sec. 111. The Committee continues a provision relating to the Secretary's security detail.

Sec. 112. The Committee includes a new provision relating to the Working Capital Fund.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$6,736,753,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	9,559,591,000
Committee Recommendation	6,540,385,000
Change from enacted level	−196,368,000
Change from budget request	−3,019,206,000

The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) supports programs that provide health services to disadvantaged, medically underserved, and special populations; decrease infant mortality rates; assist in the education of health professionals; and provide technical assistance regarding the utilization of health resources and facilities.

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$1,626,522,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	5,091,522,000
Committee Recommendation	1,526,522,000
Change from enacted level	−100,000,000
Change from budget request	−3,565,000,000

Health Centers

The Committee recommends $1,525,522,000 for the Health Centers program, which is $100,000,000 less than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $3,565,000,000 less than the fiscal year 2019 budget request.

The Committee includes bill language providing up to $114,893,000 for the Federal Tort Claims Act program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $15,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program provides medical malpractice liability protection to Federally supported health centers.

The Committee provides not less than $20,000,000 for HRSA to perform audits and compliance reviews of all health center access points, with a goal of conducting a compliance or audit review that includes every access point location at least every five years for Federally Qualified Health Center Look-Alikes and Health Centers receiving a grant under section 330 of the Public Health Service Act. HRSA should provide uniform guidance to health center project officers, monitor project officer adherence to program guidance, and periodically assess whether program guidance is meeting program objectives. HRSA will conduct independent compliance reviews, ensuring all health center access points have policies, procedures, and training to comply with all applicable Federal laws. HRSA shall submit quarterly reports to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate containing the results of all audits and compliance reviews of health center access points and oversight of health center project officers.

Home Visiting.—Enhanced integration between health care providers and community programs helps transform the lives of vulnerable babies born to at-risk, first-time mothers. Research has shown that partnering first-time mothers with registered nurses or other professional that provide ongoing home visits dramatically improves the health and well-bring of these families. The Com-

mittee encourages HRSA to expand partnerships between Health Centers and evidence-based home visiting programs in high need areas in order to improve pregnancy, child health and developments, and other health outcomes, all while reducing costs.

Perinatal Transmission of Hepatitis B.—The Committee is aware that the 2017 National Academies of Sciences Engineering and Medicine (NASEM) report entitled "A National Strategy for the Elimination of Hepatitis B and C" reported that only half of the hepatitis B infected women who give birth each year are identified for case management, a proportion unchanged since 2000. The NASEM report also noted that without intervention about 90 percent of the infants born to HepatitisB infected women contract the virus at birth and are therefore at greater risk of premature death from liver cancer or cirrhosis later in life. The Committee is therefore pleased that HRSA has implemented a strategy to increase the capacity of HRSA funded clinics to address perinatal hepatitis B transmission, including the use of telehealth to link experts with clinic providers around the US. The Committee requests an update on this effort in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification. HRSA should include in its update information on the findings and recommendations on the effectiveness of this intervention.

Tuberculosis.—The National Action Plan for Combating Drug Resistant Tuberculosis recommended the creation of health-care liaisons between State and local health departments and institutions, including health centers that serve hard-to-reach groups at risk for Tuberculosis (TB). The Committee has previously directed the Administrator to report on coordination between health centers and State and local TB control programs to help ensure appropriate identification, treatment, and prevention of TB among vulnerable populations. The Committee requests an update in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification on this topic.

Free Clinics Medical Malpractice

The Committee recommends $1,000,000 for carrying out responsibilities under the Federal Tort Claims Act. This amount is the same as fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The program provides medical malpractice coverage to individuals involved in the operation of free clinics in order to expand access to health care services to low-income individuals in medically underserved areas. A free clinic must apply, consistent with the provisions applicable to community health centers, to have those individuals "deemed" an employee of the Public Health Service, and therefore eligible for coverage.

HEALTH WORKFORCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$1,060,695,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	457,798,000
Committee Recommendation	1,244,006,000
Change from enacted level	+183,311,000
Change from budget request	+786,208,000

Health Professions

The Committee recommends $719,006,000 for the health professions programs, which is $26,689,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $321,208,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The Health Professions programs support grants for the de-

velopment of the health workforce in fields challenged by a high need and insufficient supply of health professionals. Given that colleges and universities serve the dual role of training students and carrying out a majority of Federally-funded biomedical research, the Committee believes that they serve as an ideal setting to expose future clinicians to the evidence base that underlies their intended profession.

Within the total for Health Professions, the Committee recommends the following amounts:

Budget Activity	FY 2019 Committee
National Health Service Corps	$105,000,000
Tribal Set-aside	*20,000,000*
Rural Set-aside	*15,000,000*
Health Professions Training for Diversity:	
Centers of Excellence	23,711,000
Faculty Loan Repayment	1,190,000
Scholarships for Disadvantaged Students	48,970,000
Workforce Information and Analysis	5,663,000
Primary Care Training and Enhancement	48,924,000
Oral Health Training Programs	38,673,000
Dental Faculty Loan Repayment	2,000,000
Interdisciplinary Community-based Linkages:	
Area Health Education Centers	38,250,000
Geriatric Programs	40,737,000
Graduate Psychology Education	24,916,000
Behavioral Health Workforce Education and Training	82,500,000
Public Health and Preventive Medicine	17,000,000
Advanced Education Nursing	66,581,000
Nurse Education, Practice, and Retention	41,913,000
Nursing Workforce Diversity	17,343,000
NURSE Corps Scholarship and Loan Repayment	87,135,000
Nursing Faculty Loan Program	28,500,000

Primary Care Training and Enhancement

The Committee encourages HRSA to prioritize funds for the training of physician assistants.

Eating Disorders.—The Committee encourages integration of evidence-based training for health professionals to screen, access, intervene, and refer patients to specialized treatment for the severe mental illness of eating disorders as authorized under the 21st Century Cures Act (PL 114–255).

Oral Health Training

The Committee recommends $38,673,000 for Oral Health Training programs, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $38,673,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. These programs serve to increase the number of medical graduates from minority and disadvantaged backgrounds and to encourage students and residents to choose primary care fields and practice in underserved urban and rural areas.

Within the funds provided, the Committee includes not less than $12,000,000 for General Dentistry Programs and not less than $12,000,000 for Pediatric Dentistry programs. HRSA is directed to provide continuation funding for pre-doctoral and postdoctoral training grants initially awarded in fiscal year 2015.

Dental Faculty Loan Repayment

The Committee recommends $2,000,000 for the Dental Faculty Loan Repayment program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program seeks to increase the number of dental and dental hygiene faculty in the workforce by assisting dental and dental hygiene training programs to attract and retain dental and dental hygiene faculty through loan repayment.

The Committee directs HRSA to provide continuation funding for grants initially awarded in fiscal years 2016, 2017, and 2018. The Committee strongly supports the work of pediatric dentistry faculty supervising residents at dental training institutions providing clinical services in dental clinics located in dental schools, hospitals, and community-based affiliated sites.

Area Health Education Centers

The Committee has included funding for Area Health Education Centers (AHEC) oral health projects that establish primary points of service and address the need to help patients find treatment outside of hospital emergency rooms. The Committee is aware that some state dental associations have already initiated programs to refer emergency room patients to dental networks. HRSA is urged to work with those programs.

The AHEC program facilitates the diversity of the healthcare workforce; increases access to healthcare; delivers vital patient care; reduces health disparities; improves health outcomes; and increases revenue through creating new jobs and services. AHEC centers are improving the distribution of the health professions workforce, particularly in rural and underserved areas and preparing health professionals to expand collaborative practice and team models of care. The AHEC programs and centers play a critical national role in addressing health care workforce shortages, particularly those in primary care through an established infrastructure. The AHEC Program grantees support the recruitment and retention of physicians, students, faculty and other primary care providers in rural and medically underserved areas by providing local, community-based, interdisciplinary primary care training.

Graduate Psychology Education

The Committee recommendation includes $24,916,000 for the inter-professional Graduate Psychology Education Program to increase the number of health service psychologists trained to provide integrated services to high-need, underserved populations in rural and urban communities. In addressing the opioid epidemic, the Committee recognizes the growing need for highly trained mental and behavioral health professionals to deliver evidence-based behavioral interventions for pain management. The Committee encourages HRSA to invest in programs that expand access to treatment for substance use disorders in Federally Qualified Health Centers. The Committee also encourages HRSA to invest in geropsychology training programs and to help integrate health service psychology trainees at Federally Qualified Health Centers.

Behavioral Health Workforce Education and Training

The Committee recommends $82,500,000 for the Behavioral Health Workforce Education and Training Grant Program. This program establishes or expands internships or field placement programs in behavioral health serving populations in rural and medically underserved areas.

Nursing Education, Practice, and Retention

Veteran's Bachelor of Science Degree in Nursing.—The Nurse Education, Practice, Quality and Retention Program's Veteran's Bachelor of Science Degree in Nursing has been important in helping our nation's veterans progress and graduate with a Bachelor of Science in Nursing degree. The Committee supports the enacted level for these efforts and urges HRSA to continue this vital program, aimed at helping veterans transition to civilian life, removing barriers, and building our nursing workforce. HRSA should either continue to support current grantees or re-compete this program in fiscal year 2019, placing emphasis on institutions that already have a program in place to support these veterans moving to nursing careers.

Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education

The Committee recommends $325,000,000 for the Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education Payment program, which is $10,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $325,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education Payment program helps eligible hospitals maintain graduate medical education programs, which support the training of residents to care for the pediatric population and enhance the supply of primary care and pediatric medical and surgical subspecialties.

Graduate Medical Education

Numerous studies have found evidence of a future shortage of physicians, particularly for primary care. To ensure access to care for impacted areas, the Committee includes $200,000,000 for grants to four year public universities to support expanded and existing graduate education programs for health care professions. The Committee includes bill language directing HRSA to prioritize applications from Colleges of Medicine located in States with a projected primary care provider shortage. Within the States in the top quartile of primary care provider shortage, HRSA is directed to give additional priority to applications from universities who serve a large percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries or are located in States with a significant proportion of Federally recognized Tribes.

National Practitioner Data Bank

The Committee assumes $18,814,000 for the National Practitioner Data Bank, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The Committee recommendation and the fiscal year 2019 budget request assume that the data bank will be self-supporting. The Committee continues to include bill language to ensure that user fee collections cover the full costs of data bank operations.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$886,789,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	1,136,200,000
Committee Recommendation	893,089,000
Change from enacted level	+6,300,000
Change from budget request	−243,111,000

Maternal and Child Health Block Grant

The Committee recommends $655,000,000 for the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, which is $3,300,000 more than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $27,300,000 more than the fiscal year 2019 budget request. States use the block grant to improve access to care for mothers, children, and their families; reduce infant mortality; provide pre- and post-natal care; support screening and health assessments for children; and provide systems of care for children with special health care needs.

Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome.—The Committee is alarmed by reports that the leading cause of maternal mortality in a growing number of States is overdose and suicide, with a direct connection to the opioid epidemic. The Committee also recognizes the work done to implement the Protecting Our Infants Act of 2015 (PL 114–91), which culminated in a strategy to address gaps in research; overlaps, duplication, or gaps in the relevant Federal programs; and coordination of Federal efforts to address neonatal abstinence syndrome with recommendations regarding maternal and child prevention, treatment, and services. An October 2017 GAO report entitled "Newborn Health: Federal Action Needed to Address Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome" recommended that HHS expeditiously develop a plan for implementing the recommendations included in the strategy. The Committee requests an update in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification on implementation of recommendations outlined in the strategy and identification of barriers to implementation, including specifics on any areas where Congressional action is needed.

Special Projects of Regional and National Significance

The Committee continues bill language identifying specific amounts for Special Projects of Regional and National Significance (SPRANS). The Committee provides the following within SPRANS:

Budget Activity	FY 2019 Committee
Set-aside for Oral Health	$5,250,000
Set-aside for Epilepsy	3,642,000
Set-aside for Sickle Cell Disease	3,000,000
Set-aside for Fetal Alcohol Syndrome	477,000
Set-aside for Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome	1,300,000

Alliance for Innovation on Maternal Health.—The Committee is aware that more women in the US die from pregnancy complications than in any other developed country, and that the maternal mortality rate rose by 26 percent from 2000 to 2014, and continues to rise. The Committee recognizes the vital role of the Alliance for Innovation on Maternal Health (AIM) in reducing maternal mortality and morbidity in the US by engaging provider organizations, State-based health and public health systems, consumer groups, and other stakeholders within a national partnership to assist

State-based teams in implementing evidence-based maternal safety bundles. Maternal safety bundles are a set of targeted, straightforward, and evidence-based practices, that, when reliably implemented, improve patient outcomes and reduce maternal mortality and severe maternal morbidity. HRSA is encouraged to continue to support AIM with adequate funding to meet the growing desire of States and hospital systems to participate in the program.

Cell-free DNA Prenatal Screening.—The Committee recognizes the importance the medical genetics workforce plays in delivering on the promise of precision medicine, particularly given the unprecedented advances in genetic testing and the rapid and widespread application of these tests across all of medicine. Appropriate pre- and posttest education and counseling are critical for optimal implementation and the avoidance of harm. The Committee requests that the GAO conduct a nationwide analysis of the medical genetics workforce, to include all medical genetics professionals. GAO's analysis should include a determination as to whether there are sufficient qualified professionals for this important and growing health need, as well as whether there are particular geographic areas of the country that lack access to genetics counseling.

Childhood Cancer.—The Committee requests that GAO conduct a review and submit recommendations to Congress on existing barriers to obtaining and paying for adequate medical care for survivors of childhood cancer. This report would include identifying existing barriers to the availability of complete and coordinated survivorship care for survivors of childhood cancer and make recommendations to provide improved access and payment plans for childhood cancer survivorship programs and palliative care, including psychosocial services.

Hemophilia Treatment Centers.—The Committee provides level funding for Hemophilia Treatment Centers. The Regional Hemophilia Network Program uses a regional infrastructure of hemophilia treatment centers to promote and improve the comprehensive care of individuals with hemophilia and related bleeding disorders or clotting disorders.

Improving Child Health.—The Committee provides level funding for the third year of an ongoing study focused on improving child health through a statewide system of early childhood developmental screenings and interventions.

Infant-Toddler Court Teams.—The Committee includes $3,000,000, within SPRANS, for the second year of a contract or cooperative agreement to support research-based Infant-Toddler Court Teams to change child welfare practices to improve well-being for infants, toddlers, and their families. This funding should help to build on and continue the work of sites established through the Quality Improvement Center for Research-based Infant-Toddler Court Teams, including by providing training and technical assistance in support of such court teams' efforts across the country.

Oral Health Literacy.—The Committee includes $1,000,000 within SPRANS for HRSA to develop and implement an oral health awareness and education campaign across all of the relevant HRSA divisions, including the Health Centers Program, Oral Health Workforce, Maternal and Child Health, Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program, and Rural Health. The Committee expects HRSA to ensure these divisions collaborate in developing and implementing the

campaign. As part of this campaign, the Committee directs HRSA to identify oral health literacy strategies that are evidence-based and focused on oral healthcare prevention and education, including prevention of oral disease such as early childhood and other caries, periodontal disease, and oral cancer. The Committee expects the Chief Dental Officer to play a key role in the design, monitoring, oversight, and implementation of this project.

Set-aside for Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome.—The Committee is alarmed by the prevalence of Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS), or babies born exposed to opioids and other drugs during pregnancy, and the health issues these newborns face. The Committee provides $1,300,000 to address NAS in areas where the reported NAS incidence rate exceeds the national average.

Set-aside for Oral Health.—The Committee includes 250,000 to continue demonstration projects to increase the implementation of integrating oral health and primary care practice. The projects should model the core clinical oral health competencies for non-dental providers that HRSA published and initially tested in its 2014 report, "Integration of Oral Health and Primary Care Practice." The Committee expects the Chief Dental Officer to continue to direct the design, monitoring, oversight, and implementation of these projects.

Thalassemia.—HRSA has a long history of supporting thalassemia services. The thalassemia program has been instrumental in aiding patients with this inherited blood disorder, especially as treatments and best practices have evolved over time. The Committee strongly encourages HRSA to reconstitute this program in order to ensure the continued improvement of care and treatment options for patients with this complex and debilitating blood disorder.

Maternal and Child Health Programs

In addition to the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, the Maternal and Child Health Bureau at HRSA supports several programs to improve the health of all mothers, children, and their families. These programs support activities that develop systemic mechanisms for the prevention and treatment of sickle cell disease; provide information and research on and promote screening of autism and other developmental disorders; provide newborn and child screening of heritable disorders; provide grants to reduce infant mortality and improve perinatal outcomes; fund States to conduct newborn hearing screening; and provide grants to improve existing emergency medical services.

Within the total for Maternal and Child Health Programs, the Committee recommends the following amounts:

Budget Activity	FY 2019 Committee
Sickle Cell Anemia Program	$4,455,000
Autism and Other Developmental Disorders	52,099,000
Heritable Disorders	16,883,000
Healthy Start	110,500,000
Universal Newborn Hearing	17,818,000
Emergency Medical Services for Children	22,334,000
Screening and Treatment for Maternal Depression	5,000,000
Pediatric Mental Health Access	9,000,000

Autism and Other Developmental Disorders

The Committee recommends $52,099,000 for Autism and Other Developmental Disorders; this funding level is $3,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $52,099,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. These programs seek to improve the health and well-being of children and adolescents with autism spectrum disorder and other developmental disabilities and to advance best practices for the early identification and treatment of autism and related developmental disabilities.

Leadership Education in Neurodevelopmental and Related Disabilities.—The Committee provides not less than $36,000,000 for the Leadership Education in Neurodevelopmental and Related Disabilities (LEND) program to maintain the program's capacity to train professionals to screen, diagnose, and provide evidence-based interventions to individuals with autism spectrum disorder and other developmental disabilities as authorized by the Autism CARES Act (PL113–157). This program provides advanced training to students and fellows from at least 12 disciplines in the identification, assessment, and treatment of children and youth with a wide range of developmental disabilities, including autism. The 52 LEND network programs in 44 states are making significant strides toward improved screening and diagnosis of autism among younger children and helping to train healthcare professionals who treat a number of different developmental and intellectual disabilities.

Pediatric Neurodevelopmental Delivery of Care.—The Committee encourages the Secretary of HHS to collaborate with public and private non-profit organizations with expertise in pediatric neurodevelopmental disabilities, including autism, to develop a pilot project designed to improve the delivery and coordination of care and to lower costs through integrated subspecialty outpatient service delivery models that incorporate comprehensive diagnostic services and therapeutic care for pediatric neurodevelopmental disability patients, including those with autism. The Committee requests an update on this activity in fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification.

Heritable Disorders

The Committee provides $16,883,000 for the Heritable Disorders program, which is $1,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $16,883,000 more than the fiscal year 2019 budget request. Newborn Screening is a complex public health system that relies on coordinated actions by stakeholders, including clinicians, hospitals, parents, labs, and public health professionals. HRSA's Heritable Disorders Program supports a number of activities that strengthen this system to ensure infants born in every State receive rapid identification, early intervention, and potentially life-saving treatment.

Newborn Screening.—Newborn Screening (NBS) is a complex public health system that relies on coordinated actions by stakeholders, including clinicians, hospitals, parents, labs, and public health professionals. HRSA's Heritable Disorders Program supports a number of activities that strengthen this system to ensure infants born in every State receive rapid identification, early intervention, and potentially life-saving treatment. With new funding

provided in fiscal year 2019, the Heritable Disorders program will support expansion of efforts to add new conditions to state newborn screening panels. Beginning in fiscal year 2015, Congress provided an additional $2,000,000 to support the wider implementation, education, and awareness of NBS for a single disorder, Severe Combined Immune Deficiency. Forty-five States now universally screen infants for that disorder. HRSA will build on that successful program by providing grants to support States with the implementation, education, and awareness of newborn screening for new conditions recently added to the Recommended Uniform Screening Panel, including Pompe, Mucopolysaccharidosis I, and X-linked adrenoleukodystrophy. The program will also disseminate national, regional, and State education and training resources for parents, families and providers.

Pediatric Hospice Care.—The Committee recognizes the importance of pediatric hospice care. The Committee understands the unique conditions surrounding pediatric hospice care and grief support for families including the need to support family members, the recognition that child death can have more intense and longer grieving periods, and the need for development of best practices for counseling, support, medication, and other factors impacting the end of life experience for children. The Committee encourages HRSA through the Heritable Disorders Program to work with experienced hospice providers which are not conflicted by decisions of whether to provide hospice or curative treatments in the hospital to children nearing the end of life to establish a pilot program aimed at developing best practices.

Severe Combined Immune Deficiency.—Within the amount for Heritable Disorders, the Committee provides $2,000,000 for the second year of a grant to continue supporting wider implementation, education, and awareness of newborn screening for Severe Combined Immune Deficiency.

Healthy Start

The Committee recommends $110,500,000 for the Healthy Start program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $7,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The program provides discretionary grants to communities with high rates of infant mortality to support primary and preventive health care services for mothers and their infants.

RYAN WHITE HIV/AIDS PROGRAM

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$2,318,781,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	2,260,170,000
Committee Recommendation	2,318,781,000
Change from enacted level	– – –
Change from budget request	+58,611,000

The Ryan White Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) program funds activities to address the care and treatment of persons living with HIV/AIDS who are either uninsured or underinsured and need assistance to obtain treatment. The program provides grants to States and eligible metropolitan areas to improve the quality, availability, and coordination of health care and support services to include access to HIV-related medications; grants to service providers for early inter-

vention outpatient services; grants to organizations to provide care to HIV infected women, infants, children, and youth; and grants to organizations to support the education and training of health care providers.

Within the total for the Ryan White HIV/AIDS program, the Committee provides the following amounts:

Budget Activity	FY 2019 Committee
Emergency Assistance	$655,876,000
Comprehensive Care Programs	1,315,005,000
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	*900,313,000*
Early Intervention Program	201,079,000
Children, Youth, Women, and Families	75,088,000
AIDS Dental Services	13,122,000
Education and Training Centers	33,611,000
Special Projects of National Significance	25,000,000

HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$111,693,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	116,518,000
Committee Recommendation	121,693,000
Change from enacted level	+10,000,000
Change from budget request	+5,175,000

These programs support national activities that enhance health care delivery in the US. Activities include maintaining a national system to allocate and distribute donor organs to individuals awaiting transplant; building an inventory of cord blood units; maintaining a national system for the recruitment of bone marrow donors; operating the 340B drug discount program; and operating a national toll-free poison control hotline.

Within the total for Health Care Systems, the Committee provides the following amounts:

Budget Activity	FY 2019 Committee
Organ Transplantation	$25,549,000
National Cord Blood Inventory	17,266,000
C.W. Bill Young Cell Transplantation Program	25,109,000
Office of Pharmacy Affairs	15,238,000
Poison Control Centers	22,846,000
Hansen's Disease Program	13,706,000
Hansen's Disease Buildings and Facilities	122,000
Hansen's Payment to Hawaii	1,857,000

National Cord Blood Inventory

The Committee recommends $17,266,000 for the National Cord Blood Inventory, which is $2,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $5,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The National Cord Blood Inventory program builds a genetically and ethnically diverse inventory of high-quality umbilical cord blood for transplantation.

The Committee strongly supports the collection of umbilical cord blood, which may be used to treat many blood and bone marrow disorders such as leukemia, lymphoma, and sickle cell disease. In order to expand access to life-saving transplants, the Committee urges HRSA to fund public cord blood bank pilot demonstrations that are focused on increasing recruitment of donors and banking

of cord blood units from diverse populations. In addition, the Committee encourages HRSA to support proposals for novel pilot programs using cord blood and tissue-derived cellular therapies in regenerative therapies.

C.W. Bill Young Cell Transplantation Program

The Committee recommends $25,109,000 for the C.W. Bill Young Cell Transplantation program, which is $1,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $3,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The C.W. Bill Young Cell Transplantation Program provides support to patients who need a bone marrow transplant or umbilical cord blood transplant. A bone marrow or cord blood transplant may be needed for some patients who have leukemia, lymphoma, sickle cell anemia, or other inherited metabolic or immune system disorders.

Office of Pharmacy Affairs

The Committee provides $15,238,000 for the Office of Pharmacy Affairs (OPA), which is $5,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $11,000,000 less than the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The Office of Pharmacy Affairs oversees the 340B Drug Pricing Program, which requires drug manufacturers to provide discounts on outpatient prescription drugs to certain safety net health care providers.

The Committee includes an increase of $5,000,000 for additional oversight of the 340B program. An in-depth examination of the 340B program by the House Energy and Commerce Committee resulted in a report entitled "Review of the 340B Drug Pricing Program." The Committee directs HRSA to use additional funds to implement recommendations contained in such report. Specifically, the Committee directs HRSA to conduct additional audits of covered entities, finalize guidance to clarify parameters of the 340B program, and complete the rulemaking process for areas where HRSA has regulatory authority.

The Committee does not include bill language requesting authority to charge a user fee. The Committee does not include appropriations language seeking additional regulatory authority. The Committee believes such reform of the 340B program is best addressed by the authorizing committee of jurisdiction.

The 340B drug pricing program was designed to help safety net providers maintain, improve, and expand patient access to healthcare services. Since its enactment in 1992, the 340B program has lowered the cost of outpatient drugs to government funded health clinics, as well as nonprofit and public hospitals that serve a disproportionate share of low-income patients or rural communities whereby these entities are able to provide additional services and benefits to the communities they serve with the savings realized. The Committee recognizes the 340B drug pricing program remains important, allowing covered entities to stretch their resources to provide comprehensive services to patients.

Since the 1990s, the health care landscape and the scope of the 340B program has evolved significantly. A 2011 GAO report on the 340B program found HRSA's guidance on program requirements lacked the necessary level of specificity to provide clear direction making it difficult for covered entities to self-police or monitor com-

pliance. GAO recommended that HRSA release more specific guidance on the definition of an eligible patient and issue guidance to further specify the criteria for participating hospitals. The Committee supports HRSA's continued engagement to provide program guidance to covered entities in the 340B program.

The Committee is aware that the 340B statute requires HRSA to make 340B ceiling prices available to covered entities through a secure website and continues to be concerned that OPA has failed to meet deadlines to complete work on the secure website. The Committee urges OPA to complete the development of a secure website. The Committee directs OPA to issue a report to Congress on its progress implementing these security measures.

Poison Control Centers

The Committee recommends $22,846,000 for Poison Control Centers, which is $2,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $4,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program funds poison centers, a national toll-free number (800–222–1222), and implements a nationwide media campaign to educate the public and health care providers about poison prevention, poison center services, and the 800 number.

The Committee recognizes the critical role of this proven national public health program and the value of its highly effective public-private/local-State-Federal partnership services to all citizens. In 2015, 2.8 million calls were managed by poison control centers, which is an average of approximately 8,000 calls per day. Of these calls, 47 percent were related to exposures to children five and under, and 22 percent came from health care facilities. Of the approximate 2.2 million poisonings reported in 2015, 67 percent were managed at the site of exposure, avoiding unnecessary visits to emergency departments.

Hansen's Disease Program

The Committee recommends $15,685,000 for the Hansen's Disease Program, Hansen's Disease buildings and facilities, and payment to Hawaii for treatment, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $2,175,000 more than the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The Hansen's Disease Program provides medical care, education, and research for Hansen's disease (leprosy) and related conditions.

The Committee understands that the incidence of leprosy in some areas has been increasing. With level funding provided for this year, the Committee strongly encourages HRSA to sustain its contracts with satellite clinics to ensure that essential services are provided for these vulnerable patients and to allow treatment for patients' ongoing problems and the timely interventions for new complications and for newly diagnosed patients.

RURAL HEALTH

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$290,794,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	74,911,000
Committee Recommendation	281,294,000
Change from enacted level	−9,500,000
Change from budget request	+206,383,000

Rural Health programs provide funding to improve access, quality, and coordination of care in rural communities; for research on rural health issues; for technical assistance and recruitment of health care providers; for screening activities for individuals affected by the mining, transport, and processing of uranium; for the outreach and treatment of coal miners and others with occupation-related respiratory and pulmonary impairments; and for the expansion of telehealth services.

Within the total for Rural Health activities, the Committee provides the following amounts:

Budget Activity	FY 2019 Committee
Rural Health Outreach Programs	$71,500,000
Rural Health Research	9,351,000
Rural Hospital Flexibility Grants	33,667,000
Small Hospital Improvement Grants	25,942,000
State Offices of Rural Health	11,000,000
Black Lung Clinics	12,000,000
Radiation Exposure Screening and Education	1,834,000
Telehealth	23,500,000
Rural Communities Opioid Response	82,500,000
Rural Residency Program	10,000,000

Rural Health Outreach Programs

Rural Health Outreach programs funds activities that improve access to and coordination of care in rural communities, with a focus on building sustainable health programs that continue beyond Federal funding. Outreach programs focus on supporting rural community needs related to issues such as such as behavioral health, oral health, care coordination, quality improvement, workforce training, chronic disease management and enhancing the rural health care delivery system of rural hospitals, clinics and other safety net providers. Programs under this heading include:

Outreach Service Grants, which focus on improving access care in rural communities through the work of community coalitions and partnerships.

Rural Network Development Grants, which support building regional or local partnerships among local hospitals, physicians groups, long-term care facilities, and public agencies to improve management of scare health care resources.

Delta States Network Grant Program, which provides network development grants to the eight states in Mississippi Delta for network and rural health infrastructure development.

Network Planning Grants, which bring together key parts of the rural healthcare delivery system to target emerging public health issues.

Small Healthcare Provider Quality Improvement Grants, which help improve patient care and chronic disease outcomes by assisting rural primary care providers with the implementation of quality improvement activities.

Rural Hospital Flexibility Grants

The Committee provides $33,667,000 for the Medicare Rural Hospital Flexibility grant program, which provides funding to State governments to support critical access hospitals through quality, performance, and financial improvements.

Under the Rural Hospital Flexibility Grants, of the funds provided for section 1820(g)(6) of the Social Security Act, the Committee recommends a transition from supporting telehealth activities to other efforts to improve care for rural veterans, such as helping rural hospitals and clinics that seek to serve as access points under the Veterans Affairs (VA) Community Care Program or other VA-contracted care.

Small Hospital Improvement Grants

The Committee provides $25,942,000 for the Small Rural Hospital Improvement Program, this program provides awards through States to assist eligible small rural hospitals with software and equipment related to quality, reporting, and billing, with a particular focus on transitioning from prospective payment system hospitals.

Telehealth

Within the funds provided for Telehealth, the agreement continues support for the Telehealth Centers for Excellence, which identify best practices, serve as national training resources, and test the efficacy of different telehealth clinical applications.

Given the rising rates of maternal mortality and severe maternal morbidity, as well as barriers to access to care in rural areas, the Committee encourages HRSA to explore the use of telemedicine for high-risk pregnant women to include, but not limited to pregnant women with chronic conditions, preeclampsia, or a need to see a maternal-fetal medicine specialist.

FAMILY PLANNING

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$286,479,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	286,479,000
Committee Recommendation	– – –
Change from enacted level	–286,479,000
Change from budget request	–286,479,000

The Committee does not recommend funding for the Family Planning program. The Family Planning program administers Title X of the Public Health Service Act.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$155,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	151,993,000
Committee Recommendation	155,000,000
Change from enacted level	– – –
Change from budget request	+3,007,000

Program management supports the cost of Federal staff and related activities to coordinate, direct, and manage the programs of HRSA.

Chief Dental Officer.—The Committee is pleased that HRSA has restored the position of Chief Dental Officer (CDO) and looks forward to learning how the agency has ensured that the CDO is functioning at an executive level authority with resources to oversee and lead HRSA oral health programs an initiatives. The Committee requests an update in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification on how the CDO is serving as the agency representative on oral health issues to international, national, State and/or

local government agencies, universities, and oral health stakeholder organizations.

VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION PROGRAM TRUST FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$277,200,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	317,200,000
Committee Recommendation	317,200,000
Change from enacted level	+40,000,000
Change from budget request	– – –

The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program provides a system of compensation for individuals with vaccine-associated injuries or deaths. Funds for claims from vaccines administered on or after October 1, 1988 are generated by a per-dose excise tax on the sale of selected prescribed vaccines. The Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund receives revenues raised by this tax. Trust funds made available will support the liability costs of vaccines administered after September 30, 1988.

The Committee recommends $9,200,000 for administration of the program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the fiscal year 2019 budget request.

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$8,301,166,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	5,660,755,000
Committee Recommendation	7,685,266,000
Change from enacted level	–615,900,000
Change from budget request	+2,024,511,000

The Committee recommendation for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) program level includes $6,781,908,000 in discretionary budget authority, $55,358,000 in mandatory funds under the terms of the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act, and $848,000,000 in transfers from the Prevention and Public Health (PPH) Fund. CDC's mission is to protect Americans from health, safety, and security threats, which it accomplishes by supporting core public health functions at State, local, and Tribal health departments, detecting and responding to new and emerging health threats, promoting health and safety, and providing leadership in the public health workforce.

IMMUNIZATION AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$798,405,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	700,828,000
Committee Recommendation	808,405,000
Change from enacted level	+10,000,000
Change from budget request	+107,577,000

The Committee recommendation includes $484,055,000 in discretionary budget authority and $324,350,000 in transfers from the PPH Fund.

Immunization grants are awarded to State and local public health departments for planning, developing, and conducting childhood, adolescent, and adult immunization programs, including enhancement of the vaccine delivery infrastructure. CDC directly maintains a stockpile of vaccines, supports consolidated purchase of vaccines for State and local health agencies, and conducts surveillance, investigations, and research into the safety and efficacy of new and presently-used vaccines.

Within the total for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases, the Committee recommends the following amounts:

Budget Activity	FY 2019 Committee
Section 317 Immunization Program	$620,847,000
National Immunization Survey	*12,864,000*
Influenza Planning and Response	187,558,000

Influenza Vaccine Procurement.—The Committee encourages CDC to consider including vaccines produced through recombinant DNA technology in addition to traditionally-produced vaccines in future solicitations to facilitate the competitive process for all vaccine manufacturers.

Section 317 Immunization Program.—The Committee believes that a strong public health immunization infrastructure is critical for ensuring high vaccination coverage levels, preventing the spread of vaccine-preventable diseases, and responding to outbreaks. During the 2015 measles outbreak, section 317 funds supported State and local health departments in rapid response, public health communication, data gathering, and diagnostics.

HIV/AIDS, VIRAL HEPATITIS, SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES, AND TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$1,127,278,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	1,117,278,000
Committee Recommendation	1,147,278,000
Change from enacted level	+20,000,000
Change from budget request	+30,000,000

CDC provides national leadership and support for prevention research and the development, implementation, and evaluation of evidence-based HIV, viral hepatitis, sexually transmitted diseases (STD), and tuberculosis (TB) prevention programs serving persons affected by, or at risk for, these infections. Activities include surveillance, epidemiologic and laboratory studies, and prevention activities. CDC provides funds to State, local, and Tribal health departments and community-based organizations to develop and implement integrated community prevention plans.

Within the total for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, the Committee recommends the following amounts:

Budget Activity	FY 2019 Committee
Domestic HIV/AIDS Prevention and Research	$788,712,000
HIV Prevention by Health Departments	*397,161,000*
HIV Surveillance	*119,861,000*
Activities to Improve Program Effectiveness	*103,208,000*
National, Regional, Local, Community, and Other Organizations	*135,401,000*
School Health-HIV	*33,081,000*
Viral Hepatitis	39,000,000
Sexually Transmitted Diseases	157,310,000
Tuberculosis	142,256,000
Elimination Initiative	20,000,000

Elimination Initiative.—The Committee includes $20,000,000 for the Infectious Disease Elimination Initiative proposed in the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This new initiative will support efforts to eliminate new infections such as HIV, hepatitis B virus (HBV), hepatitis C virus (HCV), STDs, and TB in high-risk States and ju-

risdictions, including those with high rates of opioid-related transmission. The Committee requests an update on this new initiative within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

Latent Tuberculosis Infection.—CDC estimates that there are up to 13 million individuals in the US with latent TB infection. The identification and preventive treatment of individuals with TB infection would prevent future active TB cases, reducing future healthcare costs. The Committee again urges the Director to support State and local TB programs to effectively identify and treat latent TB infection cases.

Viral Hepatitis.—The Committee is concerned that as a result of the opioid epidemic, infections of viral hepatitis have spiked in many parts of the nation, including a 233 percent increase in infections nationwide since 2010. Even though the HBV vaccine is more than 90 percent effective, there were over 41,000 new HBV infections in 2016. The Committee notes that the link between viral hepatitis infection and primary liver cancer is well-established, with up to 60 percent of global liver cancer cases caused by HBV. The Committee notes that in 2017 the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (NASEM) report entitled "A National Strategy for the Elimination of Hepatitis B and C" made a series of recommendations for vaccination, higher rates of diagnosis, care, and treatment. The Committee urges CDC, in cooperation with the leading national viral hepatitis organizations, to develop a plan to implement the NASEM recommendations to achieve the goal of the elimination of hepatitis B and C. The Committee also requests a report on CDC's plan for implementation of the NASEM recommendations within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

Viral Hepatitis and Injection Drug Use.—The Committee notes that there has been a nationwide increase in new viral hepatitis diagnoses and regional increases in HIV diagnoses attributed to injection drug use associated with the opioid epidemic. Research shows that awareness of one's HIV infection status can increase motivation to begin substance use disorder treatment, especially when medication-assisted treatment is integrated with antiretroviral treatment for HIV patients. The Committee looks forward to working with HHS to ensure opioid resources address the overlapping public health testing activities for affected communities.

EMERGING AND ZOONOTIC INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$614,572,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	508,328,000
Committee Recommendation	614,572,000
Change from enacted level	– – –
Change from budget request	+106,244,000

The Committee recommendation includes $562,572,000 in discretionary appropriations and $52,000,000 in transfers from the PPH Fund. Programs funded under Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases (EZID) support the prevention and control of infectious diseases through surveillance, outbreak investigation and response, research, and prevention.

Within the total for EZID, the Committee recommends the following amounts:

Budget Activity	FY 2019 Committee
Core Infectious Diseases	$422,000,000
Emerging Infectious Diseases	*155,457,000*
Lab Safety and Quality	*8,000,000*
Antibiotic Resistance Initiative	*168,000,000*
All Other Infectious Diseases	*29,840,000*
Vector-borne Diseases	*38,603,000*
Lyme Disease	*10,700,000*
Prion Disease	*6,000,000*
Chronic Fatigue Syndrome	*5,400,000*
Food Safety	58,000,000
National Health Care Safety Network	21,000,000
Quarantine	31,572,000
Advanced Molecular Detection	30,000,000
Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity	40,000,000
Healthcare-Associated Infections	12,000,000

Antibiotic Resistance Solutions Initiative.—The Committee recognizes the importance of addressing antibiotic-resistant bacteria through a "One Health" approach, simultaneously combating antibiotic resistance in human, animal, and environmental settings. The Committee encourages CDC to competitively award research activities that address aspects of antibiotic resistance related to "OneHealth" among entities, including public academic medical centers, veterinary schools with agricultural extension services, and State public health departments whose proposals are in line with CDC's strategy for addressing antibiotic resistant bacteria. The Committee requests that CDC provide an updated spend plan to the Committee within 30 days of enactment of this Act and include an update on these efforts in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification. The Committee encourages CDC to prevent spread by enhancing State, local, and regional public health capacity to prevent, detect, and respond to new and existing antibiotic resistance faster and to develop a national capacity to identify and catalog microbial genome sequences, paying attention to antibiotic-resistant microbes. Finally, the Committee encourages CDC to continue to pursue research opportunities in the area of antimicrobial stewardship in diverse healthcare settings and encourage regional collaborations to study the most effective strategies to improve antibiotic prescribing and stewardship.

Eye Health and Safety.—The Committee is aware of CDC's long history in research related to keratitis outbreaks and contact lens-related infections and applauds the development of the healthy contact lens program. The Committee is also aware of concerns raised in the medical community regarding rules regulating the sale of contact lenses, which are Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Class II and III medical devices. Given these developments, the Committee directs CDC to update both its 2010 report, Estimated Burden of Keratitis, to include the most recent data available and its 2016 survey and reporting related to risk behaviors for contact lens-related eye infections. In addition, the Committee encourages CDC to work with relevant professional societies to leverage data from qualified clinical data registries on contact lens adverse events, including those that do not result in permanent loss of vision, to better inform the understanding of the risks associated with contact lens wear.

Nutritional Alternatives to Antibiotic Use.—Each year, approximately 97 million outpatient visits in the US are associated with antibiotic prescriptions, with over half of all women acquiring a urinary tract infection (UTI) at least once in their lifetime. As E.coli, which is responsible for over 80 percent of UTIs, is becoming resistant to many antibiotics, the Committee encourages support for stewardship efforts that further examine the role that bioactive compounds found in certain nutrient dense foods play in reducing antibiotic use. The Committee further encourages CDC to continue to pursue nutritional alternative opportunities in diverse healthcare settings to study the most effective strategies to improve antibiotic prescribing and stewardship.

Tick-Borne Disease Resources and Guidelines.—The Committee encourages CDC to ensure transparency on its website of its physician education programs regarding Lyme disease, including scientific resources and schedules, to solicit input from the treating physician community at large regarding such education programs, and to include the broad spectrum of scientific viewpoints; to provide written rationale for selection of Lyme and tick-borne diseases treatment guidelines it displays on its website; and to intensify surveillance of Borrelia infections in non-endemic/non-high-incidence areas.

Vector-Borne Diseases.—The Committee recognizes the critical role that EZID and its Vector-Borne Disease Program play in ongoing efforts to prepare for and fight tropical diseases emerging on US soil, such as Dengue, Chikungunya, and Zika. EZID is critical to crafting sustainable long-term abilities of States to prepare for vector-borne disease such as Zika and West Nile and is the Federal government's only central focus on vector control.

Vector-Borne Disease Centers of Excellence.—The Committee is concerned about the Pacific Northwest being an underserved region for funding and representation in the Regional Centers of Excellence in Vector-Borne Diseases network recently established by CDC. The ecology, disease transmission dynamics, and resources for vector-borne disease training, surveillance, and control in the Northwest differ significantly from those in the five regional centers currently funded. The Committee encourages CDC to examine options to provide greater coverage the Northwest region for vector-borne disease resources.

CHRONIC DISEASE PREVENTION AND HEALTH PROMOTION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$1,162,896,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	939,250,000
Committee Recommendation	1,205,396,000
Change from enacted level	+42,500,000
Change from budget request	+266,146,000

The Committee recommendation includes $910,746,000 in discretionary appropriations and $294,650,000 in transfers from the PPH Fund. Programs supported within Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (CDPHP) provide national leadership and support for State, Tribal, and community efforts to promote health and well-being through the prevention and control of chronic diseases.

The recommendation for CDPHP maintains the existing program line items as they were funded in fiscal year 2018 and does not provide funding for the America's Health Block Grant proposed in

the fiscal year 2019 budget request. Chronic diseases, such as Alzheimer's disease, diabetes, heart disease, and stroke, are the leading causes of death and disability in the US and account for 86 cents of every dollar spent on health care. Many of these conditions are largely preventable through improved nutrition and physical activity. The Committee supports evidence-based strategies to address public health priorities through proven State-based grant programs, utilizing related national organizations for technical assistance, and encourages CDC to continue and expand these successful approaches.

Within the total provided, the Committee recommends the following amounts:

Budget Activity	FY 2019 Committee
Tobacco	$210,000,000
Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity	54,920,000
High Obesity Rate Counties	*15,000,000*
School Health	15,400,000
Health Promotion	18,000,000
Glaucoma	*4,000,000*
Visual Screening Education	*1,000,000*
Alzheimer's Disease	*4,500,000*
Inflammatory Bowel Disease	*1,000,000*
Interstitial Cystitis	*1,000,000*
Excessive Alcohol Use	*4,000,000*
Chronic Kidney Disease	*2,500,000*
Prevention Research Centers	25,461,000
Heart Disease and Stroke	147,062,000
Diabetes	155,129,000
National Diabetes Prevention Program	26,800,000
Cancer Prevention and Control	367,674,000
Breast and Cervical Cancer	*218,000,000*
WISEWOMAN	*21,120,000*
Breast Cancer Awareness for Young Women	*4,960,000*
Cancer Registries	*49,440,000*
Colorectal Cancer	*43,294,000*
Comprehensive Cancer	*19,675,000*
Johanna's Law	*7,000,000*
Ovarian Cancer	*9,500,000*
Prostate Cancer	*13,205,000*
Skin Cancer	*2,125,000*
Cancer Survivorship Resource Center	*475,000*
Oral Health	22,000,000
Safe Motherhood/Infant Health	50,000,000
Preterm Birth	*4,000,000*
Other Chronic Diseases	26,000,000
Arthritis	*13,000,000*
Epilepsy	*8,500,000*
National Lupus Patient Registry	*6,500,000*
Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health	66,950,000
Good Health and Wellness in Indian Country	*32,000,000*
Million Hearts	4,000,000
National Early Child Care Collaboratives	4,000,000
Hospitals Promoting Breastfeeding	10,000,000

Alzheimer's Disease Healthy Brain Initiative.—The Committee continues to support the Healthy Brain Initiative, and encourages CDC to assist States in collecting cognitive decline and caregiving data through the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System and implementing the Healthy Brain Initiative's Public Health Roadmap for State and National Partnerships.

Chronic Fatigue Syndrome.—The Committee applauds CDC's efforts to collaborate with disease experts in its multi-site study to

resolve case definition issues around Myalgic Encephalomyelitis/ Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (ME/CFS) and urges CDC to complete that effort. The Committee also commends CDC's recent update of its website informing the public about ME/CFS and encourages CDC to work with disease experts and patients to continue to better educate healthcare providers about the disease and its appropriate management. However, the Committee is concerned that neither the website updates nor CDC's current plans will address the continued medical stigma and misinformation about ME/CFS and the critical lack of medical providers. The Committee is also concerned that there are fewer than twelve experts in the country. The Committee urges CDC to partner with other HHS agencies, disease experts, and key medical societies to implement a proactive plan to address these issues and find creative ways to bring additional clinicians into the field.

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease.—The Committee commends the release of the Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) National Action Plan and its comprehensive approach to confronting the burden of COPD. The Committee encourages CDC to begin implementation of the National Action Plan by integrating COPD surveillance, research, prevention, and management strategies into its chronic disease efforts.

Eating Disorders.—The Committee encourages CDC to assist States in collecting data by reincluding standard questions on unhealthy weight control practices for eating disorders, including binge-eating, through the Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System.

Inflammatory Bowel Disease.—The Committee commends CDC for supporting epidemiological studies on Irritable Bowel Disease (IBD), including a focus on minority and underserved communities. The Committee encourages CDC to continue to identify innovative approaches, including mixed methods research, for determining the incidence and prevalence of IBD.

Maternal Health Pilot Project.—The Committee is aware that the U.S. ranks 30th among 33 nations in infant mortality rates, that these statistics disproportionately impact communities of color, and that preventing infant mortality is challenging because data is several years old and not consistently captured or analyzed during pregnancy. Using real-time data from maternity wards can enable public health officials, providers, and communities to provide care and address needs during pregnancy that can reduce and prevent high infant mortality and morbidity rates. The Committee includes $2,000,000 within the total available for Safe Motherhood/Infant Health, Preterm Birth Perinatal Collaboratives to develop a maternal health pilot project. This pilot should make use of existing State biosurveillance tools to create a real-time database of prenatal and newborn health data, including opioid related concerns, such as neonatal abstinence syndrome, during pregnancy and early motherhood, to forecast individual risk of infant mortality and morbidity and to establish plans to optimize care and referrals to promising or proven interventions. CDC should focus this pilot on States with the highest infant mortality rate.

Maternal Mortality Review Committees.—The Committee includes $2,000,000 within the total available for Safe Motherhood/ Infant Health to support States to implement maternal mortality

review committees, including promoting best practices and providing technical assistance, training, tools, and resources.

National Lupus Patient Registry.—The Committee continues to support research efforts under the National Lupus Patient Registry program and acknowledges that there has been significant progress to understand better the epidemiology of lupus. However, the Committee recognizes that challenges and disparities still remain. The Committee encourages CDC to focus on studies related to the natural history and pathogenesis of pediatric lupus to understand better the lifetime burden of disease in children and young adults. The Committee also encourages CDC and the Lupus Federal Working Group to prioritize research into the racial and ethnic disparities in lupus. Finally, the Committee encourages the continuing development of lupus self-management programs by current lupus registry cohorts and national voluntary health organizations for adults with lupus to improve quality of life and health outcomes.

Ovarian Cancer.—The Committee is pleased by CDC's launch of Know: BRCA to help increase the public's awareness of hereditary breast and ovarian cancers and improve understanding the individual risk of having a BRCA mutation. The Committee strongly encourages CDC to take steps to integrate components of the Inside Knowledge Campaign, which works to increase awareness of the signs and symptoms of ovarian and other gynecologic cancers, and Know: BRCA to the extent possible, to ensure coordination of public health messages related to ovarian cancer, leveraging of resources, and maximizing economies of scale.

Psoriatic Disease Initiative.—The Committee recognizes the growing body of evidence linking psoriatic disease, which impacts more than eight million Americans, to other comorbidities such as cardiovascular disease, mental health, substance abuse challenges, kidney disease, and other conditions. The Committee commends CDC for identifying opportunities for expanded research on psoriatic disease in its Public Health Agenda for Psoriasis and Psoriatic Arthritis and encourages CDC to support intramural and grant-based research on the comorbidities of psoriatic disease, including research that can be done in collaboration with or funded by other disease programs such as Arthritis, Cardiovascular Health, or Mental Illness.

Pulmonary Hypertension.—The Committee is concerned that most pulmonary hypertension (PH) patients are not diagnosed for many years until the condition has reached a catastrophic stage, which leads to significant disability, greatly increased mortality, and the need for costly and dramatic medical interventions, such as heart-lung transplantation. Considering the availability of effective therapies for early-stage PH, the Committee encourages CDC to support education, awareness, and epidemiology activities that promote early and accurate diagnosis of PH.

Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health.—The Committee includes $32,000,000 within Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health to significantly expand the Good Health and Wellness in Indian Country program. The Good Health initiative supports efforts by American Indian and Alaska Native communities to implement holistic and culturally-adapted approaches to reduce tobacco use, improve physical activity and nutrition, and in-

crease health literacy. The Committee requests an update on CDC's plans for this expansion within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

Safe Motherhood and Infant Health.—The Committee continues to support activities within this line related to maternal and infant health, such as State-Based Perinatal Collaboratives and the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, at the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The Committee recommendation does not include funding for the teen pregnancy prevention cooperative agreement.

Sepsis.—The Committee encourages CDC to increase its public awareness, outreach, and education efforts on sepsis, including health provider outreach and other related activities to prevent sepsis and improve early recognition and management of sepsis. The Committee requests CDC provide a report on its activities to improve public awareness of sepsis in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification.

Type 1 Diabetes and Diabetic Ketoacidosis.—The Committee is concerned about the increase in type 1 diabetes and the risk of diabetic ketoacidosis. The Committee encourages CDC to conduct national monitoring and epidemiologic analysis of recent trends and determinants in type 1 diabetes and related acute complications, including diabetic ketoacidosis, and to educate key stakeholders, such as providers and others, on effective diabetes management and prevention of acute complications such as diabetic ketoacidosis.

BIRTH DEFECTS, DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES, DISABILITIES, AND HEALTH

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$140,560,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	110,000,000
Committee Recommendation	150,560,000
Change from enacted level	+10,000,000
Change from budget request	+40,560,000

This account supports efforts to conduct research on and address the causes of birth defects and developmental disabilities, as well as reduce the complications of blood disorders and improve the health of people with disabilities.

Within the total, the Committee recommends the following amounts:

Budget Activity	FY 2019 Committee
Child Health and Development	$65,800,000
Birth Defects	*19,000,000*
Fetal Death	*900,000*
Fetal Alcohol Syndrome	*11,000,000*
Folic Acid	*3,150,000*
Infant Health	*8,650,000*
Autism	*23,100,000*
Health and Development for People with Disabilities	59,660,000
Disability & Health incl. Child Development	*27,000,000*
Tourette Syndrome	*2,000,000*
Early Hearing Detection and Intervention	*10,760,000*
Muscular Dystrophy	*6,000,000*
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder	*1,900,000*
Fragile X	*2,000,000*
Spina Bifida	*6,000,000*
Congenital Heart Defects	*4,000,000*
Blood Disorders	15,100,000
Public Health Approach to Blood Disorders	*4,400,000*
Hemophilia Activities	*3,500,000*
Hemophilia Treatment Centers	*5,100,000*

Budget Activity	FY 2019 Committee
Thalassemia	*2,100,000*
Surveillance for Emerging Threats to Mothers and Babies	10,000,000

Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy and Newborn Screening.—The Committee continues to be encouraged by efforts to develop a newborn screening test for Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy. The Committee is aware of the successful pilot project in Ohio and supports CDC's plans to consider an additional State pilot.

Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy Surveillance.—The Committee is pleased by the publication of updates of the care standards for Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy and encourages CDC to continue supporting widespread dissemination of these standards to all appropriate provider audiences. The Committee is also aware of CDC's efforts to support refinement of an ICD 10 code for Duchenne and Becker Muscular Dystrophy (DBMD) and requests that CDC use MD STARnet to monitor the implementation of the code and measure how accurately and effectively the code is being applied to known cases of DBMD.

Fragile X and Fragile X-Associated Disorders.—The Committee commends CDC's efforts to identify and define the population impacted by Fragile X (FX) and all conditions associated with the gene mutation with the goal of understanding the public health impact of these conditions. To help this effort, the Committee urges the National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities (NCBDDD) to support additional strategies to promote earlier identification of children with FX, such as newborn screening. The Committee acknowledges the significant progress made by NCBDDD in growing its FORWARD Database and Patient Registry and extending FORWARD participation to adults with FX. This project will have a highly significant impact on understanding the natural history of FX throughout the lifespan, and defining how to best measure patient outcomes. Given the potential connections among FX, the FX protein, and autism, the prospect of targeted treatments for overlapping characteristics of both conditions, the Committee urges the NCBDDD to explore cross-divisional funding opportunities to accelerate data-driven public health research to reduce the public health burdens of both FX and autism.

Health Promotion for People with Disabilities.—The Committee supports the activities of the National Center on Health, Physical Activity, and Disability (NCHPAD) and its primary goal of promoting better health, wellness, and quality of life for people with disabilities. The Committee encourages NCHPAD to implement a demonstration project to develop and implement strategies to reduce diabetes and obesity among people with mobility limitations in coordination with CDC State Disability and Health Programs.

Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome Surveillance.—The Committee urges CDC to expand its surveillance of adverse infant outcomes and long-term developmental outcomes of children who were diagnosed with neonatal abstinence syndrome at birth, as very little is currently known about the full impact of prenatal opioid exposure or the educational and social challenges that these children face as they grow and enter school. The Committee urges CDC to recognize the complex nature of this epidemic by studying the impact of poly-

substance use as well as opioid use by pregnant women, in addition to other factors in the home setting that may affect the development of these children.

Pre-Term Birth.—Preterm birth affects more than 380,000 babies each year in the US and is the leading cause of neonatal mortality. The Committee commends CDC for funding six State-based Perinatal Collaboratives that focus on improving birth outcomes and maternal health and safety using known prevention strategies such as reducing early elective deliveries.

Spina Bifida.—The Committee recognizes that spina bifida is the most common permanently disabling birth defect in the US. Each year in the US, about 1,500 babies are born with spina bifida, and there are an estimated 166,000 individuals living with all forms of this complex birth defect. Spina bifida and related neural tube defects are largely but not entirely preventable through education and adequate daily folic acid consumption, so it is important to identify other risk factors in order to allow more complete prevention of this devastating birth defect. The Committee encourages CDC to use funding provided for the National Spina Bifida Program (NSBP) to support the continuation of the National Spina Bifida Patient Registry and the Spina Bifida Clinical Care Monitoring and Tracking program. Further, the Committee commends the NSBP for serving as a model for programs assisting other individuals living with similar complex conditions and encourages CDC to continue to support the dissemination of information to clinicians, parents, and families living with spina bifida.

Surveillance for Emerging Threats to Mothers and Babies.—The Committee includes $10,000,000 for Surveillance for Emerging Threats to Mothers and Babies, as proposed in the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This new initiative will build upon surveillance through the Zika pregnancy and infant registry to monitor the long-term impact of Zika and can be leveraged for other emerging infectious diseases and emerging threats. The Committee requests an update on this new initiative within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

Thalassemia.—The Committee is aware of the critical work done by CDC's thalassemia program in connecting patients with this rare genetic blood disorder to life-saving resources and treatment centers. Thalassemia patients experience serious comorbidities which can impact almost every aspect of their lives. The Committee requests that the CDC continue collaborating with thalassemia treatment centers, non-profits, and patient advocates through this program.

PUBLIC HEALTH SCIENTIFIC SERVICES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$490,397,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	468,000,000
Committee Recommendation	495,397,000
Change from enacted level	+5,000,000
Change from budget request	+27,397,000

This account supports programs that provide leadership and training for the public health workforce, support infrastructure to modernize public health surveillance, promote and facilitate science standards and policies, and improve access to information on disease outbreaks and other threats.

Within the total, the Committee recommends the following amounts:

Budget Activity	FY 2019 Committee
Health Statistics	$160,397,000
Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Informatics	284,000,000
Laboratory Training and Oversight	*5,000,000*
Public Health Workforce	51,000,000

National Neurological Conditions Surveillance System.—The Committee provides $5,000,000 within the total for Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Informatics for the establishment of the National Neurological Conditions Surveillance System (NNCSS), which was authorized in the 21st Century Cures Act (PS 114–255). This funding will support CDC to enhance and expand existing infrastructure and activities to conduct surveillance of neurological conditions. The NNCSS will provide for the collection and storage of key information on incidence and prevalence of subset of neurological diseases in the U.S.

Surveillance Data Platform.—The Committee encourages CDC to continue the efforts started with the development of the Surveillance Data Platform by using this program to modernize the surveillance infrastructure of the over 100 surveillance applications at CDC, leveraging and supporting initiatives in CDC's 2014 Surveillance Strategy. This would be an important step forward for CDC in modernizing their critical data collection systems that will allow for better data sharing and analysis on a common platform that will help reduce redundancy and maintenance.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$205,750,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	157,000,000
Committee Recommendation	201,350,000
Change from enacted level	−4,400,000
Change from budget request	+44,350,000

The Committee recommendation includes $184,350,000 in discretionary appropriations and $17,000,000 in transfers from the PPH Fund.

Programs supported within Environmental Health conduct surveillance and data collection to detect and address emerging pathogens and environmental toxins that pose significant challenges to public health, as well as determine whether and at what level of exposure these substances are harmful to humans.

Within the total, the Committee recommends the following amounts:

Budget Activity	FY 2019 Committee
Environmental Health Laboratory	$68,750,000
Newborn Screening Quality Assurance Program	*19,000,000*
Newborn Screening/Severe Combined Immunodeficiency Diseases	*1,250,000*
Environmental Health Activities	34,600,000
Environmental Health Activities	*16,000,000*
Safe Water	*8,600,000*
Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) Registry	*10,000,000*
Climate Change	*0*
Environmental and Health Outcome Tracking Network	34,000,000
Asthma	29,000,000

Budget Activity	FY 2019 Committee
Childhood Lead Poisoning	35,000,000

Harmful Algal Blooms.—The Committee supports the work that CDC is doing to conduct surveillance for and report health concerns related to harmful algal blooms and urges CDC to continue this work and (1) to provide more outreach to State and local public health officials to use these surveillance and reporting systems, and (2) to work with other agencies, including the Environmental Protection Agency, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and United States Geological Survey, to integrate disparate sets of data to allow for a broader understanding of the spatial and temporal dynamics of the environmental and health impacts of harmful algal blooms.

Intermountain West Wildfire Smoke Health Monitoring.—The Committee is concerned with the public health impact of the ever-increasing number and severity of wildfires in the Intermountain West, noting increased long-term hospital admissions due to respiratory symptoms and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Through CDC's Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, grantees are using data on wildfires to educate residents in affected areas about ways to protect their health during wildfires. The Committee continues to encourage the use of the tracking network to better understand the impact of wildfires in the Intermountain West and inform health policymakers and resource managers.

Lyme Disease.—The Committee encourages CDC to consider expanding activities related to developing sensitive and more accurate diagnostic tools and tests for Lyme disease and evaluating the development of a national reporting system.

National Asthma Control Program.—The Committee encourages CDC to continue its 6|18 Initiative efforts which promote evidence-based asthma medical management and strategies aimed at improving access and adherence to the 2007 National Asthma Education and Prevention Program.

Newborn Screening Quality Assurance Program.—The Committee is aware that State laboratories need specialized support to begin screening for additional newborn conditions and recognizes CDC's expertise in working with laboratories to implement accurate newborn screening tests. The Committee supports the Newborn Screening Quality Assurance Program to support State laboratories as they implement screening for new disorders. The Committee encourage CDC to support evaluation of testing methods for new conditions, expansion of CDC's quality assurance materials, and funding to States for critical 335,200,000 and development of tests for rare conditions.

INJURY PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$648,559,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	266,309,000
Committee Recommendation	690,559,000
Change from enacted level	+42,000,000
Change from budget request	+424,250,000

Programs supported within Injury Prevention and Control provide national leadership on violence and injury prevention, conduct research and surveillance, and promote evidence-based strategies to inform real-world solutions to prevent premature death and disability and to reduce human suffering and medical costs caused by injury and violence.

Within the total, the Committee recommends the following amounts:

Budget Activity	FY 2019 Committee
Intentional Injury	$102,730,000
Domestic Violence and Sexual Violence	*32,700,000*
Child Maltreatment	*7,250,000*
Youth Violence Prevention	*15,100,000*
Domestic Violence Community Projects	*5,500,000*
Rape Prevention	*49,430,000*
National Violent Death Reporting System	23,500,000
Unintentional Injury	8,800,000
Traumatic Brain Injury	*6,750,000*
Elderly Falls	*2,050,000*
Injury Prevention Activities	28,950,000
Opioid Overdose Prevention and Surveillance	515,579,000
Injury Control Research Centers	11,000,000

Child Sexual Abuse Prevention.—It is estimated that 15 to 25 percent of girls and five to 10 percent of boys will experience child sexual abuse. While the Federal government has invested in treatment for victims and punishment for offenders, the Committee believes that more emphasis should be placed on prevention. The Committee requests that the Center report on its current activities related to the development and evaluation of primary public health interventions targeting child sexual abuse. Additionally, the Committee requests that the Center identify gaps in research that can be filled to promote child sexual abuse primary prevention. The Committee requests this report within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

Core State Violence and Injury Prevention Program.—The Core State Violence and Injury Prevention Program (Core SVIPP) is the only program of its kind in the US that uses research-based evidence to identify the most effective strategies to prevent injuries caused by accidents or violence. To further strengthen State decision-making and support allocation of funds to high burden areas, the Committee encourages CDC to explore ways in which States can utilize Core SVIPP funds to implement, evaluate, and disseminate effective violence and injury prevention programs and policies beyond the four core focus areas selected by CDC.

Gun Research.—The Committee continues a general provision to prevent funds from being used to advocate for or promote gun control.

Opioid Overdose Surveillance.—The Committee continues to support the use of data to support forecasting of opioid-related overdose risk, including by geographic region. The Committee encourages CDC to initiate a demonstration project in States experiencing the highest rates of opioid-related overdose to use data to develop forecasts that public health officials can use to intervene and prevent overdoses.

Prescription Drug Overdose.—The Committee commends CDC for its leadership on combatting prescription and opioid drug overdoses. The Committee encourages CDC to implement these activities based on population-adjusted burden of disease criteria, including mortality data (age-adjusted rate), as significant criteria when distributing funds for the State PDO Prevention activities. The Committee assumes these funds will be distributed via a competitive mechanism and not merely a mathematical formula or standard allocation to each State. Further, the Committee strongly encourages CDC to support local prevention activity to determine the effectiveness of medication-approved treatment modalities in treating heroin and prescription drug abuse and reducing diversion of buprenorphine for illicit purposes.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$335,200,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	– – –
Committee Recommendation	339,200,000
Change from enacted level	+4,000,000
Change from budget request	+339,200,000

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) conducts applied research, develops criteria for occupational safety and health standards, and provides technical services to government, labor, and industry, including training for the prevention of work-related diseases and injuries. This appropriation supports surveillance, health hazard evaluations, intramural and extramural research, instrument and methods development, dissemination, and training grants.

The Committee does not move NIOSH into NIH, as proposed in the budget request. The Committee believes NIOSH's mission does not align with NIH's focus on biomedical research and is better achieved within CDC.

Within the total for NIOSH, the Committee recommends the following amounts:

Budget Activity	FY 2019 Committee
National Occupational Research Agenda	$118,000,000
Agricultural, Forestry, and Fishing	*27,500,000*
Education and Research Centers	31,000,000
Personal Protective Technology	20,000,000
Mining Research	59,500,000
National Mesothelioma Registry and Tissue Bank	1,100,000
Other Occupational Safety and Health Research	109,600,000

ENERGY EMPLOYEES OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS COMPENSATION PROGRAM

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$55,358,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	– – –
Committee Recommendation	55,358,000
Change from enacted level	– – –
Change from budget request	+55,358,000

The Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program (EEOICPA) provides compensation to employees and survivors of employees of Department of Energy facilities and private contractors who have been diagnosed with a radiation-related cancer, beryllium-related disease, or chronic silicosis as a result of

their work. NIOSH estimates occupational radiation exposure for cancer cases, considers and issues determinations for adding classes of workers to the Special Exposure Cohort, and provides administrative support to the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health.

The Committee does not move EEOICPA into NIH, as proposed in the budget request. The Committee believes EEOICPA's mission does not align with NIH's focus on biomedical research and is better achieved within CDC.

GLOBAL HEALTH

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$488,621,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	408,762,000
Committee Recommendation	488,621,000
Change from enacted level	– – –
Change from budget request	+79,859,000

Through its Global Health activities, CDC coordinates, cooperates with, participates with, and provides consultation to other nations, Federal agencies, and international organizations to prevent and contain diseases and environmental health problems and to develop and apply health promotion activities. In cooperation with ministries of health and other appropriate organizations, CDC tracks and assesses evolving global health issues and identifies and develops activities to apply CDC's technical expertise.

Within the total, the Committee recommends the following amounts:

Budget Activity	FY 2019 Committee
Global AIDS Program	$128,421,000
Global Immunization Program	$226,000,000
Polio Eradication	*$176,000,000*
Other Global/Measles	*$50,000,000*
Parasitic Diseases and Malaria	$26,000,000
Global Disease Detection and Emergency Response	$108,200,000
Global Public Health Capacity Development	$9,800,000

Global Health Security and Global Health Research.—The Committee supports CDC's work to protect American and global health security through programs that detect, prevent, and respond to infectious disease and other health threats. As emerging infectious diseases like Ebola and Zika represent perpetual challenges for the US health system, the Committee supports continued and enhanced work in health research, innovation, capacity-building for disease research, detection, and surveillance, and robust monitoring and evaluation systems at home and abroad.

Soil Transmitted Helminth and Related "Diseases of Poverty".—The Committee provides $1,500.00, the same as fiscal year 2018, for surveillance, source remediation, and clinical care aimed at reducing Soil Transmitted Helminth infection in areas not being addressed by the current outreach.

PUBLIC HEALTH PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$1,450,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	800,000,000
Committee Recommendation	860,000,000
Change from enacted level	−590,000,000
Change from budget request	+60,000,000

The Public Health Preparedness and Response (PHPR) account supports programs that build and strengthen national preparedness for public health emergencies, both naturally-occurring and intentional. PHPR supports needs assessments, response planning, training, epidemiology and surveillance, and upgrades for laboratory capacity and communications systems.

Within the total, the Committee recommends the following amounts:

Budget Activity	FY 2019 Committee
State and Local Preparedness and Response Capability	$698,200,000
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Cooperative Agreement	*690,000,000*
Academic Centers for Public Health Preparedness	*8,200,000*
CDC Preparedness and Response	161,800,000
BioSense	*23,000,000*
All Other CDC Preparedness and Response	*138,800,000*
Strategic National Stockpile (SNS)	0

Strategic National Stockpile.—The Committee includes funding for the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, as requested in the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The Committee expects that this organizational change will continue to include a significant role for CDC in providing scientific expertise in decision-making related to procurement of countermeasures as well as maintaining strong relationships with State and local public health departments to facilitate efficient deployment of countermeasures in public health emergencies.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$510,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	30,000,000
Committee Recommendation	30,000,000
Change from enacted level	−480,000,000
Change from budget request	−−−

This account supports capital projects as well as repairs and improvements to restore, maintain, and improve CDC's assets at facilities in seven States and San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The Committee continues language from fiscal year 2018 to allow CDC to retain unobligated funds in the Individual Learning Accounts from departed employees to support the replacement of the underground and surface coal mine safety and health research facility.

CDC-WIDE ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAM SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$273,570,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	155,000,000
Committee Recommendation	598,570,000
Change from enacted level	+325,000,000
Change from budget request	+443,570,000

The Committee recommendation includes $438,570,000 in discretionary funds and $160,000,000 in transfers from the PPH Fund.

This account supports public health leadership and support activities at CDC.

Within the total, the Committee recommends the following amounts:

Budget Activity	FY 2019 Committee
Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant	$160,000,000
Public Health Leadership and Support	113,570,000
Infectious Disease Rapid Response Reserve Fund	300,000,000

Biomonitoring.—The Committee directs CDC to examine how to utilize Biomonitoring Equivalents, or similar methods, to interpret and communicate human biomonitoring results from the National Biomonitoring Program in a health risk assessment context, including an estimate of the resources needed, and report their findings to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

Foundation for the CDC.—The Committee directs the Foundation for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ("Foundation") to abide by section 399G(h)(7) of the Public Health Service Act by including in the Foundation's annual report the source and amount of all monetary gifts to the Foundation, as well as the source and description of all gifts of real or personal property. Each annual report shall disclose a specification of any restrictions on the purposes for which gifts to the Foundation may be used. The annual report shall not list "anonymous" as a source for any gift that includes a specification of any restrictions on the purpose for which the gift may be used.

Infectious Disease Rapid Response Reserve Fund.—The Committee recommendation includes $325,000,000 within this account for a new Infectious Diseases Rapid Response Reserve Fund. The Reserve Fund, in which funds will be available until expended, will provide an immediate source of funding to quickly respond to a future, imminent infectious disease crisis that endangers American lives without waiting for Congress to act on a supplemental funding bill. Bill language establishing the Reserve Fund is included in section 228 of the General Provisions for this Title.

Public Health Information.—The Committee notes limited information is available which compares controlled substances transactions reported to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) with available public health information collected by the CDC. The Committee encourages CDC to incorporate on its website addressing opioid overdose, DEA data from the Automated Reports and Consolidated Ordering System Retail Drug Summary Report. The Committee further encourages CDC to include an interactive map to view current data provided by the DEA displaying the amount of grams of fentanyl, hydrocodone, oxycodone and other controlled substances that have been shipped to each State. The website should also include accessible and frequently updated CDC data on overdose death rates and the incidence rates of HIV, Hepatitis A, B, and C for each State in an interactive manner that allows users to compare on the same page, the amounts of drugs distributed with public health morbidities. The Committee requests an update on this effort in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$37,084,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	34,588,391,000
Committee Recommendation	38,334,000,000
Change from enacted level	+1,250,000,000
Change from budget request	+3,745,609,000

The Committee recommendation for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) program level includes $37,661,129,000 in discretionary appropriations and $922,871,000 in Public Health Service Act section 241 evaluation set-aside transfers. Within the total discretionary appropriation, the Committee recommendation includes $711,000,000 in budget authority authorized in the 21st Century Cures Act (PL 114–255).

The mission of NIH is to seek fundamental knowledge about the nature and behavior of living systems and the application of that knowledge to enhance health, lengthen life, and reduce illness and disability. NIH conducts and supports research to understand the basic biology of human health and disease; applies this understanding towards designing new approaches for preventing, diagnosing, and treating disease and disability; and ensures that these approaches are widely available.

The recommendation provides the following funding increases: $401,000,000 for Alzheimer's disease research; $100,000,000 for the Cancer Moonshot Initiative; $147,000,000 for the "All of Us" precision medicine initiative; $29,000,000 for the Brain Research through Application of Innovative Neurotechnologies (BRAIN) Initiative; $15,000,000 for combating antibiotic-resistant bacteria; $30,000,000 for the development of a universal influenza vaccine; and $15,000,000 for Institutional Development Awards. The Committee also continues and expands upon the trans-NIH Down syndrome research initiative that was established in fiscal year 2018. The Committee recommendation also provides an increase for every Institute and Center (IC) to support innovative research to advance fundamental knowledge and speed the development of new therapies and diagnostics to improve the health of all Americans.

The Committee expects the 3.4 percent increase of funds over the fiscal year 2018 enacted level to support an increase in the number of new and competing Research Project Grants, with a focus on early-stage investigators and investigators seeking first-time renewals. The Committee expects NIH to provide a stipend level increase to training grantees that is consistent with any fiscal year 2019 Federal employee pay raise. The Committee continues to provide in bill language funding levels for Clinical and Translational Science Awards, Institutional Development Awards (IDeA), the Cures Acceleration Network, the Common Fund, and the Environmental Influences on Child Health Outcomes study.

The Committee recommendation does not include the general provision proposed in the fiscal year 2019 budget request to limit the percentage of a researcher's salary that may be paid for using NIH grant funds, as the impact of this policy change is unclear. The Committee requests an analysis of the projected impact of such a policy change on the number and average cost of NIH grants, as well as on academic institutions, in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification.

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE (NCI)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$5,964,800,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	5,626,312,000
Committee Recommendation	6,136,037,000
Change from enacted level	+471,237,000
Change from budget request	+509,725,000

Mission.—NCI leads, conducts, and supports cancer research across the nation to advance scientific knowledge and help all people live longer, healthier lives.

Access to Clinical Trials.—The Committee supports NCI's efforts to improve equitable patient access to and participation in cancer clinical trials at NCI and NCI-designated Cancer Centers across the country, including an emphasis on patient enrollment, retention, and minority participation in those trials. The Committee believes that an underappreciated cause of low enrollment into cancer clinical trials is the barrier that ancillary cost of participation creates, especially for underserved and minority communities. This creates an access issue for many patients who could participate in clinical trials in order to take advantage of the medical advances trials offer as an alternative to hospice. The Committee directs NCI to implement a new pilot initiative to investigate the impact of providing navigation and direct patient expense reimbursement associated with participation in cancer clinical trials on cancer clinical trial enrollment, retention, patient outcomes, and research outcomes, including among underrepresented and minority communities. NCI is encouraged to develop the pilot research program in consultation with NCI-designated Cancer Centers, the National Clinical Trials Network, the NCI Community Research Program, and non-profit foundations currently working in this area. The Committee requests a description of NCI's plans for this pilot program within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

Cancer Immunotherapy.—The Committee continues to be encouraged by new breakthroughs in cancer immunotherapy, which are revolutionizing treatments for a growing number of cancers. This includes remarkable improvement in outcomes for an increasing number of cancer patients. In some cases, however, the side effects of such treatments are far different than those associated with chemotherapy. Early recognition and management of cancer immunotherapy-related side effects can result in resolution of these side effects before permanent damage is done, and allows for continued cancer treatment. As more patients benefit from cancer immunotherapy, recognizing and treating possible side effects will take on greater urgency. Therefore, the Committee urges NCI to prioritize research and education on the underlying mechanisms of cancer immunotherapy toxicities.

Cancer Moonshot.—The Committee recommendation directs NIH to transfer $400,000,000 from the NIH Innovation Account to NCI to support the Cancer Moonshot initiative. These funds were authorized in the 21st Century Cures Act (PL 114–255).

Children's Oncology Group.—The Committee continues to support the important work of the Children's Oncology Group and other pediatric research efforts to advance drug development. Pediatric cancer patients and their families rely heavily on the trials run by the Children's Oncology Group. The vast majority of childhood cancer patients are enrolled in trials conducted by the Children's Oncology Group and advances in treatment are dependent on the cancer research community's ability to conduct trials quickly and enroll as many pediatric patients as possible.

Collaboration Between Agencies Regarding Pediatric Investigation of Appropriate New Drugs.—The Committee recognizes that Title V of the Food and Drug Administration Reauthorization Act (FDARA)

amended the Pediatric Research Equity Act to support the early evaluation of potentially effective drugs by requiring pediatric investigation of appropriate new drugs intended for adults with cancer. The law directs the FDA, in collaboration with the NCI, to establish, publish, and regularly update a list of molecular targets considered on the basis of data the Agency determines to be adequate, to be substantially relevant to the growth or progression of pediatric cancers, and that may trigger the requirement for pediatric investigations. The Committee encourages NCI to collaborate with FDA as well as the patient community, providers, and manufacturers, and conduct a transparent and inclusive process to implement FDARA in a timely manner.

Deadliest Cancers.—The Committee remains concerned that while more effective screening methods and treatments have lowered overall cancer incidence and death rates, there are still very few early detection and treatment tools for "recalcitrant cancers", defined in statute as those whose five-year survival rate is below 50 percent. These cancers account for nearly half of all cancer deaths in the US and include cancers of the brain, esophagus, liver, lung, ovary, pancreas, and stomach. Given the toll these types of cancer exact on society and the lack of tools currently available to help patients, the Committee urges NCI to continue to support research with an emphasis on developing improved screening and early detection tools and more effective treatments. The Committee requests an update in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification on the Requests for Applications NCI issued in fiscal years 2017 and 2018 and funding awarded to specifically advance these goals.

Gynecologic Cancer Clinical Trials.—The Committee supports continued investment in Federally-funded clinical trials for gynecologic cancers. Gynecologic cancers include ovarian, cervical, uterine, vaginal, and vulvar cancer. Given the high mortality rates for certain gynecologic cancers, the Committee requests NCI provide an update on access to gynecologic cancer clinical trials its fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification.

IDeA States and Cancer Trials.—The Committee recognizes that NCI supports clinical trials across the country through its National Clinical Trials Network (NCTN) and the NCI Community Oncology Research Program (NCORP). The Committee believes, however, that there are more opportunities for academic medical centers in IDeA States to become engaged in these networks. Therefore, the Committee encourages NCI to coordinate with the National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS) to help IDeA states that do not currently have NCORP or NCTN awards build capacity in these regions to conduct cancer clinical trials. The Committee also encourages NCI to continue to support NCORP in its mission to increase diversity among patients participating in NCI clinical trials, especially with regard to rural and minority populations. Finally, the Committee urges NCI, in consultation with NIGMS, to encourage collaboration between IDeA awardees and existing NCI designate cancer centers, NCTN lead sites, and NCORP sites.

Metastatic Cancer Research.—The Committee recognizes that the incidence of and mortality rates for liver cancer have risen over the past decade and that comorbid conditions such as hepatitis continue to be risk factors for liver cancer. The Committee commends

the Cancer Moonshot and encourages continued support for its implementation.

Office of Cancer Survivorship.—The Committee recognizes that the needs of childhood cancer survivors are unique. By 2020, there will be at least 500,000 childhood cancer survivors in the US. Two-thirds of childhood cancer survivors suffer from at least one health problem caused from their treatment. The Committee urges NCI to continue to support childhood cancer survivorship, including research on survivorship following targeted and immune-therapies as well as a standard of care. The research should focus on the specific needs for childhood cancer survivors such as psycho-social treatments.

Pancreatic and Other Recalcitrant Cancers.—Pancreatic cancer is currently the third leading cause of cancer-related death in the US, claiming the lives of over 44,000 Americans annually. Despite progress in combating other forms of cancer, pancreatic cancer remains the only major cancer with a five-year survival rate in the single digits, at 9 percent, in large part because there are no reliable early detection methods or effective treatment options. The Committee urges NCI to continue to support research with an emphasis on developing improved screening and early detection tools and more effective treatments. The Committee specifically requests an update on the pancreatic cancer scientific framework in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification, including a description of ongoing and planned future research in this area.

Pediatric Rare Cancer.—After accidents, cancer is the second leading cause of death in children ages one to fourteen. In 2018 alone, cancer will affect over 15,000 children and adolescents, and most of those diagnoses will be for rare forms which lack therapeutic options. While children face dozens of cancers, only one pediatric-specific cancer has a targeted therapeutic. Moreover, children with cancer can suffer more severe side effects from aggressive treatments than adult patients. The Committee strongly encourages NIH to expand funding for research that may contribute to the development of new treatments for pediatric rare cancers. TheCommittee notes the ongoing research and development work in this field by private industry and encourages NIH to work with the private sector to promote a focus on rapidly developing and delivering treatments for rare cancers.

Precision Oncology.—The Committee recognizes the potential for significant advancements in cancer treatments from the NCI–MATCH (Molecular Analysis for Therapy Choice) trial, which remains the central pillar of the precision medicine research focused on oncology for cancers that are unresponsive to standard interventions. The Committee requests that NCI provide an update on precision medicine activities in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification.

Prostate Cancer.—The Committee is concerned that prostate cancer lacks treatments for men with advancing disease as well as adequate diagnostic and imaging methodologies common in other hormone-driven cancers with similar disease burden. In order to ensure Federal resources are leveraged to the greatest extent possible, the Committee encourages NCI to coordinate its response to these needs with other Federal agencies, including the Department

of Defense, as well as private research foundations and advocacy groups.

NATIONAL HEART, LUNG, AND BLOOD INSTITUTE (NHLBI)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$3,383,201,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	3,112,032,000
Committee Recommendation	3,423,604,000
Change from enacted level	+40,403,000
Change from budget request	+311,572,000

Mission.—NHLBI provides global leadership for a research, training, and education program to promote the prevention and treatment of heart, lung, and blood disorders and enhance the health of all individuals so that they can live longer and more fulfilling lives.

Alzheimer's Disease and Vascular Dementia.—The Committee recognizes the value that well-characterized, longitudinal, population-based cohort studies provide in bringing to light more information about the risk factors related to dementia. By studying participants and their descendants over time, much can be learned about cognitive decline and early biomarkers that will help us understand the role of environmental versus genetic factors in disease development and progression. The Committee commends the NHLBI for its work to follow its current and future cohort study participants for the development and progression of risk factors and to detect signs of cognitive decline in order to provide new insights into risk identification and accelerated prevention efforts.

Congenital Heart Disease.—The Committee commends NHLBI for its continued work to better understand causation and appropriate treatments for those with the most life-threatening congenital heart defects through its biomedical research program Bench to Bassinet and the critical multi-centered infrastructure of the Pediatric Heart Network. The Committee urges NHLBI to continue its work with other Federal agencies and professional and patient organizations to expand collaborative activities targeted toward prevention and treatment of the diverse lifelong needs of children and adults living with congenital heart disease. The Committee requests a report on these efforts in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification.

General Cardiac Research.—The Committee encourages NIH to pursue highly translational basic and clinical research that will have a near-term impact on health care of aging populations in States with high numbers of patients with cancer suffering from cardiovascular complications of chemotherapy, severe peripheral vascular disease, genetic cardiac diseases, and clotting disorders associated with aging and cardiac arrhythmias. Research should be conducted across the disciplines of medicine, immunology, imaging, chemistry, biomedical engineering, physics, statistics, mathematics, and entrepreneurship to design new drugs and drug delivery systems and strategies that are safer, more effective, and improve patient compliance, while seeking to move technologies from bench to bedside with private partners and local health care and community organizations.

National Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Action Plan.—The Committee notes NHLBI's role in crafting the National Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Action Plan. NHLBI is encour-

aged to continue this important work by supporting additional research activities and collaborating with other Public Health Service agencies to facilitate implementation of the plan's recommendations.

Pulmonary Hypertension.—The Committee recognizes NHLBI's work to advance research into pulmonary hypertension, especially with regard to idiopathic pulmonary arterial hypertension. The Committee encourages NHLBI to continue working with stakeholders to advance these critical research priorities.

Sickle Cell Disease Research.—The Committee encourages NHLBI to devote more research to the study of sickle cell disease. Academic medical centers located in States with significant populations of sickle cell patients have made progress in treating the disease through NIH-sponsored clinical trials and through blood and marrow transplantation, which is currently the only therapy that can cure the disease. However, more focused research is needed to augment the limited treatment options available.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL AND CRANIOFACIAL RESEARCH (NIDCR)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$447,735,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	413,196,000
Committee Recommendation	453,082,000
Change from enacted level	+5,347,000
Change from budget request	+39,886,000

Mission.—The mission of NIDCR is to improve dental, oral, and craniofacial health through research, research training, and the dissemination of health information.

Biodevices.—The Committee is pleased that NIDCR is exploring how to leverage oral biodevices for overall health, including developing tools to detect bone loss. The Committee encourages NIDCR to continue focusing on novel products, such as imaging technologies and dental restorative materials, which can improve individuals' oral and overall health and well-being.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DIABETES AND DIGESTIVE AND KIDNEY DISEASES (NIDDK)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$2,120,797,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	1,965,434,000
Committee Recommendation	2,144,333,000
Change from enacted level	+23,536,000
Change from budget request	+178,899,000

Mission.—The NIDDK mission is to conduct and support medical research and research training and disseminate science-based information on diabetes and other endocrine and metabolic diseases; digestive diseases, nutritional disorders, and obesity; and kidney, urologic, and hematologic diseases, to improve people's health and quality of life.

End-Stage Renal Disease.—The Committee recognizes NIDDK's accomplishments in supporting critical kidney research, including research on end-stage renal disease. The Committee notes the recent GAO report on research funding and encourages NIDDK to continue working with stakeholders to disseminate critical information and discuss new opportunities for research.

Hepatitis B.—The Committee notes that the Hepatitis B virus (HBV) research community convened a virtual consensus con-

ference that resulted in articles published in 2018 in two peer reviewed scientific journals identifying the most urgent research questions that must be answered to find a cure for HBV. The Committee urges NIDDK to pursue multiple critical research opportunities towards improved treatments and a cure for HBV and to provide an update in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification.

Inflammatory Bowel Disease.—The Committee is pleased by NIDDK's support of research into inflammatory bowel diseases and notes recent CDC prevalence data, which suggests inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) is twice as prevalent as originally thought. The Committee encourages NIDDK to respond to these findings by providing enhanced support for research on IBD. Research should include a focus on the environmental triggers and epigenetics of IBD as well as interventions for the rising prevalence of IBD, and be targeted at both pediatric and adult patients.

Pediatric Kidney Disease.—The Committee is encouraged by the research funded by NIDDK on pediatric kidney disease. However, the Committee continues to urge the NIDDK to plan and work toward multicenter clinical trials and translational studies that will focus on the unique needs of children with kidney disease. Pediatric patients and the entire pediatric nephrology community have benefited extensively from the previous two large pediatric focused clinical studies, RIVUR and CKiD. These studies not only addressed important clinical questions but also established large biorepositories and databases, which can be used by the research community to gain important additional knowledge from the study populations. The Committee also encourages NIDDK to fund research aimed at establishing new prognostic indicators such as genomics and personalized medicine, novel diagnostics, and therapeutics that may help further understanding in pediatric kidney disease that may also lead to breakthroughs and applications in adult kidney disease. The Committee requests that NIDDK report back in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification on the progress made towards additional pediatric focused clinical studies.

Technology and Ophthalmic Disorders.—The Committee notes that the specific use of technology, such as web-based telemedicine software, centralized reading centers, hand-held fundus cameras, photography training programs, and internet-based storage and transmission of images can efficiently detect early signs of diabetic retinopathy and glaucoma in rural and underserved populations.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS AND STROKE (NINDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$2,145,149,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	1,838,556,000
Committee Recommendation	2,228,780,000
Change from enacted level	+83,631,000
Change from budget request	+390,224,000

Mission.—The NINDS mission is to seek fundamental knowledge about the brain and nervous system and use that knowledge to reduce the burden of neurological disease.

BRAIN Initiative.—The Committee recommendation includes bill language transferring $57,500,000 from the NIH Innovation Account to NINDS to support the BRAIN Initiative. These funds were authorized in the 21st Century Cures Act (PL 114–255). The Com-

mittee recognizes the importance of neuroscience research funded by NIH, which is fueling a vital scientific endeavor and is the essential foundation for understanding and treating diseases that impact over 100 million Americans each year. The Committee also commends NIH for its successful implementation of the BRAIN Initiative, and for its 5 year partnership with an array of agencies. This collaborative effort is revolutionizing the understanding of how neural components and their dynamic interactions result in complex behaviors, cognition, and disease, while accelerating the development of transformative tools to explore the brain in unprecedented ways making information previously beyond reach accessible. The Committee encourages NIH to continue to build off its 5 years of success as a leader and partner on the BRAIN Initiative bringing together various disciplines and funding meritorious research to advance our knowledge of the brain.

Non-Addictive Pain Treatments.—The Committee is aware that many people who suffer from acute pain are exposed to opioids, leading to addiction, and many others who suffer from chronic pain turn to opioids for relief because they lack alternative pain treatments and management. This is a particular challenge in Appalachia. The Committee encourages NINDS to prioritize the development of non-addictive treatments for pain, recognizing that there are regions of the country with high per capita rates of opioid deaths.

Opioids.—The Committee commends NIH for launching the HEAL (Helping to End Addiction Long-Term) Initiative, a trans-NIH effort to speed scientific solutions to stem the national opioid public health crisis. This initiative will build on extensive, well-established NIH research, including basic science of the complex neurological pathways involved in pain and addiction, implement science to develop and test treatment models, and research to integrate behavioral interventions with medication-assisted treatment for opioid use disorder. The Committee continues to support opioid-related research at NINDS and expects NINDS to expand this research in fiscal year 2019.

Stroke Research.—The Committee continues its concern that stroke inflicts a vast burden, including topping per capita spending for all chronic conditions in the Medicare fee-for-service program. The Committee encourages NINDS to prioritize and implement robust investment to spur, strengthen, accelerate, and coordinate stroke research. This investment should focus on expediting novel basic, clinical and translational research by all available and appropriate mechanisms. The Committee encourages NINDS to intensify enactment of top stroke priorities, including prevention, endovascular therapy, early stroke recovery, and tele-rehabilitation.

Traumatic Brain Injury.—The Committee understands that regenerative medicine research, including the use of adult stem cells, tissue engineered scaffolds, and means to promote neuroplasticity, may play an important role in the treatment of traumatic brain injury (TBI) and stroke. The Committee strongly encourages NINDS to work with the National Institute on Aging and other relevant ICs to ensure a robust and coordinated portfolio of research on how to leverage regenerative medicine research in the treatment of TBI and stroke. The Committee requests an update in the fiscal year

2020 Congressional Justification on efforts in these specific areas of research.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NIAID)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$5,260,210,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	4,761,948,000
Committee Recommendation	5,368,029,000
Change from enacted level	+107,819,000
Change from budget request	+606,081,000

Mission.—The NIAID mission is to conduct and support basic and applied research to better understand, treat, and ultimately prevent infectious, immunologic, and allergic diseases.

Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria.—The Committee recommendation includes at least $538,000,000 within NIAID for research related to combating antibiotic-resistant bacteria. Many infectious organisms have adapted to the drugs designed to kill them, making the products less effective. Because most bacteria, viruses, and other microbes multiply rapidly, they can quickly evolve and develop resistance to antimicrobial drugs. Overusing or misusing antimicrobial drugs can make resistance develop even faster. These funds enable NIAID to support research on antimicrobial (drug) resistance, including basic research on how microbes develop resistance, new and faster diagnostics, and clinical trials designed to find new vaccines and treatments effective against drug-resistant microbes. The Committee requests an update on these activities in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification.

Hepatitis B.—The Committee notes that both the World Health Organization in 2016 and the National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Medicine in 2017 declared that the elimination of Hepatitis B virus (HBV) is possible. In the U.S., one in 20 Americans have been infected and more than two million are chronically infected with acute infections. The Committee further notes that the link between HBV infection and primary liver cancer is well established, with up to 60 percent of global liver cancer cases caused by HBV. The Committee requests that NIAID develop and lead an inter-institute working group, to include representation from NCI, NIDDK, and the National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities (NIMHD), to coordinate their research agendas and infrastructure to find a cure for HBV. The Committee requests a report on these efforts within 90 days of enactment of this Act. Additionally, the Committee urges NIAID to issue targeted calls for HBV research to fund the many critical research opportunities identified by the scientific community in the Roadmap for a Cure and report to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate within 90 days of enactment of this Act NIAID's research plan to pursue a cure for HBV.

Microbicides.—The Committee recognizes that with NIH and United States Agency for International Development (USAID) leadership, research has shown the potential for antiretroviral (ARV) drugs to prevent HIV infection in women. The Committee encourages NIAID to continue coordination with USAID, the Department of State, and others to advance ARV-based microbicide development efforts with the goal of enabling regulatory approval of the first safe and effective microbicide for women and supporting an ac-

tive ARV-based microbicide pipeline to produce additional solutions to prevent HIV and to help end the epidemic.

Tick-Borne Diseases.—The Committee encourages NIAID to intensify research on Lyme and other tick-borne diseases, including research that will increase understanding of the full range of processes that cause Lyme disease infection, including any possible mechanisms of persistent infection as well as potential treatments for Lyme disease. This should include research on the pathophysiology of infection with *Borrelia burgdorferi* and *Borrelia mayonii*, as well as the development of more sensitive and accurate diagnostic tests for Lyme and other tick-borne diseases, including next-generation polymerase chain reaction and new testing methodologies such as proteomics and metabolomics.

Universal Influenza Vaccine.—The Committee directs NIAID to allocate at least $140,000,000 to support basic, translational, and clinical research to develop a universal influenza vaccine. This funding supports research to develop an influenza vaccine that provides robust, long-lasting protection against multiple subtypes of flu, rather than a select few. Such a vaccine would eliminate the need to update and administer the seasonal flu vaccine each year and could provide protection against newly emerging flu strains, potentially including those that could cause a flu pandemic. The Committee requests an update on these efforts within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF GENERAL MEDICAL SCIENCES (NIGMS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$2,785,400,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	2,572,669,000
Committee Recommendation	2,818,667,000
Change from enacted level	+33,267,000
Change from budget request	+245,998,000

Mission.—NIGMS supports basic research that increases our understanding of biological processes and lays the foundation for advances in disease diagnosis, treatment, and prevention.

Institutional Development Awards.—The Committee provides $365,575,000 for the Institutional Development Awards (IDeA) program. IDeA supports high-quality research and investigators throughout the country in States in which the success rate for NIH grants has been historically low.

Native American Research Centers for Health.—The Committee commends NIGMS for supporting the Native American Research Centers for Health program, which provides opportunities for Tribes and Tribal organizations to build the capacity to support research, research training, and faculty development to address health disparities in American Indian/Alaska Native communities.

EUNICE KENNEDY SHRIVER NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT (NICHD)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$1,452,006,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	1,339,592,000
Committee Recommendation	1,469,346,000
Change from enacted level	+17,340,000
Change from budget request	+129,754,000

Mission.—NICHD investigates human development throughout the entire life process, with a focus on understanding disabilities and important events that occur during pregnancy.

Endometriosis.—The Committee is aware that endometriosis is a serious chronic condition that impacts one in ten women in the US between the ages of 10 and 49. Women with this condition can suffer up to ten years before being properly diagnosed, often due to lack of awareness and limited treatment options available. The Committee encourages NICHD to develop a report on the current state of endometriosis. Further, the Committee encourages NICHD, through research and in collaboration with CDC, to continue to support education, outreach, and awareness to promote early and accurate diagnosis of endometriosis.

Long-Term and Developmental Health Effects of Zika.—The Committee recognizes the unique nature of NICHD research into how the Zika virus infection affects pregnancy and the long-term and developmental health effects on children exposed to the Zika virus. The Committee urges NICHD to prioritize investment in long-term and developmental health effects of the Zika virus as the fight against the virus continues.

Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome.—The Committee recognizes the importance of developing evidenced-based treatment protocols for babies with neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS). The Committee requests that the NICHD provide a report to the Committee on existing research regarding evidence based-treatment protocols for both full-term and premature babies with NAS and recommendations for future research within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

Pre-Term Birth.—Preterm birth affects approximately 380,000 babies each year in the U.S. and is the leading cause of infant mortality. The Committee applauds NICHD's research portfolio spanning the range of discovery, development, and delivery of science in order to identify the causes of premature birth and infant mortality. The Committee encourages NICHD to continue to provide robust support to extramural preterm birth prevention research, the Maternal-Fetal Medicine Units Network, the Neonatal Research Network, and the intramural research program related to prematurity.

Rehabilitation Research.—The Committee recognizes the significant challenges faced by patients with neurological impairments who live in rural areas, where access to assistive devices, medical advice, and community resources can be limited. Proper rehabilitation, with the help of patient "navigators", is critical to improving patients' quality of life and preventing further, and more costly, health problems. The Committee encourages the National Center for Medical Rehabilitation Research to provide greater support for research efforts on assistive health technology, particularly in underserved rural settings.

Task Force on Research in Pregnant Women and Lactating Women.—The Committee looks forward to the Task Force's report to the Secretary and Congress in September 2018, and continues to encourage and support the important work of the Task Force to ensure that pregnant and lactating women are included in research, and that consumers and health care professionals have up-to-date and accurate information on the safety and efficacy of drugs that women are taking while pregnant or breastfeeding.

NATIONAL EYE INSTITUTE (NEI)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$772,317,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	711,015,000
Committee Recommendation	781,540,000
Change from enacted level	+9,223,000
Change from budget request	+70,525,000

Mission.—NEI conducts and supports basic and clinical research, research training, and other programs with respect to blinding eye diseases, visual disorders, and mechanisms of visual function, preservation of sight, and the special health problems and needs of individuals who are visually-impaired or blind.

Blepharospasm.—The Committee is pleased that NEI is expanding research on blepharospasm, a form of dystonia. The Committee encourages NEI to work with NINDS and stakeholders on cross cutting research opportunities that affect all forms of dystonia.

Neuromyelitis Optica Spectrum Disorder.—The Committee directs NEI to provide an update in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification on research related to Neuromyelitis Optica Spectrum Disorder (NMO/SD), a rare autoimmune disease that causes blindness and/or paralysis. The Committee strongly encourages NEI to work with other ICs, including NINDS and NIAID, to support basic research into the causes and treatment of NMO/SD.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES (NIEHS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$751,143,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	693,199,000
Committee Recommendation	760,113,000
Change from enacted level	+8,970,000
Change from budget request	+66,914,000

Mission.—NIEHS' mission is to discover how the environment affects people in order to promote healthier lives.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON AGING (NIA)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$2,574,091,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	1,988,200,000
Committee Recommendation	3,005,831,000
Change from enacted level	+431,740,000
Change from budget request	+1,017,631,000

Mission.—NIA's mission is to understand the nature of aging and the aging process, and diseases and conditions associated with growing older, in order to extend the healthy, active years of life.

Alzheimer's Disease.—In recognition that Alzheimer's disease poses a serious threat to the nation's long-term health and economic stability, the Committee recommends a total of at least $2,250,000,000 for Alzheimer's disease research. NIA should continue to address the research goals set forth in the National Plan to Address Alzheimer's disease, as well as the recommendations from the Alzheimer's disease Research Summit in 2015.

Alzheimer's Disease Disparities.—The Committee commends the NIA for its leadership in supporting longitudinal, population-based cohort studies into the causes of dementia. Because rural, poor, and minority populations may be at enhanced risk for dementia, the value and application of these studies is enhanced when they include individuals from various geographic, ethnic, socio-economic and generational backgrounds. The Committee encourages NIA to

diversify its cohort studies, with the specific goal of better understanding disease burden and biomarkers by race and geographic region. Additionally, the Committee is concerned about the racial and ethnic disparities that exist in Alzheimer's disease diagnoses and encourages NIA to support research exploring the disproportionate impact Alzheimer's disease has on people of color, particularly African Americans who are two times more likely to develop late-onset Alzheimer's disease than whites.

Azheimer's Disease Research Data.—The Committee is aware the advances in information technology make possible the ability to share research results broadly within the scientific community that seeks to develop a treatment for Alzheimer's. Therefore, the Committee encourages NIA to develop a strategy to share Alzheimer's research data across the research community as effectively and expeditiously as possible.

Azheimer's Disease Vaccine.— The Committee recognizes recent evidence suggests that the next generation of active or passive vaccines are one of the most promising therapies for efficacious treatment of Alzheimer's. The Committee encourages NIH to pursue these technologies to accelerate the development and testing of promising vaccine candidates.

Caregiver Dementia Initiative.—At any given time, more than 15 million Americans are providing informal care to an older relative with dementia. However, dementia caregivers experience considerable stress and depression and impaired subjective well-being, self-efficacy, and physical health. The Committee encourages NIA to fund a pilot community-based peer support program designed to develop an accessible, feasible, and sustainable program that capitalizes on the expertise of former caregivers. Persons who previously cared for a person with dementia but have transitioned out of that role can provide one-on-one problem-solving, or coaching, for current dementia caregivers. Family care is preferred by both family members and persons with dementia themselves, and removes a substantial burden from the US healthcare system.

Healthy Brain Aging.—In the context of NIA's robust Alzheimer's Disease research portfolio, the Committee recognizes the need to understand healthy brain aging and risk factors for Alzheimer's Disease. The Committee encourages NIA to continue to address the research goals and recommendations related to healthy brain aging and cognitive resilience identified during the NIH's 2015 Alzheimer's Policy Summit.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTHRITIS AND MUSCULOSKELETAL AND SKIN DISEASES (NIAMS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$586,661,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	545,494,000
Committee Recommendation	593,663,000
Change from enacted level	+7,002,000
Change from budget request	+48,169,000

Mission.—NIAMS' mission is to support research into the causes, treatment, and prevention of arthritis and musculoskeletal and skin diseases; the training of basic and clinical scientists to carry out this research; and the dissemination of information on research progress in these diseases.

Alopecia Areata.—The Committee applauds NIAMS for its leadership in autoimmune research breakthroughs that have advanced treatment development for alopecia areata. The Committee requests an update from NIAMS on new alopecia areata research advances in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification.

Lupus.—The Committee recognizes NIAMS for implementing the Action Plan for Lupus Research and for leading the Lupus Federal Working Group. The Committee is concerned about the substantial racial disparities in the incidence and prevalence of lupus and notes that African American women experience the highest lupus rate. Therefore, the Committee encourages NIAMS to continue to support lupus research, including studies to understand why the disease disproportionately affects women of color.

Mucopolysaccharide Diseases.—Mucopolysaccharide (MPS) diseases are inherited, with death occurring for many in early childhood. This systemic disease causes progressive damage to the bones, heart, respiratory system, and brain, causing permanent disability and early death. The Committee continues to urge NIH to put a high priority on better understanding and treating MPS diseases. The Committee commends NIH for allocating funds to discover, develop, define, and make available for research animal models of human genetic disease. The Committee encourages expanded research of treatments for neurological, chronic inflammation, cardiovascular and skeletal manifestations of MPS, with an emphasis on gene therapy. The Committee thanks NCATS, NINDS, and NIDDK for again funding the Lysosomal Disease Network through the Rare Disease Clinical Network and for funding lysosomal research meetings. The Committee encourages NIH to expand support to incentivize MPS research. Understanding the manifestations and treatments of both the skeletal and neurological disease continues to be an area of great unmet need.

Scleroderma.—The Committee recognizes the work that NIAMS is doing to support research of fibrotic disease and continues to encourage prioritizing research including scleroderma. The Committee also encourages NIAMS to work with other ICs on collaborative opportunities where feasible to advance critical research.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DEAFNESS AND OTHER COMMUNICATION DISORDERS (NIDCD)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$459,974,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	423,992,000
Committee Recommendation	465,467,000
Change from enacted level	+5,493,000
Change from budget request	+41,475,000

Mission.—NIDCD conducts and supports biomedical and behavioral research and research training in the normal and disordered processes of hearing, balance, taste, smell, voice, speech, and language. NIDCD also conducts and supports research and research training related to disease prevention and health promotion; addresses special biomedical and behavioral problems associated with people who have communication impairments or disorders; and supports efforts to create devices which substitute for lost and impaired sensory and communication function.

Spasmodic Dysphonia.—The Committee continues to encourage NIDCD to expand research on spasmodic dysphonia, a form of

dystonia. The Committee also encourages NIDCD to meet with stakeholders to link research with the needs of the community.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NURSING RESEARCH (NINR)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$158,033,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	145,842,000
Committee Recommendation	159,920,000
Change from enacted level	+1,887,000
Change from budget request	+14,078,000

Mission.—The mission of NINR is to promote and improve the health of individuals, families, and communities. To achieve this mission, NINR supports and conducts clinical and basic research and research training on health and illness, research that spans and integrates the behavioral and biological sciences, and develops the scientific basis for clinical practice.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM (NIAAA)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$509,573,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	469,109,000
Committee Recommendation	515,658,000
Change from enacted level	+6,085,000
Change from budget request	+46,549,000

Mission.—NIAAA's mission is to generate and disseminate fundamental knowledge about the effects of alcohol on health and well-being, and apply that knowledge to improve diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of alcohol-related problems, including alcohol use disorder, across the lifespan.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE (NIDA)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$1,383,603,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	1,137,403,000
Committee Recommendation	1,400,126,000
Change from enacted level	+16,523,000
Change from budget request	+262,723,000

Mission.—NIDA's mission is to advance science on the causes and consequences of drug use and addiction and to apply that knowledge to improve individual and public health.

Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome.—The Committee recognizes the importance of research and prevention, identification, and treatment of prenatal opioid exposure and neonatal abstinence syndrome. The Committee encourages NIDA to ensure the review process includes appropriate focus on geographic locations where the problem is particularly acute or two or fewer treatment programs are available. The Committee encourages NIH, based on appropriate scientific review, to support meritorious research opportunities for institutions offering clinical services to women, particularly women from rural areas, who are at risk for opioid dependence and opioid exposure during pregnancy and for infants born with neonatal abstinence syndrome.

Opioids.—The Committee commends NIH for launching the HEAL (Helping to End Addiction Long-Term) Initiative, a trans-NIH effort to speed scientific solutions to stem the national opioid public health crisis. This Initiative will build on extensive, well-established NIH research, including basic science of the complex neurological pathways involved in pain and addiction, implementation science to develop and test treatment models, and research to inte-

grate behavioral interventions with medication-assisted treatment for opioid use disorder. The Committee continues to support opioid-related research at NIDA and expects NIDA to expand this research in fiscal year 2019.

The Committee continues to be extremely concerned about the epidemic of prescription opioids, heroin, and synthetic opioid use, addiction, and overdose in the US. Approximately 144 people die each day in this country from opioid overdose, making it one of the most common causes of non-disease-related deaths for adolescents and young adults. This crisis has been exacerbated by the availability of fentanyl and its analogs in many communities. The Committee appreciates the important role that research can and should play in the various Federal initiatives aimed at this crisis. The Committee urges NIDA to continue funding research on medication development to alleviate pain, especially the development of medications with reduced abuse liability, and to report on what we know regarding the transition from opioid analgesics to heroin and synthetic opioid abuse and addiction within affected populations.

Raising Awareness and Engaging the Medical Community in Drug Abuse and Addiction Prevention and Treatment.—The Committee notes that education is a critical component of any effort to curb drug use and addiction, and it must target every segment of society, including healthcare providers (doctors, nurses, dentists, and pharmacists), patients, and families. Medical professionals must be in the forefront of efforts to curb the opioid crisis. The Committee continues to be pleased with the NIDAMED initiative, targeting physicians-in-training, including medical students and resident physicians in primary care specialties (e.g., internal medicine, family practice, and pediatrics). The Committee encourages NIDA to continue its efforts in this space, providing physicians and other medical professionals with the tools and skills needed to incorporate drug abuse screening and treatment into their clinical practices. The Committee encourages NIDA and CDC to develop strategies for increasing participation in its online continuing medical education course on safe prescribing for pain and managing patients who abuse prescription opioids. The Committee also encourages NIDA and CDC to develop strategies for increasing participation in its online continuing medical education courses on safe prescribing for pain and managing patients who abuse prescription opioids.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH (NIMH)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$1,711,775,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	1,612,192,000
Committee Recommendation	1,790,231,000
Change from enacted level	+78,456,000
Change from budget request	+178,039,000

Mission.—NIMH's mission is to transform the understanding and treatment of mental illnesses through basic and clinical research, paving the way for prevention, recovery, and cure.

BRAIN Initiative.—The Committee recommendation includes bill language transferring $57,500,000 from the NIH Innovation Account to NIMH to support the BRAINInitiative. These funds are authorized by the 21st Century Cures Act (PL 114–255). The Committee recognizes the importance of NIH funded neuroscience re-

search, which is fueling a vital scientific endeavor and is the essential foundation for understanding and treating diseases that impact over 100 million Americans each year. The Committee also commends the NIH for its successful implementation of the BRAIN Initiative, and for its five year partnership with an array of agencies. This collaborative effort is revolutionizing our understanding of how neural components and their dynamic interactions result in complex behaviors, cognition, and disease, while accelerating the development of transformative tools to explore the brain in unprecedented ways making information previously beyond reach accessible. The Committee encourages NIH to continue to build off its five years of success as a leader and partner on the BRAIN Initiative bringing together various disciplines and funding meritorious research to advance knowledge of the brain.

Eating Disorder Research.—Eating disorders are a serious mental illness that affect 30 million Americans during their lifetime and has the highest mortality rate of any psychiatric illness. The Committee encourages NIH to continue to support eating disorders research, with a focus on applied research in prevention, early identification, and innovative treatment.

NATIONAL HUMAN GENOME RESEARCH INSTITUTE (NHGRI)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$556,881,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	512,979,000
Committee Recommendation	563,531,000
Change from enacted level	+6,650,000
Change from budget request	+50,552,000

Mission.—NHGRI's mission is to accelerate scientific and medical breakthroughs that improve human health by driving cutting-edge research, developing new technologies, and studying the impact of genomics on society.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BIOMEDICAL IMAGING AND BIOENGINEERING (NIBIB)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$377,871,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	346,550,000
Committee Recommendation	382,384,000
Change from enacted level	+4,513,000
Change from budget request	+35,834,000

Mission.—The NIBIB mission is to improve health by leading the development and accelerating the application of biomedical technologies.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON MINORITY HEALTH AND HEALTH DISPARITIES (NIMHD)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$303,200,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	280,545,000
Committee Recommendation	306,821,000
Change from enacted level	+3,621,000
Change from budget request	+26,276,000

Mission.—NIMHD's mission is to lead scientific research to improve minority health and reduce health disparities.

Focal Segmental Glomerulosclerosis Research.—The Committee recognizes the work that NIMHD and NIDDK are doing to address the connection between the APOL1 gene and the onset of Focal Segmental Glomerulosclerosis (FSGS). The Committee encourages

NIMHD to work with community stakeholders caring for the affected population to identify areas of collaboration.

Hepatitis B.—The Committee notes that half of all HBV patients in the US are immigrant Asian-Americans or Pacific Islanders, though these groups only accounts for about six percent of the population. Further, among African immigrants, the prevalence of chronic HBV is about 10 percent. The Committee urges NIMHD to fund research to test scale-up model programs that increase HBV awareness, knowledge, testing and linkage to care for treatment among the disproportionately HBV-impacted communities.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR COMPLEMENTARY AND INTEGRATIVE HEALTH (NCCIH)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$142,184,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	130,717,000
Committee Recommendation	143,882,000
Change from enacted level	+1,698,000
Change from budget request	+13,165,000

Mission.—The mission of NCCIH is to define, through rigorous scientific investigation, the usefulness and safety of complementary and integrative health interventions and their roles in improving health and health care.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR ADVANCING TRANSLATIONAL SCIENCES (NCATS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$742,354,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	685,087,000
Committee Recommendation	751,219,000
Change from enacted level	+8,865,000
Change from budget request	+66,132,000

Mission.—NCATS was established to transform the translational process so that new treatments and cures for disease can be delivered to patients faster.

Clinical and Translational Science Awards.—The Committee expects NIH to fund Clinical and Translational Science Awards (CTSAs) at not less than the level provided in fiscal year 2018.

Rural Health Outcomes and Health Disparities.—The Committee notes translational science and education is critical to developing new treatments and healthcare approaches that can be disseminated to underserved and special populations to improve health outcomes across the life span. The Committee continues and encourages NCATS, through its CTSA program, to enhance its commitment to the value of translational science and funding for universities to continue to innovate by leveraging statewide resources and capabilities to improve rural health outcomes and eliminate health disparities. The Committee requests an update on the actions within the CTSA program to improve rural health outcomes and health disparities in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification.

JOHN E. FOGARTY INTERNATIONAL CENTER (FIC)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$75,733,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	70,084,000
Committee Recommendation	76,637,000
Change from enacted level	+904,000
Change from budget request	+6,553,000

Mission.—FIC's mission is to support and facilitate global health research conducted by US and international investigators, building partnerships between health research institutions in the US and abroad, and training the next generation of scientists to address global health needs.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE (NLM)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$428,553,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	395,493,000
Committee Recommendation	433,671,000
Change from enacted level	+5,118,000
Change from budget request	+38,178,000

Mission.—The NLM collects and organizes information important to biomedicine; serves as a national information resource for medical education, research, and health service activities; enhances access to biomedical literature through electronic services; serves the public by providing electronic access to reliable health information for consumers; supports and directs the national network of libraries of medicine; provides grants for research in biomedical communications, medical library development, and training health information specialists; conducts and supports research in biomedical informatics and computational biology; and creates information resources for genomics, molecular biology, toxicology, medical images, environmental health, emergency preparedness and response, and health services research.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR (OD)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$1,803,293,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	1,795,706,000
Committee Recommendation	1,902,828,000
Change from enacted level	+99,535,000
Change from budget request	+107,122,000

Mission.—The OD provides leadership to the NIH research enterprise and coordinates and directs initiatives that crosscut NIH. OD is responsible for the development and management of intramural and extramural research and research training policy, the review of program quality and effectiveness, the coordination of selected NIH-wide program activities, and the administration of centralized support activities essential to the operations of NIH.

Common Fund.—The Committee recommends $601,613,000 for the Common Fund (CF), and an additional $12,600,000 provided to support the Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act for the fifth year of the ten-year Pediatric Research Initiative. NIH is expected to continue the longstanding CF policy for projects to be short-term, high-impact awards, with no projects receiving funding for more than ten years.

Environmental Influences on Child Health Outcomes.—The Committee continues to recognize the importance of investigating the effects of environmental exposures on child health and development. The Environmental Influences on Child Health Outcomes (ECHO) Project has the potential to greatly increase understanding of these critical determinants of health across the lifespan, through its observational cohorts and the IDeA States Pediatric Clinical Trials Network. The Committee encourages continued communication about the program's progress toward goals, milestones, and projected funding estimates with both external stakeholders and

Congress. Within 180 days of enactment of this Act, the Committee directs NIH to submit and make public a summary of progress made to date, including an analysis of the composition of the funded cohort studies, the capacity of the Network to conduct trials among rural and underserved children, and the short- and long-term goals of the program.

Undiagnosed Diseases Network.— The Committee continues to support the Undiagnosed Diseases Network (UDN) and urges UDN to continue efforts to enhance access to patients, caregivers, and other stakeholders as well as make information obtained through the UDN available to Federal agencies.

Multi-Institute Research Issues

Adult Stem Cell Technology.—The Committee continues to recognize adult stem cell technology (including induced pluripotent stem cells, mesenchymal stem cells, and other types of adult stem cells) as a critical tool in the realm of personalized medicine. The Committee notes that adult stem cells provide promising opportunities to develop sources of cells with great therapeutic value and potential for curing human diseases. The Committee also recognizes that basic science leads to pre-clinical studies and clinical trials, which may in turn generate new diagnostics, treatments and cures. The Committee encourages NIH to further explore additional basic science opportunities. The Committee requests an update in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification on NIH efforts to foster basic research on adult stem cell technology, including through collaborative consortiums and other approaches to leveraging existing research capabilities to further advance scientific knowledge.

Amyloidosis.—The Committee encourages NIH to continue to expand its research efforts into amyloidosis, a group of rare diseases characterized by abnormally folded protein deposits in tissues. Amyloidosis is often fatal and there is no known cure. Current methods of treatment are risky and unsuitable for many patients. The Committee requests that NIH provide an update on the steps taken to increase the understanding of the causes of amyloidosis and the measures taken to improve the diagnosis and treatment of this devastating group of diseases in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification.

Angelman Syndrome.—The Committee recognizes the promising scientific gains made in the pursuit of treatments for Angelman Syndrome. The Committee applauds the significant contributions of the Angelman Syndrome Natural History Study, funded by NIH, and the private partners working diligently to advance the growing body of Angelman Syndrome research towards practical treatments. Further research in this area holds great promise for both Angelman Syndrome and forms of autism also linked to misexpression of the UBE3A gene. With two innovative new treatments poised for clinical trials, the Committee urges NIH to support Angelman Syndrome research, and specifically to advance research in the roles of the UBE3A gene in brain functions.

Chronic Fatigue Syndrome.—The Committee is pleased that NIH has begun to expedite research into Chronic Fatigue Syndrome. The Committee urges NIH to collaborate with disease experts and the patient community to identify additional opportunities to expedite progress on this understudied disease. Specifically, the Com-

mittee encourages NIH to increase research to (1) identify underlying causes of the illness to enable therapies that would effectively prevent or treat the illness, (2) identify biological markers linked to the various forms of the illness to optimize selection of specific patient subgroups for trials, (3) increase investigator-initiated studies and early-stage investigator awards, and (4) develop mechanisms to incentivize researchers to enter the field.

Cystic Fibrosis.—The Committee applauds the work of NIH to support research aimed at correcting the genetic defect that causes cystic fibrosis (CF), including recent Requests for Applications that will advance the fields of gene editing, lung stem cell biology, and nucleic acid delivery. Cystic fibrosis is a rare, life-threatening genetic disease that impacts the lungs and digestive system. There are more than 1,700 mutations that cause CF, some of which may only be effectively overcome through genetic repair approaches. The Committee also encourages the continuation of collaborative initiatives to overcome current barriers to implementing genetic repair approaches for treating human diseases. One such project, a joint workshop between the NHLBI and the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation, focused on identifying barriers and proposing solutions to deliver gene editing technologies to the lungs of people with CF as a means to cure the disease.

Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy.—Duchenne muscular dystrophy is a severe type of muscular dystrophy for which there is no cure and for which the average life expectancy is 26 years. The Committee strongly encourages NIH to significantly expand its support for research on Duchenne muscular dystrophy.

Epidermolysis Bullosa.—The Committee encourages NIH to continue to support research and coordination of activities with respect to epidermolysis bullosa and related connective tissue disorders.

Fibrosis.—The Committee recognizes NIH for their work on addressing the need for coordination across ICs on fibrotic research. The Committee encourages NIH to continue working across ICs and with stakeholders to advance critical priorities.

Food Allergies.—Food allergies affect 15 million Americans, can be life threatening, and have no cure. Currently, the Consortium of Food Allergy Research network includes seven clinical sites/centers. In addition, approximately 10 other NIH-supported centers are conducting basic, translational, and clinical research on food allergies. The Committee encourages NIH to expand its clinical research network to add new centers of excellence in food allergy clinical care and to select such centers from those with a proven expertise in food allergy research.

Food is Medicine.—The Committee recognizes the important role of nutrition in health outcomes and encourages OD to work with relevant ICs, including NIDDK, NHLBI, NIA, and NICHD, to report on the research that has been conducted on Food is Medicine-related topics. This may include, but is not limited to, medically-tailored meals, medical nutrition therapy, produce prescription programs, the role of proper nutrition in aging, and the role of proper nutrition in reproductive health. The Committee further encourages additional collaboration among the ICs on these topics.

Foundation for the NIH.—The Committee directs the Foundation for the National Institutes of Health ("Foundation") to abide by section 499(j)(4) of the Public Health Service Act by including in the

Foundation's annual report the source and amount of all monetary gifts to the Foundation, as well as the source and description of all gifts of real or personal property. Each annual report shall disclose a specification of any restrictions on the purposes for which gifts to the Foundation may be used. The annual report shall not list "anonymous" as a source for any gift that includes a specification of any restrictions on the purpose for which the gift may be used.

Fragile X.—The Committee commends NIH for supporting research to understand the nature of fragile X (FX) and its association with other conditions such as autism. The Committee encourages NIH to continue to fund at least three FX research centers, supporting interdisciplinary research in important new areas. The Committee urges NIH to assure that the FX research centers program includes clinical and translational research that directly addresses the needs of affected children and their families, and that applicants for new centers may propose clinical trials as part of their research portfolio. Given the inextricable connection between the FX protein and autism, the Committee urges the Director and his counterparts at each IC with an FX and autism portfolio to explore ways to create greater efficiency and synergy among these two research tracks to accelerate translational research toward a better understanding of both conditions and to shorten the time to bring effective treatments for both conditions to market including the funding for clinical trials for both disorders.

Headache Disorders.—The Committee encourages NIH to prioritize fundamental, translational, and clinical research on headache disorders. In 2016, 36 million Americans experienced a migraine attack, 12 million suffered from chronic daily headaches, and millions further were affected by cluster headaches, post-traumatic headaches, or other disabling headache disorders.

Heavy Ion Cancer Therapy and Research.—The Committee supports NIH's continued exploration of advanced therapeutic cancer research, specifically heavy ion irradiation technology. This technology will introduce a novel treatment option to cancer patients that is currently not available in the US. The Committee supports NIH's work with the heavy ion planning grant recipients to further advance access to novel heavy ion treatment within the US. The Committee encourages NIH to explore further the establishment of a state-of-the-art heavy ion research facility in the US. Furthermore, the Committee encourages NIH to work with the Departments of Defense and Energy, and other applicable Federal agencies to equip the first US heavy ion research center. The Committee urges NIH to capitalize on the expertise and potential of the heavy ion facility planning grant recipients in order to foster a multidisciplinary approach and advance heavy ion research that would produce novel, cutting edge treatments for cancer patients.

Lymphangioleiomyomatosis.—The Committee requests an update on Lymphangioleiomyomatosis research in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification.

Mitochondrial Disease Research.—The Committee understands that no fewer than 17 ICs are involved in research efforts related to mitochondrial disease and dysfunction. The Committee appreciates the NIH's support of the trans-NIH Mitochondrial Disorders Working Group, the North American Mitochondrial Disease Consortium, the Mitochondrial Disease Sequence Data Resource Con-

sortium, and its support for investigator-initiated intramural and extramural studies. The Committee encourages NIH to continue its efforts to ensure that individuals with mitochondrial disease participate in both the All of Us research program and the ECHO study. The Committee understands that the NIH is funding research relevant to mitochondrial disease through the Office of Research Infrastructure Programs (ORIP). The Committee encourages the Director to promote mitochondrial disease research within ORIP and to provide an update to the Committee in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification on progress made through this research. The Committee applauds the efforts made by the agency's Office of Dietary Supplements (ODS) on nutritional interventions for those with mitochondrial disease and requests the agency include mitochondrial disease as a focus of its future practice and to reengage its trans-NIH research through the ODS on these issues. The Committee further encourages the Director to competitively fund mitochondrial disease centers of excellence that combine a critical mass of clinical care and research on mitochondrial disease.

Neurofibromatosis.—The Committee supports efforts to increase funding and resources for Neurofibromatosis (NF) research and treatment at multiple NIH ICs, including NCI, NINDS, NIDCD, NHLBI, NICHD, NIMH, NCATS, and NEI. Children and adults with NF are at significant risk for the development of many forms of cancer. The Committee encourages NCI to increase its NF research portfolio in fundamental basic science, translational research and clinical trials focused on NF. The Committee also encourages the NCI to support NF centers, NF clinical trials consortia, NF preclinical mouse models consortia and NF-associated tumor sequencing efforts. Because NF causes brain and nerve tumors and is associated with cognitive and behavioral problems, the Committee urges NINDS to continue to aggressively fund fundamental basic science research on NF relevant to nerve damage and repair. Based on emerging findings from numerous researchers worldwide demonstrating that children with NF are at significant risk for autism, learning disabilities, motor delays, and attention deficits, the Committee encourages NINDS, NIMH, and NICHD to expand their investments in laboratory-based and clinical investigations in these areas. Since NF2 accounts for approximately five percent of genetic forms of deafness, the Committee encourages NIDCD to expand its investment in NF2 basic and clinical research. NF1 can cause vision loss due to optic gliomas, the Committee encourages NEI to expand its investment in NF1 basic and clinical research.

Office of AIDS Research.— The Committee encourages the Offie to strategically focus resources allocated to AIDS research towards the highest quality peer reviewed projects aimed at finding a cure, creating a vaccine, and developing better treatments for the disease.

Pediatric Precision Medicine.—The Committee recognizes the potential that precision medicine holds for all populations, including children, and encourages NIH to prioritize timely and meaningful enrollment for the pediatric population, including healthy children and those with rare disease, in the All of Us research program. The Committee is encouraged that NIH impaneled a Child Enrollment Scientific Vision Working Group, which released a report that iden-

tifies scientific opportunities relevant to child health. The Committee requests an update within 30 days of enactment of this Act on: (1) the timing for the Special Populations Committee to provide recommendations regarding the practical considerations of child enrollment and data collection involving children, (2) plans to ensure that the research cohort includes a sufficient number of children to make meaningful studies possible, (3) the target date for enrollment to commence, and (4) how enrollment strategies will include input from pediatric stakeholders across the country with experience in pediatric clinical trial enrollment.

Polycystic Ovary Syndrome.—The Committee recognizes the significant health burden of Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS), which has reproductive, metabolic, and mental health manifestations. The exact causes of PCOS are unknown at this time; however, PCOS is the most common cause of female infertility, affecting up to 10 to 15 percent of women, depending on diagnostic criteria used. To date, 70 percent of NIH's investment in PCOS has focused on the reproductive implications of the syndrome, and the Committee commends NICHD for its leadership in PCOS research. The Committee requests that NIH also focus on comorbidities associated with PCOS, as they contribute to increased health care costs and negative health outcomes. The Committee requests that NICHD, in consultation with the relevant NIH ICs, including NIDDK, NHLBI, NCI, the Office of Research on Women's Health, NIMH, and NICHD, report on the research that has been conducted on PCOS and its comorbidities to date in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification. The Committee further urges these ICs to support investigator-initiated studies and early-stage investigator awards, and mechanisms to incentivize researchers to enter the field.

Transformative High-Resolution Cryo-Electron Microscopy.—The Committee commends NIH on its initial investment in the Transformative High Resolution Cryo-Electron Microscopy (Cryo-EM) program. The recent Nobel Prize for chemistry was awarded for the development of Cryo-EM research funded by NIH. The Committee urges the NIH to expand the number of national service centers and training opportunities to further refine and advance Cryo-EM research. The Committee directs NIH to provide an update of these efforts in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification.

Trisomy 21.—The Committee applauds the NIH for significantly increasing its investment in Down syndrome research and for the NIH Director's leadership in advancing the trans-NIH initiative the Committee included in the fiscal year 2018 appropriation. The Committee directs NIH to continue to make new investments in Down syndrom research that prioritize funding for both new research grants that will significantly expand the current pipeline of Down syndrom research, as well as the implementation of the new trans-NIH intiative. In addition, the Committee encourages NIH to prioritize funding for research to improve the health and neurodevelopment of individuals with Down syndrome and typical individuals at risk for immune system dyregulation, Alzheimer's disease, cancer, cardiovascular disease, and autism.

Valley Fever.—The Committee understands that based on the recommendation of the independent Data and Safety Monitoring Board (DSMB) for the Valley Fever Randomized Controlled Trial

(RCT), NIAID has halted enrollment in the RCT due to lack of patient enrollment, primarily those with Valley Fever. In light of this, the DSMB recommended revising the study protocol. Accordingly, the Committee directs NIAID to expeditiously revise the study design to address the critical need for effective treatment of Valley Fever in order to restart enrolling patients before the end of 2018, including increasing the number of participating healthcare provider enrollment sites. Furthermore, the Committee directs NIAID to work with stakeholders to develop and implement a plan to maximize the number of health care provider patient enrollment sites and raise awareness of this study with the broader public with the goal of increasing patient enrollment. The Committee requests regular updates on the Valley Fever RCT revisions on quarterly basis until patient enrollment is restarted, as well as a report on maximizing health care provider enrollment sites and public awareness plans to increase patient enrollment in the revised RCT within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$128,863,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	200,000,000
Committee Recommendation	200,000,000
Change from enacted level	+71,137,000
Change from budget request	– – –

Mission.—This account provides for the design, construction, improvement, and major repair of clinical, laboratory, and office buildings and supporting facilities essential to the mission of the NIH. The funds in this appropriation support the buildings on the main NIH campus in Bethesda, Maryland; the Animal Center in Poolesville, Maryland; the NIEHS facility in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina; and other smaller facilities throughout the US.

NIH INNOVATION ACCOUNT

This account supports NIH programs authorized in the 21st Century Cures Act (PL 114–255).

All of Us.—Within the total for this account, the Committee includes $186,000,000 for the All of Us precision medicine initiative. The Committee expects that NIH will also include at least $251,000,000 in budget authority from other NIH ICs to support this initiative.

Regenerative Medicine.—Within the total for this account, the Committee includes $10,000,000 for Regenerative Medicine.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$5,158,994,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	3,546,552,000
Committee Recommendation	5,681,993,000
Change from enacted level	+522,999,000
Change from budget request	+2,135,441,000

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) is the agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services that leads public health efforts to advance the behavioral health of the nation. SAMHSA's mission is to

reduce the impact of substance abuse and mental illness on America's communities.

The Committee continues to include bill language that exempts the Mental Health Block Grant and the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant as a source for the Public Health Service Act section 241 evaluation set-aside in fiscal year 2019.

The Committee does not include the requested bill language allowing the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use to transfer three percent or less of funds between any of SAMHSA's accounts.

The Committee continues to strongly encourage SAMHSA to ensure States are engaging meaningfully with Tribal populations in the planning and use of block grant funds. SAMHSA is also encouraged to share best practices across States.

Where permitted in the authorizing statute, the Committee directs SAMHSA when issuing new funding opportunity announcements, to include as an eligible applicant: States, political subdivisions of States (local government/ communities/ municipalities), Indian Tribes or Tribal organizations, or other public or nonprofit entities or organizations. The Committee encourages SAMHSA to provide outreach and technical assistance to ensure the maximum level of awareness and participation in new grant announcements.

MENTAL HEALTH

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$1,487,011,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	1,064,922,000
Committee Recommendation	1,414,510,000
Change from enacted level	−72,501,000
Change from budget request	+349,588,000

Within the total provided for Mental Health Programs of Regional and National Significance, the Committee provides the following amounts:

Budget Activity	FY 2019 Committee
Capacity:	
Seclusion and Restraint	$1,147,000
Project AWARE	71,000,000
Mental Health Awareness Training	19,963,000
Healthy Transitions	25,951,000
Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health	5,000,000
Children and Family Programs	7,229,000
Consumer and Family Network Grants	4,954,000
Project LAUNCH	23,605,000
Mental Health System Transformation	3,779,000
Primary and Behavioral Health Care Integration	49,877,000
National Strategy for Suicide Prevention	13,500,000
Zero Suicide	*11,500,000*
American Indian and Alaska Native Set-Aside	*2,500,000*
Suicide Lifeline	7,198,000
Garrett Lee Smith-Youth Suicide Prevention:	
State Grants	35,427,000
Campus Grants	6,488,000
American Indian and Alaska Native Suicide Prevention	2,931,000
Tribal Behavioral Health Grants	20,000,000
Homeless Prevention Programs	30,696,000
Minority AIDS	9,224,000
Criminal and Juvenile Justice Programs	14,269,000
Assisted Outpatient Treatment	15,000,000
Assertive Community Treatment for Individuals with Serious Mental Illness	15,000,000

Budget Activity	FY 2019 Committee
Science and Service:	
Garrett Lee Smith-Suicide Prevention Resource Center	5,988,000
Practice Improvement and Training	7,828,000
Consumer and Consumer Support Technical Assistance Centers	1,918,000
Primary and Behavioral Health Care Integration Technical Assistance	1,991,000
Minority Fellowship Program	8,059,000
Disaster Response	1,953,000
Homelessness	2,296,000

Assertive Community Treatment.—The Committee provides $15,000,000 for this program, which is authorized by section 9015 of the 21st Century Cures Act (PL 114–255).

Mental Health Awareness Training.—The Committee is pleased with the progress of the Mental Health Awareness Training program, which has trained more than one million Americans to recognize the signs and symptoms of common mental disorders. In continuing competitive funding opportunities, SAMHSA is directed to include as eligible grantees local law enforcement agencies, fire departments, and emergency medical units with a special emphasis on training for crisis de-escalation techniques. SAMHSA is also encouraged to allow training for veterans, armed services personnel, and their family members. Consistent with the authorization, funds are directed to support grants for evidence-based programs that provide training and education on recognizing the signs and symptoms of mental illness, resources available in the community for individuals with a mental illness, and safely de-escalating crisis situations involving individuals with a mental illness.

Project AWARE.—The Committee includes $71,000,000 for Project AWARE State grants. These grants are awarded to State Education Agencies to promote comprehensive, coordinated, an integrated efforts to make schools safer and increase access to mental health services. Project AWARE supports several strategies for addressing mental health in schools: supports for mental wellness in education settings, building awareness of mental health issues, and early intervention with coordinated supports.

Suicide Prevention.—The Committee recognizes the rising rate of suicide and notes that family and friends are often in the best position to recognize the warning signs of suicide and to help an at-risk individual get treatment. The Committee urges SAMHSA to develop and disseminate programs to provide specialized training and resources on identifying and responding to people at risk of suicide for families and friends of at-risk individuals.

Mental Health Block Grant

The Committee recommends a total of $722,571,000 for the Mental Health Block Grant, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted program level and $160,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request program level. The block grant provides funds to States to support mental illness prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation services. Funds are allocated according to a statutory formula among the States that have submitted approved annual plans.

The Committee continues the ten percent set-aside within the Mental Health Block Grant for evidence-based programs that address the needs of individuals with early serious mental illness, in-

cluding psychotic disorders. The Committee expects SAMHSA to continue its collaboration with the National Institute of Mental Health to encourage States to use this block grant funding to support programs that demonstrate strong evidence of effectiveness.

National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative

The Committee recommends $63,887,000 for the National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative, which is $10,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $15,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative aims to improve behavioral health services and interventions for children and adolescents exposed to traumatic events. SAMHSA has provided funding for a national network of grantees known as the National Child Traumatic Stress Network to develop and promote effective community practices for children and adolescents exposed to a wide array of traumatic events.

Children's Mental Health

The Committee recommends $125,000,000 for the Children's Mental Health program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $5,974,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. Funding for this program supports grants and technical assistance for community-based services for children and adolescents with serious emotional, behavioral, or mental disorders. The program assists States and local jurisdictions in developing integrated systems of community care.

Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness

The Committee recommends $64,635,000 for the Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The PATH program supports grants to States and territories for assistance to individuals suffering from severe mental illness and/or substance abuse disorders and who are homeless or at imminent risk of becoming homeless. Grants may be used for outreach, screening and diagnostic treatment services, rehabilitation services, community mental health services, alcohol or drug treatment services, training, case management services, supportive and supervisory services in residential settings, and a limited set of housing services.

Protection and Advocacy for Individuals with Mental Illness

The Committee recommends $36,146,000 for the Protection and Advocacy for Individuals with Mental Illness program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program serves to ensure that the rights of mentally ill individuals are protected while they are patients in all public and private facilities or while they are living in the community. Funds are allocated to States according to a formula based on population and relative per capita incomes.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$3,263,506,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	2,113,397,000
Committee Recommendation	3,853,506,000
Change from enacted level	+590,000,000
Change from budget request	+1,740,109,000

Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant

The Committee recommends a program level of $2,358,079,000 for the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant, which is $500,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2018 enacted program level and the fiscal year 2019 budget request program level. The Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant provides funds to States to support alcohol and drug abuse prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation services. The Committee recognizes the critical role the block grant plays in State systems across the country.

Within the total provided for Programs of Regional and National Significance, the Committee recommends the following amounts:

Budget Activity	FY 2019 Committee
Capacity:	
Opioid Treatment Programs and Regulatory Activities	$32,724,000
Medical Provider Education on Opioid Treatment	*24,000,000*
Reducing Underage Drinking through Screening and Brief Intervention	2,000,000
PHS Evaluation Funds	*2,000,000*
Targeted Capacity Expansion—General	125,192,000
Medication-Assisted Treatment	*114,000,000*
Tribal Set-aside	*15,000,000*
Grants to Prevent Prescription Drug/Opioid Overdose	12,000,000
First Responder Training	36,000,000
Rural Focus	*18,000,000*
Pregnant and Postpartum Women	29,931,000
Recovery Community Services Program	2,434,000
Children and Families	29,605,000
Treatment Systems for Homeless	36,386,000
Minority AIDS	65,570,000
Criminal Justice Activities	99,000,000
Drug Courts	*80,000,000*
Improving Access to Overdose Treatment	1,000,000
Building Communities of Recovery	10,000,000
Science and Service:	
Addiction Technology Transfer Centers	9,046,000
Minority Fellowship Program	4,539,000

Medical Provider Education on Opioid Treatment

The Committee provides $24,000,000 for carrying out medical and other healthcare practitioner education. The Committee directs SAMHSA to provide grants to medical schools, schools of nursing, social work, physician assistants, and other colleges and universities to ensure that training in the field of substance use disorders, including opioid use disorders, is incorporated into the standard curriculum of the university programs. Activities should include both didactic and hands on training for students. Funds should support Drug Addiction Treatment Act of 2000 waiver training for designated practitioners to be able to engage in office based treatment for substance use disorders, including opioid use disorders. The Committee expects training and practice requirements to be consistent with section 303(g)(2) of the Controlled Substances

Act, including diversion control, relapse prevention, overdose reversal, detoxification, and the clinical use of FDA-approved medications. These grants are expected to generate a well-equipped workforce to address the behavioral health needs of individuals across the country and ultimately close the substance use disorder treatment gap.

Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment

The Committee does not provide funding for Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment, which is $30,000,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted program level, and the same as the fiscal year 2019 budget request program level.

Reducing Underage Drinking through Screening and Brief Intervention

The Committee provides $2,000,000 for grants to pediatric health care providers in accordance with the specifications outlined in section 9016 of the 21st Century Cures Act (PL 114–255). Training grants should focus on screening for underage drinking, opioid use, and other drug use.

Targeted Capacity Expansion

The Committee recommends $123,192,000 for Targeted Capacity Expansion activities. Of this amount, $114,000,000 is for services that address prescription drug abuse and heroin use in high-risk communities. Within the $114,000,000, the Committee provides $15,000,000 for grants to Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, or consortia. SAMHSA should target funds to grantees located in States with the highest rates of admissions and that have demonstrated a dramatic increase in admissions for the treatment of opioid use disorders.

The Center for Substance Abuse Treatment is directed to include as an allowable use medication-assisted treatment and other clinically appropriate services to achieve and maintain abstinence from all opioids and heroin and prioritize treatment regimens that are less susceptible to diversion for illicit purposes. Further, for the additional funds, the Committee directs SAMHSA to prioritize grants from nonprofit organizations and political subdivisions of States.

Grants to Prevent Prescription Drug/Opioid Overdose and First Responder Training

The Committee notes strong concerns about the increasing number of unintentional overdose deaths attributable to prescription and nonprescription opioids. SAMHSA is urged to take steps to encourage and support the use of Substance Abuse and Prevention Block Grant funds for opioid safety education and training, including initiatives that improve access for licensed healthcare professionals, including paramedics, to emergency devices used to rapidly reverse the effects of opioid overdoses. Such initiatives should incorporate robust evidence based intervention training, and facilitate linkage to treatment and recovery services.

Pregnant and Postpartum Women

The Committee provides $29,931,000 for Pregnant and Postpartum Women, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 en-

acted level and $10,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2019 budget request.

The Committee recognizes the importance of treatment for women during pregnancy who are at risk for opioid dependence and opioid exposure during pregnancy, and infants born with neonatal abstinence syndrome. A 2015 GAO report stated that the most frequently cited program gap was the lack of available treatment programs for pregnant women. There is a need for increased available treatment options for pregnant women, especially in States with large populations and few treatment programs available. The Committee encourages SAMSHA to provide grants to expand existing treatment programs for women and infants in States with fewer than three available programs.

Substance use during pregnancy, particularly the misuse of opioids, has increased in parallel with the national rate of opioid misuse. While much attention has been paid to the negative impacts of opioid use on the fetus and newborn, less attention has been given to the pregnant woman. The Committee encourages cross-HHS collaboration between research and public health programs, as well as engagement with health care providers and patients to ensure that the care and treatment of pregnant women with substance use disorder is considered and included in any national efforts to address the opioid epidemic. The Committee requests an update on these efforts in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification.

Criminal Justice Activities

The Committee provides $99,000,000 for the Criminal Justice Activities program, which is $10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $21,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2019 budget request. Of this amount, the Committee directs that not less than $80,000,000 will be used exclusively for Drug Court activities.

Drug Courts.—The Committee continues to direct SAMHSA to ensure that all funding appropriated for Drug Treatment Courts is allocated to serve people diagnosed with a substance use disorder as their primary condition. The Committee directs SAMHSA to ensure that all drug treatment court grant recipients work directly with the corresponding State substance abuse agency in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of the grant. The Committee further directs SAMHSA to expand training and technical assistance to drug treatment court grant recipients to ensure evidence-based practices are fully implemented.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment

Addiction Medicine Awareness.—SAMHSA, in coordination with the Office of National Drug Control Policy, should coordinate efforts among Federal agencies to raise awareness among qualified physicians of the opportunity to sit for the addiction medicine subspecialty board exam. In 2016, addiction medicine was recognized as an American Board of Medical Specialties (ABMS) subspecialty under the American Board of Preventive Medicine. The first ABMS addiction medicine board exam was offered in October 2017. While the board exam will be open to any American physician with a primary ABMS board certification until 2022, after that time period, physicians will need to complete a year-long fellowship program to

be qualified to sit for the exam. In five short years, the number of accredited and funded addiction medicine fellowship programs and slots will be the limiting factor in determining how many addiction medicine specialists can receive board certification. It is critical that all stakeholders work to maximize funded addiction medicine fellowship opportunities before their number begins to limit qualified examinees.

Continuum of Care.—Evidence demonstrates that efforts to coordinate opioid abuse treatment that promote a continuum of care model can produce effective results. Successful examples include the development of "no wrong door" treatment models and the use of mechanisms to scale-up training and increase the number of peer coaches. In addition, the use of mobile app technology to enhance access to services promotes successful treatment outcomes and supports long-term relapse prevention. SAMHSA is encouraged to ensure that State and local grantees are prioritizing the implementation of coordinated continuum of care approaches. The Committee encourages SAMHSA to support projects of regional and national significance to further develop and validate the effectiveness of such approaches.

Implant Delivery Opioid Deterrent Treatment.—The Committee requests an update in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification on SAMHSA's efforts to increase patient coverage for opioid deterrent treatments and expand access of medication assisted treatment, including efforts to train more providers in this method of treatment.

Infectious Disease and the Opioid Epidemic.—The Committee notes that the prevalence of hepatitis C and human immunodeficiency virus (HlV) have increased along with the opioid epidemic. New research suggests that awareness of one's infection status can help limit ongoing opioid abuse. The Committee supports efforts to address the overlapping public health challenges of hepatitis C and HIV, and requests an update in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification on efforts to promote screening and rapid-testing activities for affected communities.

Prescription Digital Therapeutics.—The Committee recognizes that the emerging field of prescription digital therapeutics is bringing to market clinically validated, Food and Drug Administration-cleared software treatments that improve clinical outcomes for patients living with substance and opioid use disorders. Given the opportunity to increase abstinence and reduce relapse among the over 21 million American estimated to be struggling with these disorders, the Committee requests that SAMHSA update the January 2015 Federal Guidelines for Opioid Treatment Programs and consider the role that prescription digital therapeutics can play as part of evidence-based treatment standards, and in particular their potential role in meeting the counseling services requirements under 42 CFR 8.12(f). The Committee requests that SAMHSA include an update on this effort in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$248,219,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	220,885,000
Committee Recommendation	248,719,000
Change from enacted level	+500,000
Change from budget request	+27,834,000

Within the total provided for Programs of Regional and National Significance, the Committee provides the following amounts:

Budget Activity	FY 2019 Committee
Capacity:	
Strategic Prevention Framework	$137,484,000
PHS Evaluation Funds	*116,560,000*
Strategic Prevention Framework Rx	*18,000,000*
PHS Evaluation Funds	18,000,000
Opioid Prevention Grants	25,000,000
PHS Evaluation Funds	*25,000,000*
Minority AIDS	41,205,000
PHS Evaluation Funds	*41,205,000*
Federal Drug-Free Workplace	4,894,000
Sober Truth on Preventing Underage Drinking	8,000,000
PHS Evaluation Funds	*8,000,000*
National Adult-Oriented Media Public Service Campaign	*1,000,000*
Community Based Coalition Enhancement Grants	*6,000,000*
Interagency Coordinating Committee to Prevent Underage Drinking	*1,000,000*
Tribal Behavioral Health Grants	20,000,000
PHS Evaluation Funds	*20,000,000*
Science and Service:	
Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies	7,493,000
Science and Service Program Coordination	4,072,000
Minority Fellowship Program	571,000

Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies.—The Committee directs the Secretary to expand eligibility for grants under SAMHSA Prevention Programs of Regional and National Significance and the corresponding services provided by the Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies to private, non-profit, regional organizations, including faith-based organizations. The broad coalitions orchestrated by these regional organizations are uniquely positioned to supplement the work already being done by the State, Tribal and community organizations currently authorized for such grants.

Minority Fellowship Program.—Culturally competent behavioral health services are necessary to meet demand and behavioral health challenges facing communities across the US, including the opioid epidemic. In addition, significant behavioral health disparities persist in diverse communities across the US. There are persistent health disparities between different racial and ethnic populations, and health equity remains a challenge with minorities receiving less mental health and addiction treatment and lower-quality care. To meet this need, the Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) has been increasing the number of culturally competent behavioral health professionals providing mental health and substance use disorders services to underserved populations. The MFP provides support to behavioral health professionals in the fields of psychiatry, psychology, social work, nursing, marriage and family therapy, counseling and addictions. The MFP is the only Federal program supporting culturally competent mental health and substance use disorders professionals.

Opioid Prevention Grants.—The Committee notes that substance use prevention, to stop misuse of opioids before it starts, has been underutilized despite its potential to reduce the pathway to addiction and that the most effective approach to dealing with prevention is comprehensive planning and implementation of multiple strategies across multiple sectors of a community. The Committee includes $25,000,000 for opioid prevention grants. The Committee intends for such grants to enable multi-sector community organizations to receive grants of up to $150,000 to partner with relevant community sectors to implement at least one strategy, program, or activity across the allowable uses of funds and then evaluate progress in reducing population levels of opioid misuse in the community using baseline data, which shall then be collected every two years for the target population. Funds may be used for the implementation of an array of strategies, programs, and activities across each of the following: reduce access to and availability of opioids; change social norms in the community about misusing opioids; build skills with scale and scope in parents/caregivers, youth, school personnel, the medical community, law enforcement, youth serving organizations, fraternal or faith based organizations, and the media through targeted education, training, and skills building; change community-wide incentives and policies to deter opioid misuse; and implement evidence based substance use prevention programs and curricula in schools and other venues to reach the target population.

HEALTH SURVEILLANCE AND PROGRAM SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$160,258,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	147,348,000
Committee Recommendation	165,258,000
Change from enacted level	+5,000,000
Change from budget request	+17,910,000

The Committee provides the following amounts for Health Surveillance and Program Support:

Budget Activity	FY 2019 Committee
Health Surveillance	$47,258,000
PHS Evaluation Funds	*30,428,000*
Program Support	79,000,000
Public Awareness and Support	13,000,000
Performance and Quality Information Systems	10,000,000
Drug Abuse Warning Network	15,000,000
Agency-Wide Initiatives:	
Behavioral Health Workforce Data and Development	1,000,000
PHS Evaluation Funds	*1,000,000*

AGENCY FOR HEALTHCARE RESEARCH AND QUALITY

HEALTHCARE RESEARCH AND QUALITY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$334,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	– – –
Committee Recommendation	334,000,000
Change from enacted level	– – –
Change from budget request	+334,000,000

The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality's (AHRQ) mission is to produce evidence to make health care safer, higher qual-

ity, more accessible, equitable, and affordable, and to work within HHS and other partners to make sure that the evidence is understood and used. AHRQ conducts, supports, and disseminates scientific and policy-relevant research on topics such as promoting high-quality care, eliminating healthcare disparities, using information technology, and evaluating the effectiveness of clinical services.

Within the total for AHRQ, the agreement includes the following amounts:

Budget Activity	FY 2019 Committee
Prevention/Care Management	11,649,000
Health Information Technology (IT)	16,500,000
Health IT to Improve Quality	*14,500,000*
Patient Safety Research	70,276,000
Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAI) Prevention	36,000,000
Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria (non-add within HAI)	10,000,000
Section 933 Grants	10,000,000
Patient Safety and Medical Errors	19,000,000
Patient Safety Organizations	4,866,000
Crosscutting Activities Related to Quality, Effectiveness and Efficiency Research	94,284,000
Health Services Contract/IAA Research	14,000,000
Investigator-Initiated Research Grants	52,933,000
Medical Expenditure Panel Survey	69,991,000
Program Management	71,300,000

Sepsis Testing.—AHRQ has been the leader in developing the tools and resources to help providers improve their antibiotic stewardship programs. The Committee is concerned that AHRQ has not updated several publications related to the use of procalcitonin (PCT) tests in sepsis and antibiotic treatment programs in more than five years. High sensitive PCT tests are critical tools for initiating and discontinuing antibiotic therapies and play a key role in antibiotic stewardship programs. The Committee urges AHRQ to collaborate with NIH, HRSA, BARDA, CDC, FDA, and other relevant agencies to review and update their publications with the latest FDA approved uses for PCT tests in antibiotic stewardship. The Committee requests an update on these activities in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification.

CENTERS FOR MEDICARE AND MEDICAID SERVICES

GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAID

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	*$284,798,384,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	276,236,212,000
Committee Recommendation	276,236,212,000
Change from enacted level	−8,562,172,000
Change from budget request	−−−

Medicaid provides health coverage eligible populations, including eligible low-income adults, children, pregnant women, elderly adults, and people with disabilities. Medicaid is administered by States, according to Federal requirements. The program is funded jointly by States and the Federal government.

This amount does not include $134,847,759,000, which was provided as advance funding for the first quarter of fiscal year 2019. In addition, the Committee recommends an advance appropriation of $137,931,797,000 for program costs in the first quarter of fiscal year 2020.

The Committee continues bill language providing indefinite budget authority for unanticipated costs in fiscal year 2019. Federal Medicaid grants reimburse States for a portion of their expenditures in providing health care for individuals whose income and resources fall below specified levels. Subject to certain minimum requirements, States are provided certain limited authority within the law to set eligibility, coverage, and payment levels.

PAYMENTS TO THE HEALTH CARE TRUST FUNDS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$323,497,300,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	378,343,800,000
Committee Recommendation	378,343,800,000
Change from enacted level	+54,846,500,000
Change from budget request	– – –

This account includes the general fund subsidy to the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund for Medicare Part B benefits, and Medicare drug benefits and administration, as well as other reimbursements to the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund for benefits and related to administrative costs, which have not been financed by payroll taxes or premium contributions. The Committee continues bill language providing indefinite authority to pay the general revenue portion of the Medicare Part B premium match and providing resources for the Medicare Part D drug benefit program in the event that the annual appropriation is insufficient.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$3,669,744,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	3,543,879,000
Committee Recommendation	3,502,024,000
Change from enacted level	−167,720,000
Change from budget request	−41,855,000

Program Operations

The Committee recommends $2,402,089,000 for Program Operations to support activities used to administer the programs under the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), fund beneficiary outreach and education, maintain information technology infrastructure needed to support various claims processing systems, and continue other programmatic improvements.

Addressing Regional Disparities in Medicare Access.—The Committee notes increasingly large regional disparities in the Medicare Area Wage index and is concerned that such disparities are negatively impacting the ability of hospitals to provide necessary, timely, and evidence based care to individuals entitled to benefits under part A or enrolled under part B of title XVIII of the Social Security Act. When developing regulations under section 1886 of the Social Security Act, the Committee encourages the Secretary to take into account ideas and suggested reforms for the area wage index stated in the comments received as part of the request for public comments on wage index disparities published in the proposed rule entitled "Medicare Program; Hospital Inpatient Prospective Payment Systems for Acute Care Hospitals and the Long-Term Care Hospital Prospective Payment System and Proposed Policy Changes and Fiscal Year 2019 Rates; Proposed Quality Reporting Requirements for Specific Providers; Proposed Medicare and Medicaid

Electronic Health Record Incentive Programs (Promoting Interoperability Programs) Requirements for Eligible Hospitals, Critical Access Hospitals, and Eligible Professionals; Medicare Cost Reporting Requirements; and Physician Certification and Recertification of Claims" (83 Fed. Reg. 20372). In addition, CMS is directed to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate, and the authorizing Committees of jurisdiction, with an analysis of the ideas and suggested reforms received as part of the request for public comments on the area wage index published in such rule. The report should also analyze data that may demonstrate disparities resulting from the current area wage index calculation under Inpatient Prospective Payment System payments. Additionally, the report should analyze solutions presented by commenters and present possible solutions identified by CMS to rectify such disparities identified through such information collected under the request for public comments. Such report shall be provided not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act.

Adult Immunization Rates.—The Committee recognizes the importance of vaccines in preventing diseases that can result in increased morbidity and mortality, particularly among the Medicare population, and is concerned about the underutilization of adult vaccinations in this population. The Committee strongly encourages CMS to work toward achievement of the Healthy People 2020 goals to increase the percentage of adults [aged 65 or older] who receive recommended vaccinations. In particular, CMS is encouraged to: 1) incorporate the National Vaccine Advisory Committee Standards for Adult Immunization Practice in provider outreach and educational materials pertaining to the Initial Preventive Physical Examination under Medicare and Annual Wellness Visits, including but not limited to the Medicare Learning Network Educational Tools, The ABCs of the Initial Preventive Physical Examination and The ABCs of The Annual Wellness Visit; 2) support development and implementation of electronic health records and other technologies, such as reminder recall programs, that can identify Medicare beneficiaries who have not received recommended vaccinations and remind those beneficiaries and their providers to adhere to vaccination schedules; and 3) to work with CDC and other relevant stakeholders to develop guidance for electronic health record systems to provide consistency and ensure greater interoperability between electronic health records and State and local immunization information systems and improve the value and reduce the burden of reporting for Medicare providers.

Agents Used for Cosmetic Purposes or Hair Growth.—Section 5008 of the 21st Century Cures Act (PL 114–255) eliminated Federal Medicaid matching funds for prescription drugs used for cosmetic purposes or hair growth unless they are determined to be "medically necessary". The Committee appreciates the important role of the physician in deciding medical necessity for prescription drugs used for hair growth, particularly in regards to patients within State Medicaid programs. The Committee encourages CMS to provide further guidance to States on this issue, including whether medical conditions that cause hair loss, such as the autoimmune disease alopecia areata and thyroid disease, are medically necessary and allow Medicaid coverage for hair loss products for

Medicaid patients suffering from these diseases. The Committee requests an update on this effort in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification.

Ambulatory Surgical Centers.—CMS is directed to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate, and the authorizing committees of jurisdiction, on the migration of procedures to ambulatory surgical centers (ASCs). The report should evaluate volume changes in hospital outpatient departments and ASCs for procedures that have been added to the ambulatory surgical center payable list since 2008. For procedures that have not shown any significant volume shift, the report will evaluate factors that may be limiting migration into ASCs as well as potential incentives for ownership of certain Medicare sites based on reimbursement disparity.

Breast Prostehtics.—Congress enacted the Women's Health and Cancer Rights Act in 1998. This law requires health plans that provide mastectomy converage to also provide coverage for surgical breast reconstruction. For some women, reconstructive surgery is not an option. For women who do not receive reconstructive surgery, CMS provides coverage for a prefabricated breast prosthetic. However, these prosthetics can be difficult for regular and normal use. The Committee supports efforts by CMS to evaluate the coverage determinations concerning custom fabricatged prosthetics.

Burden Reduction and Improved Coordination of the Medicare Program.—The Committee is concerned about the lack of coordination between the Center for Medicare and the Center for Clinical Standards and Quality (CCSQ) within CMS. CCSQ is responsible for activities, functions, and duties that create administrative burden on providers who serve Medicare beneficiaries. In order to ensure there is sufficient coordination across components in CMS that impact Medicare, the Committee urges the Director of Medicare to oversee all activities, functions, and duties of the Center for Clinical Standards and Quality of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services that relate to activities, functions, and duties of the Center for Medicare and the Medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act, including but not limited to activities, functions, and duties relating to Medicare coverage, conditions of participation, and quality measures applied under the Medicare program. The Committee requests an update on these activities in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification.

Cardiac Quality Measures.—The Committee requests CMS provide an update in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification on the inclusion of quality measures to assign accountability of the prevention of conditions and complications that are commonly associated with cardiac procedures, such as perioperative hemorrhage.

Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation.—The Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation (CMMI) was created in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PL 111–148) to test new payment models. CMMI previously overstepped its authority by proposing simultaneously to make near nationwide, mandatory changes, including compulsory participation of providers to the Medicare program without appropriate debate or input from Congress or Medicare providers and beneficiaries. CMS recently released a set of principles for CMMI that would ensure CMMI serves as an actual testing ground, not a place to insert full-scale

policy changes by circumventing Congress. The Committee supports these actions, and urges CMS to formalize a process for testing CMMI models, and provide more transparency on the impact of CMMI demonstrations on patient access, care quality, and health care costs in the annual report to Congress. Insofar as CMMI is utilized for the advancement of alternative payment models in the implementation of the Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015 (PL 114–10), the Committee expects that CMMI will work closely with the Physician Technical Advisory Committee (PTAC) to ensure input from PTAC. The Committee also believes models recommended by PTAC and approved by the Secretary should be given priority in testing with the input of PTAC.

Chief Dental Officer.—The Committee is concerned that the Chief Dental Officer position at CMS has been vacant since October 2017. Without a dentist to oversee oral health issues in Medicare and Medicaid, this vacancy leaves a significant gap of clinical oral health expertise within CMS. Medicaid provides oral health services to millions of children, pregnant women, and adults across the country. The Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment program requires dental services to be provided to beneficiaries eligible for the program. The Children's Health Insurance Program also requires dental services as part of the benefit package available to children. A licensed dentist clinician is an invaluable resource to these programs and CMS' growing oral health strategy to expand access to care. This position can also be utilized to study the potential benefits of periodontal care for patients suffering from chronic renal conditions. The Committee urges CMS to move forward with filling this vacancy.

Clinical Laboratory Fee Schedule.—Inconsistencies in panel testing reimbursement in Medicare should be resolved to prevent wasteful government spending. The Committee encourages the Administrator of CMS to develop and issue a panel pricing policy that ensures the agency is not paying more for a single clinical diagnostic laboratory test, or a group of individual clinical diagnostic laboratory tests, than it would for a clinical diagnostic laboratory testing panel that tests for the same analyte(s). The Committee encourages the Administrator to apply the policy to all types of test panels.

Colorectal Cancer Screening.—The Committee is encouraged by the inclusion of the proposal in the President's Budget to address the inequity in beneficiary cost sharing for screening colonoscopies. The Committee urges CMS to align its interpretation of the colorectal cancer screening cost-sharing requirements for Medicare beneficiaries with the policy of colorectal cancer cost-sharing requirements for other Federally-funded health programs. The Committee also urges CMS to consider coverage of blood tests that could serve to deter or immediately recommend the need for colonoscopy so as to increase the number of patients that go in for testing and decrease the amount of late-stage colon cancer diagnoses.

Community Benefits Provided by Hospitals.—The Committee requests from GAO an update to the GAO Report entitled "Nonprofit, For-Profit, and Government Hospitals: Uncompensated Care and Other Community Benefits" (GAO–05–743T).

Community Participatory Health Dashboard.—The Committee strongly encourages effort by CMS and CDC to devise a strategy on how to construct a decision-support tool that includes Geographic Information System epidemiologic data paired with Medicaid and other health program claims data that can contribute to community-participatory health prevention efforts. The effort would serve as a guide for HHS agencies to collaborate to construct a dashboard for community use to evaluate rates of disease and the associated costs.

Competitive Bidding Program for Durable Medical Equipment, Prosthetics, Orthotics, and Supplies.—The Committee notes concern over CMS' management of the competitive bidding program for Durable Medical Equipment, Prosthetics, Orthotics, and Supplies. The Committee strongly supports efforts by CMS to bring greater transparency and oversight. The Committee supports efforts in upcoming proposed rulemaking to ensure continued access for rural areas.

Congressional Justification.—The Committee directs CMS to include in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification a table for current law estimates for all CMS administered programs listed in the table at the back of this report.

Contractor Oversight.—The Committee expects CMS to increase oversight of contractors who are tasked with audit of claims, including Zone Program Integrity Contractor, Medicare Administrative Contractor, and Qualified Independent Contractor. CMS should have a formal process to review appeals to ensure CMS guidance is properly followed. The Committee remains concerned with the degree of independence given to contractors to determine sample methodology for claim review and assessing penalties. The Committee believes CMS should have standard protocols to ensure consistent principles are applied by contractors in all regions and for all levels of the appeal process. The Committee expects an update on this effort in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification.

Critical Access Hospitals.—The Committee supports Critical Access Hospitals (CAH). Reduced reimbursement could impede the hospital's ability to properly provide care to local residents. Prior to implementation of a change in reimbursement policy, the Committee encourages CMS to engage with stakeholders to ensure the change would not negatively impact a CAH's ability to fully operate.

Diabetic Retinal Exams.—According to the CDC, diabetes-related blindness costs the Nation about $500 million annually. The Committee recognizes that as more Medicare beneficiaries are diagnosed with diabetes, diabetic retinopathy remains a concern, and change is required to eradicate this leading cause of severe vision loss and blindness. Non-compliance is driving preventable blindness. Experts recommend that all individuals diagnosed with diabetes should be examined for eye health, yet failure to receive annual diabetic retinal exams is common. The Committee urges CMS to update its policy to make diabetic retinal exams more accessible to diabetic patients in primary care settings, through the use of digital retinal imaging with remote specialist interpretation.

Direct and Indirect Remuneration.—The Committee is aware that CMS has put forth a Request for Information as part of the

2019 proposed Part D rule. The Committee understands any specific policy changes must occur through a future notice and comment rulemaking and urges the Secretary to consider the impact this proposal will have on seniors' premiums and the taxpayer, as well as its potential to reveal competitively sensitive information. The Committee requests an update on this topic in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification.

Disaster Impacted Areas.—The Committee strongly supports efforts to increase access to care for local hospitals located in areas impacted by a National disaster. Storm damage to facilities and infrastructure can significantly impede a community's access to primary, emergency, and specialty care. CMS should take necessary administrative action to ensure the existing physical infrastructure for health care facilities is effectively utilized to provide for necessary care in disaster impacted communities.

Drug Pricing Report.—The Committee directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to submit a report to the Committee on appropriations of the House of Representatives not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of the Bill to which this Committee Report pertains regarding price changes of prescription drugs since 2008. The report should include comparative prescription drug prices (net of rebates) paid by the following programs for the 10 most frequently prescribed drugs and the 10 highest-cost drugs for each of the following:

(1) The Medicare program under part B of title XVIII of the Social Security Act.

(2) The Medicare prescription drug program under part D of title XVIII of the Social Security Act.

(3) The Medicaid program under title XIX of the Social Security Act.

(4) The Department of Veterans Affairs.

The report should also provide a breakdown of the comparative prices (net of rebates) for each of the 10 most frequently prescribed drugs and the 10 highest-cost drugs between ambulatory settings and retail settings.

Under Medicare Part D, the report should detail gross Part D drug costs and net Part D drug costs and the Direct and Indirect Remuneration for the 10 most frequently prescribed drugs and the 10 highest-cost drugs.

In addition, the report should include total annual costs due to prescription drugs to the Medicare program under part B of title XVIII of the Social Security Act, the Medicare prescription drug program under part D of title XVIII of such Act, and the Medicaid program under title XIX of such Act.

Finally, the report should list the drugs that have been registered for sale by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in the past five years that have benefited significantly from government grants or research subsidies in either the pre-clinical or clinical stages of development, as well as the price (net of rebates) and total spending in Medicare and Medicaid for each of those drugs.

Geographic Practice Cost Index.—The Committee supports efforts by CMS to create a more transparent process for the development of a Geographic Practice Cost Index (GPCI). The Committee believes more transparency is needed to understand the methodology used to determine input variables. The Committee supports a proc-

ess that accounts for variables in a GPCI that lead to fair reimbursement for rural States.

Health Insurance Information.—The Committee supports efforts by CMS to utilize private sector solutions for information on health insurance options.

Hospital Acquired Pressure Ulcers.—The Committee understands data released in October 2017 by the CMS Office of Enterprise Data and Analytics identified that hospital discharges of patients with pressure ulcers have increased by over 58 percent between the first quarter of 2016 and 2017. In addition, HHS research shows that hospital-acquired pressure ulcers and their associated complications have led to roughly 60,000 patient deaths per year. These statistics are deeply concerning. The Hospital-Acquired Condition (HAC) Reduction Program requires CMS to reduce payments for hospitals that rank among the lowest-performing 25 percent of hospitals with regard to HACs, but it also allows the Administration to adjust the Domain 1 and Domain 2 formulas used for that calculation. Given this adjustment ability, the Committee requests CMS provide information in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification on steps CMS is taking to review the formulas and any other actions they are taking to reverse the trend of increased hospital-acquired pressure ulcers.

Hospital Based Nursing.—The Committee encourages CMS to address the ability of hospital-based nursing programs to maintain their pass-through payments in light of conflicting eligibility requirements established by national and regional higher education accrediting bodies. The CMS pass-through payments are essential for hospital-based nursing programs to continue to produce well-educated nurses and address areas of national need and underserved populations. The Committee requests that CMS provide an update in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification on efforts to remedy this policy discrepancy.

Hospital Surveys.—The Committee commends CMS for ensuring standards for safety and quality are maintained for the health of Medicare beneficiaries. The Committee is concerned with revisions to the State Operation Manual described in S&C Memo: 17–44–All Hospitals. In this Memorandum, CMS mandates a new standard for a hospital survey, and retroactively applies this standard to facilities for the prior 12 months. The Committee believes such a change is rulemaking and subject to a notice and comment period. The Committee notes CMS had to issue two additional memorandums to clarify the new policy. Such revisions serve as evidence that the change in policy warrants time for stakeholders to prepare. The Committee has concerns that hospitals did not receive notice and requests that CMS provide justification for why notice was not provided for hospitals through notice and comment rulemaking.

Impact of Tobacco Cessation on Medicaid.—The Committee notes that Medicaid coverage of tobacco cessation nonprescription drugs may assist individuals in efforts to limit tobacco usage, which could result in savings to the Medicaid program. The Committee requests an update in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification on the possible impact of such a coverage change, including any assoicated savings.

Kidney Dialysis Payment and Transplant Services.—The Committee is aware of an unintended issue within Medicare coverage of kidney dialysis and kidney transplant services regarding anti-rejection medication known as immunosuppressive drugs. Currently the Medicare program pays for a large share of the medication needed to prevent rejecting a transplanted kidney but coverage of these drugs for non-aged, non-disabled beneficiaries is limited to three years from the date of the transplant. Recipients who cannot afford the high cost of the drugs sometimes resort to skipping doses and stretching medication resulting in diminished kidney function and ultimately rejection, returning the patient to years of dialysis and another kidney transplant. The Committee encourages CMS to commission a study to determine the cost of effectiveness of the current policy of restrictive coverage for these lifesaving immunosuppressive medications by analyzing the long-term cost of dialysis for patients who have received a kidney transplant and subsequent transplants due to the lack of access to anti-rejection medications. The Committee also encourages CMS to consider all possible payment models for dialysis patients considering the immense amount of data showing the benefits of greater care management for this population.

KidneyX.—KidneyX stimulates the commercialization of new therapies while providing a catalyst for investment by the private market in three specific ways that are not currently addressed by market forces or Federal efforts: de-risks the commercialization process by fostering coordination among NIH, FDA, and CMS to provide a clear, predictable path towards commercialization, provides non-dilutive funding to seed, incent, and accelerate breakthroughs to promising innovators, selected through a competitive process, and offers participating innovators access to investors and business experts and repositions the kidney space as an attractive and untapped market. While the first round of seed funding focuses on the development and commercialization of an artificial kidney, the portfolio will expand to include diagnostics, other devices, medications, and patient-centered tools to more effectively and efficiently manage kidney diseases. Revenue generated from breakthrough commercialized developments will be cycled back to support KidneyX, funding future therapies without the need for additional public investment beyond the first five years. Similar public-private accelerators, like the Combating Antibiotic Resistant Bacteria Biopharmaceutical Accelerator, have shown great success in catalyzing private sector investment. KidneyX is a true public-private partnership: the private sector is committed to providing matching funds to achieve the total $250 million required for the first five years. To date, $25 million has been committed to KidneyX from the private sector. KidneyX will issue its first round of seed funding using private contributions in 2018.

Lactation Support.—The Committee recognizes the important health and economic benefits of breastfeeding, which may reduce the rate of common and costly diseases in infants, acute and chronic diseases later in life, and provides important health benefits to mothers. The Committee also recognizes that certain medical conditions and time restrictions make low-cost breastfeeding supplies, such as hand pumps, insufficient for the needs of many mothers. The reimbursement rate offered by many public and private health

insurance providers is less than the cost of high quality pumps, which include an electric motor, replaceable parts that meet the anatomical needs of each mother, and optimal suction and cycling. The Committee encourages HHS to work with stakeholders to better provide women up-to-date information on how to access quality counseling, education, and breastfeeding equipment and supplies, including a list of in-network lactation consultants or other trained health care providers. HHS should also include information in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification on how health insurers have implemented comprehensive lactation services, what standards they use to set reimbursement rates for breastfeeding supplies, and what best practices currently exist to provide coverage to help women breastfeed.

Lymphedema Compression Garments.—Nearly two million Medicare beneficiaries lack equal access to Lymphedema Compression Garments. The Department of Veterans Affairs and the TRICARE program provide coverage for compression garments used to treat lymphedema, as do 42 states and the District of Columbia as part of their Medicaid programs, yet the Medicare program does not provide access to these garments for Medicare beneficiaries. The Committee notes CMS decision memorandum (CAG–00016N) encourages patients to use compression garments to prevent re-accumulation of fluid. In order to ensure equal access to care and adherence to CMS' recommendations, the Committee strongly encourages CMS to take necessary steps to ensure Medicare beneficiaries have access to Lymphedema Compression Garments. The Committee requests an update on this effort in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification.

Medicaid 1115 Waiver.—The Committee continues to note concern regarding the process for approval for section 1115 Medicaid demonstrations. The Committee expects a collaborative process between CMS and States. These demonstrations serve as vital links to care for vulnerable populations. The Committee strongly encourages CMS to engage with States who have outstanding requests. Moreover, the Committee encourages CMS to give priority to requests that seek to ensure access to physician residency training and education for underserved and rural populations.

Medicare Star Quality Rating System.—The Committee is concerned that the CMS Star Ratings system does not accurately rate plans that serve a larger proportion of dual eligible beneficiaries. Further, the Committee understands that as mandated by the Improving Medicare Post-Acute Care Transformation Act of 2014 (PL 113–185), the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) is conducting a study examining the effect of socioeconomic status on quality measures and resource use and other measures. CMS should not remove plans from markets based on three consecutive years of low star scores until the ASPE study is completed and the recommendations are implemented.

Medication Diversion.—The Committee understands the important role of medication-assisted treatment for beneficiaries with opioid use disorder. At the same time, several State and Federal authorities report rising rates of diversion of these FDA-approved medications. The Committee requests CMS evaluate diversion data from the Drug Enforcement Administration and State sources to determine the scope of this problem and submit an update in the

fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification. CMS should discuss specifically efforts to reduce division of prescriptions.

Muscular Dystrophy.—The Committee is aware of the addition of the new ICD–10 code for Duchenne/Becker to the CMS FY 2019 Codding Addenda. The Committee requests a report on utilization for the newly established ICD–10 code, as compared to the former broader ICD–10 code in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification.

Naloxone.—Naloxone is a community-use overdose reversal agent that can be ingested through the nose. Some have recommended co-prescription of naloxone and opioids as a tool in mitigating the risk of overdose death. Studies within the Department of Veterans Affairs have determined co-prescriptions can reduce long-term opioid use by 39 percent. The Committee requests an update in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification on efforts by CMS to address access to naloxone for identified at-risk populations.

National Health Expenditures.—The Committee requests that CMS include a detailed explanation in its fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification of CMS' methodology for including data in the National Health Expenditure (NHE) database, and an analysis of how CMS-published data compares to other comparable information on health expenditures. The Committee remains concerned there are discrepancies between CMS estimates and industry surveys suggesting that CMS' method may understate the actual growth of private health insurance and total health spending at the household level. If private health spending is underreported in NHE, estimates of total health US spending may be too low as well.

National Vaccine Advisory Committee.—Historically, disparities in childhood immunization rates have been reported in the US, with lower rates among children living in poverty, among urban children, and among black and Hispanic children. Children living below the Federal poverty level have lower coverage with many vaccinations compared to children living at or above the Federal poverty level since at least 2009. The CDC estimates that based on 2015 data an estimated 32.9 percent of US children aged 19–35 months were living below the poverty level. The Committee requests, as part of the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification, the National Vaccine Advisory Committee, in coordination with CMS, to review data and provide to the Committee: the number of children under the age of 35 months that received childhood vaccinations and an assessment on the extent to which individuals under the age of 35 months received vaccinations according to the vaccine schedule recommendation put forth by CDC.

Out of Network Emergency Care.—The Committee is concerned the Center for Consumer Information and Insurance Oversight (CCIIO) has not provided sufficient clarity on how to determine the "Usual, Customary & Reasonable" (UCR) amount in its final rule for patient protections (80 Fed. Reg. 72191). Therefore, the Committee requests CCIIO publish guidance, which may come in the form of Frequently Asked Questions, clarifying what constitutes the UCR amount using a transparent and fair standard, such as an independent unbiased charge database.

Patient Access to Medically Necessary Foods.—The Committee notes that medical foods are an essential, physician-directed com-

ponent of managing a variety of serious medical conditions. The Committee notes that patients continue to face a variety of access challenges related to coverage and reimbursement with many individuals and families being forced to pay for essential medical foods out-of-pocket. The Committee notes the recent action taken by TRICARE to advance proper coverage for medical foods and encourages CMS to work proactively with the stakeholder community to identify and address improper barriers to access.

Physician Disclosure.—The Committee encourages the Secretary to clarify that medical text books and journal article re-publications are considered as non-reportable transfers and permissible under the patient education exclusion as intended by Congress. The Committee believes these publications serve as direct patient education and should not be subject to reporting requirements of section 1128G of the Social Security Act.

Physician-Owned Hospitals.—The Committee notes physician-owned hospitals provide high quality healthcare to local communities. The Committee supports efforts by CMS to demonstrate the additional value these hospitals are able to provide to beneficiaries.

Pneumococcal Vaccinations.—The Committee is concerned about the underutilization of pneumococcal vaccinations for adults and in particular high risk adults where rates do not exceed 20 percent. The Committee strongly urges CMS to work toward achievement of the Healthy People 2020 goals to reduce invasive pneumococcal infections and increase the percentage of adults, aged 65 or older, who are vaccinated against pneumococcal disease. CMS is encouraged to support development and implementation of electronic health records and other technologies, such as reminder recall programs, to identify Medicare beneficiaries who have not received the full course of pneumococcal vaccinations and remind those beneficiaries and their providers to adhere to the recommendations.

Prescription Drugs.—The Committee supports efforts to improve patient access to prescription drugs. The Committee is encouraged by recent proposals to lower costs for beneficiaries, generate savings for the Federal government, and increase access to medication for Medicare beneficiaries. As CMS evaluates options for the Prescription Drug Benefit Program, the Committee expects adherence to the noninterference clause, which ensures robust competition and beneficiary value.

Preliminary Determinations.—CMS previously granted "preliminary determinations" to hospitals to be designated as a Critical Access Hospitals (CAH). Following CMS guidance, these facilities made preparations to receive a final CAH designation, including paying for expensive upgrades and an on-site survey. Subsequently, CMS revised its guidance for attaining CAH designation. Due to the length of time required to comply with the requirements included in the preliminary determination, facilities that were deemed in compliance by CMS proceeded to comply with CMS guidance, but were then subsequently denied final CAH status due to the change in CMS policy regarding CAH designation. The Committee requests that CMS monitor affected facilities and their local communities to help ensure access to care.

Qualified Clincial Data Registries.—The Committee supports the development and utilization of Qualified Clincal Data Registries as part of the Center for Medicare and Medication Innovation's pur-

pose of testing innovate payment and service delivery models. The Committee requests and update in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification regarding compliance with section 105(b) of the Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015 (PL 114–10) and how CMS will support data that is real-time.

Quality Payment Program.—The Committee understands numerous physicians were ineligible to receive reimbursement from the Quality Payment Program (QPP) due to changes to their tax identification number (TIN) made between August 31st and December 31st, 2017. Claims changes to the TIN that took place in this time frame were ineligible and could not be retroactively reimbursed due to technological shortcomings. The Committee encourages CMS to review the QPP's procedures and report back to the Committee in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification on proposals for necessary improvements to ensure qualified physicians are not denied reimbursement regardless of their employment start date.

Readmission Rates.—The Committee is supportive of efforts within CMS to reduce readmission rates among high-risk seniors living in communities challenged by poverty, poor health literacy, health disparities or non-compliance with treatment regimens. In particular, flexible, community-based multi-payer arrangements have encouraged health and social service providers to combine efforts in tailoring services to these at-risk populations. The Committee encourages CMS to work with community-based organizations to help identify best practices and transition them to Medicare's value-based purchasing initiatives.

Recovery Audit Contractors.—The Committee acknowledges that the Medicare Trust Funds are at risk of insolvency and that Recovery Audit Contractors are an industry best practice that play an important role in preventing wasteful government spending. CMS should continue to utilize private sector best practices, such as recovery auditing, to address Medicare improper payments to the fullest extent.

Renal Replacement Therapy.—The Committee requests CMS provide an update in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification on efforts to inform the healthcare community that new renal replacement therapy codes are available for reporting and encourage such code use to support additional research in the acute kidney injury population.

Robotic Stereotactic Radiosurgery.—The Committee remains concerned that inadequate payment for robotic stereotactic radiosurgery threatens its viability in both the hospital and freestanding center setting. The Committee encourages CMS and contractors administering the Medicare Part B program not to make further changes to these services (G0339 and G0340) in the freestanding center as CMS complies with the Patient Access and Medicare Protection Act (PL 114–115).

Rural Health Clinics.—The Committee continues to encourage CMS to engage States and other stakeholders on outstanding issues of payment recoupment, as it relates to CMS-designated Rural Health Clinics. The Committee strongly supports the Rural Health Clinic program, which increases access to primary care services for Medicaid and Medicare patients in rural communities.

Rural Nursing Homes.—Long-term services and supports are critical for the care and wellbeing of our senior population. Skilled

nursing facilities play an instrumental role in providing this care for some of the most vulnerable Americans. Particularly in rural areas, ensuring continued access to high-quality nursing facility care in an individual's home community is an ever-increasing challenge. Similar to Medicaid's prioritization of funding for Critical Access Hospitals, adequate reimbursement helps preserve access to skilled nursing facility care in our country's rural and frontier regions. The Committee requests an update in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification on CMS' efforts to support rural nursing facilities.

Sepsis Testing.—In the United States, more than 1.5 million people are diagnosed with sepsis resulting in approximately 250,000 deaths each year. CMS current SEP–1 guidelines for treating septic patients are controversial and need to take into account evolving practices including the use of FDA approved tests for biomarkers like procalcitonin. SEP–1 is highly prescriptive, replaces physician's discretion over care, and could lead to excessive antibiotic use. The Committee urges CMS to reevaluate their SEP–1 policy taking into account expanded FDA approvals for biomarker tests like procalcitonin in conjunction with its impact on antibiotic stewardship. CMS is also to identify the direct and indirect cost of treating sepsis patients on its Medicaid and Medicare programs. The Committee requests an update on these activities in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases.—The Committee notes an increase in sexually transmitted diseases, particularly in pregnant women and young adults. To address this public health issue the Committee supports efforts to target at-risk and vulnerable populations. The Committee supports collaboration with CDC to address appropriate screening and treatment for these conditions.

Technology and Ophthalmic Disorders.—The Committee notes that the specific use of technology, such as web-based telemedicine software, centralized reading centers, hand-held fundus cameras, photography training programs, and internet-based storage and transmission of images can efficiently detect early signs of diabetic retinopathy and glaucoma in rural and underserved populations.

Telehealth and the Pediatric Population.—The Committee recognizes the potential for telehealth to help meet the needs of patients and families across the country, including in both rural and urban areas. The Committee encourages CMS to identify and share with States best practices regarding ways in which telehealth and remote patient monitoring can be leveraged through the Medicaid and CHIP programs, particularly for the pediatric population. This could include identification of barriers to pediatric telehealth coverage, as well as ways to address those barriers.

Tribal Governance.—The Secretary, in coordination with the Indian Health Service, CMS, and CDC, is urged to facilitate and support partnerships with Tribes and medical colleges and universities as opportunites arise, in order to foster leadership development, build organizations to better deliver and coordinate high-quality care, and to support systems of care and prevention that can have a positive outcome on the health of the community and cost of care.

Tribal Sovereignty.—Federally-recognized Indian Tribes are sovereign nations residing within a State. Moreover, Indian Tribes are political, sovereign entities to which the Federal government owes

a trust responsibility. As a result of this responsibility, the Federal government has consistently held Indian Tribes as a unique group when applying Federal law and policy. Congress has routinely codified this relationship, most notably in the provision of health care by establishing a health system for Tribal populations exclusively. In addition, the Federal government has enacted exemptions to ensure States would not bear the burden of additional costs. Specifically, the Social Security Act provides a 100 percent Federal match for Medicaid services provided by an Indian or by an Indian Health Service or Tribally-operated facility. No discretionary action taken by any Administration can impede the direct relationship between the Federal government and the provision of health care for Indian Tribes.

Volume Decrease Payment.—The Committee notes that a change in the Medicare Administrative Contractor (MAC) should not negatively impact provider payment. The Committee encourages CMS to ensure consistent policy and guidance is provided to all MACs to ensure overpayment notices to providers are processed promptly. The Committee supports efforts by CMS to encourage MACs to reduce the interval of time between the identification of an overpayment and official notice sent to the provider.

Federal Administration

The Committee recommends $702,601,000 for Federal Administration activities related to the Medicare and Medicaid programs, which is $29,932,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the same as the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The Federal Administration funding supports CMS staff, along with operating and administrative expenses for planning, developing, managing, and evaluating healthcare financing programs and policies.

Health Insurance Exchange Transparency.—The Committee continues to include bill language requiring CMS to provide cost information for the following categories: Federal Payroll and Other Administrative Costs; Exchange related Information Technology (IT); Non IT Program Costs, including Health Plan Bid Review, Management and Oversight; Payment and Financial Management; Eligibility and Enrollment; Consumer Information and Outreach, including the Call Center, Navigator Grants, and Consumer Education and Outreach; Exchange Quality Review; Small Business Health Options Program and Employer Activities; and Other Marketplace Activities. Cost information should be provided for each fiscal year since the enactment of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148). CMS is also required to include the estimated costs for fiscal year 2020.

HEALTH CARE FRAUD AND ABUSE CONTROL ACCOUNT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$745,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	770,000,000
Committee Recommendation	765,000,000
Change from enacted level	+20,000,000
Change from budget request	−5,000,000

This includes a base amount of $311,000,000 and an additional $454,000,000 through a discretionary budget cap adjustment authorized under section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. The Health Care Fraud and

Abuse Control Account (HCFAC) funds support activities conducted by CMS, the HHS Office of Inspector General, and the Department of Justice. This level is $20,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $5,000,000 below the fiscal year 2019 budget request.

This funding is in addition to other mandatory funding provided through authorizing legislation. The funding will provide resources to continue efforts for Medicaid program integrity activities, for safeguarding the Medicare prescription drug benefit and the Medicare Advantage program, and for program integrity efforts related to these programs carried out by the Department of Justice.

The Committee continues to include bill language to ensure the Secretary funds the Senior Medicare Patrol Program administered by the Administration for Community Living from funds provided to this account.

The Committee expects all recipients of funds from the Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control Account, the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, the Department of Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General, and the Department of Justice, to use funds for efforts to address fraud and abuse as described in section 1128C of the Social Security Act.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AND FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAMS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$2,995,400,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	2,922,247,000
Committee Recommendation	2,922,247,000
Change from enacted level	−73,153,000
Change from budget request	− − −

The Committee also recommends $1,400,000,000 in advance funding, as requested, for the first quarter of fiscal year 2020 to ensure timely payments for Child Support Enforcement programs. These programs support State-administered programs of financial assistance and services for low-income families to promote their economic security and self-sufficiency.

LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$3,640,304,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	− − −
Committee Recommendation	3,640,304,000
Change from enacted level	− − −
Change from budget request	+3,640,304,000

Within the amount available for formula grants, the Committee recommends up to $2,988,000 for technical assistance, training, and monitoring of program activities. The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program supports eligible families and households through programs providing assistance with energy costs.

REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$1,864,936,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	1,792,311,000
Committee Recommendation	1,864,936,000
Change from enacted level	− − −
Change from budget request	+72,625,000

The Office of Refugee Resettlement programs are designed to help refugees, asylees, Cuban and Haitian entrants, and trafficking victims become employed and self-sufficient. These programs also provide for care of unaccompanied immigrant children in Federal custody and victims of torture.

Within the total, the Committee recommends the following:

Budget Activity	FY 2019 Committee
Transitional and Medical Services	$320,000,000
Victims of Trafficking	23,755,000
Refugee Support Services	207,201,000
Unaccompanied Children	1,303,245,000
Victims of Torture	10,735,000

National Human Trafficking Training and Assistance Center.—The Committee directs the Administration for Children and Families to increase funding for the National Human Trafficking Hotline.

Facility Oversight.—The Committee expects the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) to maintain strict oversight of all ORR-funded care provider facilities and to report and correct violations of Federal, State, or local codes related to standards of childcare or the wellbeing of children. The Committee directs ORR, within 90 days of the enactment of this Act, to submit a report to the Committee detailing the number and nature of facility violations, and the steps it is taking to work with grantees to address and prevent such infractions.

IG Report.—Within 30 days of enactment, the Inspector General shall report to the Committee on the implementation of and any interagency coordination associated with the previous policy of separating migrant families, the Executive Order issued on June 20, 2018 entitled 'Affording Congress an Opportunity to Address Family Separation,' and efforts made to reunify families separated under the previous family separation policy.

Unaccompanied Children.—The Committee supports oversight efforts relating to forced family separation and efforts to mitigate the trauma experienced by separated children.

The Committee directs the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) to comply with its legally mandated duties as outlined in Section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Section 235 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008, and the 1997 *Flores* settlement agreement.

Unaccompanied Children.—The Committee directs that in cases of separation, within 24 hours, parents, legal guardians, or other relatives shall be informed of the whereabouts of their children and children shall be informed of the whereabouts of their parents, legal guardians, or other relatives, except in cases of suspected abuse or trafficking.

The Committee also directs the Secretary of HHS to work in collaboration with the Secretary of DHS to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and of the Senate within 60 days of this bill's enactment detailing actions it has taken and will take and policies it has implemented and will implement to facilitate: (1) the ability of separated children to make contact and maintain communication with their sepa-

rated parents, relatives, legal guardians, or primary caregivers (for tender-age and non-verbal children, this should include methods to facilitate in-person visits and video chats); (2) the ability of family members residing abroad to utilize the hotline to receive information on the status and location of separated children; and (3) the coordinated reunification and post-release support of a separated child and adult family member, when it is in the best interest of the child.

Protection of DNA.—The Committee understands that DNA testing is being used for the purpose of reunifying families that were separated by the Department of Homeland Security. The Committee directs the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) to ensure the protection of privacy and genetic material, data, or information of children, parents, and of all individuals being tested and their relatives. The Committee prohibits any governmental agency or private entity from accessing using, or storing any genetic material, data, or information collected in this reunification effort, including for the purpose of criminal or immigration enforcement. Any genetic material, data, and information obtained should be fully destroyed after testing and the probability of a genetic relationship is calculated. The entities conducting the DNA testing shall obtain the consent of any individual over age 18 prior to testing, and shall make every effort to obtain the consent of a guardian prior to testing on anyone under age 18.

PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR THE CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$5,226,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	3,006,000,000
Committee Recommendation	5,226,000,000
Change from enacted level	– – –
Change from budget request	+2,220,000,000

The Child Care and Development Block Grant provides funds according to a formula to States, territories, and Tribes to provide financial assistance to help low-income working families and families engaged in training or education activities access child care and to improve the quality of child care for all children.

The Committee includes $100,000,000 in bill language for competitive grants to States, territories, Tribes, local governments, and public entities to develop, implement, and evaluate models of providing care for working families in rural communities, families needing child care on an emergency basis, and families with non-traditional work hours.

The Committee recognizes that many child care providers are small business owners and therefore may need support to strengthen business operations. Accordingly, the committee recognizes that Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) funds could be used to strengthen the business practices of child care providers to expand the supply and improve the quality of child care services. Areas of support for child care providers may include, but are not limited to, such practices related to fiscal management, budgeting, record-keeping, hiring, developing, and retaining qualified staff, risk management, community relationships, marketing and public relations, and parent-provider communications, including who delivers the training, education and/or technical assistance. Accord-

ingly, the Committee supports efforts by the Office of Child Care to report on its efforts to support States with strengthening business practices of child care providers, including available data on the average salaries and retention of child care staff by State and type of care, in the biennial Childcare Development Fund Report to Congress required by Section 658L of the CCDBG.

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$1,700,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	1,785,000,000
Committee Recommendation	1,700,000,000
Change from enacted level	– – –
Change from budget request	–85,000,000

The Social Services Block Grants provides grants to States by formula. States have the flexibility to determine what services and activities are supported, provided they are targeted at a broad set of goals, including reducing or eliminating poverty, achieving or maintaining self-sufficiency, and preventing neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children and adults.

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$12,022,225,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	10,323,890,000
Committee Recommendation	12,122,225,000
Change from enacted level	+100,000,000
Change from budget request	+1,798,335,000

The Children and Families Services programs fund activities serving children, youth, families, the developmentally disabled, Native Americans, victims of child abuse and neglect and domestic violence, and other vulnerable populations.

The Committee recommends the following amounts:

Budget Activity	FY 2019 Committee
Programs for Children, Youth, and Families:	
Head Start	$9,913,095,000
Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships	*780,000,000*
Preschool Development Grants	250,000,000
Runaway/Homeless Youth	104,280,000
Abuse of Runaway Youth Prevention	17,141,000
State Child Abuse Prevention	85,310,000
Discretionary Child Abuse Prevention	33,000,000
Community-based Child Abuse Prevention	39,764,000
Child Welfare Services	278,735,000
Child Welfare Training	17,984,000
Adoption Opportunities	39,100,000
Adoption Incentives	80,000,000
Social Services/Income Maintenance Research	6,512,000
Native American Programs	55,050,000
Community Services:	
Community Services Block Grant	750,000,000
Community Economic Development	19,883,000
Rural Community Facilities	10,000,000
Domestic Violence Hotline	9,250,000
Family Violence/Battered Women's Shelters	160,000,000
Independent Living Training Vouchers	43,257,000
Disaster Human Services Case Management	1,864,000
Program Direction	208,000,000

Head Start

The Committee recommends $9,913,095,000 for the Head Start program, which is $50,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $638,095,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. Within the total for Head Start, the Committee recommends $25,000,000 for a cost-of-living adjustment and includes $25,000,000 for the Designation Renewal System. Head Start promotes school readiness of children under 5 from low-income families through education, health, social and other services.

In addition, the Committee recommends $780,000,000 for Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership grants, which is $25,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $780,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership program brings together Early Head Start and child care through layering of funding to provide comprehensive and continuous services to low-income infants, toddlers, and their families. The program enhances developmental services and supports for low-income infants and toddlers, and their families, by providing strong relationship-based experiences and preparing them for the transition into Head Start and preschool.

The Committee notes that HHS is in the process of reviewing public comments on proposed changes to the Designation Renewal System (DRS), which is a key tool in ensuring strong standards. The Committee is also aware of concerns regarding the use of the CLASS lowest 10 percent provision in appropriately identifying grantees subject to re-competition. The Committee encourages HHS to complete this review promptly, and to maintain high standards, strong accountability, and transparency to grantees and the public, while ensuring the integrity of program evaluation measures.

Preschool Development Grants

The Committee recommends $250,000,000 for Preschool Development Grants, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $250,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program provides grants to States to build State and local capacity to provide preschool for 4-year-olds from low- and moderate-income families. Research confirms that high-quality preschool improves school readiness and long-term academic success of children by supporting their academic and social-emotional skills. Support for this grant is an important step to building a globally competitive 21st century workforce.

Child Abuse Discretionary Activities

Child Abuse Hotline.—The Committee notes the lack of knowledge regarding effective and appropriate text-based intervention and education services for child abuse victims and concerned adults as this new communications channel becomes more prevalent. Therefore, the Committee provides $1,500,000 for an extramural grant to develop and expand text capabilities and protocols for a national child abuse hotline to determine best practices in appropriate communication, identity verification, privacy protection, and resource sharing with youth seeking assistance.

Native American Programs

The Committee recommends $55,050,000 for Native American Programs, which is $1,000,000 above fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $3,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. These programs assist Tribal and village governments and Native American institutions and organizations in their efforts to support and develop stable, diversified local economies. Tribes and non-profit organizations use funds to develop and implement sustainable community-based social and economic programs and services to improve the well-being of Native people.

Within the total, the Committee recommendation includes $12,000,000 for Native American language preservation activities, including $3,000,000 for Generation Indigenous, which focuses on improving Native American language instruction across the educational continuum. The Committee provides not less than $4,000,000 for language immersion programs as authorized by section 803C(b)(7)(A)–(C) of the Native American Programs Act, as amended by the Esther Martinez Native American Language Preservation Act of 2006. The Committee strongly encourages the Administration for Children and Families to give priority to grantees with rigorous immersion programs.

Community Services Programs

Community Services Block Grant.—The Committee recommends $750,000,000 for the Community Services Block Grant, which is $35,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $715,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The Community Services Block Grant provides funds to alleviate the causes and conditions of poverty in communities.

Community Economic Development.—The Committee recommends $19,883,000 for the Community Economic Development Grants, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $19,883,000 more than the fiscal year 2019 budget request. Community Economic Development is a grant program, which funds Community Development Corporations. Community Development Corporations seek to address the economic needs of low-income individuals and families through the creation of sustainable business development and employment opportunities.

Rural Community Facilities Development.—The Committee recommends $10,000,000 for the Rural Community Facilities program, which is $2,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level, and $10,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2019 budget request. Rural Community Development is a grant program that works with regional and Tribal organizations to manage safe water systems in rural communities.

Family Violence Prevention and Battered Women's Shelters

The Committee recommends $160,000,000 for the Family Violence Prevention and Battered Women's Shelters programs, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $9,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act programs provide funding to support the prevention of incidents of family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence, and provide the immediate shelter and supportive services for adult and youth victims (and their dependents).

PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$444,765,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	534,765,000
Committee Recommendation	404,765,000
Change from enacted level	−40,000,000
Change from budget request	−130,000,000

The Committee recommends $345,000,000 in mandatory funds for the Promoting Safe and Stable Families program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $20,000,000 below the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The Committee also recommends $59,765,000 in discretionary funds for this program, which is $40,000,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $150,000,000 below the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program enables each State to operate a coordinated program of family preservation services, community-based family support services, time-limited reunification services, and adoption promotion and support services. States receive funds based on their share of children in all States receiving food stamp benefits.

PAYMENTS FOR FOSTER CARE AND PERMANENCY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$6,225,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	6,035,000,000
Committee Recommendation	6,035,000,000
Change from enacted level	−190,000,000
Change from budget request	−−−

The Committee also recommends an advance appropriation of $2,800,000,000 for the first quarter of fiscal year 2020 to ensure timely completion of first quarter grant awards.

Within the total, the Committee recommends $5,329,000,000 for the Foster Care program, which is $208,000,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the same as the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program provides funds to States for foster care maintenance payments for children living in foster care. These funds also reimburse States for administrative costs to manage the program and training for staff and parents.

Within the total, the Committee recommends $3,063,000,000 for Adoption Assistance, which is $196,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the same as the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program provides funds to States to subsidize families who adopt children with special needs, such as older children, a member of a minority or sibling group, or children with physical, mental, and emotional disabilities. In addition, the program provides training for adoptive parents and State administrative staff. This annually appropriated entitlement provides alternatives to long, inappropriate stays in foster care by developing permanent placements with families.

Within the total, the Committee recommends $203,000,000 for the Kinship Guardianship Assistance program, which is $22,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the same as the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program provides subsidies to a relative taking legal guardianship of a child for whom being returned home or adoption are not appropriate permanency options.

Finally, within the total, the Committee recommends $140,000,000 for the Independent Living program, which is the

same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program assists foster children age 16 or older make successful transitions to independence. Funds support a variety of services, including educational assistance, career exploration, vocational training, job placement, life skills training, home management, health services, substance abuse prevention, preventive health activities, and room and board. Each State receives funds based on the number of children on whose behalf the State receives Federal Foster Care Payments.

ADMINISTRATION FOR COMMUNITY LIVING

AGING AND DISABILITY SERVICES PROGRAMS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$2,144,215,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	1,818,681,000
Committee Recommendation	2,186,732,000
Change from enacted level	+42,517,000
Change from budget request	+368,051,000

Created in 2012, the Administration for Community Living (ACL) brings together the efforts and achievements of the Administration on Aging, the Administration on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities, and the HHS Office on Disability to serve as the Federal agency responsible for increasing access to community supports, while focusing attention and resources on the unique needs of older Americans and people with disabilities across the lifespan.

The Committees recommends funding for the Senior Medicare Patrol Program, and provides this funding under the Health Care Fraud and Control Abuse Account.

Home and Community-Based Supportive Services

The Committee recommends $385,074,000 for Home and Community-Based Supportive Services, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $34,850,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program provides formula grants to States and territories to fund a wide range of social services that enable seniors to remain independent in their homes for as long as possible.

Preventive Health Services

The Committee recommends $24,848,000 for Preventive Health Services, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program funds activities that help seniors remain healthy and avoid chronic diseases.

Protection of Vulnerable Older Americans

The Committee recommends $21,658,000 for activities to protect vulnerable older Americans, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $1,030,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. These programs provide grants to States for protection of vulnerable older Americans through the Long-Term Care Ombudsman and Prevention of Elder Abuse and Neglect programs.

Family Caregiver Support Services

The Committee recommends $180,586,000 for the National Caregiver Support program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $30,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program supports a multifaceted support system in each State for family caregivers.

Native American Caregiver Support Services

The Committee recommends $10,556,000 for the Native American Caregiver Support program, which is $1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $3,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program provides grants to Tribes for the support of American Indian, Alaskan Native, and Native Hawaiian families caring for older relatives with chronic illness or disabilities.

Congregate and Home-Delivered Nutrition Services

The Committee recommends a total of $896,753,000 for senior nutrition. The Committee recommends $490,342,000 for Congregate Nutrition Services, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $40,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The Committee recommends $246,342,000 for Home-Delivered Meal Services, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $19,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The Committee recommends $160,069,000 for the Nutrition Services Incentives program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the fiscal year 2019 budget request. These programs help older Americans remain healthy and independent in their communities by providing meals and related services in a variety of settings (including congregate facilities such as senior centers) and via home-delivery to older adults who are homebound due to illness, disability, or geographic isolation.

Native American Nutrition and Supportive Services

The Committee recommends $35,208,000 for Native American Nutrition and Supportive Services, which is $2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $4,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program provides grants to Tribes to promote the delivery of nutrition and home and community-based supportive services to Native American, Alaskan Native, and Native Hawaiian elders.

Aging Network Support Activities

The Committee recommends $17,461,000 for the Aging Network Support Activities, which is $5,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $8,463,000 more than the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program supports activities that expand public understanding of aging and the aging process.

Care Corps Grants.—The Committee recognizes the growing demand for services and supports to help seniors and individuals with disabilities live independently in their homes, and the need to support family caregivers who facilitate that independence. In addition to existing aging network support activities funded under Section 411 of the Older Americans Act, the Committee includes $5,000,000 for grants to public agencies or private nonprofit agen-

cies for the purpose of placing volunteers in communities to assist family caregivers and/or assist seniors and individuals with disabilities in maintaining independence by providing non-medical care. Such grants shall be consistent with the requirements of the Nationwide Program for National and State Background checks on direct patient access employees of long-term care facilities and providers, and the worker displacement and grievance provisions in the AmeriCorps program.

Holocaust Survivor's Assistance.—The Committee provides not less than $5,000,000 for the Holocaust Survivor's Assistance program. This program provides supportive services for aging Holocaust survivors living in the U.S.

Alzheimer's Disease Program

The Committee recommends $23,500,000 for the Alzheimer's disease program, which is the same as the 2018 enacted program level and $4,010,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program provides competitive matching grants to a limited number of States to encourage program innovation and coordination of public and private services for people with Alzheimer's disease and their families.

Technology and Caregiver Health.—In 2017, Medicare and Medicaid spent an estimated $175 billion caring for those with Alzheimer's and other dementias, 68 percent of total costs spent nationally. It is the most expensive disease in America. While medical breakthroughs to prevent, slow, or stop the disease are critical, interventions that reduce the cost and increase the effectiveness of care can be an invaluable method to bend the cost curve. The Committee supports efforts to improve caregiver health through a self-management support system using home-based telehealth technology. Such a system could reduce the cost of institutional health care and emergency room visits for individuals with Alzheimer's and Dementia by providing significant support to both the informal caregiver and the patient in home-based care. The Committee supports technology solutions that can monitor, assess, guide, educate, and provide alerts to enhance both physical and psychosocial dimensions of caregiver's well-being.

Lifespan Respite Care

The Committee recommends $4,110,000 for Lifespan Respite Care, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $750,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The program focuses on easing the burdens of caregiving by providing grants to eligible State organizations to improve the quality of, and access to, respite care for family caregivers.

Elder Falls

The Committee recommends $5,000,000 for the Elder Falls program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. Fall prevention grants support the promotion and dissemination of prevention tools delivered in community settings.

Chronic Disease Self-Management Program

The Committee recommends $8,000,000 for the Chronic Disease Self-Management program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $8,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program supports grants to States for low-cost, evidence-based prevention models that use state-of-the-art techniques to help those with chronic conditions address issues related to the management of their disease.

Elder Rights Support Activities

The Committee recommends $15,874,000 for Elder Rights Support Activities, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $4,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program supports efforts that provide information, training, and technical assistance to legal and aging services organizations towards the end of preventing and detecting elder abuse and neglect.

Aging and Disability Resource Centers

The Committee recommends $8,119,000 for Aging and Disability Resource Centers, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. These centers provide information, counseling and access for individuals to learn about the services and support options available to seniors and the disabled so they may retain their independence.

State Health Insurance Assistance Program

The Committee recommends $49,115,000 for the State Health Insurance Assistance Program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $49,115,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The State Health Insurance Assistance Program provides Medicare beneficiaries with information, counseling, and enrollment assistance.

Paralysis Resource Center

The Committee recommends $7,700,000 for the Paralysis Resource Center, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $7,700,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The Paralysis Resource Center offers activities and services aimed at increasing independent living for people with paralysis and related mobility impairments, and supporting integration into the physical and cultural communities in which they live.

Limb Loss Resource Center

The Committee recommends $3,500,000 for the Limb Loss Resource Center, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $3,500,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The Limb Loss Resource Center supports a variety of programs and services for those living with limb loss, including a national peer support program, educational events, training for consumers and healthcare professionals, and information and referral services.

Traumatic Brain Injury

The Committee recommends $11,321,000 for the Traumatic Brain Injury program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The program provides grants to States for the development of a comprehensive, coordinated family and person-centered service system at the State and community level for individuals who sustain a traumatic brain injury.

Developmental Disabilities State Councils

The Committee recommends $76,000,000 for State Councils on Developmental Disabilities, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $20,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The Developmental Disabilities State Councils work to develop, improve and expand the system of services and supports for people with developmental disabilities.

Developmental Disabilities Protection and Advocacy

The Committee recommends $40,734,000 for Developmental Disabilities Protection and Advocacy, which is the same as the 2018 enacted level and $2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This formula grant program provides funding to States to establish and maintain protection and advocacy systems to protect the legal rights of persons with developmental disabilities.

The Committee recognizes that the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) encourages States to administer services for people with Intellectual/Developmental Disabilities (I/DD) "in the most integrated setting appropriate to the needs of qualified individuals with disabilities." As a result of enactment of the ADA and the Supreme Court decision in Olmstead v. L.C. (1999), there has been a national trend towards deinstitutionalization, whereby individuals have been encouraged to move out of State-run and other Federally-funded, certified facilities and into residential settings in their respective communities. However, the Committee is aware that many family members and legal guardians of individuals residing in these facilities have been pressured to move their loved ones into the community against their wishes. The Committee is concerned about the adequacy of community-based housing and the lack of specialized care and support services available in these settings. In addition, the Committee notes concern regarding the pace of transfer to community-based settings for some individuals, higher rates of abuse and mortality in community settings, and the adequacy of opportunities for residents to express views and preferences throughout the transfer process.

The Committee fully supports the ADA's goal of enabling people with I/DD to receive services "in the most integrated setting appropriate to their needs." However, the Committee also notes that Olmstead held that the ADA does not condone or require removing individuals from institutional settings when they are unable to handle or benefit from a community-based setting and that the ADA does not require the imposition of community-based treatment on patients who do not desire it. Congress endorsed the same principle in the Developmental Disabilities (DD) Act of 2000. By continuing to pursue closure of facilities that are authorized by Federal law to provide services to people with I/DD under the In-

termediate Care Facilities for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities program, DD Act programs are also overriding the decisions of States on how to best allocate resources.

The Committee remains concerned that the deinstitutionalization stance taken by both Federally-supported DD Act programs and the Department of Justice in its related prosecutorial discretion involve impact individuals who may be unable to handle or benefit from community integration and do not desire such care. The Committee strongly urges the Department to ensure that DD Act programs properly account for the needs and desires of patients, their families and caregivers, and the importance of affording patients the proper setting for their care, into enforcement of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Voting Access for Individuals with Disabilities

The Committee recommends $6,963,000 for Voting Access for Individuals with Disabilities program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The Voting Access for Individuals with Disabilities program authorized by the Help America Vote Act provides formula grants to ensure full participation in the electoral process for individuals with disabilities, including registering to vote, casting a vote, and accessing polling places.

Developmental Disabilities Projects of National Significance

The Committee recommends $12,000,000 for Developmental Disabilities Projects of National Significance, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $10,950,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program funds grants and contracts that develop new technologies and demonstrate innovative methods to support the independence, productivity, and integration of those living with a disability into the community. The Committee recommends not less than $1,000,000 for transportation assistance activities for older adults and persons with disabilities. The transportation activities should focus on the most cost-effective and sustainable strategies that can be replicated to other communities.

University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities

The Committee recommends $40,619,000 for University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $8,073,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities Education, Research, and Service are a nationwide network of independent but interlinked centers, representing a national resource for addressing issues, finding solutions, and advancing research related to the needs of individuals with developmental disabilities and their families.

Independent Living

The Committee recommends $120,000,000 for the Independent Living program, of which $27,000,000 is for the Independent Living State Grants program and $93,000,000 is for the Centers for Independent Living program. This funding level is $6,817,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $24,003,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. Independent Living programs maximize the

leadership, empowerment, independence, and productivity of individuals with disabilities.

The Committee expects ACL to distribute funds as soon as possible. In addition, the Committee strongly supports efforts by ACL to engage the grantee and stakeholder community to assist in planning for the grant cycle.

National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research

The Committee recommends $104,970,000 for the National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research (NIDILRR), which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $104,970,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. NIDILRR generates knowledge and promote its effective use to enhance the abilities of people with disabilities to perform activities of their choice in the community and to expand society's capacity to provide full opportunities for its citizens with disabilities.

The Committee does not move NIDILRR to NIH, as proposed in the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The Committee believes NIDILRR's unique mission to improve the abilities of individuals with disabilities is best achieved within ACL.

Assistive Technology

The Committee recommends $36,000,000 for Assistive Technology, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $4,061,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. Assistive Technology (AT) supports programs providing grants to States for addressing assistive technology needs of individuals with disabilities. The goal is to increase awareness of and access to assistive technology devices and services that may help with education, employment, daily activities, and inclusion of people with disabilities in their communities.

Of this amount, the Committee provides $2,000,000 for competitive grants to support existing and new alternative financing programs that provide for the purchase of AT devices. The Committee intends for this funding to support the expansion of existing programs and the creation of new programs that allow greater access to affordable financing to help people with disabilities purchase the specialized technologies required to live independently, to succeed at school and work and to live active and productive lives. Programs that have previously received funding are eligible to compete but must report on how the prior funding has been used, including the number of loans extended and individuals served, funding leveraged, and asset development programs created. The Committee intends for applicants to incorporate credit-building activities into their programs, including financial education and information about other possible funding sources. Successful applicants must emphasize consumer choice and control and build programs that will provide financing for the full array of AT devices and services and ensure that all people, regardless of type of disability or health condition, age, level of income, and residence have access to the program. AT programs maximize the ability of individuals with disabilities of all ages and their family members, guardians, advocates, and authorized representatives to obtain AT devices and AT services.

Program Administration

The Committee recommends $41,063,000 for Program Administration, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $3,076,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This funding supports Federal administrative costs associated with administering ACL's programs.

The Achieving a Better Live Experience Act of 2014 or ABLE Act (PL 113–295) allows individuals and families to save for the purpose of supporting individuals with disabilities in maintaining their health, independence, and quality of life. The Committee strongly encourages the Administration on Community Living through its programs supporting individuals living with a disability to raise awareness on the eligibility and benefits of these accounts. The Committee requests an update on this effort in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

OFFICE OF MEDICARE HEARINGS AND APPEALS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$182,381,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	112,381,000
Committee Recommendation	172,381,000
Change from enacted level	−10,000,000
Change from budget request	+60,000,000

This Office supports hearings at the administrative law judge level, the third level of Medicare claims appeals.

Medicare Appeals Backlog.—The Committee is concerned with the size the Medicare Appeals Backlog. The Committee supports the Office of Medicare Hearings and Appeals to take administrative actions that will reduce the number of cases awaiting a hearing with an Administrative Law Judge.

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$535,457,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	342,990,000
Committee Recommendation	433,290,000
Change from enacted level	−102,167,000
Change from budget request	+90,300,000

Of the funds provided, $53,445,000 shall be derived from evaluation set-aside funds available under section 241 of the Public Health Service Act, which is $11,383,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the same as the fiscal year 2019 budget request.

This appropriation supports activities that are associated with the Secretary's roles as policy officer and general manager of the Department of Health and Human Services. The Office of the Secretary also implements administration and Congressional directives, and provides assistance, direction and coordination to the headquarters, regions, and field organizations of the department. In addition, this funding supports the Office of the Surgeon General and several other health promotion and disease prevention activities that are centrally administered.

Black Men in the Medical Profession.—The Committee supports the efforts of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to explore the factors that contribute to the low participation of Black men in the medical profession. The Committee urges

the Secretary, in collaboration with NIH, to review the proceedings of the November 2017 joint workshop on this topic, titled An American Crisis: The Growing Absence of Black Men in Medicine and Science: Proceedings of Joint Workshop. The Committee directs the Secretary to submit an action plan to address the increasing underrepresentation of Black men in medical schools and in the medical profession to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

Cybersecurity.—The Committee is concerned about reports that indicate hospitals and medical practitioners are not adequately protecting patient records with respect to cyber threats. While laws exist to provide such protection, these laws are weakly enforced such that there is little accountability for inadequate compliance with cybersecurity protocols. The Committee requests the Secretary assess the adequacy of current enforcement policy and additional measures that may be necessary to hold those who are responsible for compliance with existing regulations accountable.

Early Detection of Brain Aneurysms.—The Committee recognizes that although one in 50 Americans have a brain aneurysm, there are typically no warning signs or symptoms. Unfortunately, 40 percent of patients will not survive a brain aneurysm hemorrhage. Even when an aneurysm has bled, the symptoms are not widely known among health care professionals, including first responders and emergency room physicians. As a result, individuals who experience a hemorrhage from a brain aneurysm can be easily misdiagnosed, potentially missing an opportunity to institute lifesaving treatments. The Committee encourages the Secretary, in consultation with appropriate stakeholders—including neurosurgeons, neurologists, neuro-interventional surgeons, emergency physicians, brain aneurysm patient advocacy foundations, brain aneurysm survivors, and caregivers—to facilitate the development of best practices on brain aneurysm detection and diagnosis for first responders, emergency room physicians, primary care physicians, nurses, and advanced practice providers. In doing so, the Committee encourages the Secretary to consider incorporating topics such as the symptoms of brain aneurysms, evidence-based risk factors for brain aneurysms, appropriate utilization of medical testing and diagnostic equipment, and screening recommendations. The Committee encourages the Secretary to consult appropriate stakeholders to develop a strategy for disseminating information about the best practices and begin implementing this strategy not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act.

Faith Based Center.—The Committee includes $1,299,000 for the Faith Based Center, the same as fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the fiscal year 2019 budget request.

Global Health Research Strategy.—The Committee requests an update in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification on how CDC, FDA, BARDA, and NIH—including the Fogarty International Center—jointly coordinate global health research activities. The update should include specific metrics used to track progress and collaboration toward agreed upon health goals.

Nonrecurring Expenses Fund.—The Committee directs the Secretary to prioritize completion of projects for the Indian Health Service.

Privacy in Mental Health Scenarios.—Section 11004 of the 21st Century Cures Act (PL 114–255) directed the Secretary of Health and Human Services to identify model programs and materials for training health care providers regarding the permitted uses and disclosures of protected health information of patients seeking or undergoing mental or substance use disorder treatment, consistent with standards and regulations governing the privacy and security of individually identifiable health information under the Social Security Act and the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996. In addition, the Secretary was directed to identify a model program and materials for training patients and their families regarding their rights to protect and obtain such information. The Committee urges the Secretary to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate within 180 days of enactment of this Act identifying model programs and materials addressed in section 11004 of the 21st Century Cures Act.

Tribal Access.—The Committee is concerned that HHS grant programs that address public health issues are not sufficiently accessible to Tribal health departments, and that HHS could do more to support the needs for those services in Indian Country. Tribal health departments often do not have the funding available for public health initiatives such as disease prevention, injury prevention, education, research and wellness promotion. The Committee directs the Secretary to report, within 180 days of enactment of this Act, on the number of Tribal governments or Tribal consortia receiving direct funding, and the total percentage of that funding, from public health block grants—including but not limited to the Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant; Community Mental Health Services Block Grant; Community Service Block Grant; Maternal and Child Health Block Grant; and the Social Services Block Grant. In addition, HHS is encouraged to collect from the States the percentage of Federal funding from such block grants that each State provides to Tribal health departments.

Tribal Governance.—The Secretary, in coordination with the Indian Health Service, CMS, and CDC, is urged to facilitate and support partnerships with Tribes and medical colleges and universities as opportunities arise, in order to foster leadership development, build organizations to better deliver and coordinate high-quality care, and to support systems of care and prevention that can have a positive outcome on the health of the community and cost of care.

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health

Adverse Childhood Experience.—The Committee is concerned about the link between adverse childhood experience—such as physical abuse, substance misuse in the household, sexual abuse, and parental divorce or separation—and negative long-term health and behavioral health outcomes, including early initiation of alcohol and tobacco use, substance misuse, teen pregnancy, violence, and increased risk of suicide. The Committee directs the Office of the Surgeon General to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate within 180 days of enactment of this Act on the connection between adverse childhood experience and negative long-term health outcomes, including future substance misuse. The Committee urges

the Office of the Surgeon General to consult with CDC, NIH, SAMHSA, and ACF, in the process of developing the report.

Breast Milk.—The Committee recognizes the importance of breast milk in improving health outcomes for babies and mothers. The Committee encourages HHS to provide a study within 2 years of the date of the enactment of this Act on the impact of recommended breastfeeding rates on health outcomes and healthcare costs. HHS, through CDC or AHRQ, should review the most recent research (published in the last 5 years) and develop a report that could be provided to Congress examining the impact of clinically recommended breastfeeding rates on associated Medicaid expenditures, urgent care costs, and direct and indirect medical costs in order to inform health care and funding decisions. The Committee also encourages the Secretary to ensure that pregnant women have access to nutritional guidance, including through the 2020–2025 edition of the Dietary Guidelines for Americans currently under development, based on the latest scientific research on the health and cost benefits of human milk.

Embryo Adoption Awareness Campaign.—The Committee recommends $1,000,000 for the Embryo Adoption Awareness Campaign, the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the fiscal year 2019 budget request. These funds will be used to educate Americans about the existence of frozen human embryos (resulting from in-vitro fertilization), which may be available for donation/adoption to help other couples build their families. The Committee includes bill language permitting these funds also to be used to provide medical and administrative services to individuals adopting embryos, deemed necessary for such adoptions, consistent with the Code of Federal Regulations.

Stillbirth.—The Committee is aware that each year about 24,000 babies are stillborn in the US, approximately 2,000 babies each month. According to the CDC, this is about the same number of babies that die during the first year of life and it is more than 10 times as many deaths as the number that occur from Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS). Additionally the US has made some of the slowest progress of any country in reducing stillbirths, with the US rate declining by 0.4 percent per year between 2000 and 2015, putting us at 155th out of 159 in the world. In order to elevate the issues surrounding stillbirth for consumers and providers, the Committee encourages the Surgeon General's Office to issue a Call to Action on Stillbirth that will provide a roadmap for future federal efforts to reduce stillbirth rates and eliminate the disparities that surround this condition.

Sexual Risk Avoidance.—The Committee provides $30,000,000 in budget authority for sexual risk avoidance programs, which is $5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $30,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2019 budget request.

In implementing these funds, it is the intent of the Committee that HHS provide substantive and practical technical assistance to grantees so they place meaningful emphasis on Sexual Risk Avoidance (SRA) in all educational messaging to teens. The Committee notes that such technical assistance should be provided in the following venues: during National and regional conferences, webinars and one-on-one conversations with funded projects. The Committee further intends that SRA-credentialed experts consult with grant-

ees and HHS staff with oversight of these programs on methodologies and best practices in SRA for teens. The Committee also encourages all operating divisions at HHS that implement or inform youth programs to implement consistently a public health model that stresses risk avoidance or works to return individuals to a lifestyle without risk, particularly as it relates to sexual risk.

Office of Minority Health

The Committee provides $56,670,000 for the Office of Minority Health (OMH), which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $2,714,000 more than the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The OMH works with US Public Health Service agencies and other agencies of the Department to address the health status and quality of life for racial and ethnic minority populations in the United States. OMH develops and implements new policies; partners with States, Tribes, and communities through cooperative agreements; supports research, demonstration, and evaluation projects; and disseminates information.

Hepatitis.—The Committee commends OMH for their advancements in the treatment and management of hepatitis and requests an update in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification on the progress of community partnerships that promote awareness and outreach to improve testing, diagnosis, and treatment.

Hispanic Serving Institutions.—The Committee supports OMH's efforts to enter into or continue cooperative agreements with Hispanic Serving Institution medical schools in addition to their work with Historically Black Colleges and Universities medical schools.

HIV/AIDS.—The Committee continues to be concerned about the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the African American and Hispanic communities, and is aware of the concurrent high co-infection rate for Hepatitis C. The Committee urges OMH to address opportunities to reduce the burden of HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis C by implementing partnerships for screening and community engagement programs.

Lupus.—The Committee is encouraged by research conducted by the OMH National Health Education Lupus Program and encourages OMH to optimize that research and utilize other resources currently in development to further support populations at highest risk—specifically Hispanics, Native Americans, Asians and African Americans. The Committee is particularly concerned about the disproportionately high rates of Lupus among African American women and other women of color. The Committee recommends collaborating with the lupus community to expand the development of linguistically and culturally appropriate tools, resources and materials for these adults and children with lupus, their caregivers and health care providers.

Office on Women's Health

The Committee includes $32,140,000 for the Office on Women's Health, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $3,686,000 more than the fiscal year 2019 budget request.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL COORDINATOR FOR HEALTH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$60,367,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	38,381,000
Committee Recommendation	42,705,000
Change from enacted level	−17,662,000
Change from budget request	+4,324,000

The Office of the National Coordinator (ONC) is the principal Federal entity charged with coordinating efforts to implement and use health information technology and exchange electronically health information.

Patient Data Matching.—The Committee is aware that one of the most significant challenges inhibiting the safe and secure electronic exchange of health information is the lack of a consistent patient data matching strategy. With the passage of the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health (HITECH) Act, a clear mandate was placed on the Nation's healthcare community to adopt electronic health records and health exchange capability. Although the committee continues to carry a prohibition against HHS using funds to promulgate or adopt any final standard providing for the assignment of a unique health identifier for an individual until such activity is authorized, the Committee notes that this limitation does not prohibit HHS from examining the issues around patient matching. Accordingly, the Committee continues to encourage the Secretary, acting through the ONC and CMS, to provide technical assistance to private-sector-led initiatives to develop a coordinated national strategy that will promote patient safety by accurately identifying patients to their health information.

Prescription Drug Monitoring.—The Committee understands that the spread of the prescription drug epidemic throughout the Nation has made the creation, implementation, and use of State prescription drug monitoring programs (PDMPs) and their ability to communicate with electronic health record (EHR) and electronic prescribing (e-prescribing) systems more important than ever. The Committee encourages ONC to continue its support for pilot programs to find usability challenges among PDMP, EHR, and e-prescribing systems; develop and award challenge awards to private entities for health information technology innovation; and offer targeted technical assistance to help medical professionals use PDMP, EHR, and e-prescribing systems. The Committee further encourages ONC to collaborate and coordinate its efforts with partner agencies such as CDC and the Bureau of Justice Assistance in the Department of Justice.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$80,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	80,000,000
Committee Recommendation	80,000,000
Change from enacted level	– – –
Change from budget request	– – –

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) serves as an independent and objective oversight unit of HHS. OIG carries out activities intended to prevent fraud and abuse and promote economy, efficiency and effectiveness of HHS programs and operations.

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$38,798,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	30,904,000
Committee Recommendation	38,798,000
Change from enacted level	– – –
Change from budget request	+7,894,000

The Office for Civil Rights (OCR) is responsible for enforcing civil rights statutes that prohibit discrimination in health and human services programs. OCR implements the civil rights laws through a compliance program designed to generate voluntary compliance among all HHS recipients.

The Committee strongly supports efforts to investigate violations of Federal Conscience Rights statutes. The establishment of a Conscience and Religious Freedom Division is a necessary step to ensure appropriate application of Federal law. The Committee also values the vital work done by the Civil Rights Division and Health Information Privacy Division. Additional funding through the assessment of civil monetary penalties ensures the work for the Health Information Privacy Division will not be reduced. The Committee maintains funding for OCR and increases the program level for these divisions.

Within the resources available to OCR, the Committee provides not less than $4,600,000 for the Civil Rights Division, which is above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the fiscal year 2019 budget request. From budget authority and offsetting collections, the Committee provides not less than $7,500,000 for the Health Information Privacy Division, which is above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The Committee provides not less than $3,000,000 for the Conscience and Religious Freedom Division, which is above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the fiscal year 2019 budget request.

The Committee commends the Secretary for establishing the Division on Conscience and Religious Liberty within the Office for Civil Rights and is encouraged by the proposed rule entitled Protecting Statutory Conscience Rights in Health Care; Delegations of Authority. The Committee urges the Administration to finalize the rule at the appropriate time. The Committee looks forward to the important work the Office for Civil Rights will do to safeguard Americans' civil rights.

The Committee is concerned that the State of California, State of New York, State of Oregon, and State of Washington are requiring insurance providers to cover elective abortions. Furthermore, the Committee is aware that the State of California has enacted a law that requires pregnancy centers to refer patients for free or low-cost state-funded abortions. These laws, policies, and requirements appear to violate the Weldon Amendment, which prevents discrimination against health care entities that choose not provide abortion coverage. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Secretary to fully investigate and resolve potential violations of the Weldon Amendment and report findings back to Congress.

RETIREMENT PAY AND MEDICAL BENEFITS FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$618,689,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	629,209,000
Committee Recommendation	629,209,000
Change from enacted level	+10,520,000
Change from budget request	– – –

The Committee provides for retirement pay and medical benefits of Public Health Service Commissioned Officers, for payments under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection Plan, and for medical care of dependents and retired personnel.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES EMERGENCY FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$1,953,458,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	2,303,877,000
Committee Recommendation	2,813,128,000
Change from enacted level	+859,670,000
Change from budget request	+509,251,000

This account supports the activities of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) and other components within the Office of the Secretary to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the health consequences of bioterrorism and other public health emergencies, including pandemic influenza. It also includes funding for the Department's cybersecurity efforts.

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response

The Committee provides $2,489,128,000 for activities administered by ASPR. ASPR is responsible for coordinating national policies and plans for medical and public health preparedness and for administering a variety of public health preparedness programs.

National Ebola Training and Education Center.—The Committee supports the continued efforts of the National Ebola Training and Education Center (NETEC), and recognizes the importance of NETEC's work in preventing, preparing for, and responding to Ebola and other special pathogen incidents.

Regional Disaster Medical Response Demonstration Project.—The Committee commends ASPR for its work to develop and evaluate regional, coalition-based disaster medical response systems to handle the health impacts of 21st century health security threats. The Committee encourages ASPR to leverage the Hospital Preparedness Program and National Disaster Medical System to strengthen regional disaster response capabilities by working with States that have demonstrated success in creating statewide disaster healthcare systems to coordinate patient movement, evacuation, and emergency care, particularly in areas with high incidence of natural disasters or high risk for deliberate attacks, with the goal of establishing best practices and maximizing Federal resources.

Operations

The Committee recommends $30,938,000 for Operations. This account supports activities within the Assistant Secretary's Immediate Office; the Office of the Chief Operating Officer; the Office of Acquisitions Management, Contracts, and Grants; and the Office of Financial Planning and Analysis.

Preparedness and Emergency Operations

The Committee recommends $24,654,000 for Preparedness and Emergency Operations. The Preparedness and Emergency Operations account funds the Office of Emergency Management, which support a full spectrum of emergency management responsibilities, including planning, coordination, logistics, training, and responding to planned events and unplanned incidents.

National Disaster Medical System

The Committee recommends $62,404,000 for the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS). NDMS deploys trained medical teams to communities impacted by public health and medical emergencies due to natural and man-made incidents.

Hospital Preparedness Program

The Committee recommends $279,555,000 for the Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP). HPP supports cooperative agreements with State, local, and territorial health departments to build healthcare coalitions that improve regional and local hospital preparedness and surge capacity in public health emergencies.

Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority

The Committee provides $586,700,000 for the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA). BARDA supports the advanced development of vaccines, drugs, and therapeutics for potential serious public health threats, including chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threats, pandemic influenza, and emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases.

Advanced Blood Pathogen Reduction Technologies.—The Committee commends BARDA for actions taken during the Zika virus epidemic to quickly and efficiently accelerate the use of modern blood pathogen reduction technologies to improve the safety of the nation's blood supply. The Committee encourages BARDA to continue to give priority to this effort in fiscal year 2019, which if successful will complete development of pathogen reduction technology for all transfused blood components as a countermeasure to ensure sustainability of the national blood supply as part of emergency preparedness for emerging epidemic pathogens.

Antimicrobial-Resistant Tuberculosis.—The National Strategy for Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria identified drug resistant tuberculosis (TB) as a serious threat level pathogen. New diagnostic, treatment, and prevention tools are urgently needed to address this global health threat. The Committee encourages BARDA to support the development of new TB diagnostic tests, drugs, and vaccines and report on the agency's efforts in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification.

Antimicrobial Technologies.—The Committee notes that efforts to combat microbial resistance to traditional treatments is advancing faster than current regulatory frameworks. The Committee encourages BARDA to work with entities developing antimicrobial technologies that are not pharmacological in nature. The Committee sees particular promise in technologies which alter environments to inhibit microbial growth and spread.

Zika Vaccine Development.—The number of new Zika virus infections has dropped dramatically because much of the population in

Zika-endemic areas has developed an immunity to the virus. However, like other similar mosquito-borne flaviviruses, the virus is likely to reemerge in these areas in several years, and could emerge unpredictably in isolated areas in the meantime, including within the US. Given the links between Zika virus infections and serious birth defects, and the length of time necessary to develop vaccines, the Committee believes it is prudent to continue efforts to develop a vaccine for the Zika virus. Within the total funding provided for BARDA, the Committee directs BARDA to continue to support research and development on a vaccine for the Zika virus.

Policy and Planning

The Committee recommends $14,877,000 for Policy and Planning. The Office of Policy and Planning leads HHS' emergency preparedness and response strategic direction and policy coordination.

Project BioShield Special Reserve Fund

The Committee provides $780,000,000 for Project BioShield. These funds support the acquisition of promising medical countermeasures developed through BARDA contracts for the most serious public health threats.

Strategic National Stockpile

The Committee provides $710,000,000 for the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) in ASPR. The Committee commends the Department for its efforts to achieve efficiencies in its public health preparedness activities and looks forward to continuing to work with the Department to enhance the nation's preparedness to respond to public health threats. The Committee expects that this organizational change will continue to include a significant role for CDC in providing scientific expertise in decision-making related to procurement of countermeasures as well as maintaining strong relationships with State and local public health departments to facilitate efficient deployment of countermeasures in public health emergencies. Within 60 days of enactment of this Act, the Committee requests an update on ASPR's plans to: 1) maintain funding for State and local operational readiness to distribute and dispense medical countermeasures from the Stockpile; 2) continue technical assistance, support and oversight for State and local health departments' operational readiness to distribute and dispense medical countermeasures from the Stockpile; and 3) incorporate and access CDC expertise throughout the Public Health Emergency Medical Countermeasures Enterprise, including decisions related to procurement and deployment for the Stockpile.

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration—Cybersecurity

The Committee provides $60,000,000 for information technology cybersecurity in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration. These funds provide for continuous monitoring and security incident response coordination for the Department's computer systems and networks.

Computer Security Incident Response Center.—HHS established the Computer Security Incident Response Center (CSIRC) to serve as the primary entity within HHS responsible for maintaining cybersecurity situational awareness and determining the Depart-

ment's overall cybersecurity risk posture. The Committee directs HHS to submit a report within 180 days of enactment of this Act that includes an analysis and assessment of the effectiveness of the CSIRC in ensuring the Department, to include operating and staff divisions, is appropriately prepared for and protected against cyber threats and incidents.

Office of Security and Strategic Information

The Committee provides $8,000,000 for the Office of Security and Strategic Information to maintain the security of the Department's personnel, systems, and critical infrastructure.

Office of Public Health and Science—Medical Reserve Corps

The Committee provides $6,000,000 for the Medical Reserve Corps program, which is a network of local volunteers who work to strengthen the public health infrastructure and preparedness capabilities of their communities.

Pandemic Influenza Preparedness

The Committee recommends $250,000,000 for the pandemic influenza preparedness program. This funding supports research and development of next-generation influenza medical countermeasures, preparedness testing and evaluation, and stockpiling.

Pandemic Influenza Vaccine.—The Committee remains concerned about our nation's limited ability to rapidly respond to a pandemic influenza outbreak and meet the Federal government's desired goal of delivering pandemic vaccines within 12 weeks of the declaration of a pandemic. Late-stage pandemic and pre-clinical influenza vaccines are under development that can enhance current rapid response capacity in the US. The Committee encourages ASPR and BARDA to support development of promising pre-clinical as well as development and acquisition of late-stage vaccine candidates that can meet the goal of producing a pandemic vaccine within 12 weeks of a declaration.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 201. The Committee continues a provision to limit the amount available for official reception and representation expenses.

Sec. 202. The Committee continues a provision to limit the salary of an individual through an HHS grant or other extramural mechanism to not more than the rate of Executive Level II.

Sec. 203. The Committee continues a provision to prohibit the Secretary from using evaluation set-aside funds until the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate receive a report detailing the planned use of such funds.

Sec. 204. The Committee continues a provision regarding the level for the PHS evaluation set-aside.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Sec. 205. The Committee continues a provision permitting the Secretary of HHS to transfer up to one percent of any discretionary funds between appropriations, provided that no appropriation is increased by more than three percent by any such transfer to meet emergency needs. Notification must be provided to the Committees

on Appropriations at the program, project, and activity level in advance of any such transfer.

Sec. 206. The Committee continues the 60 day flexibility for National Health Service Corps contract terminations.

Sec. 207. The Committee continues a provision to prohibit the use of Title X funds unless the applicant for the award certifies to the Secretary that it encourages family participation in the decision of minors to seek family planning services and that it provides counseling to minors on how to resist attempts to coerce minors into engaging in sexual activities.

Sec. 208. The Committee continues a provision stating that no provider of services under Title X shall be exempt from any state law requiring notification or the reporting of child abuse, child molestation, sexual abuse, rape, or incest.

Sec. 209. The Committee continues a provision related to the Medicare Advantage program.

Sec. 210. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds from being used to advocate or promote gun control.

Sec. 211. The Committee continues a provision to allow funding for HHS international HIV/AIDS and other infectious disease, chronic and environmental disease, and other health activities abroad to be spent under the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956.

Sec. 212. The Committee continues a provision authorizing certain international health activities.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Sec. 213. The Committee continues a provision to provide the Director of NIH, jointly with the Director of the Office of AIDS Research, the authority to transfer up to three percent of human immunodeficiency virus funds.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Sec. 214. The Committee continues a provision that makes NIH funds for human immunodeficiency virus research available to the Office of AIDS Research.

Sec. 215. The Committee continues a provision granting authority to the Office of the Director of the NIH to enter directly into transactions in order to implement the NIH Common Fund for medical research and permitting the Director to utilize peer review procedures, as appropriate, to obtain assessments of scientific and technical merit.

Sec. 216. The Committee continues a provision clarifying that funds appropriated to NIH institutes and centers may be used for minor repairs or improvements to their buildings, up to $3,500,000 per project with a total limit for NIH of $45,000,000.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Sec. 217. The Committee continues a provision transferring one percent of the funding made available for National Institutes of Health National Research Service Awards to the Health Resources and Services Administration.

Sec. 218. The Committee continues the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority ten year contract authority.

Sec. 219. The Committee continues language requiring HHS to include certain information concerning the number of full-time Federal employees and contractors working on the Affordable Care Act in the fiscal year 2020 budget request.

Sec. 220. The Committee continues specific report requirements for CMS's Health Insurance Exchange activities in the fiscal year 2020 budget request.

Sec. 221. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting CMS Program Management account from being used to support risk corridor payments.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Sec. 222. The Committee continues language directing the spending of the Prevention and Public Health fund.

PREVENTION AND PUBLIC HEALTH FUND

The Committee continues a provision that directs the transfer of the Prevention and Public Health Fund. In fiscal year 2019, the level appropriated for the fund is $848,000,000 after accounting for sequestration. The Committee includes bill language in section 222 of this Act that requires that funds be transferred within 45 days of enactment of this Act to the following accounts, for the following activities, and in the following amounts:

Agency	Budget Activity	FY 2019 Committee
CDC	Breastfeeding Grants (Hospitals Promoting Breastfeeding).	10,000,000
CDC	Diabetes	76,675,000
CDC	Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity Grants	40,000,000
CDC	Healthcare Associated Infections	12,000,000
CDC	Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention Program	73,975,000
CDC	Million Hearts Program	4,000,000
CDC	Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant	160,000,000
CDC	Tobacco	126,000,000
CDC	Section 317 Immunization Grants	324,350,000
CDC	Lead Poisoning Prevention	17,000,000
CDC	Early Care Collaboratives	4,000,000

Sec. 223. The Committee modifies a provision relating to breast cancer screening.

Sec. 224. The Committee continues a provision relating to indirect cost negotiated rates.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Sec. 225. The Committee continues a provision permitting transfer of funds within NIH, if such funds are related to opioid and pain management research.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Sec. 226. The Committee includes a new provision for evaluation activities within the Administration for Children and Families.

Sec. 227. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funds from being used for Title X family planning activities.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Sec 228. The Committee includes a new provision establishing an Infectious Diseases Rapid Response Reserve Fund in CDC.

Sec. 229. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funds from being used to support the Monograph Programme of the International Agency for Research on Cancer unless NIH submits a report to Congress outlining transparency and conflict-of-interest requirements that are a condition of these awards.

Sec. 230. The Committee includes a new provision relating to cervical cancer screening.

Sec. 231. The Committee includes a new provision extending the authorization of Small Business Innovation Research pilot programs.

Sec. 232. The Committee includes a new provision relating to donations for the care of unaccompanied alien children.

Sec. 233. The Committee includes a new provision relating to reporting of children separated from their parents or legal guardians.

Sec. 234. The Committee includes a new provision related to a plan to reunify children separated from their parents or family units.

Sec. 235. The Committee includes a new provision ensuring that efforts are taken to place unaccompanied alien children who are siblings together.

Sec. 236. The Committee includes a new provision requesting a monthly report on the status of children separated from their parents or legal guardians.

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$16,443,790,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	15,926,790,000
Committee Recommendation	16,443,790,000
Change from enacted level	– – –
Change from budget request	+517,000,000

Of the total amount available, $5,525,990,000 is appropriated for fiscal year 2019 for obligation on or after July 1, 2019 and $10,841,177,000 is appropriated for fiscal year 2019 for obligation on or after October 1, 2019. This appropriation account includes compensatory education programs authorized under title I and subpart 2 of part B of title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) and section 418A of the Higher Education Act.

Grants to Local Educational Agencies

For fiscal year 2019, the Committee recommends $15,759,802,000 for Title I grants to Local Educational Agencies (LEAs or school districts). Title I grants provide supplemental education funding for activities that offer extra academic support to help students from low-income families and in high-poverty schools to meet State academic standards.

Of the amounts provided for Title I programs, $6,459,401,000 is available for Basic Grants to LEAs, which is the same as both the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the fiscal year 2019 budget request. Basic grants are awarded to school districts with at least 10 low-income children who make up more than two percent of the school-age population.

Within the amount for Title I Basic Grants, up to $5,000,000 is made available to the Secretary of Education on October 1, 2018, to obtain annually-updated LEA-level poverty data from the Bureau of the Census.

The Committee recommends $1,362,301,000 for Title I Concentration Grants, which is the same as both the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the fiscal year 2019 budget request. Concentration Grants target funds to school districts in which the number of low-income children exceeds 6,500 or 15 percent of the total school-age population.

The Committee recommends $3,969,050,000 for Title I Targeted Grants, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $150,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. Targeted Grants provide higher payments to school districts with high numbers or percentages of low-income students.

The Committee recommends $3,969,050,000 for Title I Education Finance Incentive Grants (EFIGs), which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $150,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. EFIGs provide payments to States and school districts that incorporate equity and effort factors to improve the equity of State funding systems.

The Committee notes, within the fiscal year 2019 budget request, the inclusion of legislative proposals as well as grants to local educational agencies to implement weighted per-pupil funding systems, including open enrollment systems that allow students to enroll in a public school selected by their parents. However, the Committee notes that such a program has not been authorized. Accordingly, the Committee has not provided funding for such a program within this bill. Funding for this approach will be considered should it be authorized in law.

Comprehensive Literacy Development Grants

The Committee recommends $190,000,000 for Comprehensive Literacy Development Grants, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $190,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program makes competitive grants to States to subgrant to school district and/or early education programs to improve literacy instruction for disadvantaged students.

Innovative Approaches to Literacy

The Committee recommends $27,000,000 for Innovative Approaches to Literacy, the same as the 2018 enacted level and $27,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program provides competitive grants to support school libraries.

State Agency Programs: Migrant

The Committee recommends $374,751,000 for the State Agency Program for Migrant Education, which is the same as both the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program supports special educational and related services for children of migrant agricultural workers and fishermen, including: (1) supplementary academic education; (2) remedial or compensatory instruction; (3) English for limited English proficient students; (4) testing; (5)guidance counseling; and (6) other activities to

promote coordination of services across States for migrant children whose education is interrupted by frequent moves.

State Agency Programs: Neglected and Delinquent

For the State Agency Program for Neglected and Delinquent Children, the Committee recommends $47,614,000, which is the same as both the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This formula grant program supports educational services for children and youth under age 21 in State-run institutions, attending community day programs, and in correctional facilities. A portion of these funds is provided for projects that support the successful re-entry of youth offenders into postsecondary and vocational programs.

Special Programs for Migrant Students

The Committee recommends $44,623,000 for the Special Programs for Migrant Students, which is the same as both the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the fiscal year 2019 budget request. These programs make grants to colleges, universities, and nonprofit organizations to support educational programs designed for students who are engaged in migrant and other seasonal farm work. The High School Equivalency Program (HEP) recruits migrant students age 16 and over and provides academic and support services to help those students obtain a high school equivalency certificate and subsequently to gain employment or admission to a postsecondary institution or training program. The College Assistance Migrant Program (CAMP) provides tutoring and counseling services to first-year, undergraduate migrant students and assists those students in obtaining student financial aid for their remaining undergraduate years. The Committee recommendation assumes the allocation of funds between HEP and CAMP as proposed by the Administration.

IMPACT AID

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$1,414,112,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	1,259,790,000
Committee Recommendation	1,466,112,000
Change from enacted level	+52,000,000
Change from budget request	+206,322,000

This account supports payments to school districts affected by Federal activities, such as those that educate children whose families are connected with the military or who live on Indian land.

The Committee notes that documents supporting the Department's budget proposal references the possibility of a high-quality evaluation which could be used to better understand the economic effects of the Federal presence in participating school districts. The Committee requests to be kept informed of any steps taken in the planning for or development of such a study.

Basic Support Payments

The Committee recommends $1,320,242,000 for Basic Support Payments to LEAs, which is $50,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $131,009,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. Basic Support Payments compensate school districts for lost tax revenue and are made on behalf of Federally-connected

children, such as children of members of the uniformed services who live on Federal property.

Payments for Children with Disabilities

The Committee recommends $48,316,000 for Payments for Children with Disabilities, which is the same as both the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the fiscal year 2019 budget request. These payments compensate school districts for the increased costs of serving Federally-connected children with disabilities.

Facilities Maintenance

The Committee recommends $4,835,000 for Facilities Maintenance, which is the same as both the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the fiscal year 2019 budget request. These capital payments are authorized for maintenance of certain facilities owned by the Department.

Construction

The Committee recommends $17,406,000 for the Construction program, which is the same as both the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program provides competitive grants for building and renovating school facilities to school districts that educate Federally-connected students or have Federally-owned land.

Payments for Federal Property

The Committee recommends $75,313,000 for Payments for Federal Property, which $2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $75,313,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. Funds are awarded to school districts to compensate for lost tax revenue as the result of Federal acquisition of real property since 1938.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$5,158,467,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	645,214,000
Committee Recommendation	5,258,467,000
Change from enacted level	+100,000,000
Change from budget request	+4,613,253,000

The School Improvement account includes programs authorized under Titles I, II, IV, VI, and VII of the ESEA; the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act; Title IV-A of the Civil Rights Act; section 203 of the Educational Technical Assistance Act of 2002; and section 105 of the Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2003.

Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants

The Committee recommends $2,055,830,000 for Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $2,055,830,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. These grants provide States and school districts with a flexible source of funding to strengthen the skills and knowledge of teachers, principals, and administrators to enable them to improve student achievement.

Supplemental Education Grants

The Committee recommends $16,699,000 for Supplemental Education Grants to the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands, which is the same as both the fiscal year 2018 enacted level the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2003 (PL 108–188) authorizes these entities to receive funding for general education assistance. The Committee recommendation includes a consolidated amount for Supplemental Education Grants because the underlying statute determines the allocation between Micronesia and the Marshall Islands.

21st Century Community Learning Centers

The Committee recommends $1,211,673,000 for 21st Century Community Learning Centers, which the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $1,211,673,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program awards formula grants to States, which in turn distribute funds on a competitive basis to local school districts, nonprofit organizations, and other public entities. Funds may be used to provide activities that complement and reinforce the regular school-day program for participating students and may also fund local activities that are included as part of an expanded learning time program.

State Assessments

The Committee recommends $378,000,000 for State Assessments, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $8,900,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. Funds are available to develop and implement academic standards and assessments. The program includes a set-aside for audits to identify and eliminate low-quality or duplicative assessments.

Education for Homeless Children and Youth

The Committee recommends $85,000,000 for the Education for Homeless Children and Youth program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $8,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The Committee recognizes that without an education, these at-risk children and youth are unlikely to obtain the skills they need to become productive adults contributing to the economy and their communities. Grants are allocated to States in proportion to the total each State receives under the Title I program.

Training and Advisory Services

The Committee recommends $6,575,000 for Training and Advisory Services authorized by Title IV–A of the Civil Rights Act, which is the same as both the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the fiscal year 2019 budget request. Title IV–A authorizes technical assistance and training services for school districts to address problems associated with desegregation on the basis of race, sex, or national origin. The Department awards three-year grants to regional Equity Assistance Centers (EACs) located in each of the 10 Department of Education regions. The EACs provide services to school districts upon request. Typical activities include disseminating information on successful education practices and legal requirements

related to nondiscrimination on the basis of race, sex, and national origin in educational programs.

Education for Native Hawaiians

The Committee recommends $36,397,000 for the Education for Native Hawaiian program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 level and $36,397,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. Funds are used to provide competitive awards for supplemental education services to the Native Hawaiian population.

Alaska Native Education Equity

The Committee recommends $35,453,000 for the Alaska Native Education Equity program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 level and $35,453,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. Funds are used to provide competitive awards for supplemental education services to the Alaska Native population.

Rural Education

The Committee recommends $180,840,000 for Rural Education programs, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. There are two programs to assist rural school districts with improving teaching and learning in their schools: the Small, Rural Schools Achievement program, which provides funds to rural districts that serve a small number of students; and the Rural and Low-Income Schools program, which provides funds to rural districts that serve concentrations of poor students, regardless of the number of students served by the district. Funds appropriated for Rural Education shall be divided equally between these two programs.

Comprehensive Centers

The Committee recommends $52,000,000 for Comprehensive Centers, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $52,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This grant program currently supports 22 comprehensive centers, including 15 regional centers that provide training, technical assistance, and professional development to build State capacity to provide high-quality education to all students. The remaining seven centers specialize in particular content areas. The Committee includes bill language directing the Secretary to ensure that the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) has access to services provided under this section.

Student Support and Academic Enrichment State Grants

The Committee recommends $1,200,000,000 for Student Support and Academic Enrichment (SSAE) State Grants, which is $100,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $1,200,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) eliminated several narrowly-focused competitive grant programs and replaced them with this new formula grant program. States and school districts have flexibility to focus these resources on locally-determined priorities to provide students with access to a well-rounded education, including rigorous coursework, and to improve school conditions and the use of technology.

Non-Cognitive Factors.—The Committee notes that programs designed to support non-cognitive factors such as critical thinking skills, social skills, work ethic, problem solving, and community responsibility are an eligible use of funds SSAE grants supporting a well-rounded education.

School-Based Mental Health Services.—School districts are encouraged to consider using SSAE grants funds for services that promote mental wellness for all students while assessing and addressing students with more complex needs, including those who may be on the pathway to violence. The Committee is aware that access to school mental and behavioral health services contribute to improved student learning, a more positive school climate, and increased school safety. The Committee notes that SSAE permits districts to use portions of their allocations to invest in technology solutions that could assist school-based mental health professionals in identifying, assessing and tracking treatment for students with mental health issues, including monitoring students for signs that they are a potential danger to themselves or others.

School Climate.—The Committee notes that SSAE funds provide opportunities to increase students' access to STEM, computer science, music, physical education, the arts, college and career counseling, access to Advanced Placement classes, and other well-rounded education programs, which are critical to keeping students engaged in school and thriving academically, ultimately supporting a positive school climate.

School Safety Measures.—Through SSAE grants, school districts should consider utilizing funds for security hardening measures. These security measures can include bullet resistant doors and glass with hinge-locking mechanisms, immediate notification systems to emergency 911, mechanisms that provide real time actionable intelligence direct to law enforcement and first responders, or installation of distraction devices or other countermeasures administered by law enforcement and first responders.

INDIAN EDUCATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$180,239,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	164,939,000
Committee Recommendation	180,239,000
Change from enacted level	– – –
Change from budget request	+15,300,000

This account supports programs authorized by part A of title VI of the ESEA.

Grants to Local Educational Agencies

The Committee recommends $105,381,000 for Grants to Local Educational Agencies, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program provides assistance through formula grants to school districts and schools supported or operated by the Bureau of Indian Education. The purpose of this program is to improve elementary and secondary school programs that serve American Indian students, including preschool children. Grantees must develop a comprehensive plan and ensure that the programs they carry out will help Indian students reach the same challenging standards that apply to all students. This program supplements the regular

school program to help American Indian children sharpen their academic skills, bolster their self-confidence, and participate in enrichment activities that would otherwise be unavailable.

Special Programs for Indian Children

The Committee recommends $67,993,000 for Special Programs for Indian Children, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. These programs make competitive awards to improve the quality of education for American Indian students. The program also funds the American Indian Teacher Corps and the American Indian Administrator Corps to recruit and support American Indians as teachers and school administrators.

National Activities

The Committee recommends $6,865,000 for National Activities, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $300,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. Funds under this authority support (1) research, evaluation and data collection to provide information about the educational status of Indian students and the effectiveness of Indian education programs; (2) grants to support Native language immersion schools and programs; and (3) grants to Tribes for education administrative planning, development, and coordination.

Language Immersion Program.—Within the total for National Activities, the Committee continues funding for the Native American and Alaska Native Language Immersion Program at the same level as the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program, which was authorized in ESSA, will make grants to maintain and promote the use of Native languages, support Native language education and development, and provide professional development to teachers.

State-Tribal Education Partnership.—The Committee recommends continued funding for the State-Tribal Education Partnership (STEP) program. This program makes grants to Tribes to build capacity to assume certain State responsibilities for the administration of ESEA programs. Indian educators have long called for Tribal-State-Federal partnerships to involve Indian Tribes in educating their students and to improve American Indian education outcomes. STEP programs have, and will continue to, assist State and Tribal governments to continue delivering the highest quality education for Indian students.

INNOVATION AND IMPROVEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$982,256,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	1,777,647,000
Committee Recommendation	1,058,441,000
Change from enacted level	+76,185,000
Change from budget request	-719,206,000

This appropriation account includes programs authorized under portions of Titles II and IV of the ESEA.

The Committee is aware of the proposal to include $1,000,000,000 for grants to local educational agencies and nonprofit organizations to implement a program of awarding scholarship to students of low-income families to attend a private or public

school selected by their families. The Committee notes that such a program has not been authorized. Accordingly, the Committee has not provided funding for such a program within this bill. Funding for this approach will be considered should a program be authorized in law.

Education Innovation and Research

The Committee recommends $145,000,000 for the Education Innovation and Research program. This amount is $25,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $35,000,000 below the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program makes competitive grants to support the replication and scaling-up of evidence-based education innovations. The funding will support a competition to promote innovation and reform in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) education, including computer science. Coupled with dedicated funding in the Career, Technical, and Adult Education account, this increase will help support the Administration's commitment to STEM education.

Partnerships with Rural Schools.—The Department is encouraged to work with institutions of higher learning or other relevant stakeholders who can partner with rural school districts on STEM education, including efforts to bring "makerspace" opportunities to schools.

STEM and Computer Science Education.—The Committee notes that funds available under this program may be used by States and school districts to provide or strengthen instruction in STEM fields, including computer science. The Committee recognizes the importance of funding Pre K–12 computer science education that addresses the enrollment and achievement gap for underrepresented students such as minorities, girls, and youth from families living at or below the poverty line. Supporting education in the science, technology, engineering, arts, and mathematics fields, particularly computer science, is critical to ensure that our nation continues to lead in innovation. As computer science is a basic skill in the 21st century global economy, the Committee encourages the Department to support Pre K–12 computer science education to schools across the country.

Teacher and School Leader Incentive Grants

The Committee recommends $200,000,000 for the Teacher and School Leader Incentive Grants program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $200,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program provides grants to States, school districts, and partnerships to develop, implement, improve, or expand human capital management systems or performance-based compensation systems in schools.

American History and Civics Academies

The Committee recommends $4,700,000 for American History and Civics National Activities, which is $3,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $4,700,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program reaches a limited number of teachers and students since an academy may select no more than 300 teachers or students for participation.

American History and Civics National Activities

The Committee recommends $1,700,000 for American History and Civics National Activities, the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $1,700,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The Committee recognizes the importance of improving the quality of instruction in American history, civics, and geography, particularly for schools in underserved rural and urban communities. In recognition of the fact that no one size fits all in effective education, and that a variety of approaches are required to meet the range of student and community needs, these competitive grants will support multiple grantees in making available a menu of innovative, effective approaches to teaching American history, civics and government, and geography. These validated approaches will be available to schools and school districts for their consideration and voluntary use, based on the approach that best meets the needs of the students and community.

Supporting Effective Educator Development

The Committee recommends $75,000,000 for the Supporting Effective Educator Development (SEED) grant program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 level and $75,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. SEED provides competitive grants to Institutions of Higher Education (IHEs), national nonprofit organizations, BIE, and partnerships to support alternative certification and other professional development and enrichment activities for teachers, principals, and other school leaders. Funds are included to fully support continuation costs for grants made in prior years.

Charter Schools Grants

The Committee recommends $450,000,000 for Charter Schools Grants, which is $50,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $50,000,000 below the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The Committee recommends an allocation of funds within this program that aligns with ESSA.

In exchange for a commitment to increase student achievement, charter schools are exempt from many statutory and regulatory requirements. The Charter Schools Grants program awards grants to State Educational Agencies (SEAs) or, if a State's SEA chooses not to participate, to charter school developers to support the development and initial implementation of public charter schools. State Facilities Incentive Grants and Credit Enhancement for Charter School Facilities awards help charter schools obtain adequate school facilities. These programs work in tandem to support the development and operation of charter schools.

Maximizing State Grant Competition Impact.—In the reauthorization of the ESEA, Congress determined that 65 percent of the funding for charter schools should go to State grants and, in doing so, expanded the use of funds to include replication and expansion of high quality charter schools. Funds should be used to support high-quality models along with promising new charter schools to provide the best education options for students. The Committee recommends that the Secretary issue clarifying guidance to ensure States understand the flexibility they have to use charter school funds to support the growth of high-quality charter schools with a demonstrated track record of academic achievement. Guidance

should clarify that States may look at how to meet strong parent demand for new or replicated or expanded charter school models when awarding subgrants. The Secretary should also make every effort to help States improve authorizing by providing guidance to States on utilizing the technical assistance funds.

Magnet Schools Assistance

The Committee recommends $105,000,000 for the Magnet Schools Assistance program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $7,353,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program makes competitive grants to support the establishment and operation of magnet schools that are a part of a court-ordered or Federally-approved voluntary desegregation plan.

Ready to Learn Programming

The Committee recommends $27,741,000 for Ready to Learn Programming, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $27,741,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program supports the development and distribution of educational video programming for preschool and elementary school children and their parents, caregivers, and teachers.

Arts in Education

The Committee recommends $29,000,000 for Arts in Education, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 level and $29,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program provides competitive grants to support professional development and the development of instructional materials and programming that integrate the arts into the curricula.

Javits Gifted and Talented Education

The Committee recommends $12,000,000 for the Javits Gifted and Talented Education Program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $12,000,000 above the 2019 budget request. This program makes grants and contracts to States, schools districts, and other organizations to support a coordinated program of research, demonstration projects, innovative strategies, and other activities to help schools identify gifted and talented students and address their unique educational needs.

Statewide Family Engagement Centers

The Committee recommends $10,000,000 for Statewide Family Engagement Center grants, which is the same as fiscal year 2018 and $10,000,000 above the 2019 budget request. This program makes grants to organizations to provide technical assistance and training to State and local educational agencies in the implementation and enhancement of systemic and effective family engagement policies, programs, and activities that lead to improvements in student development and academic achievement.

SAFE SCHOOLS AND CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$185,754,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	43,000,000
Committee Recommendation	185,754,000
Change from enacted level	– – –
Change from budget request	+142,754,000

This appropriation account includes programs authorized under parts of Title IV of the ESEA.

Promise Neighborhoods

The Committee recommends $78,254,000 for Promise Neighborhoods, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $78,254,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. Promise Neighborhoods supports grants to nonprofit, community-based organizations for the development of comprehensive neighborhood programs designed to combat the effects of poverty and improve educational outcomes for children and youth, from birth through college.

School Safety National Activities

The Committee recommends $90,000,000 for School Safety National Activities, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $47,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The funding will support a new cohort of School Climate Transformation Grants which will enable State or local educational agencies to develop, adopt, or expand to more schools, and support the implementation of evidence-based practices to improve behavior and school climates. This cohort of grants will be used to focus on some of the effects of the opioid epidemic in schools. Funding could support evidence-based strategies for prevention of opioid abuse by students, we all as addressing the mental health needs of students adversely impacted by opioid use in their family or community. The Committee urges the Department to prioritize communities that have experienced high levels of trauma due to the opioid crisis, as described in the fiscal year 2019 budget request.

The Project School Emergency Response to Violence (Project SERV) program provides counseling and referral to mental health services as well as other education-related services to LEAs and IHEs in which the learning environment has been disrupted by a violent or traumatic crisis. The Committee directs the Department to report to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate within 180 days of enactment of this Act on how fiscal years 2017 and 2018 grant recipients used Project SERV funds; recommendations from grant recipients on how the program could be improved; and, information on how these funds helped them recover from a violent or traumatic crisis.

Full-Service Community Schools

The Committee recommends $17,500,000 for Full-Service Community Schools, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 level and $17,500,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program makes competitive grants to support school-based comprehensive services for students, families, and communities.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ACQUISITION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$737,400,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	737,400,000
Committee Recommendation	737,400,000
Change from enacted level	– – –
Change from budget request	– – –

Of this amount provided for the 2019–2020 academic year, funds are appropriated for obligation on or after July 1, 2019 and available through September 30, 2020.

This program provides formula grants to States to serve English learner (EL) students. Grants are based on each State's share of the National EL, students and recent immigrant student population. Funds under this account also support professional development to increase the pool of teachers prepared to serve EL students activities and the National Clearinghouse for English Language Acquisition.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$13,366,184,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	13,051,775,000
Committee Recommendation	13,422,651,000
Change from enacted level	+56,467,000
Change from budget request	+370,876,000

Of the total amount available, $3,709,465,000 is available for obligation on July 1, 2019, and $9,483,383,000 is available for obligation on October 1, 2019. These grants help States and localities pay for a free appropriate education for 6.7 million students with disabilities aged 3 through 21.

Grants to States

The Committee recommends $12,327,848,000 for Part B Grants to States, which is $50,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $325,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program provides formula grants to assist States in meeting the costs of providing special education and related services to children with disabilities. States generally transfer most of the funds to LEAs; however, they can reserve some funds for program monitoring, technical assistance, and other related activities. In order to be eligible for funds, States must make free appropriate public education available to all children with disabilities.

The Committee continues to include bill language excluding any amount by which a State's allocation is reduced for failure to meet the maintenance of effort threshold from being used to calculate the State's allocation under section 611(d) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) in subsequent years. The Committee also continues to include bill language directing the Secretary to distribute any reduction in a State's allocation under said section to all other States based on the formula established under section 611(d), excluding those States that are penalized.

Preschool Grants

The Committee recommends $395,000,000 for Preschool Grants, which is $13,880,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $26,762,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. These funds provide additional assistance to States to help them make free, ap-

propriate public education available to children with disabilities ages 3 through 5.

Grants for Infants and Families

The Committee recommends $470,000,000 for Grants for Infants and Families, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $11,444,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. These funds provide additional assistance to States to help them make free, appropriate public education available to children with disabilities from birth through age 2. The Committee notes the Department's focus on communicating to States that this funding can be used to help address the needs of the growing population of infants and toddlers that are likely to require early intervention services due to substance use disorders, including opioid use disorder, among parents and families.

IDEA National Activities

The Committee recommends $229,803,000 for the IDEA National Activities program, which is $7,413,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $7,670,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The IDEA National Activities programs support State efforts to improve early intervention and education results for children with disabilities.

Educational Technology, Media, and Materials.—The Committee recommends $28,047,000 for Educational Technology, Media, and Materials, which is the same as both the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program makes competitive awards to support the development, demonstration, and use of technology and educational media activities of educational value to children with disabilities. The Committee recognizes the ongoing progress made with the tools and services provided under this program that have allowed more than 535,000 students with disabilities free access to more than 600,000 books in digitally accessible formats. The Committee strongly encourages continued effort to expand this program's reach to K–12 students in underserved areas.

Parent Information Centers.—The Committee recommends $27,411,000 for Parent Information Centers, which is the same as both the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program makes awards to parent organizations to support Parent Training and Information Centers, including community parent resource centers. These centers provide training and information to meet the needs of parents of children with disabilities living in the areas served by the centers, particularly underserved parents and parents of children who may be inappropriately identified. Technical assistance is also provided under this program for developing, assisting, and coordinating centers receiving assistance under this program.

Personnel Preparation.—The Committee recommends $89,000,000 for Personnel Preparation, which is $5,300,000 above both the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program supports competitive awards to help address State-identified needs for qualified personnel to work with children with disabilities, and to ensure that those personnel have the necessary skills and knowledge to serve children with special

needs. Awards focus on addressing the need for leadership and personnel to serve low-incidence populations. Funds are included to fully support continuation costs for grants made in prior years. The Committee is concerned about a shortage of teachers of deaf students and urges the Department to consider revisiting policy changes it has made in recent years which may have exacerbated this problem.

State Personnel Development.—The Committee recommends $41,000,000 for State Personnel Development, which is $2,370,000 above both the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program supports grants to States to assist with improving personnel preparation and professional development related to early intervention and educational and transition services that improve outcomes for students with disabilities. Funds are included to fully support continuation costs for grants made in prior years.

Technical Assistance and Dissemination.—The Committee recommends $44,345,000 for Technical Assistance and Dissemination, which is $15,083,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the same as the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program provides funding for technical assistance, demonstration projects, and information dissemination. These funds support efforts by State and local educational agencies, IHEs, and other entities to build State and local capacity to make systemic changes and improve results for children with disabilities. Funds are included to fully support continuation costs for grants made in prior years.

REHABILITATION SERVICES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$3,587,130,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	3,634,977,000
Committee Recommendation	3,657,689,000
Change from enacted level	+70,559,000
Change from budget request	+22,712,000

The programs in this account are authorized by the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the Helen Keller National Center Act.

The Achieving a Better Live Experience Act of 2014 or ABLE Act (PL 113–295) allows individuals and families to save for the purpose of supporting individuals with disabilities in maintaining their health, independence, and quality of life. The Committee strongly encourages the Department, through its programs supporting individuals living with a disability, to raise awareness on the eligibility and benefits of these accounts.

Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants

The Committee recommends $3,521,990,000 for Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) State Grants, which is $69,059,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the same as the fiscal year 2019 budget request.

This program supports basic vocational rehabilitation services through formula grants to States. These grants support a wide range of services designed to help persons with physical and mental disabilities prepare for and engage in gainful employment to the extent of their capabilities. Emphasis is placed on providing vocational rehabilitation services to persons with the most significant disabilities. The Committee's recommendation provides the cost-of-

living adjustment for Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to States, as authorized.

The Committee is concerned with inconsistencies that have resulted from the Department of Education's final rule and regulations to implement the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act as it relates to State VR programs. The Committee is aware of reports of inconsistent implementation of this regulation by State vocational rehabilitation agencies and their work with non-profits within the AbilityOne Program and State use programs.

The Committee encourages the Rehabilitation Services Administration to issue updated guidance to state vocational rehabilitation agencies that would (1) require them to give full consideration to all employment opportunities at AbilityOne and State use providers, and make determinations on a case-by-case basis with an emphasis on the quality of the job placement (i.e. more work hours, benefit eligible and overall compensation), and (2) honor a client's informed choice to work with AbilityOne and State use providers.

Additionally, the Committee encourages the Rehabilitation Services Administration to restore the uncompensated outcomes category (Homemaker Exemption), which would allow individuals experiencing vision loss to have the opportunity to learn important life skills and be given the opportunity to regain personal confidence and achieve independence prior to making any decisions about reentering the workforce.

Client Assistance State Grants

The Committee recommends $13,000,000 for Client Assistance State Grants, which is the same as both the fiscal year 2018 enacted level the fiscal year 2019 budget request. Client Assistance State Grants support services for eligible individuals and applicants of the VR State Grants program, and other programs, projects, and services funded under the Rehabilitation Act. These formula grants are used to help persons with disabilities overcome problems with the service delivery system and improve their understanding of services available to them under the Rehabilitation Act.

Training

The Committee recommends $29,388,000 for the Training program, which is the same as both the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The program supports long-term and short-term training, in-service personnel training, and training of interpreters for deaf persons. Projects in a broad array of disciplines are funded to ensure that skilled personnel are available to serve the vocational needs of persons with disabilities. Funds are included to fully support continuation costs for grants made in prior years.

Demonstration and Training Programs

The Committee recommends $5,796,000 for Demonstration and Training Programs, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $3,500,000 below the fiscal year 2019 budget request. These programs authorize competitive grants to public and private organizations to support demonstrations, direct services, and related activities for persons with disabilities.

Protection and Advocacy of Individual Rights

The Committee recommends $17,650,000 for Protection and Advocacy of Individual Rights, which is the same as both the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the fiscal year 2019 budget request. Grants are awarded to entities that have the authority to pursue legal, administrative, and other appropriate remedies to protect and advocate for the rights of persons with disabilities.

Supported Employment State Grants

The Committee recommends $22,548,000 for Supported Employment State Grants, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $22,548,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. These formula grants assist States in developing collaborative programs with public agencies and nonprofit agencies for training and post-employment services leading to supported employment. In supported employment programs, persons with the most significant disabilities are given special supervision and assistance to enable them to work in an integrated setting.

Independent Living Services for Older Individuals Who Are Blind

The Committee recommends $33,317,000 for Independent Living Services for Older Individuals Who Are Blind, which is the same as both the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the fiscal year 2019 budget request. Funds are distributed to States according to a formula based on the population of individuals who are 55 or older, and provide support for services to persons 55 years old or over whose severe visual impairment makes gainful employment extremely difficult to obtain, but for whom independent living goals are feasible.

Helen Keller National Center

The Committee recommends $14,000,000 for the Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youth and Adults, which is $1,500,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $3,664,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. These funds are used for the operation of a national center that provides intensive services for deaf-blind individuals and their families at Sands Point, New York, and a network of ten regional offices that provide referral, counseling, transition services, and technical assistance to service providers.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$228,431,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	216,722,000
Committee Recommendation	237,792,000
Change from enacted level	+9,361,000
Change from budget request	+21,070,000

The Committee recommends $237,792,000 for Special Institutions for Persons with Disabilities, which is $9,361,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $21,070,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request.

The Achieving a Better Live Experience Act of 2014 or ABLE Act (PL 113–295) allows individuals and families to save for the purpose of supporting individuals with disabilities in maintaining their health, independence, and quality of life. The Committee strongly

encourages these Special Institutions, through its programs supporting individuals living with a disability, to raise awareness on the eligibility and benefits of these accounts.

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$27,431,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	25,431,000
Committee Recommendation	28,431,000
Change from enacted level	+1,000,000
Change from budget request	+3,000,000

This funding subsidizes the production of educational materials for legally blind persons enrolled in pre-college programs. The American Printing House for the Blind (Printing House), which is chartered by the Commonwealth of Kentucky, manufactures and maintains an inventory of educational materials in accessible formats that are distributed free of charge to schools and States based on the number of blind students in each State. The Printing House also conducts research and field activities to inform educators about the availability of materials and how to use them.

NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$73,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	70,016,000
Committee Recommendation	75,000,000
Change from enacted level	+2,000,000
Change from budget request	+4,984,000

Congress established the National Technical Institute for the Deaf (Institute) in 1965 to provide a residential facility for postsecondary technical training and education for deaf persons with the purpose of promoting the employment of these individuals. The Institute also conducts applied research and provides training related to various aspects of deafness. The Secretary of Education administers these activities through a contract with the Rochester Institute of Technology in Rochester, New York.

GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$128,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	121,275,000
Committee Recommendation	134,361,000
Change from enacted level	+6,361,000
Change from budget request	+13,086,000

Gallaudet is a private, non-profit educational institution Federally chartered in 1864 providing elementary, secondary, undergraduate, and continuing education for deaf persons. In addition, the University offers graduate programs in fields related to deafness for deaf and hearing students, conducts research on deafness, and provides public service programs for deaf persons.

CAREER, TECHNICAL, AND ADULT EDUCATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$1,830,686,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	1,637,159,000
Committee Recommendation	1,945,265,000
Change from enacted level	+114,579,000
Change from budget request	+308,106,000

This account includes vocational education programs authorized by the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 and the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (AEFLA).

Career and Technical Education: State Grants

The Committee recommends $1,294,598,000 for Career and Technical Education: State Grants, which is $102,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $177,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. Funds are made available for obligation on October 1, 2019.

State Grants support a variety of career and technical education programs developed in accordance with the State plan. This program focuses Federal resources on institutions with high concentrations of low-income students. The populations assisted by State Grants range from secondary students in pre-vocational courses to adults who need retraining to adapt to changing technological and labor markets. Funding for State Grants will continue support for state-of-the art career and technical training to approximately 6 million students in secondary schools and more than 4 million students in community and technical colleges.

National Programs

The Committee recommends $20,000,000 for National Programs, which is $12,579,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the same as the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This authority supports the conduct and dissemination of research in career and technical education. It also includes support for the National Centers for Research and Dissemination in Career and Technical Education and other discretionary research. The funding will support a competition to promote innovation and reform in STEM education, including computer science. Coupled with dedicated funding in the Education Innovation and Research account, this increase will help support the Administration's commitment to STEM education.

Adult Basic and Literacy Education State Grants

The Committee recommends $616,955,000 for Adult Basic and Literacy Education State Grants, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $131,106,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. State formula grants, authorized under the AEFLA, support programs to enable all adults to acquire basic literacy skills, to enable those who so desire to complete secondary education, and to make available to adults the means to become more employable, productive, and responsible citizens.

Adult Education National Leadership Activities

The Committee recommends $13,712,000 for National Leadership Activities, which is the same as both the fiscal year 2018 enacted level the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program supports applied research, development, dissemination, evaluation, and program improvement efforts to strengthen the quality of adult education services.

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$24,445,352,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	22,975,352,000
Committee Recommendation	24,445,352,000
Change from enacted level	– – –
Change from budget request	+1,470,000,000

Financial Supports for Students.—The Committee recognizes that financial pressures are among the reasons why students are unable to complete postsecondary education programs, especially for low-income and non-traditional students. The Committee requests the Department to provide a briefing within 180 days of enactment of this Act on what financial supports have the greatest impact on student persistence and completion. The Department should consider students enrolled in career and technical education programs, community colleges, and four-year baccalaureate programs in developing this analysis.

Pell Grants

The Committee recommends $22,475,352,000 for the Pell Grant program, which is the same as both the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the fiscal year 2019 budget request. These funds will support Pell grants to students for the 2019–2020 academic year.

The Congressional Budget Office estimates that the budget authority provided in this bill is sufficient to maintain the discretionary portion of the maximum Pell Grant award at $5,035. Combined with mandatory funding streams, the maximum Pell Grant in 2019–2020 will be maintained at $6,095.

Pell Grants help to ensure access to higher educational opportunities for low- and middle-income students by providing need-based financial assistance. Grants are determined according to a statutory formula, which considers income, assets, household size, and the number of family members in college, among other factors. Pell Grants are the foundation of Federal postsecondary student aid programs.

The Committee recommends that the Department take further steps to promote year-round Pell, in accordance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008 (PL 110–315), to help students to remain continuously enrolled and stay on track for graduation.

Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants

The Committee recommends $840,000,000 for this program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $840,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOG) provide funds to postsecondary institutions for need-based grants of up to $4,000 to undergraduate students, with priority given to students who are Pell-eligible. Approximately 68 percent of dependent recipients have annual family incomes under $30,000 and nearly 74 percent of independent SEOG recipients have annual family incomes under $20,000. Institutions must contribute a 25 percent match toward their SEOG allocation.

Federal Work-Study

The Committee recommends $1,130,000,000 for the Federal Work-Study program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 en-

acted level and $630,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. Federal Work-Study funds are provided through institutions to students who work part-time. The funds assist with paying for the cost of education. Approximately 3,200 colleges and universities receive funding, according to a statutory formula, and may allocate it for job location and job development centers. Work-study jobs must pay at least the Federal minimum wage and institutions must provide 25 percent of student earnings.

Within the total funding level for the Federal Work-Study program, the Committee recommends $9,625,000 for the Work Colleges program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The Work Colleges program is authorized under section 448 of the Higher Education Act (HEA) and supports institutions that require all resident students to participate in a work-learning program.

STUDENT AID ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$1,678,943,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	1,772,000,000
Committee Recommendation	1,678,943,000
Change from enacted level	– – –
Change from budget request	–93,057,000

Programs administered under the Student Aid Administration (SAA) include Pell Grants, campus-based programs, Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education grants, and Federal student loan programs.

Salaries and Expenses.—Within the total provided for SAA, the Committee recommends $698,943,000 for salaries and expenses, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $63,057,000 below the fiscal year 2019 request.

Loan Servicing Activities.—Within the total provided for SAA, the Committee recommends $980,000,000 for Loan Servicing Activities, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $30,000,000 below the fiscal year 2019 request.

Small Business Credit.—The Committee directs the Small Business Administration to provide subcontracting small business credit under Department of Education Title IV program contracts where the prime contractors' award subcontracts to small businesses as well as to qualified State or nonprofit entities with expertise in assisting students and borrowers in support of Title IV programs. Under this authority, subcontracts awarded to such entities may be counted toward the prime contractor's small business subcontracting goals as established through subcontracting plans required by 15 U.S.C. 637(d). The Small Business Administration may provide this small business credit for the duration of the contracts currently in effect for servicing or collection of student loans and for any contracts awarded for support of Title IV programs for a period of five years following publication of this report. Such State or nonprofit entities must meet the size standard for the North American Industry Classification System determined by the Contracting Officer to be appropriate for the contract.

The Department shall coordinate the identification of all prime and subcontracts awarded to State and nonprofit entities under Title IV program contracts to the Small Business Administration so that subcontract reporting may be appropriately monitored. Five

years after publication of this report, the Small Business Administration, in coordination with the Department of Education, shall examine the impact of this provision to small businesses in Title IV programs.

Defaulted Student Loan Debt Collection.—The Committee understands the Department is continuing to consider options for the collection of debt from defaulted student loan borrowers. In considering any new contract award for debt collection services, the Committee encourages the Secretary to allocate new defaulted student loan borrower accounts to private collection agencies on the basis of their performance compared to all private collection agencies utilizing common performance and compliance metrics and the capacity of each contractor to process new and existing accounts. The Committee also encourages the Secretary to share the common performance and compliance metrics with the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, as well as authorizing Committees of jurisdiction, and report quarterly to such Committees on all contractor performance concerning these metrics.

Free Application for Federal Student Aid.—The Committee encourages the Secretary of Education to translate the Free Application for Federal Student Aid into additional foreign languages and to make the translated forms available to applicants and their parents in paper and electronic formats.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$2,246,551,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	1,485,848,000
Committee Recommendation	2,300,551,000
Change from enacted level	+54,000,000
Change from budget request	+814,703,000

Strengthening Institutions

The Committee recommends $98,886,000 for the Part A, Strengthening Institutions program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $98,886,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program provides competitive grants for general operating subsidies to institutions with low average educational and general expenditures per student and significant percentages of low-income students. Funds may be used for faculty and academic program development, management, joint use of libraries and laboratories, acquisition of equipment, and student services.

Strengthening Hispanic-Serving Institutions

The Committee recommends $123,183,000 for the Hispanic-Serving Institutions program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $123,183,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The Hispanic-Serving Institutions program provides operating subsidies to schools that serve at least 25 percent Hispanic students. Funds may be used for faculty and academic program development, management, joint use of libraries and laboratories, acquisition of equipment, and student services.

Promoting Postbaccalaureate Opportunities for Hispanic Americans

The Committee recommends $11,052,000 for the Promoting Postbaccalaureate Opportunities for Hispanic Americans program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $11,052,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program provides expanded postbaccalaureate educational opportunities for the academic attainment of Hispanic and low-income students. In addition, it expands academic offerings and enhances program quality at IHEs educating the majority of Hispanic college students.

Strengthening Historically Black Colleges and Universities

The Committee recommends $279,624,000 for Strengthening Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $34,930,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program provides operating subsidies to accredited, historically black colleges and universities that were established prior to 1964, with the principal mission of educating black Americans. Funds are distributed through a formula grant based on the enrollment of Pell Grant recipients, number of graduates, and the number of graduates entering graduate or professional schools in which blacks are underrepresented.

Strengthening Historically Black Graduate Institutions

The Committee recommends $72,314,000 for the Strengthening Historically Black Graduate Institutions program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $9,033,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The program provides five-year grants to 18 postsecondary institutions that are specified in section 326(e)(1) of the Higher Education Act. Institutions may use funds to build endowments, provide scholarships and fellowships, and to assist students with the enrollment and completion of postbaccalaureate and professional degrees.

Strengthening Predominantly Black Institutions

The Committee recommends $11,361,000 for the Strengthening Predominantly Black Institutions (PBIs) program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $11,361,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program provides grants to PBIs to increase their capacity to serve the academic needs of students.

Strengthening Asian American and Native American Pacific-Islander-Serving Institutions

The Committee recommends $3,826,000 for the Asian American Pacific Islander program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $3,826,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program provides grants to undergraduate institutions that have an undergraduate student enrollment of at least 10 percent Asian American or Native American Pacific Islander.

Strengthening Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-Serving Institutions

The Committee recommends $15,772,000 for the Strengthening Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-Serving Institutions program,

which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $15,772,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request, to provide competitive grants to improve capacity to serve Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian students.

Native American Serving Non-Tribal Institutions

The Committee recommends $3,826,000 for the Native American Serving Non-Tribal Institutions program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $3,826,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program makes grants to IHEs at which enrollment is at least 10 percent Native American students and that are not Tribally-Controlled Colleges or Universities.

Strengthening Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities

The Committee recommends $31,539,000 for the Strengthening Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities (TCCUs) program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $3,940,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program makes grants to TCCUs to increase their capacity to serve the academic needs of students.

Strengthening HBCU Masters Programs

The Committee recommends $8,571,000 for the Strengthening HBCU Masters Programs, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $1,071,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program provides grants to specified colleges and universities making a substantial contribution to graduate education opportunities at the masters level in mathematics, engineering, the physical or natural sciences, computer science, information technology, nursing, allied health, or other scientific disciplines.

The Committee does not support the budget proposal to shift to a Consolidated MSI grant program and does not appropriate funds for such a program.

International Education and Foreign Language Studies

Domestic Programs.—The Committee recommends $65,103,000 for the Domestic Programs of the International Education and Foreign Languages Studies program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $65,103,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. Authorized by title VI of the Higher Education Act, these programs include National resource centers, foreign language and area studies fellowships, undergraduate international studies and foreign language programs, international research and studies projects, business and international education projects, international business education centers, language resource centers, American overseas research centers, and technological innovation and cooperation for foreign information access.

Overseas Programs.—The Committee recommends $7,061,000 for the Overseas Programs, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $7,061,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. Funding for these programs support group projects, faculty research, special bilateral research, and doctoral dissertation research conducted abroad.

Postsecondary Programs for Students with Intellectual Disabilities

The Committee recommends $11,800,000 for Postsecondary Programs for Students with Intellectual Disabilities, which is the same as both the fiscal year 2018 level and the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program supports grants to create model transition programs into higher education for students with intellectual disabilities.

Minority Science and Engineering Improvement

The Committee recommends $11,025,000 for the Minority Science and Engineering Improvement Program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $1,377,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program awards grants to improve mathematics, science, and engineering programs at institutions serving primarily minority students and to increase the number of minority students who pursue advanced degrees and careers in those fields.

Tribally Controlled Postsecondary Career and Technical Institutions

The Committee recommends $9,469,000 for this program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $1,183,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program provides competitive grants to Tribally controlled postsecondary career and technical institutions to provide career and technical education to Native American students.

Federal TRIO Programs

The Committee recommends $1,060,000,000 for TRIO programs, which is $50,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $110,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The TRIO programs provide a variety of outreach and support services to encourage low-income, often first-generation college students to enter and complete college. Discretionary grants of up to four or five years are awarded competitively to IHEs and other nonprofit organizations. At least two thirds of the eligible participants in TRIO must be low-income, first-generation college students.

The Committee rejects the proposal to move from competitive grant programs to a single State formula program. The Department was unable to provide any information on the details of how the formula grant would be implemented or how accountability for performance would be maintained.

The Committeee is concerned with the Department's planned allocation of the $60,000,000 increase provided in fiscal year 2018 for TRIO, especially given language in the House report which specified the funding should be allocated as it was in fiscal year 2017. The Committee expects funding allocations such as these to be included in the Department's operating plan in future fiscal years.

Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs

The Committee recommends $360,000,000 for Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (GEAR UP), which is $10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $360,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. GEAR

UP provides grants to States and partnerships of low-income middle and high schools, IHEs, and community organizations to target entire grades of students and give them the skills, encouragement, and scholarships to pursue successfully postsecondary education.

The Committee rejects the proposal to consolidate GEAR UP activities into a new formula funded State TRIO program. The Committee continues bill language allowing the Department to maintain the GEAR UP evaluation set-aside at 1.5 percent to work with the GEAR UP community and grantees to standardize data collection, including through the use of third-party data systems.

Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need

The Committee recommends $23,047,000 for the Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need (GAANN) program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $23,047,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. GAANN provides fellowships through grants to degree granting postsecondary institutions, for students of high financial need studying in areas of national need. The Department consults with appropriate other agencies and organizations to designate the fields of study "in areas of national need". Recent examples include computer and informational sciences, engineering, nursing, and physics.

Teacher Quality Partnership Grants

The Committee recommends $43,092,000 for the Teacher Quality Partnerships (TQP) program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $43,092,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The TQP program helps improve the quality of teachers working in high-need schools and early childhood education programs by creating model teacher preparation and residency programs.

Child Care Access Means Parents in School

The Committee recommends $50,000,000 for the Child Care Access Means Parents in School program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $34,866,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program makes competitive grants to colleges and universities to support or establish a campus-based childcare program primarily serving the needs of low-income students enrolled at the institution.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$232,518,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	221,821,000
Committee Recommendation	232,518,000
Change from enacted level	– – –
Change from budget request	+10,697,000

Howard University is a "Research I" university located in the District of Columbia. Howard University provides undergraduate liberal arts, graduate and professional instruction to over 10,000 students from all 50 States.

Within the amount provided, the Committee recommends $27,325,000 for the Howard University Hospital, which is the same as both the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $10,697,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. The hospital serves as a major

acute and ambulatory care center for the District of Columbia, and functions as a teaching facility.

COLLEGE HOUSING AND ACADEMIC FACILITIES LOANS PROGRAM

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$435,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	448,000
Committee Recommendation	448,000
Change from enacted level	13,000
Change from budget request	– – –

Previously, these programs helped to ensure that postsecondary institutions were able to make necessary capital improvements to maintain and increase their ability to provide a high-quality education. Since 1994, no new loans have been made, and the Department's role has been to manage the outstanding loans.

HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY CAPITAL FINANCING PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$30,484,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	20,489,000
Committee Recommendation	30,489,000
Change from enacted level	+5,000
Change from budget request	+10,000,000

The Committee recommends $30,489,000 for the HBCU Capital Financing program, which is $5,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. Funds are available through September 30, 2019. This program is authorized under part D of Title III of the HEA and makes capital available for repair and renovation of facilities at historically black colleges and universities. In exceptional circumstances, capital provided under the program can be used for construction or acquisition of facilities.

Within the total provided for this program, the Committee recommendation includes $339,000 for the administrative expenses to carry out the program and $20,150,000 for loan subsidy costs that will be sufficient to guarantee up to $580,000,000 in new loans in fiscal year 2019. Funds will also be used to continue technical assistance services to help HBCUs improve their financial stability and access to capital markets.

INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION SCIENCES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$613,462,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	521,563,000
Committee Recommendation	613,462,000
Change from enacted level	– – –
Change from budget request	+91,899,000

This account supports education research, statistics, dissemination, evaluation, and assessment activities.

The Committee rejects the budget request to eliminate the Regional Education Laboratories and Statewide Longitudinal Data Systems.

Research, Development, and Dissemination

The Committee recommends $192,695,000 for Research, Development, and Dissemination, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $5,195,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This budget account supports research, development, and

National dissemination activities that are aimed at expanding fundamental knowledge of education and promoting the use of research and development findings in the design of efforts to improve education.

Statistics

The Committee recommends $109,500,000 for the activities of the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), which is the same as fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $3,000,000 below the fiscal year 2019 budget request. Statistics activities are authorized under title I of the Education Sciences Reform Act of 2002. The Center collects, analyzes, and reports statistics on all levels of education in the United States. Activities are carried out directly and through grants and contracts and include projections of enrollments, teacher supply and demand, and educational expenditures. NCES also provides technical assistance to State and local educational agencies and postsecondary institutions.

Data for Puerto Rico.—The Committee recommends that NCES collect and publish data for Puerto Rico in the same manner it collects and publishes data for States.

Regional Educational Laboratories

The Committee recommends $55,423,000 for Regional Educational Laboratories, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $55,423,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program supports a network of ten laboratories that promote the use and development of knowledge and evidence to increase student learning and further school improvement efforts. Funds are included to support fully continuation costs for grants made in prior years.

Research in Special Education

The Committee recommends $56,000,000 for Research in Special Education, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program supports competitive awards to produce and advance the use of knowledge to improve services and results for children with disabilities. The program focuses on producing new knowledge, integrating research and practice, and improving the use of knowledge.

Special Education Studies and Evaluations

The Committee recommends $10,818,000 for Special Education Studies and Evaluations, which is the same as both the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program awards competitive grants, contracts and cooperative agreements to assess the implementation of the IDEA and the effectiveness of State and local efforts to provide special education and early intervention programs and services to infants, toddlers, and children with disabilities.

Statewide Data Systems

The Committee recommends $32,281,000 for Statewide Data Systems, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $32,281,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. Competitive grants under this authority are made to SEAs to help them man-

age, analyze, disaggregate and use student data consistent with the ESEA.

Assessment

The Committee recommends $156,745,000 for Assessment, which is the same as both the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This amount includes $7,745,000 for the National Assessment Governing Board (NAGB), which is the same as both the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the fiscal year 2019 budget request.

The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) is the only nationally representative and continuing survey of educational ability and achievement of American students. The primary goal of the assessment is to determine and report the status and trends of the knowledge and skills of students, subject by subject. Subject areas assessed in the past have included reading, writing, mathematics, science, history, citizenship, literature, art, and music. The NAEP is operated by contractors through competitive awards made by the NCES. The NAGB formulates the policy guidelines for the program.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$608,143,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	630,113,000
Committee Recommendation	610,649,000
Change from enacted level	+2,506,000
Change from budget request	−19,464,000

These activities are authorized by the Department of Education Organization Act (PL 96–88) and include costs associated with the management and operation of the Department as well as separate costs associated with the Office for Civil Rights and the Office of Inspector General.

Program Administration

The Committee recommends $432,506,000 for Program Administration, which is $2,506,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the same as the fiscal year 2019 budget request. These funds support the staff and other costs of administering programs and activities at the Department. Items include personnel compensation, health, retirement, and other benefits as well as travel, rent, telephones, utilities, postage fees, data processing, printing, equipment, supplies, technology training, consultants, and other contractual services.

Developing Tomorrow's Engineering and Technical Workforce.—The Committee recognizes the widespread interest in improving STEM education in elementary and secondary schools. Among the STEM topics, there is a relative small focus on engineering education and lack of a critical mass of teachers qualified to deliver engineering instruction. However, engineering is important in its application of scientific and mathematical principles to innovation, analysis, design, evaluation, and manufacture of machines, processes, and systems. Therefore, the Committee encourages the expansion of engineering initiatives to support, develop, and implement formal and informal engineering education programs in ele-

mentary schools and secondary schools through public-private partnerships.

Education Costs Related to Illegal Immigration.—The Committee requests an update to the report submitted to Congress by the Department of Education on this topic as it appeared in the explanatory statement accompanying division H of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (PL 114–113).

English Learners.—The Committee requests the Department include information on the effectiveness of English Learner (EL) programs in delivering adequate services and accommodations to qualified students, disaggregated to the extent possible by EL subgroups, in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification.

Skills Development in Critical Thinking.—The Committee notes the growing trend of the public receiving information in digital formats and the subsequent need for students to be able to develop critical thinking and fact-finding skills. The Committee directs the Department to provide a briefing within 180 days of enactment of this Act on efforts to support students' ability to assess media information critically and develop civic knowledge. This could include developing critical thinking skills, news literacy, investigative journalism, and improved digital literacy. In addition, the Department should be prepared to report on how a rigorous program of evaluation could assess effectiveness of proposed methods.

Social and Emotional Learning Education.—The Committee notes interest in Social and Emotional Learning (SEL) programs and urges more support for evidence-based programs that promote positive youth development that unites the home, school, and community to cultivate capable and healthy young people of strong character through the Department of Education's Office of Elementary and Secondary Education and the Office of Safe and Healthy Students as well as other programs that support school counseling. The Committee notes that high-quality SEL instruction improves academic performance, increases the resistance factors that lead to the prevention of drug and alcohol use, and creates stronger connections to the school and community.

Transparency on Foreign Source Organizations.—The Committee is concerned by the potential lack of transparency of certain foreign source organizations on institutions of higher education, particularly in circumstances where the laws and customs of the foreign source do not respect the principles of free expression and openness that may lead to censorship and other threats to academic freedom. For that reason, the Committee encourages institutions of higher learning to increase the transparency of agreements entered into with foreign source organizations. To ensure greater transparency regarding the presence of, and contractual relationship between, a foreign source organization and a Federally funded institution of higher education, the Committee encourages the Secretary to require institutions of higher education to file a disclosure report with the Department of any contractual agreements with foreign source organizations that do not respect the principles of free expression and openness. Such contracts should be made available to the public.

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$117,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	107,438,000
Committee Recommendation	117,000,000
Change from enacted level	– – –
Change from budget request	+9,562,000

The Office for Civil Rights (OCR) is responsible for enforcing laws that prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, disability, and age in all programs and institutions that receive funds from the Department. These laws extend to 50 State educational agencies, 18,200 LEAs, and nearly 7,200 IHEs, including proprietary schools. They also extend to 80 State rehabilitation agencies, libraries, museums, and other institutions receiving Federal funds.

Expulsions and Suspensions.—The Committee is concerned about reports of expulsions and suspensions occurring in preschool settings and K–12 classrooms, and the potential for adverse impacts on children's subsequent developmental and educational outcomes. The Committee is particularly interested in reports of racial and gender disparity in such expulsions. The Committee therefore urges OCR to report information on expulsions and suspensions in preschool and elementary and secondary school settings, disaggregated to the extent possible by race/ethnicity, sex, disability status, and English Learner status, in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification. OCR is also encouraged to suggest specific recommendations on evidence-based interventions that can reduced the rates of expulsions and suspensions and identify opportunities to improve school climate.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$61,143,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	63,418,000
Committee Recommendation	61,143,000
Change from enacted level	– – –
Change from budget request	–2,275,000

This Office has authority to inquire into all program and administrative activities of the Department as well as into related activities of grant and contract recipients. It conducts audits and investigations to determine compliance with applicable laws and regulations, to check alleged fraud and abuse, efficiency of operations, and effectiveness of results.

Use of Resources.—The Committee urges the Office of Inspector General to ensure its focus remains on the primary missions of the Office. The Committee cautions the Office, when receiving requests from the Department for investigations, to consider the most effective and best use of its resources.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 301. The Committee continues a provision that prohibits funds in this Act from being used to prevent the implementation of programs of voluntary prayer and meditation in public schools.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Sec. 302. The Committee continues a provision providing the Secretary of Education with the authority to transfer up to one percent

of discretionary funds between appropriations, provided that no appropriation is increased by more than three percent by any such transfer. This transfer authority is available only to meet emergency needs, and may not be used to create any new program or fund a project or activity that is not otherwise funded in this Act. All transfers are subject to notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Sec. 303. The Committee continues to include a provision that permits Palau to continue participating in Department of Education and other programs pending formal ratification of a new compact agreement.

Sec. 304. The Committee amends a provision allowing ESEA funds consolidated for evaluation purposes to be available from July 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020.

Sec. 305. The Committee includes a provision allowing certain institutions to continue to use endowment income for student scholarships.

Sec. 306. The Committee continues to include a provision extending the authorization of the National Advisory Committee on Institutional Quality and Integrity.

Sec. 307. The Committee continues to include a provision extending the authority to provide account maintenance fees to guaranty agencies for Federal student loans.

Sec. 308. The Committee adds a provision which permits the Department of Education to allow universities to service Perkins Loan accounts.

Sec. 309. The Committee includes a new provision related to student loan deferment.

Sec. 310. The Committee includes a new provision related to performance targets and performance bonuses for Office of Federal Student Aid employees.

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$8,250,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	8,650,000
Committee Recommendation	8,250,000
Change from enacted level	– – –
Change from budget request	–400,000

The Committee believes oversight is necessary to ensure the program is operating in accordance with statutory requirements that blind or other severely disabled individuals provide at least 75 percent of hours or direct labor required for the production or provision of the products or services to Federal government agencies. To ensure the Committee for Purchase from People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled (AbilityOne Commission) maintains its oversight capacity, the Committee continues bill language requiring the AbilityOne Commission to establish written agreements with central nonprofit agencies. The written agreements ensure the AbilityOne Commission can conduct appropriate audit, oversight,

and reporting functions in accordance with standard Federal procurement policies.

Committee for Purchase from People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled—Requested Reports.—The Committee continues to request the reports listed under this heading in House Report 115–244.

Office of Inspector General.—The Committee recommends not less than $1,250,000 for the Office of Inspector General.

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$1,063,958,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	122,646,000
Committee Recommendation	1,063,958,000
Change from enacted level	– – –
Change from budget request	+941,312,000

Volunteers in Service to America

The Committee recommends $92,364,000 for Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $87,454,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program provides capacity building for small, community-based organizations with a mission of combating poverty. VISTA members raise resources, recruit, and organize volunteers, and establish and expand programs in housing, employment, health, and economic development.

National Senior Volunteer Corps

The Committee recommends $202,117,000 for the National Senior Volunteer Corps programs, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $201,766,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. Senior Corps is a collection of programs that connect Americans older than the age of 55 with opportunities to contribute their job skills and expertise to community projects and organizations. The breakout of funding by program is as follows:

National Senior Volunteer Corps:	FY 2019 Committee
Foster Grandparents Program	$107,702,000
Senior Companion Program	45,512,000
Retired Senior Volunteer Program	48,903,000

AmeriCorps State and National Grants

The Committee recommends $473,148,000 for AmeriCorps State and National Grants, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $446,720,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program provides funds to local and national organizations and agencies to address community needs in education, public safety, health, and the environment.

Innovation, Assistance, and Other Activities

The Committee recommends $7,600,000 for Innovation, Assistance, and Other Activities, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $7,600,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request.

Evaluation

The Committee recommends $4,000,000 for evaluation, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $4,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. These funds support research on program effectiveness.

National Civilian Community Corps

The Committee recommends $32,000,000 for National Civilian Community Corps, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $7,913,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. This program supports residential, team-based service opportunities for individuals aged 18–24.

State Commission Administrative Grants

The Committee recommends $17,538,000 for State Commission Administrative Grants, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $17,538,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request. Funds are used for formula grants to support State oversight of service programs.

PAYMENT TO THE NATIONAL SERVICE TRUST

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$206,842,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	– – –
Committee Recommendation	206,842,000
Change from enacted level	– – –
Change from budget request	+206,842,000

The National Service Trust makes payments for Segal education awards, pays interest that accrues on qualified student loans for AmeriCorps participants during terms of service in approved national service positions, and makes other payments entitled to members who serve in the programs of the Corporation for National and Community Service.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$83,737,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	87,389,000
Committee Recommendation	83,737,000
Change from enacted level	– – –
Change from budget request	–3,652,000

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$5,750,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	3,568,000
Committee Recommendation	5,750,000
Change from enacted level	– – –
Change from budget request	+2,182,000

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Sec. 401. The Committee continues bill language that combines separate matching requirements for AmeriCorps grants.

Sec. 402. The Committee continues bill language related to National Service Trust minimum share requirements.

Sec. 403. The Committee continues bill language related to donations.

Sec. 404. The Committee continues bill language related to veterans.

Sec. 405. The Committee continues bill language related to criminal history background checks.

Sec. 406. The Committee continues bill language related to 1,200 hour service positions.

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$465,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	– – –
Committee Recommendation	465,000,000
Change from enacted level	– – –
Change from budget request	+465,000,000

This appropriation will fund content development, community services, and other local station and system needs for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB).

National Minority Consortia.—According to the Public Broadcasting Act, one of the greatest priorities of public broadcasting is to address the "needs of unserved and underserved audiences, particularly children and minorities." Programming that reflects the histories and perspectives of diverse racial and ethnic communities is a core value and responsibility of public broadcasting, therefore the Committee supports continued investment in the National Minority Consortia to help accomplish this goal.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$46,650,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	47,200,000
Committee Recommendation	46,800,000
Change from enacted level	+150,000
Change from budget request	−400,000

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service promotes labor-management cooperation through mediation and conflict resolution services to industry, government agencies, and communities.

FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$17,184,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	17,053,000
Committee Recommendation	17,124,000
Change from enacted level	−60,000
Change from budget request	+71,000

The Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission is an independent adjudicative agency that provides administrative trial and appellate review of legal disputes arising under the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977.

INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES

OFFICE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES: GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$240,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	23,000,000
Committee Recommendation	240,000,000
Change from enacted level	– – –
Change from budget request	+217,000,000

Within the total for the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS), the Committee recommends the following amounts:

Budget Activity	FY 2019 Committee
Library Services Technology Act:	
Grants to States	$160,803,000
Native American Library Services	5,063,000
National Leadership: Libraries	13,406,000
Laura Bush 21st Century Librarian	10,000,000
Museum Services Act:	
Museums for America	22,899,000
21st Century Museum Professionals	0
Conservation Project Support	0
Native American/Hawaiian Museum Service	1,472,000
National Leadership: Museums.	8,113,000
African American History and Culture Act:	
Museum Grants for African American History and Culture	2,231,000
Museum and Library Services Act General Provisions:	
Research, Analysis and Data Collection	2,013,000
Program Administration	14,000,000

Library Services and Technology

The Grants to State Library Agencies program provides funds to State Library Administrative Agencies using a population-based formula.

Program Administration

The Committee recommends $14,000,000 for Program Administration, which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. These funds provide administrative and management support for all programs administered by IMLS. The Committee also includes $2,013,000 for IMLS' activities in policy, research, and data collection, including functions formerly conducted by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

MEDICARE PAYMENT ADVISORY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$12,545,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	12,471,000
Committee Recommendation	13,045,000
Change from enacted level	+500,000
Change from budget request	+574,000

The Medicare Payment Advisory Commission (MedPAC) is an independent agency tasked with advising the Congress on issues affecting the Medicare program. In addition to advising on payments to private health plans participating in Medicare and providers in Medicare's traditional fee-for-service program, MedPAC is also responsible for providing analysis on access to care, quality of care, and other issues affecting Medicare.

Evaluating Barriers to Care.—The Committee recognizes HHS's recent focus on eliminating unnecessary paperwork burdens, which cause barriers to patient care. The Committee notes there are non-physician practitioners, such as nurse practitioners, that provide care for CMS beneficiaries. There may be way to improve or streamline the process for certification or authorization of CMS rembursed products or services. Specifically, the Committee encourages MedPAC, in consultation with MACPAC, to prepare a report

that examines the relationship between the physician or post-acute care physician and related burdens associated with each provider involved in authorizing patients for home health care services, certifying patient's needs for diabetic shoes, conducting assessments to admit patients to skilled nursing facilities, and providing the initial certification of patients for hospice care. The Committee further encourages MedPAC to analyze the costs to the Medicare program and burdens for patients associated with the multiple step process for authorizing and/or certifying for these services, for the two most recent years of data available, and to submit a report of its findings to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate and the authorizing committees of jurisdiction with recommendations that can be pursued to improve the collaboration between physicians and non-physician practitioners in order to reduce burdens overall and improve patient care.

MEDICAID AND CHIP PAYMENT AND ACCESS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$8,480,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	8,700,000
Committee Recommendation	8,480,000
Change from enacted level	– – –
Change from budget request	– 220,000

The Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission (MACPAC) is an independent agency tasked with advising the Congress on issues affecting Medicaid and the State Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). MACPAC conducts policy and data analysis on Medicaid and CHIP to support policymakers and support program accountability.

Puerto Rico.—Recognizing the unique conditions of Puerto Rico, the Committee supports efforts by MACPAC to evaluate and assess viable options for ensuring long-term sustainable access to care for Medicaid beneficiaries in the territory. The Committee encourages MACPAC to ensure policy recommendations that may result in additional outlays be accompanied by policy recommendations that can result in savings.

Therapeutic Foster Care Services.—The Committee is concerned about the lack of a uniform definition within the Medicaid program for therapeutic foster care (TFC) services. A uniform TFC definition could improve the ability for more consistent care and treatment. The Committee supports efforts by MACPAC to conduct a review for the development of an operational TFC definition for the Medicaid program. Further, the review should examine advantages of a uniform definition, and include a list of potential services and interventions to treat mental illness and trauma that could be considered within the scope of the uniform definition. It is expected the report will be completed within 12 months after enactment of this Act. The Committee encourages MACPAC to ensure policy recommendations that may result in additional outlays be accompanied by policy recommendations that can result in savings.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DISABILITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$3,250,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	3,211,000
Committee Recommendation	3,250,000
Change from enacted level	– – –
Change from budget request	+39,000

The National Council Disability (NCD) is an independent Federal agency charged with advising the President, Congress, and other Federal agencies regarding policies, programs, practices, and procedures that affect people with disabilities. NCD is comprised of a team of Presidential and Congressional appointees, an Executive Director appointed by the Chair, and a full-time professional staff.

The Achieving a Better Live Experience Act of 2014 or ABLE Act (PL 113–295) allows individuals and families to save for the purpose of supporting individuals with disabilities in maintaining their health, independence, and quality of life. The Committee is concerned about the inconsistent guidance provided to ABLE beneficiaries from various Federal agencies that administer needs-based assistance programs. As a consequence, participation in State ABLE programs suffers. The Committee strongly encourages NCD when convening stakeholders to conduct information sessions on ABLE accounts. In addition, the Committee directs NCD to serve as an interagency coordinator to ensure consistency across Federal agencies and programs. NCD through its work with disability organizations should raise awareness on the eligibility and benefits of these accounts.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$274,224,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	249,000,000
Committee Recommendation	261,325,000
Change from enacted level	– 12,899,000
Change from budget request	+12,325,000

The National Labor Relations Board is an independent agency responsible for enforcing US labor law related to collective bargaining and unfair labor practices, including the National Labor Relations Act of 1935.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Sec. 407. The Committee continues a provision relating to electronic voting for purposes of collective bargaining.

Sec. 408. The Committee includes a new provision relating to joint-employer standards.

Sec. 409. The Committee includes a new provision relating to jurisdiction over Indian Tribes.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$13,800,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	13,205,000
Committee Recommendation	13,510,000
Change from enacted level	−290,000
Change from budget request	+305,000

The National Mediation Board is an independent agency that coordinates labor-management relations within the US railroads and airlines industries.

The Committee is aware of the backlog of Section 3 arbitration cases and requests an update in the 2020 Congressional Justification on the number of pending cases in each of the past three fiscal years, the number of cases filed each year, and any efforts to reduce the backlog of cases.

The Committee directs the National Mediation Board to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate within 60 days of enactment of this Act on any concurrent postponement of a representation election under the jurisdiction of the National Mediation Board and the national for the postponement.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$13,225,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	12,615,000
Committee Recommendation	12,975,000
Change from enacted level	−250,000
Change from budget request	+360,000

The Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission is an independent Federal agency, providing administrative trial and appellate review, created to decide contests of citations or penalties resulting from OSHA inspections of American work places.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

DUAL BENEFITS PAYMENTS ACCOUNT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$21,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	18,000,000
Committee Recommendation	18,000,000
Change from enacted level	−3,000,000
Change from budget request	−−−

This appropriation is authorized by the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 to fund vested dual benefits received by railroad retirees who, under prior law, would have become covered by both the railroad retirement system and the Social Security system because railroad retirement was not fully coordinated with Social Security from 1937 to 1974. The Committee includes a provision permitting a portion of these funds to be derived from income tax receipts on dual benefits as authorized by law. The Railroad Retirement Board estimates that approximately $1,000,000 may be derived in this manner.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$150,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	150,000
Committee Recommendation	150,000
Change from enacted level	– – –
Change from budget request	– – –

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$123,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	115,225,000
Committee Recommendation	126,000,000
Change from enacted level	+2,500,000
Change from budget request	+10,775,000

The Committee maintains its position that the financial statements and audit of the National Railroad Retirement Investment Trust should remain separate from the financial statements and audit of the Railroad Retire Board (RRB). The Committee notes that the Railroad Retirement and Survivors' Improvement Act of 2001 mandates that the Trust function independently from the RRB. Further, the Act specifically requires a separate audit of the Trust by a nongovernmental auditor and requires that the results of this audit be included in the Trust's Annual Management Report to Congress. The Committee expects that the Trust shall be administered and audited solely in conformance with the Railroad Retirement and Survivors' Improvement Act of 2001.

The Committee includes $12,500,000 for the implementation of information technology systems modernization efforts. Within 180 days of enactment of this Act, the Railroad Retirement Board is directed to submit a comprehensive update to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on project status, timelines to completion, and total cost of development.

LIMITATION ON THE OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$11,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	8,437,000
Committee Recommendation	8,500,000
Change from enacted level	−2,500,000
Change from budget request	+63,000

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

PAYMENTS TO SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$11,400,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	11,000,000
Committee Recommendation	11,000,000
Change from enacted level	−400,000
Change from budget request	– – –

This appropriation provides reimbursement to the Social Security trust funds for non-trust fund activities.

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME PROGRAM

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$38,487,277,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	41,208,000,000
Committee Recommendation	41,251,000,000
Change from enacted level	+2,763,723,000
Change from budget request	+43,000,000

The Committee recommends $19,700,000,000 in advance funding for the first quarter of fiscal year 2020, as requested.

Research and Demonstration

Section 1110 of the Social Security Act provides authority to the Social Security Administration (SSA) for conducting research and demonstration projects related to SSA's programs.

Within the appropriation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI), the Committee recommends $101,000,000 for research and demonstration activities, which the same as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the fiscal year 2019 budget request.

Administration

Within the appropriation for SSI, the Committee recommends $4,808,000,000, which is $183,277,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and $43,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 budget request level. This funding is for payment to the Social Security trust funds for SSI's share of the administrative expenses of SSA.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$11,018,945,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	10,575,000,000
Committee Recommendation	10,739,045,000
Change from enacted level	−279,900,000
Change from budget request	+164,045,000

The Limitation on Administrative Expenses (LAE) funds the administrative and operational costs for administering the Old Age and Survivors Insurance, Disability Insurance, and Supplemental Security Income programs, and associated costs for support to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services in administering their programs.

Within the total for LAE, the Committee provides not less than $3,475,000,000 for Field Offices and not more than $1,750,000,000 for Information Technology.

Achieving a Better Life Experience Act.—The Achieving a Better Life Experience Act of 2014 or ABLE Act (PL 113–295) allows individuals and families to save for the purpose of supporting individuals with disabilities in maintaining their health, independence, and quality of life. The Committee is concerned about the inconsistent guidance provided to ABLE beneficiaries from various Federal agencies that administer needs-based assistance programs. As a consequence, participation in State ABLE programs suffers. The Committee strongly encourages SSA to conduct information sessions on ABLE accounts. In addition, the Committee supports efforts by SSA to disseminate information on the eligibility and benefits of these accounts. The Committee further encourages SSA to build relationships with other agencies and government entities that support individuals living with a disability to raise awareness, understanding, and usage of ABLE accounts.

Administrative Law Judge Hiring.—SSA's National Hearing Centers (NHCs) provide SSA with invaluable flexibility and support to address the hearings backlog. Understanding the value of this flexibility and support, the Committee directs SSA to ensure that its upcoming administrative law judge (ALJ) hiring decisions result in allocating additional ALJs to NHCs.

Consultative Exams.—The SSA Inspector General has recommended that all State Disability Determination Service (DDSs) periodically assess the feasibility of using a competitively awarded contract for Consultative Exams (CEs) to improve program integrity and lower costs (Disability Determination Services' Use of Volume Consultative Examination Providers, A–07–02–12409, March, 2003). Similarly, GAO has recommended the use of competitive contracts finding that DDSs, and thus SSA, can save millions (Use of Competitive Contracts for Consultative Exams Can Save Millions, HRD–90–141, August 1990). The Committee supports efforts by SSA to develop a multi-state pilot program, focused on States with large disability review backlogs, including high appeals backlog, and continuing disability reviews, to evaluate the use of competitively awarded, multiple State contract(s) for CEs. This contract shall require the vendor to manage the scheduling of CEs; to oversee provider credentialing, recruitment, and training; provide timely completion of the CEs and reports; and offer quality assurance for completed CE reports. This contract shall also require negotiated fees that are comparable to Medicare rates with volume discounts and shall assess savings to SSA, provide fraud prevention and improved provider monitoring by preventing the use of providers suspended or debarred from receiving Federal funds, and improved exam quality with adequate medical evidence that decreases the number of sustained appeals. The Committee recommends that SSA consult with the Department of Veterans Affairs on its successful demonstration of similar multiple State contracts for disability examinations.

Disability Case Processing System.—The Committee is aware that SSA is undertaking efforts to modernize the Disability Case Processing System (DCPS). The Committee notes recent cost overruns of the project. The Committee continues to encourage SSA to engage with States to explore all possible options for modernization of the case processing system, to align with the needs of each State. The Committee continues to request regular updates on the effort to upgrade DCPS, the cost and anticipated timeline of the project, and efforts by SSA to engage stakeholders, including any barriers to implementation.

Implementation of New Capability Determination Instructions.—The Committee recognizes the importance of SSA accurately assessing whether an individual needs a representative payee. SSA's regulations specify that the agency will appoint a representative payee in cases where a beneficiary is not able to manage or direct the management of his or her Social Security benefits. However, the Committee recognizes that generally SSA has only evaluated a beneficiary's ability to manage his or her benefits and has not considered a beneficiary's ability to direct someone else to manage his or her benefits. In 2017, SSA drafted new program instructions for its front-line employees in assessing whether an individual is able to direct others to manage his or her benefits. Despite the complexity of implementing this policy, and SSA's lack of experience making such evaluations, the instructions were developed without input from external stakeholders. The Committee is encouraged by the recent steps SSA has taken to gather stakeholder feedback and expert advice, including holding a National Disability Forum on representative payment which included some discussion of this pol-

icy. However, due to the complexity of this policy and the importance of correctly evaluating the extent to which an individual can manage (directly or indirectly) his or her benefits, the Committee believes more stakeholder engagement and expert consultation is required. The Committee also notes that SSA should consider ways to test this new policy to ensure it achieves its goals and can be implemented effectively by field office employees before expanding it program-wide. Any test of this policy should include specific objectives and metrics to assess the policy's effectiveness. Given the Committee's continued concerns, the Committee expects that SSA will provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Finance of the Senate regular updates and briefings on the agency's plans prior to moving forward with this policy.

Information Technology.—The Committee requests an update of the plan referenced under this heading in House Report 114–699.

Occupational Information System.—SSA is developing a new Occupational Information System (OIS) that will replace the Dictionary of Occupational Titles as the primary source of occupational information used in SSA's disability adjudication process. SSA expects to begin a new five year data refresh cycle in fiscal year 2018 and to start using the OIS in 2020. To provide the Committee with a better understanding of the project's costs, the Committee directs SSA to include in its annual Report on the Occupational Information System Project the estimated costs for each future fiscal year until the project is expected to be completed and the estimated cost for a five-year data refresh cycle.

Pilot Program Metrics.—Pilot programs are valuable opportunities to test the effects of potential process changes but require a well thought out design that includes clear objectives and appropriate measures to evaluate the pilot's effectiveness. Although sometimes terms are used interchangeably, the Committee uses the term "pilots" as distinct from "demonstration programs," which relate to programmatic changes, such as changes in eligibility rules. In addition, the Committee notes that there is not always a clear distinction between what constitutes a pilot, compared to an initiative, or a test. The Committee uses the term "pilot" to encompass all efforts to test the effects of process changes. The Committee continues to be concerned about pilot programs that lack clear objectives, evaluation plans, or metrics. The Committee expects that, prior to undertaking any new pilots, SSA will ensure that it has developed a research design that includes clear objectives for the pilot and an evaluation plan, including adequate metrics to determine the pilot's effectiveness. Metrics should be specific, quantifiable measures that can be used to evaluate success. The Committee directs SSA to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate not later than 90 days after the enactment of this act with a description of any new pilot, initiative or test of process changes launched in fiscal year 2018, or proposed for fiscal year 2019; the objective of the pilot; the plan and timeline for evaluation; which SSA components are involved in the pilot; and the measures or metrics the SSA will use to deter-

mine the pilot's effectiveness. In addition to the requested information for new pilots, the report should include a list of the SSA's ongoing pilots, along with the start date for each of these pilots. Similar information should be provided in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification. All SSA pilots should be included in the requested report and justification, including those undertaken as part of the Compassionate and Responsive Service (CARES) plan and in other parts of the agency. The report (and section in the justification) does not need to include programmatic demonstrations.

Muscular Dystrophy.—The Committee is aware that SSA is included in the Muscular Dystrophy Coordinating Committee under the Muscular Dystrophy CARE Act Amendments enacted in September 2014. The Committee requests SSA to include in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification the rate at which persons with Duchenne and Becker Muscular Dystrophy utilize SSA programs, particularly those focused on promoting employment and community independence such as the Ticket to Work Program.

Report on LAE Expenditures.—The Committee continues to request the report referenced under this heading in House Report 114–699 as part of the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification.

Social Security Advisory Board

The Committee recommends not less than $2,400,000 for the Social Security Advisory Board (SSAB), which is $100,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the fiscal year 2019 budget request.

The Committee continues to support SSAB in the development of new and innovative ways SSA can achieve its mission and improve the quality of service to the public.

The Committee does not include bill language providing SSAB reception and representation authority. The Committee requests information on SSAB's need for such authority in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification.

User Fees

In addition to the other amounts provided, the Committee recommends $135,000,000 for administrative activities funded from user fees. Of this amount, $134,000,000 is derived from fees collected from States that request SSA to administer State SSI supplementary payments. The remaining $1,000,000 is derived from fees charged to non-attorneys who apply for certification to represent claimants under titles II and XVI of the Social Security Act.

Continuing Disability Reviews and Redeterminations

The Committee recommends $1,683,000,000 for program integrity activities. In the wake of multiple large-scale disability fraud cases, the Committee believes that successful program integrity activities are vital to maintaining the public's support for benefit payments to recipients deserving of assistance. The Committee includes bill language transferring $10,000,000 to the Office of the Inspector General for the cost of jointly operating co-operative disability investigation units.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	$105,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	105,500,000
Committee Recommendation	108,500,000
Change from enacted level	+3,000,000
Change from budget request	+3,000,000

The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) is responsible for meeting the statutory mission of promoting economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the administration of SSA programs and operations and to prevent and detect fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement in such programs and operations. To accomplish this mission, the OIG directs, conducts, and supervises audits, evaluations, and investigations relating to SSA's programs and operations. In addition, the OIG searches for and reports on systemic weaknesses in SSA programs and operations, and makes recommendations for needed improvements and corrective actions.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Sec. 501. The Committee continues a provision allowing the Secretaries of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education to transfer unexpended balances of prior appropriations to accounts corresponding to current appropriations to be used for the same purposes and for the same periods of time for which they were originally appropriated.

Sec. 502. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the obligation of funds beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided.

Sec. 503. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds from being used to support or defeat legislation.

Sec. 504. The Committee continues a provision limiting the amount available for official reception and representation expenses for the Secretaries of Labor and Education, the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, and the Chairman of the National Mediation Board.

Sec. 505. The Committee continues a provision requiring grantees receiving Federal funds to clearly state the percentage of the total cost of the program or project that will be financed with Federal money.

Sec. 506. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds for any abortion.

Sec. 507. The Committee continues a provision providing exceptions to section 506 and a provision prohibiting funds from being made available to a Federal agency or program, or to a State or local government, if such agency, program or government discriminates against institutional or individual health care entities because they do not provide, pay for, provide coverage of, or refer for abortions.

Sec. 508. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting use of funds for certain research involving human embryos.

Sec. 509. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting use of funds for any activity that promotes the legalization of any drug or substance included in schedule I of the schedules of controlled substances.

Sec. 510. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting use of funds to promulgate or adopt any final standard providing for a unique health identifier until legislation is enacted specifically approving the standard.

Sec. 511. The Committee continues a provision related to annual reports to the Secretary of Labor.

Sec. 512. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting transfer of funds made available in this Act except by authority provided in this Act or another appropriations Act.

Sec. 513. The Committee continues a provision to limit funds in the bill for public libraries to those that comply with the requirements of the Children's Internet Protection Act.

Sec. 514. The Committee continues a provision regarding procedures for reprogramming of funds.

Sec. 515. The Committee continues a provision pertaining to appointments to scientific advisory committees.

Sec. 516. The Committee continues a provision requiring each department and related agency funded through this Act to submit an operating plan within 45 days of enactment, detailing any funding allocations that are different than those specified in this Act, the accompanying detailed table, or budget request.

Sec. 517. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Secretaries of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education to submit a quarterly report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate containing certain information on noncompetitive contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements exceeding $500,000 in value.

Sec. 518. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds to process claims for credit for quarters of coverage based on work performed under a Social Security number that was not the claimant's number, where the performance of such work under such number has formed the basis for a conviction of the claimant of a violation of section 208(a)(6) or (7) of the Social Security Act.

Sec. 519. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds to implement a Social Security totalization agreement with Mexico.

Sec. 520. The Committee modifies a provision related to needle exchange.

Sec. 521. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds for the downloading or exchanging of pornography.

Sec. 522. The Committee continues a provision that prohibits funding from going to the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN), or any of its affiliates, subsidiaries, allied organizations, or successors.

Sec. 523. The Committee continues a provision relating to reporting requirements for conference expenditures.

Sec. 524. The Committee continues a provision relating to disclosure of U.S. taxpayer funding for programs used in advertising.

Sec. 525. The Committee continues a provision relating to performance partnership pilots.

Sec. 526. The Committee continues provision requesting quarterly reports on the status of balances of appropriations from the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education.

Sec. 527. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting use of funds to implement, administer, enforce or further the provisions of Public Law 111–148 and portions of public Law 111–152 with certain exceptions.

Sec. 528. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting use of funds to implement, administer, enforce or further advance the Navigators program.

(RESCISSION)

Sec. 529. The Committee rescinds $3,345,000,000 in unused funds provided under section 2104(a)(22) of the Social Security Act for the Children's Health Insurance Program.

(RESCISSION)

Sec. 530. The Committee rescinds $400,000,000 from the Nonrecurring Expenses Fund.

(RESCISSION)

Sec. 531. The Committee permanently rescinds $3,378,613,000 in unused funds provided under section 2104(n)(2) of the Social Security Act for the Child Enrollment Contingency Fund.

Sec. 532. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting use of funds for research on fetal tissue obtained from an induced abortion.

Sec. 533. The Committee includes a new provision restricting funding to certain health care entities.

Sec. 534. The Committee includes a new provision relating to conscience protection with respect to health care entities that refuse to participate in abortions.

Sec. 535. The Committee includes a new provision ensuring members of the United States Congress may, for oversight purposes, enter facilities used to house unaccompanied alien children.

Sec. 536. The Committee includes a new provision related to family detention centers.

Sec. 537. The Committee includes a new provision related to conscience protection with respect to child welfare service providers.

Sec. 538. The Committee includes a new provision related to administration of medication to unaccompanied alien children.

Sec. 539. The Committee includes a sense of Congress regarding family separation.

Sec. 540. The Committee includes a new provision related to religious practices of a potential sponsor of unaccompanied alien children.

Sec. 541. The Committee includes a new provision requesting a report related to the communication needs of young unaccompanied alien children.

Sec. 542. The Committee includes a new provision requesting a report related to mental health services for unaccompanied alien children.

Sec. 543. The Committee includes a Spending Reduction Account.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The following materials are submitted in accordance with various requirements of the Rules of the House of Representatives:

STATEMENT OF GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following is a statement of general performance goals and objectives for which this measure authorizes funding: The Committee on Appropriations considers program performance, including a program's success in developing and attaining outcome-related goals and objectives, in developing funding recommendations.

RESCISSION OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following lists the rescissions of unexpended balances included in the accompanying bill:

RESCISSIONS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Account	Amount
Department of Labor:	
Dislocated Workers National Reserve	$200,000,000
Department of Health and Human Services:	
Children's Health Insurance Program	3,345,000,000
Nonrecurring Expenses Fund	400,000,000
Child Enrollment Contingency Fund	3,378,613,000

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following lists the transfers of unexpended balances included in the accompanying bill:

TITLE I

Language is included under "Job Corps" permitting the transfer of funds for Job Corps Center construction, rehabilitation and acquisition to meet the operational needs of Job Corps Centers or to achieve administrative efficiencies.

Language is included under "Special Benefits" which provides for the transfer of such sums as necessary from the "Postal Service" account.

Language is included under "Black Lung Disability Trust Fund" which provides for the transfer of funds to the "Department of Labor, Office of Workers' Compensation Program, Salaries and Expenses."

Language is included under "Black Lung Disability Trust Fund" which provides for the transfer of funds to the "Department of Labor, Departmental Management, Salaries and Expenses."

Language is included under "Black Lung Disability Trust Fund" which provides for the transfer of funds to the "Department of Labor, Departmental Management, Office of Inspector General."

Language is included under "Black Lung Disability Trust Fund" which provides for the transfer of funds to the "Department of the Treasury."

Language is included under "Departmental Management, Salaries and Expenses" authorizing the transfer of funds available for program evaluation to any other account within the Department to carry out evaluation activities.

A general provision is included permitting up to one percent of any discretionary appropriation to be transferred to another appropriation of the Department of Labor, provided that no such appropriation is increased by more than three percent by any such transfer.

A general provision is included that provides for the transfer of funds from the "Employment and Training Administration" for technical assistance services to grantees to "Program Administration," and authorizes the transfer of up 0.5 percent of each discretionary appropriation for "Employment and Training Administration" to carry out program integrity activities subject to certain limitations related to "Job Corps."

A general provision is included that provides for the transfer of up to 0.75 percent of appropriated funds to carry out program evaluations of "Training and Employment Services", "Job Corps", "Community Service Employment for Older Americans," "State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations", "Employee Benefits Security Administration", "Office of Workers' Compensation Programs", "Wage and Hour Division", "Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs", "Office of Labor-Management Standards", "Occupational Safety and Health Administration", "Mine Safety and Health Administration", Office of Disability Employment Policy, "Bureau of International Affairs" and "Women's Bureau" within the Departmental Management, Salaries and Expenses" account, and "Veterans Employment and Training" for use by the Office of the Chief Evaluation Officer.

TITLE II

Language is included under "Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Buildings and Facilities" to allow the transfer of prior year unobligated Individual Learning Account funds to be transferred to this account to carry out the purpose of this account.

Language is included under "Administration for Children and Families-Refugee and Entrant Assistance" permitting transfers pursuant to a general provision to increase an appropriation under this heading by ten percent.

Language is included under "Administration for Community Living, Aging and Disability Services Programs" for transfer to the Secretary of Agriculture to carryout section 311 of the Older Americans Act of 1965.

A general provision is included that allows not to exceed one percent of any discretionary funds to be transferred between appropriation accounts of the "Department of Health and Human Services", provided that no appropriation account is increased by more than three percent by such transfer.

A general provision is included that allows the transfer of up to three percent among the institutes and centers of the "National Institutes of Health" from amounts identified as pertaining to the human immunodeficiency virus.

A general provision is included that allows the transfer of funding determined to be related to the human immunodeficiency virus to the "Office of AIDS Research".

A general provision is included that transfers one percent of the amount made available for "National Research Service Awards" at

the "National Institutes of Health" to the "Health Resources and Services Administration".

A general provision is included to direct the transfer of the "Prevention and Public Health Fund" as specified in the committee report accompanying this Act.

Language is included under "National Institutes of Health, Innovation Account" to allow the transfer of funds to other Institutes and Centers to support activities authorized in the 21st Century Cures Act (PL 114–255).

Language is included permitting transfer authority for evaluation activities for discretionary appropriations in the Administration for Children and Families.

Language is included establishing an Infectious Disease Rapid Respond fund for emergency usage by the Secretary under certain conditions.

TITLE III

A general provision is included that allows not to exceed one percent of any discretionary funds to be transferred between appropriation accounts of the Department of Education, provided that no appropriation account is increased by more than three percent by such transfer.

TITLE IV

Language is included under Payment to the National Service Trust authorizing the transfer of funds from the "Corporation for National and Community Service, Operating Expenses" to support the activities of national service participants.

Language is included under "Social Security Administration" authorizing the transfer of up to three percent of the Social Security Administration's "Limitation on Administration Expenses" account to be available for purposes of the Office of Inspector General.

TITLE V

A general provision is included that allows the Secretaries of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education to transfer balances of prior appropriation to accounts corresponding to current appropriations.

DISCLOSURE OF EARMARKS AND CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

Neither the bill nor the report contains any Congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII, CL. 3(E) (RAMSEYER RULE)

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII, CL. 3(e) (RAMSEYER RULE)

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1958

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Departments of Labor, and Heath, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

* * * * * * *

Working capital fund: There is hereby established a working capital fund, to be available without fiscal year limitation, for expenses necessary for the maintenance and operation of [(1) a central reproduction service; (2) a central visual exhibit service; (3) a central supply service for supplies and equipment for which adequate stocks may be maintained to meet in whole or in part the requirements of the Department; (4) a central tabulating service; (5) telephone, mail and messenger services; (6) a central accounting and payroll service; and (7) a central laborers' service: *Provided,* That any stocks of supplies and equipment on hand or on order shall be used to capitalize such fund: *Provided further,* That such fund shall be reimbursed in advance from funds available to bureaus, offices, and agencies for which such centralized services are performed at rates which will return in full all expenses of operation, including reserves for accrued annual leave and depreciation of equipment: *Provided further,* That the Secretary of Labor may transfer annually an amount not to exceed $3,000,000 from unobligated balances in the Department's salaries and expenses accounts, to the unobligated balance of the Working Capital Fund, to be merged with such Fund and used for the acquisition of capital equipment and the improvement of financial management, information technology and other support systems, and to remain available until expended: *Provided further,* That the unobligated balance of the Fund shall not exceed $20,000,000..] *a comprehensive program of centralized services which the Secretary of Labor may prescribe and deem appropriate and advantageous to provide on a reimbursable basis: Provided, That such fund may receive advances and reimbursements from funds available to bureaus, offices, and agencies for which such centralized services are performed at rates which will return in full all expenses of operation, including reserves for accrued annual leave, worker's compensation, depreciation of capitalized equipment and amortization of human resources software and systems (either acquired or donated): Provided further, That the Secretary of Labor may transfer annually an amount not to exceed $9,000,000 from unobligated balances in the Department's salaries*

and expenses accounts, to the unobligated balance of the Working Capital Fund, to be merged with such Fund and used for the acquisition of capital equipment and the improvement of financial management, information technology and other support systems, and to remain available for obligation for an additional five fiscal years: Provided further, That such fund may receive reimbursements from entities or persons for use of Departmental facilities, including associated utilities and security services, and such reimbursements shall be credited to and merged with this fund: Provided further, That none of the funds shall be available unless the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Labor has submitted a plan, approved by the Office of Management and Budget, describing the amounts to be transferred by account, the planned use of funds, including descriptions of projects, project status, including any scheduled delays and cost overruns, financial expenditures, planned activities, and expected benefits, to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate by July 31 of the calendar year prior to the fiscal year in which the transfer will occur: Provided further, That pursuant to section 11319 of title 40, United States Code, the Secretary shall ensure that the Department's Chief Information Officer shall, at a minimum, be a principal advisor to the Secretary and a member on any board or governance structure of the Department responsible for advising and setting Department-wide information technology budgets: Provided further, That none of the funds available for information technology modernization under this section or under the heading "IT Modernization" shall be used for information technology modernization projects unless an experienced project manager, employed by the Department of Labor, is assigned oversight responsibility, including but not limited to, ensuring such projects are completed within established timeframes and budgets

* * * * * * *

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1970

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

* * * * * * *

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

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[WORKING CAPITAL FUND]

[The Working Capital Fund of the Department of Labor shall hereafter be available for expenses necessary for personnel functions in regional administrative offices.]

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DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 19994

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1994, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

* * * * * * *

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

* * * * * * *

[WORKING CAPITAL FUND]

[For expenses necessary during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1994, and each fiscal year thereafter, for the maintenance and operation of a comprehensive program of centralized services which the Secretary of Labor may prescribe and deem appropriate and advantageous to provide on a reimbursable basis under the provisions of the Economy Act (subject to prior notice to OMB) in the national office and field: Provided, That such fund shall be reimbursed in advance from funds available to agencies, bureaus, and offices for which such centralized services are performed at rates which will return in full cost of operations including services obtained through cooperative administrative services units under the Economy Act, including reserves for accrued annual leave, worker's compensation, depreciation of capitalized equipment, and amortization of ADP software and systems (either acquired or donated): Provided further, That funds received for services rendered to any entity or person for use of Departmental facilities, including associated utilities and security services, shall be credited to and merged with this fund.]

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HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 1965

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TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

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PART B—ADDITIONAL GENERAL PROVISIONS

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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 (in this section referred to as the "Committee") to assess the process of accreditation and the institutional eligibility and certification of institutions of higher education (as defined in section 102) under title IV.

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Committee shall have 18 members, of which—

(A) six members shall be appointed by the Secretary;

(B) six members shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, three of whom shall be appointed on the recommendation of the majority leader of the House of Representatives, and three of whom shall be appointed on the recommendation of the minority leader of the House of Representatives; and

(C) six members shall be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate, three of whom shall be appointed on the recommendation of the majority leader of the Senate, and three of whom shall be appointed on the recommendation of the minority leader of the Senate.

(2) QUALIFICATIONS.—Individuals shall be appointed as members of the Committee—

(A) on the basis of the individuals' experience, integrity, impartiality, and good judgment;

(B) from among individuals who are representatives of, or knowledgeable concerning, education and training beyond secondary education, representing all sectors and types of institutions of higher education (as defined in section 102); and

(C) on the basis of the individuals' technical qualifications, professional standing, and demonstrated knowledge in the fields of accreditation and administration in higher education.

(3) TERMS OF MEMBERS.—Except as provided in paragraph (5), the term of office of each member of the Committee shall be for six 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.

(4) VACANCY.—A vacancy on the Committee shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made not later than 90 days after the vacancy occurs. If a vacancy occurs in a position to be filled by the Secretary, the Secretary shall publish a Federal Register notice soliciting nominations for the position not later than 30 days after being notified of the vacancy.

(5) INITIAL TERMS.—The terms of office for the initial members of the Committee shall be—

(A) three years for members appointed under paragraph (1)(A);

(B) four years for members appointed under paragraph (1)(B); and

(C) six years for members appointed under paragraph (1)(C).

(6) CHAIRPERSON.—The members of the Committee shall select a chairperson from among the members.

(c) 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) 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;

(5) 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

(6) carry out such other advisory functions relating to accreditation and institutional eligibility as the Secretary may prescribe by regulation.

(d) MEETING PROCEDURES.—

(1) SCHEDULE.—

(A) BIANNUAL MEETINGS.—The Committee shall meet not less often than twice each year, at the call of the Chairperson.

(B) PUBLICATION OF DATE.—The Committee shall submit the date and location of each meeting in advance to the Secretary, and the Secretary shall publish such information in the Federal Register not later than 30 days before the meeting.

(2) AGENDA.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—The agenda for a meeting of the Committee shall be established by the Chairperson and shall be submitted to the members of the Committee upon notification of the meeting.

(B) OPPORTUNITY FOR PUBLIC COMMENT.—The agenda shall include, at a minimum, opportunity for public comment during the Committee's deliberations.

(3) SECRETARY'S DESIGNEE.—The Secretary shall designate an employee of the Department to serve as the Secretary's designee to the Committee, and the Chairperson shall invite the Secretary's designee to attend all meetings of the Committee.

(4) FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall apply to the Committee, except that section 14 of such Act shall not apply.

(e) REPORT AND NOTICE.—

(1) NOTICE.—The Secretary shall annually publish in the Federal Register—

(A) a list containing, for each member of the Committee—

(i) the member's name;

(ii) the date of the expiration of the member's term of office; and

(iii) the name of the individual described in subsection (b)(1) who appointed the member; and

(B) a solicitation of nominations for each expiring term of office on the Committee of a member appointed by the Secretary.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than the last day of each fiscal year, the Committee shall make available an annual report to the Secretary, the authorizing committees, and the public. The annual report shall contain—

(A) a detailed summary of the agenda and activities of, and the findings and recommendations made by, the Committee during the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year in which the report is made;

(B) a list of the date and location of each meeting during the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year in which the report is made;

(C) a list of the members of the Committee; and

(D) a list of the functions of the Committee, including any additional functions established by the Secretary through regulation.

(f) TERMINATION.—The Committee shall terminate on September 30, [2018] *2019*.

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TITLE IV—STUDENT ASSISTANCE

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PART B—FEDERAL FAMILY EDUCATION LOAN PROGRAM

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SEC. 427. ELIGIBILITY OF STUDENT BORROWERS AND TERMS OF FEDERALLY INSURED STUDENT LOANS.

(a) LIST OF REQUIREMENTS.—Except as provided in section 428C, a loan by an eligible lender shall be insurable by the Secretary under the provisions of this part only if—

(1) made to a student who (A) is an eligible student under section 484, (B) has agreed to notify promptly the holder of the loan concerning any change of address, and (C) is carrying at least one-half the normal full-time academic workload for the course of study the student is pursuing (as determined by the institution); and

(2) evidenced by a note or other written agreement which—

(A) is made without security and without endorsement;

(B) provides for repayment (except as provided in subsection (c)) of the principal amount of the loan in installments over a period of not less than 5 years (unless sooner repaid or unless the student, during the 6 months pre-

ceding the start of the repayment period, specifically requests that repayment be made over a shorter period) nor more than 10 years beginning 6 months after the month in which the student ceases to carry at an eligible institution at least one-half the normal full-time academic workload as determined by the institution, except—

(i) as provided in subparagraph (C);

(ii) that the note or other written instrument may contain such reasonable provisions relating to repayment in the event of default in the payment of interest or in the payment of the cost of insurance premiums, or other default by the borrower, as may be authorized by regulations of the Secretary in effect at the time the loan is made; and

(iii) that the lender and the student, after the student ceases to carry at an eligible institution at least one-half the normal full-time academic workload as determined by the institution, may agree to a repayment schedule which begins earlier, or is of shorter duration, than required by this subparagraph, but in the event a borrower has requested and obtained a repayment period of less than 5 years, the borrower may at any time prior to the total repayment of the loan, have the repayment period extended so that the total repayment period is not less than 5 years;

(C) provides that periodic installments of principal need not be paid, but interest shall accrue and be paid, during any period—

(i) during which the borrower—

(I) is pursuing at least a half-time course of study as determined by an eligible institution; or

(II) is pursuing a course of study pursuant to a graduate fellowship program approved by the Secretary, or pursuant to a rehabilitation training program for individuals with disabilities approved by the Secretary,

except that no borrower shall be eligible for a deferment under this clause, or a loan made under this part (other than a loan made under section 428B or 428C), while serving in a medical internship or residency program;

(ii) not in excess of 3 years during which the borrower is seeking and unable to find full-time employment**[**; or**]***;*

(iii) not in excess of 3 years for any reason which the lender determines, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary under section 435(o), has caused or will cause the borrower to have an economic hardship; *or*

(iv) in which the borrower is receiving treatment for cancer and the 6 months after such period.

and provides that any such period shall not be included in determining the 10-year period described in subparagraph (B);

(D) provides for interest on the unpaid principal balance of the loan at a yearly rate, not exceeding the applicable maximum rate prescribed in section 427A, which interest shall be payable in installments over the period of the loan except that, if provided in the note or other written agreement, any interest payable by the student may be deferred until not later than the date upon which repayment of the first installment of principal falls due, in which case interest accrued during that period may be added on that date to the principal;

(E) provides that the lender will not collect or attempt to collect from the borrower any portion of the interest on the note which is payable by the Secretary under this part, and that the lender will enter into such agreements with the Secretary as may be necessary for the purpose of section 437;

(F) entitles the student borrower to accelerate without penalty repayment of the whole or any part of the loan;

(G)(i) contains a notice of the system, of disclosure of information concerning such loan to consumer reporting agencies under section 430A, and (ii) provides that the lender on request of the borrower will provide information on the repayment status of the note to such consumer reporting agencies;

(H) provides that, no more than 6 months prior to the date on which the borrower's first payment on a loan is due, the lender shall offer the borrower the option of repaying the loan in accordance with a graduated or income-sensitive repayment schedule established by the lender and in accordance with the regulations of the Secretary; and

(I) contains such other terms and conditions, consistent with the provisions of this part and with the regulations issued by the Secretary pursuant to this part, as may be agreed upon by the parties to such loan, including, if agreed upon, a provision requiring the borrower to pay the lender, in addition to principal and interest, amounts equal to the insurance premiums payable by the lender to the Secretary with respect to such loan;

(3) the funds borrowed by a student are disbursed to the institution by check or other means that is payable to and requires the endorsement or other certification by such student, except—

(A) that nothing in this title shall be interpreted—

(i) to allow the Secretary to require checks to be made copayable to the institution and the borrower; or

(ii) to prohibit the disbursement of loan proceeds by means other than by check; and

(B) in the case of any student who is studying outside the United States in a program of study abroad that is approved for credit by the home institution at which such student is enrolled, the funds shall, at the request of the borrower, be delivered directly to the student and the checks may be endorsed, and fund transfers authorized, pursuant to an authorized power-of-attorney; and

(4) the funds borrowed by a student are disbursed in accordance with section 428G.

(b) SPECIAL RULES FOR MULTIPLE DISBURSEMENT.—For the purpose of subsection (a)(4)—

(1) all loans issued for the same period of enrollment shall be considered as a single loan; and

(2) the requirements of such subsection shall not apply in the case of a loan made under section 428B or 428C, or made to a student to cover the cost of attendance at an eligible institution outside the United States.

(c) SPECIAL REPAYMENT RULES.—Except as provided in subsection (a)(2)(H), the total of the payments by a borrower during any year of any repayment period with respect to the aggregate amount of all loans to that borrower which are insured under this part shall not, unless the borrower and the lender otherwise agree, be less than $600 or the balance of all such loans (together with interest thereon), whichever amount is less (but in no instance less than the amount of interest due and payable).

* * * * * * *

SEC. 428. FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO REDUCE STUDENT INTEREST COSTS.

(a) FEDERAL INTEREST SUBSIDIES.—

(1) TYPES OF LOANS THAT QUALIFY.—Each student who has received a loan for study at an eligible institution for which the first disbursement is made before July 1, 2010, and—

(A) which is insured by the Secretary under this part; or

(B) which is insured under a program of a State or of a nonprofit private institution or organization which was contracted for, and paid to the student, within the period specified in paragraph (5), and which—

(i) in the case of a loan insured prior to July 1, 1967, was made by an eligible lender and is insured under a program which meets the requirements of subparagraph (E) of subsection (b)(1) and provides that repayment of such loan shall be in installments beginning not earlier than 60 days after the student ceases to pursue a course of study (as described in subparagraph (D) of subsection (b)(1)) at an eligible institution, or

(ii) in the case of a loan insured after June 30, 1967, was made by an eligible lender and is insured under a program covered by an agreement made pursuant to subsection (b),

shall be entitled to have paid on his or her behalf and for his or her account to the holder of the loan a portion of the interest on such loan under circumstances described in paragraph (2).

(2) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS TO RECEIVE SUBSIDY.—(A) Each student qualifying for a portion of an interest payment under paragraph (1) shall—

(i) have provided to the lender a statement from the eligible institution, at which the student has been accepted for enrollment, or at which the student is in attendance, which—

(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;

(ii) meet the requirements of subparagraph (B); and

(iii) have provided to the lender at the time of application for a loan made, insured, or guaranteed under this part, the student's driver's number, if any.

(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) For the purpose of 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; plus

(II) other scholarship, grant, or loan assistance, but excluding—

(aa) any national service education award or post-service benefit under title I of the National and Community Service Act of 1990; and

(bb) any veterans' education benefits as defined in section 480(c); 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.

(D) An eligible institution may not, in carrying out the provisions of subparagraphs (A) and (B) of this paragraph, provide a statement which certifies the eligibility of any student to receive any loan under this part in excess of the maximum amount applicable to such loan.

(E) For the purpose of subparagraphs (B) and (C) of this paragraph, any loan obtained by a student under section 428A or 428H or a parent under section 428B of this Act or under any State-sponsored or private loan program for an academic year for which the determination is made may be used to offset the expected family contribution of the student for that year.

(3) AMOUNT OF INTEREST SUBSIDY.—(A)(i) Subject to section 438(c), the portion of the interest on a loan which a student is entitled to have paid, on behalf of and for the account of the student, to the holder of the loan pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection shall be equal to the total amount of the interest on the unpaid principal amount of the loan—

(I) which accrues prior to the date the student ceases to carry at least one-half the normal full-time academic workload (as determined by the institution), or

(II) which accrues during a period in which principal need not be paid (whether or not such principal is in fact paid) by reason of a provision described in subsection (b)(1)(M) of this section or in section 427(a)(2)(C).

(ii) Such portion of the interest on a loan shall not exceed, for any period, the amount of the interest on that loan which is payable by the student after taking into consideration the amount of any interest on that loan which the student is entitled to have paid on his or her behalf for that period under any State or private loan insurance program.

(iii) The holder of a loan with respect to which payments are required to be made under this section shall be deemed to have a contractual right, as against the United States, to receive from the Secretary the portion of interest which has been so determined without administrative delay after the receipt by the Secretary of an accurate and complete request for payment pursuant to paragraph (4).

(iv) The Secretary shall pay this portion of the interest to the holder of the loan on behalf of and for the account of the borrower at such times as may be specified in regulations in force when the applicable agreement entered into pursuant to subsection (b) was made, or, if the loan was made by a State or is insured under a program which is not covered by such an agreement, at such times as may be specified in regulations in force at the time the loan was paid to the student.

(v) A lender may not receive interest on a loan for any period that precedes the date that is—

(I) in the case of a loan disbursed by check, 10 days before the first disbursement of the loan;

(II) in the case of a loan disbursed by electronic funds transfer, 3 days before the first disbursement of the loan; or

(III) in the case of a loan disbursed through an escrow agent, 3 days before the first disbursement of the loan.

(B) If—

(i) a State student loan insurance program is covered by an agreement under subsection (b),

(ii) a statute of such State limits the interest rate on loans insured by such program to a rate which is less than the applicable interest rate under this part, and

(iii) the Secretary determines that subsection (d) does not make such statutory limitation inapplicable and that such statutory limitation threatens to impede the carrying out of the purpose of this part,

then the Secretary may pay an administrative cost allowance to the holder of each loan which is insured under such program and which is made during the period beginning on the 60th day after the date of enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1968 and ending 120 days after the adjournment of such State's first regular legislative session which adjourns after January 1, 1969. Such administrative cost allow-

ance shall be paid over the term of the loan in an amount per year (determined by the Secretary) which shall not exceed 1 percent of the unpaid principal balance of the loan.

(4) SUBMISSION OF STATEMENTS BY HOLDERS ON AMOUNT OF PAYMENT.—Each holder of a loan with respect to which payments of interest are required to be made by the Secretary shall submit to the Secretary, at such time or times and in such manner as the Secretary may prescribe, statements containing such information as may be required by or pursuant to regulation for the purpose of enabling the Secretary to determine the amount of the payment which he must make with respect to that loan.

(5) DURATION OF AUTHORITY TO MAKE INTEREST SUBSIDIZED LOANS.—The period referred to in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of this subsection shall begin on the date of enactment of this Act and end at the close of June 30, 2010.

(6) ASSESSMENT OF BORROWER'S FINANCIAL CONDITION NOT PROHIBITED OR REQUIRED.—Nothing in this or any other Act shall be construed to prohibit or require, unless otherwise specifically provided by law, a lender to evaluate the total financial situation of a student making application for a loan under this part, or to counsel a student with respect to any such loan, or to make a decision based on such evaluation and counseling with respect to the dollar amount of any such loan.

(7) LOANS THAT HAVE NOT BEEN CONSUMMATED.—Lenders may not charge interest or receive interest subsidies or special allowance payments for loans for which the disbursement checks have not been cashed or for which electronic funds transfers have not been completed.

(b) INSURANCE PROGRAM AGREEMENTS TO QUALIFY LOANS FOR INTEREST SUBSIDIES.—

(1) REQUIREMENTS OF INSURANCE PROGRAM.—Any State or any nonprofit private institution or organization may enter into an agreement with the Secretary for the purpose of entitling students who receive loans which are insured under a student loan insurance program of that State, institution, or organization to have made on their behalf the payments provided for in subsection (a) if the Secretary determines that the student loan insurance program—

(A) authorizes the insurance in any academic year, as defined in section 481(a)(2), or its equivalent (as determined under regulations of the Secretary) for any student who is carrying at an eligible institution or in a program of study abroad approved for credit by the eligible home institution at which such student is enrolled at least one-half the normal full-time academic workload (as determined by the institution) in any amount up to a maximum of—

(i) in the case of a student at an eligible institution who has not successfully completed the first year of a program of undergraduate education—

(I) $3,500, if such student is enrolled in a program whose length is at least one academic year in length; and

(II) if such student is enrolled in a program of undergraduate education which is less than 1 aca-

demic 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;

(ii) in the case of a student at an eligible institution who has successfully completed such first year but has not successfully completed the remainder of a program of undergraduate education—

(I) $4,500; or

(II) if such student is enrolled in a program of undergraduate education, the remainder of 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 such remainder measured in semester, trimester, quarter, or clock hours bears to one academic year;

(iii) in the case of a student at an eligible institution who has successfully completed the first and second years of a program of undergraduate education but has not successfully completed the remainder of such program—

(I) $5,500; or

(II) if such student is enrolled in a program of undergraduate education, the remainder of 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 such remainder measured in semester, trimester, quarter, or clock hours bears to one academic year;

(iv) in the case of a student who has received an associate or baccalaureate degree and is enrolled in an eligible program for which the institution requires such degree for admission, the number of years that a student has completed in a program of undergraduate education shall, for the purposes of clauses (ii) and (iii), include any prior enrollment in the eligible program of undergraduate education for which the student was awarded such degree;

(v) in the case of a graduate or professional student (as defined in regulations of the Secretary) at an eligible institution, $8,500; and

(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;

except in cases where the Secretary determines, pursuant to regulations, that a higher amount is warranted in order to carry out the purpose of this part with respect to students engaged in specialized training requiring exceptionally high costs of education, but the annual insurable limit per student shall not be deemed to be exceeded by a line of credit under which actual payments by the lender to the borrower will not be made in any years in excess of the annual limit;

(B) provides that the aggregate insured unpaid principal amount for all such insured loans made to any student shall be any amount up to a maximum of—

(i) $23,000, in the case of any student who has not successfully completed a program of undergraduate education, excluding loans made under section 428A or 428B; and

(ii) $65,500, in the case of any graduate or professional student (as defined by regulations of the Secretary), and (I) including any loans which are insured by the Secretary under this section, or by a guaranty agency, made to such student before the student became a graduate or professional student, but (II) excluding loans made under section 428A or 428B,

except that the Secretary may increase the limit applicable to students who are pursuing programs which the Secretary determines are exceptionally expensive;

(C) authorizes the insurance of loans to any individual student for at least 6 academic years of study or their equivalent (as determined under regulations of the Secretary);

(D) provides that (i) the student borrower shall be entitled to accelerate without penalty the whole or any part of an insured loan, (ii) the student borrower may annually change the selection of a repayment plan under this part, and (iii) the note, or other written evidence of any loan, may contain such reasonable provisions relating to repayment in the event of default by the borrower as may be authorized by regulations of the Secretary in effect at the time such note or written evidence was executed, and shall contain a notice that repayment may, following a default by the borrower, be subject to income contingent repayment in accordance with subsection (m);

(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 op-

tion 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);

(F) authorizes interest on the unpaid balance of the loan at a yearly rate not in excess (exclusive of any premium for insurance which may be passed on to the borrower) of the rate required by section 427A;

(G) insures 98 percent of the unpaid principal of loans insured under the program, except that—

(i) such program shall insure 100 percent of the unpaid principal of loans made with funds advanced pursuant to section 428(j);

(ii) for any loan for which the first disbursement of principal is made on or after July 1, 2006, and before July 1, 2010, the preceding provisions of this subparagraph shall be applied by substituting "97 percent" for "98 percent"; and

(iii) notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this subparagraph, such program shall insure 100 percent of the unpaid principal amount of exempt claims as defined in subsection (c)(1)(G);

(H) provides—

(i) for loans for which the date of guarantee of principal is before July 1, 2006, for the collection of a single insurance premium equal to not more than 1.0 percent of the principal amount of the loan, by deduction proportionately from each installment payment of the proceeds of the loan to the borrower, and ensures that the proceeds of the premium will not be used for incentive payments to lenders; or

(ii) for loans for which the date of guarantee of principal is on or after July 1, 2006, and that are first disbursed before July 1, 2010, for the collection, and the deposit into the Federal Student Loan Reserve Fund under section 422A of a Federal default fee of an amount equal to 1.0 percent of the principal amount of the loan, which fee shall be collected either by deduction from the proceeds of the loan or by payment from other non-Federal sources, and ensures that the proceeds of the Federal default fee will not be used for incentive payments to lenders;

(I) provides that the benefits of the loan insurance program will not be denied any student who is eligible for interest benefits under subsection (a) (1) and (2);

(J) provides that a student may obtain insurance under the program for a loan for any year of study at an eligible institution;

(K) in the case of a State program, provides that such State program is administered by a single State agency, or

by one or more nonprofit private institutions or organizations under supervision of a single State agency;

(L) provides that the total of the payments by a borrower—

(i) except as otherwise provided by a repayment plan selected by the borrower under clause (ii), (iii), or (v) of paragraph (9)(A), during any year of any repayment period with respect to the aggregate amount of all loans to that borrower which are insured under this part shall not, unless the borrower and the lender otherwise agree, be less than $600 or the balance of all such loans (together with interest thereon), whichever amount is less (but in no instance less than the amount of interest due and payable, notwithstanding any payment plan under paragraph (9)(A)); and

(ii) for a monthly or other similar payment period with respect to the aggregate of all loans held by the lender may, when the amount of a monthly or other similar payment is not a multiple of $5, be rounded to the next highest whole dollar amount that is a multiple of $5;

(M) provides that periodic installments of principal need not be paid, but interest shall accrue and be paid by the Secretary, during any period—

(i) during which the borrower—

(I) is pursuing at least a half-time course of study as determined by an eligible institution, 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; or

(II) is pursuing a course of study pursuant to a graduate fellowship program approved by the Secretary, or pursuant to a rehabilitation training program for disabled individuals approved by the Secretary,

except that no borrower shall be eligible for a deferment under this clause, or loan made under this part (other than a loan made under section 428B or 428C), while serving in a medical internship or residency program;

(ii) not in excess of 3 years during which the borrower is seeking and unable to find full-time employment, 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;

(iii) during which the borrower—

(I) is serving on active duty during a war or other military operation or national emergency; or

(II) is performing qualifying National Guard duty during a war or other military operation or national emergency,

and for the 180-day period following the demobilization date for the service described in subclause (I) [or (II); or] *or (II);*

(iv) not in excess of 3 years for any reason which the lender determines, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary under section 435(o), has caused or will cause the borrower to have an economic hardship; *or*

(v) during which the borrower is receiving treatment for cancer and the 6 months after such period;

(N) provides that funds borrowed by a student—

(i) are disbursed to the institution by check or other means that is payable to, and requires the endorsement or other certification by, such student;

(ii) in the case of a student who is studying outside the United States in a program of study abroad that is approved for credit by the home institution at which such student is enrolled, and only after verification of the student's enrollment by the lender or guaranty agency, are, at the request of the student, disbursed directly to the student by the means described in clause (i), unless such student requests that the check be endorsed, or the funds transfer be authorized, pursuant to an authorized power-of-attorney; or

(iii) in the case of a student who is studying outside the United States in a program of study at an eligible foreign institution, are, at the request of the foreign institution, disbursed directly to the student, only after verification of the student's enrollment by the lender or guaranty agency by the means described in clause (i).

(O) provides that the proceeds of the loans will be disbursed in accordance with the requirements of section 428G;

(P) requires the borrower to notify the institution concerning any change in local address during enrollment and requires the borrower and the institution at which the borrower is in attendance promptly to notify the holder of the loan, directly or through the guaranty agency, concerning (i) any change of permanent address, (ii) when the student ceases to be enrolled on at least a half-time basis, and (iii) any other change in status, when such change in status affects the student's eligibility for the loan;

(Q) provides for the guarantee of loans made to students and parents under sections 428A and 428B;

(R) with respect to lenders which are eligible institutions, provides for the insurance of loans by only such institutions as are located within the geographic area served by such guaranty agency;

(S) provides no restrictions with respect to the insurance of loans for students who are otherwise eligible for loans under such program if such a student is accepted for enrollment in or is attending an eligible institution within the State, or if such a student is a legal resident of the

State and is accepted for enrollment in or is attending an eligible institution outside that State;

(T) authorizes (i) the limitation of the total number of loans or volume of loans, made under this part to students attending a particular eligible institution during any academic year; and (ii) the emergency action, limitation, suspension, or termination of the eligibility of an eligible institution if—

(I) such institution is ineligible for the emergency action, limitation, suspension, or termination of eligible institutions under regulations issued by the Secretary or is ineligible pursuant to criteria, rules, or regulations issued under the student loan insurance program which are substantially the same as regulations with respect to emergency action, limitation, suspension, or termination of such eligibility issued by the Secretary;

(II) there is a State constitutional prohibition affecting the eligibility of such an institution;

(III) such institution fails to make timely refunds to students as required by regulations issued by the Secretary or has not satisfied within 30 days of issuance a final judgment obtained by a student seeking such a refund;

(IV) such institution or an owner, director, or officer of such institution is found guilty in any criminal, civil, or administrative proceeding, or such institution or an owner, director, or officer of such institution is found liable in any civil or administrative proceeding, regarding the obtaining, maintenance, or disbursement of State or Federal grant, loan, or work assistance funds; or

(V) such institution or an owner, director, or officer of such institution has unpaid financial liabilities involving the improper acquisition, expenditure, or refund of State or Federal financial assistance funds;

except that, if a guaranty agency limits, suspends, or terminates the participation of an eligible institution, the Secretary shall apply that limitation, suspension, or termination to all locations of such institution, unless the Secretary finds, within 30 days of notification of the action by the guaranty agency, that the guaranty agency's action did not comply with the requirements of this section;

(U) provides (i) for the eligibility of all lenders described in section 435(d)(1) under reasonable criteria, unless (I) that lender is eliminated as a lender under regulations for the emergency action, limitation, suspension, or termination of a lender under the Federal student loan insurance program or is eliminated as a lender pursuant to criteria issued under the student loan insurance program which are substantially the same as regulations with respect to such eligibility as a lender issued under the Federal student loan insurance program, or (II) there is a State constitutional prohibition affecting the eligibility of a

lender, (ii) assurances that the guaranty agency will report to the Secretary concerning changes in such criteria, including any procedures in effect under such program to take emergency action, limit, suspend, or terminate lenders, and (iii) for (I) a compliance audit of each lender 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), at least once a year and covering the period since the most recent audit, conducted by a qualified, independent organization or person in accordance with standards established by the Comptroller General for the audit of governmental organizations, programs, and functions, and as prescribed in regulations of the Secretary, the results of which shall be submitted to the Secretary, or (II) with regard to a lender that is audited under chapter 75 of title 31, United States Code, such audit shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of subclause (I) for the period covered by such audit, except that the Secretary may waive the requirements of this clause (iii) if the lender submits to the Secretary the results of an audit conducted for other purposes that the Secretary determines provides the same information as the audits required by this clause;

(V) provides authority for the guaranty agency to require a participation agreement between the guaranty agency and each eligible institution within the State in which it is designated, as a condition for guaranteeing loans made on behalf of students attending the institution;

(W) provides assurances that the agency will implement all requirements of the Secretary for uniform claims and procedures pursuant to section 432(l);

(X) provides information to the Secretary in accordance with section 428(c)(9) and maintains reserve funds determined by the Secretary to be sufficient in relation to such agency's guarantee obligations; and

(Y) provides that—

(i) the lender shall determine the eligibility of a borrower for a deferment described in subparagraph (M)(i) based on—

(I) receipt of a request for deferment from the borrower and documentation of the borrower's eligibility for the deferment;

(II) receipt of a newly completed loan application that documents the borrower's eligibility for a deferment;

(III) receipt of student status information documenting that the borrower is enrolled on at least a half-time basis; or

(IV) the lender's confirmation of the borrower's half-time enrollment status through use of the National Student Loan Data System, if the confirmation is requested by the institution of higher education;

(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; and

(iii) the lender shall, at the time the lender grants a deferment to a borrower who received a loan under section 428H and is eligible for a deferment under subparagraph (M) of this paragraph, provide information to the borrower to assist the borrower in understanding the impact of the capitalization of interest on the borrower's loan principal and on the total amount of interest to be paid during the life of the loan.

(2) CONTENTS OF INSURANCE PROGRAM AGREEMENT.—Such an agreement shall—

(A) provide that the holder of any such loan will be required to submit to the Secretary, at such time or times and in such manner as the Secretary may prescribe, statements containing such information as may be required by or pursuant to regulation for the purpose of enabling the Secretary to determine the amount of the payment which must be made with respect to that loan;

(B) include such other provisions as may be necessary to protect the United States from the risk of unreasonable loss and promote the purpose of this part, including such provisions as may be necessary for the purpose of section 437, and as are agreed to by the Secretary and the guaranty agency, as the case may be;

(C) provide for making such reports, in such form and containing such information, including financial information, as the Secretary may reasonably require to carry out the Secretary's functions under this part and protect the financial interest of the United States, and for keeping such records and for affording such access thereto as the Secretary may find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports;

(D) provide for—

(i) conducting, except as provided in clause (ii), financial and compliance audits of the guaranty agency on at least an annual basis and covering the period since the most recent audit, conducted by a qualified, independent organization or person in accordance with standards established by the Comptroller General for the audit of governmental organizations, programs, and functions, and as prescribed in regulations of the Secretary, the results of which shall be submitted to the Secretary; or

(ii) with regard to a guaranty program of a State which is audited under chapter 75 of title 31, United States Code, deeming such audit to satisfy the requirements of clause (i) for the period of time covered by such audit;

(E)(i) provide that any guaranty agency may transfer loans which are insured under this part to any other guaranty agency with the approval of the holder of the loan and such other guaranty agency; and

(ii) provide that the lender (or the holder of the loan) shall, not later than 120 days after the borrower has left the eligible institution, notify the borrower of the date on which the repayment period begins; and

(F) provide that, if the sale, other transfer, or assignment of a loan made under this part to another holder will result in a change in the identity of the party to whom the borrower must send subsequent payments or direct any communications concerning the loans, then—

(i) the transferor and the transferee will be required, not later than 45 days from the date the transferee acquires a legally enforceable right to receive payment from the borrower on such loan, either jointly or separately to provide a notice to the borrower of—

(I) the sale or other transfer;

(II) the identity of the transferee;

(III) the name and address of the party to whom subsequent payments or communications must be sent;

(IV) the telephone numbers of both the transferor and the transferee;

(V) the effective date of the transfer;

(VI) the date on which the current servicer (as of the date of the notice) will stop accepting payments; and

(VII) the date on which the new servicer will begin accepting payments; and

(ii) the transferee will be required to notify the guaranty agency, and, upon the request of an institution of higher education, the guaranty agency shall notify the last such institution the student attended prior to the beginning of the repayment period of any loan made under this part, of—

(I) any sale or other transfer of the loan; and

(II) the address and telephone number by which contact may be made with the new holder concerning repayment of the loan,

except that this subparagraph (F) shall only apply if the borrower is in the grace period described in section 427(a)(2)(B) or 428(b)(7) or is in repayment status.

(3) RESTRICTIONS ON INDUCEMENTS, PAYMENTS, MAILINGS, AND ADVERTISING.—A guaranty agency shall not—

(A) offer, directly or indirectly, premiums, payments, stock or other securities, prizes, travel, entertainment expenses, tuition payment or reimbursement, or other inducements to—

(i) any institution of higher education, any employee of an institution of higher education, or any individual or entity in order to secure applicants for loans made under this part; or

(ii) any lender, or any agent, employee, or independent contractor of any lender or guaranty agency, in order to administer or market loans made under this part (other than a loan made as part of the guaranty agency's lender-of-last-resort program pursuant

to section 428(j)), for the purpose of securing the designation of the guaranty agency as the insurer of such loans;

(B) conduct unsolicited mailings, by postal or electronic means, of student loan application forms to students enrolled in secondary schools or postsecondary educational institutions, or to the families of such students, except that applications may be mailed, by postal or electronic means, to students or borrowers who have previously received loans guaranteed under this part by the guaranty agency;

(C) perform, for an institution of higher education participating in a program under this title, any function that such institution is required to perform under this title, except that the guaranty agency may perform functions on behalf of such institution in accordance with section 485(b) or 485(l);

(D) pay, on behalf of an institution of higher education, another person to perform any function that such institution is required to perform under this title, except that the guaranty agency may perform functions on behalf of such institution in accordance with section 485(b) or 485(l); or

(E) conduct fraudulent or misleading advertising concerning loan availability, terms, or conditions.

It shall not be a violation of this paragraph for a guaranty agency to provide technical assistance to institutions of higher education comparable to the technical assistance provided to institutions of higher education by the Department.

(4) SPECIAL RULE.—With respect to the graduate fellowship program referred to in paragraph (1)(M)(i)(II), the Secretary shall approve any course of study at a foreign university that is accepted for the completion of a recognized international fellowship program by the administrator of such a program. Requests for deferment of repayment of loans under this part by students engaged in graduate or postgraduate fellowship-supported study (such as pursuant to a Fulbright grant) outside the United States shall be approved until completion of the period of the fellowship.

(5) GUARANTY AGENCY INFORMATION TRANSFERS.—(A) Until such time as the Secretary has implemented section 485B and is able to provide to guaranty agencies the information required by such section, any guaranty agency may request information regarding loans made after January 1, 1987, to students who are residents of the State for which the agency is the designated guarantor, from any other guaranty agency insuring loans to such students.

(B) Upon a request pursuant to subparagraph (A), a guaranty agency shall provide—

(i) the name and the social security number of the borrower; and

(ii) the amount borrowed and the cumulative amount borrowed.

(C) Any costs associated with fulfilling the request of a guaranty agency for information on students shall be paid by the guaranty agency requesting the information.

(6) STATE GUARANTY AGENCY INFORMATION REQUEST OF STATE LICENSING BOARDS.—Each guaranty agency is authorized to enter into agreements with each appropriate State licensing board under which the State licensing board, upon request, will furnish the guaranty agency with the address of a student borrower in any case in which the location of the student borrower is unknown or unavailable to the guaranty agency.

(7) REPAYMENT PERIOD.—(A) In the case of a loan made under section 427 or 428, the repayment period shall exclude any period of authorized deferment or forbearance and shall begin the day after 6 months after the date the student ceases to carry at least one-half the normal full-time academic workload (as determined by the institution).

(B) In the case of a loan made under section 428H, the repayment period shall exclude any period of authorized deferment or forbearance, and shall begin as described in subparagraph (A), but interest shall begin to accrue or be paid by the borrower on the day the loan is disbursed.

(C) In the case of a loan made under section 428B or 428C, the repayment period shall begin on the day the loan is disbursed, or, if the loan is disbursed in multiple installments, on the day of the last such disbursement, and shall exclude any period of authorized deferment or forbearance.

(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) 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.

(8) MEANS OF DISBURSEMENT OF LOAN PROCEEDS.—Nothing in this title shall be interpreted to prohibit the disbursement of loan proceeds by means other than by check or to allow the Secretary to require checks to be made co-payable to the institution and the borrower.

(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;

(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); and

(v) beginning July 1, 2009, an income-based repayment plan that enables a borrower who has a partial financial hardship to make a lower monthly payment in accordance with section 493C, except that the plan described in this clause shall not be available to a borrower for a loan under section 428B made on behalf of a dependent student or for a consolidation loan under section 428C, if the proceeds of such loan were used to discharge the liability of a loan under section 428B made on behalf of a dependent student.

(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) GUARANTY AGREEMENTS FOR REIMBURSING LOSSES.—

(1) AUTHORITY TO ENTER INTO AGREEMENTS.—(A) The Secretary may enter into a guaranty agreement with any guaranty agency, whereby the Secretary shall undertake to reimburse it, under such terms and conditions as the Secretary may establish, with respect to losses (resulting from the default of the student borrower) on the unpaid balance of the principal and accrued interest of any insured loan. The guaranty agency shall, be deemed to have a contractual right against the United States, during the life of such loan, to receive reimbursement according to the provisions of this subsection. Upon receipt of an accurate and complete request by a guaranty agency for reimbursement with respect to such losses, the Secretary shall pay promptly and without administrative delay. Except as provided in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph and in paragraph (7), the amount to be paid a guaranty agency as reimbursement under this subsection shall be equal to 100 percent of the amount expended by it in discharge of its insurance obligation incurred under its loan insurance program. A guaranty agency shall file a claim for reimbursement with respect to losses under this subsection within 30 days after the guaranty agency discharges its insurance obligation on the loan.

(B) Notwithstanding subparagraph (A)—

(i) if, for any fiscal year, the amount of such reimbursement payments by the Secretary under this subsection ex-

ceeds 5 percent of the loans which are insured by such guaranty agency under such program and which were in repayment at the end of the preceding fiscal year, the amount to be paid as reimbursement under this subsection for such excess shall be equal to 85 percent of the amount of such excess; and

(ii) if, for any fiscal year, the amount of such reimbursement payments exceeds 9 percent of such loans, the amount to be paid as reimbursement under this subsection for such excess shall be equal to 75 percent of the amount of such excess.

(C) For the purpose of this subsection, the amount of loans of a guaranty agency which are in repayment shall be the original principal amount of loans made by a lender which are insured by such a guaranty agency reduced by—

(i) the amount the insurer has been required to pay to discharge its insurance obligations under this part;

(ii) the original principal amount of loans insured by it which have been fully repaid; and

(iii) the original principal amount insured on those loans for which payment of the first installment of principal has not become due pursuant to subsection (b)(1)(E) of this section or such first installment need not be paid pursuant to subsection (b)(1)(M) of this section.

(D) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, in the case of a loan made pursuant to a lender-of-last-resort program, the Secretary shall apply the provisions of—

(i) the fourth sentence of subparagraph (A) by substituting "100 percent" for "95 percent";

(ii) subparagraph (B)(i) by substituting "100 percent" for "85 percent"; and

(iii) subparagraph (B)(ii) by substituting "100 percent" for "75 percent".

(E) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, in the case of an outstanding loan transferred to a guaranty agency from another guaranty agency pursuant to a plan approved by the Secretary in response to the insolvency of the latter such guarantee agency, the Secretary shall apply the provision of—

(i) the fourth sentence of subparagraph (A) by substituting "100 percent" for "95 percent";

(ii) subparagraph (B)(i) by substituting "90 percent" for "85 percent"; and

(iii) subparagraph (B)(ii) by substituting "80 percent" for "75 percent".

(F)(i) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, in the case of exempt claims, the Secretary shall apply the provisions of—

(I) the fourth sentence of subparagraph (A) by substituting "100 percent" for "95 percent";

(II) subparagraph (B)(i) by substituting "100 percent" for "85 percent"; and

(III) subparagraph (B)(ii) by substituting "100 percent" for "75 percent".

(ii) For purposes of clause (i) of this subparagraph, the term "exempt claims" means claims with respect to loans for which it is determined that the borrower (or the student on whose behalf a parent has borrowed), without the lender's or the institution's knowledge at the time the loan was made, provided false or erroneous information or took actions that caused the borrower or the student to be ineligible for all or a portion of the loan or for interest benefits thereon.

(G) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Secretary shall exclude a loan made pursuant to a lender-of-last-resort program when making reimbursement payment calculations under subparagraphs (B) and (C).

(2) CONTENTS OF GUARANTY AGREEMENTS.—The guaranty agreement—

(A) shall set forth such administrative and fiscal procedures as may be necessary to protect the United States from the risk of unreasonable loss thereunder, to ensure proper and efficient administration of the loan insurance program, and to assure that due diligence will be exercised in the collection of loans insured under the program, including (i) a requirement that each beneficiary of insurance on the loan submit proof that the institution was contacted and other reasonable attempts were made to locate the borrower (when the location of the borrower is unknown) and proof that contact was made with the borrower (when the location is known) and (ii) requirements establishing procedures to preclude consolidation lending from being an excessive proportion of guaranty agency recoveries on defaulted loans under this part;

(B) shall provide for making such reports, in such form and containing such information, as the Secretary may reasonably require to carry out the Secretary's functions under this subsection, and for keeping such records and for affording such access thereto as the Secretary may find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports;

(C) shall set forth adequate assurances that, with respect to so much of any loan insured under the loan insurance program as may be guaranteed by the Secretary pursuant to this subsection, the undertaking of the Secretary under the guaranty agreement is acceptable in full satisfaction of State law or regulation requiring the maintenance of a reserve;

(D) shall provide that if, after the Secretary has made payment under the guaranty agreement pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection with respect to any loan, any payments are made in discharge of the obligation incurred by the borrower with respect to such loan (including any payments of interest accruing on such loan after such payment by the Secretary), there shall be paid over to the Secretary (for deposit in the fund established by section 431) such proportion of the amounts of such payments as is determined (in accordance with paragraph (6)(A)) to represent his equitable share thereof, but (i) shall provide for subrogation of the United States to the rights of any insur-

ance beneficiary only to the extent required for the purpose of paragraph (8); and (ii) except as the Secretary may otherwise by or pursuant to regulation provide, amounts so paid by a borrower on such a loan shall be first applied in reduction of principal owing on such loan;

(E) shall set forth adequate assurance that an amount equal to each payment made under paragraph (1) will be promptly deposited in or credited to the accounts maintained for the purpose of section 422(c);

(F) set forth adequate assurances that the guaranty agency will 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, handicapped status, income, attendance at a particular eligible institution within the area served by the guaranty agency, length of the borrower's educational program, or the borrower's academic year in school;

(G) shall prohibit the Secretary from making any reimbursement under this subsection to a guaranty agency when a default claim is based on an inability to locate the borrower, unless the guaranty agency, at the time of filing for reimbursement, certifies to the Secretary that diligent attempts, including contact with the institution, have been made to locate the borrower through the use of reasonable skip-tracing techniques in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary; and

(H) set forth assurances that—

(i) upon the request of an eligible institution, the guaranty agency shall, subject to clauses (ii) and (iii), furnish to the institution information with respect to students (including the names and addresses of such students) who received loans made, insured, or guaranteed under this part for attendance at the eligible institution and for whom default aversion assistance activities have been requested under subsection (l);

(ii) the guaranty agency shall not require the payment from the institution of any fee for such information; and

(iii) the guaranty agency will require the institution to use such information only to assist the institution in reminding students of their obligation to repay student loans and shall prohibit the institution from disseminating the information for any other purpose.

(I) may include such other provisions as may be necessary to promote the purpose of this part.

(3) FORBEARANCE.—A guaranty agreement under this subsection—

(A) shall contain provisions providing that—

(i) upon request, a lender shall grant a borrower forbearance, renewable at 12-month intervals, on terms agreed to by the parties to the loan with the approval of the insurer and documented in accordance with paragraph (10), and otherwise consistent with the regulations of the Secretary, if the borrower—

(I) is serving in a medical or dental internship or residency program, the successful completion of which is required to begin professional practice or service, or is serving in a medical or dental internship or residency program leading to a degree or certificate awarded by an institution of higher education, a hospital, or a health care facility that offers postgraduate training, provided that if the borrower qualifies for a deferment under section 427(a)(2)(C)(vii) or subsection (b)(1)(M)(vii) of this section as in effect prior to the enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1992, or section 427(a)(2)(C) or subsection (b)(1)(M) of this section as amended by such amendments, the borrower has exhausted his or her eligibility for such deferment;

(II) has a debt burden under this title that equals or exceeds 20 percent of income;

(III) is serving in a national service position for which the borrower receives a national service educational award under the National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993; or

(IV) is eligible for interest payments to be made on such loan for service in the Armed Forces under section 2174 of title 10, United States Code, and, pursuant to that eligibility, the interest is being paid on such loan under subsection (o);

(ii) the length of the forbearance granted by the lender—

(I) under clause (i)(I) shall equal the length of time remaining in the borrower's medical or dental internship or residency program, if the borrower is not eligible to receive a deferment described in such clause, or such length of time remaining in the program after the borrower has exhausted the borrower's eligibility for such deferment;

(II) under clause (i)(II) or (IV) shall not exceed 3 years; or

(III) under clause (i)(III) shall not exceed the period for which the borrower is serving in a position described in such clause; and

(iii) no administrative or other fee may be charged in connection with the granting of a forbearance under clause (i), and no adverse information regarding a borrower may be reported to a consumer reporting agency solely because of the granting of such forbearance;

(B) may, to the extent provided in regulations of the Secretary, contain provisions that permit such forbearance for the benefit of the student borrower as may be agreed upon by the parties to an insured loan and approved by the insurer;

(C) shall contain provisions that specify that—

(i) the form of forbearance granted by the lender pursuant to this paragraph, other than subparagraph

(A)(i)(IV), shall be temporary cessation of payments, unless the borrower selects forbearance in the form of an extension of time for making payments, or smaller payments than were previously scheduled;

(ii) the form of forbearance granted by the lender pursuant to subparagraph (A)(i)(IV) shall be the temporary cessation of all payments on the loan other than payments of interest on the loan that are made under subsection (o);

(iii) the lender shall, at the time of granting a borrower forbearance, provide information to the borrower to assist the borrower in understanding the impact of capitalization of interest on the borrower's loan principal and total amount of interest to be paid during the life of the loan; and

(iv) the lender shall contact the borrower not less often than once every 180 days during the period of forbearance to inform the borrower of—

(I) the amount of unpaid principal and the amount of interest that has accrued since the last statement of such amounts provided to the borrower by the lender;

(II) the fact that interest will accrue on the loan for the period of forbearance;

(III) the amount of interest that will be capitalized, and the date on which capitalization will occur;

(IV) the option of the borrower to pay the interest that has accrued before the interest is capitalized; and

(V) the borrower's option to discontinue the forbearance at any time; and

(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.

Guaranty agencies shall not be precluded from permitting the parties to such a loan from entering into a forbearance agreement solely because the loan is in default. The Secretary shall permit lenders to exercise administrative forbearances that do not require the agreement of the borrower, under conditions authorized by the Secretary. Such forbearances shall include (i) forbearances for borrowers who are delinquent at the time of the granting of an authorized period of deferment under section 428(b)(1)(M) or 427(a)(2)(C), and (ii) if the borrower is less than 60 days delinquent on such loans at the time of sale or transfer, forbearances for borrowers on loans which are sold or transferred.

(4) DEFINITIONS.—For the purpose of this subsection, the terms "insurance beneficiary" and "default" have the meanings assigned to them by section 435.

(5) APPLICABILITY TO EXISTING LOANS.—In the case of any guaranty agreement with a guaranty agency, the Secretary may, in accordance with the terms of this subsection, undertake to guarantee loans described in paragraph (1) which are insured by such guaranty agency and are outstanding on the date of execution of the guaranty agreement, but only with respect to defaults occurring after the execution of such guaranty agreement or, if later, after its effective date.

(6) SECRETARY'S EQUITABLE SHARE.—(A) 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—

(i) 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

(ii) an amount equal to 24 percent of such payments for use in accordance with section 422B, except that—

(I) beginning October 1, 2003 and ending September 30, 2007, this clause shall be applied by substituting "23 percent" for "24 percent"; and

(II) beginning October 1, 2007, this clause shall be applied by substituting "16 percent" for "24 percent".

(B) A guaranty agency shall—

(i) on or after October 1, 2006—

(I) not charge the borrower collection costs in an amount in excess of 18.5 percent of the outstanding principal and interest of a defaulted loan that is paid off through consolidation by the borrower under this title; and

(II) remit to the Secretary a portion of the collection charge under subclause (I) equal to 8.5 percent of the outstanding principal and interest of such defaulted loan; and

(ii) on and after October 1, 2009, remit to the Secretary the entire amount charged under clause (i)(I) with respect to each defaulted loan that is paid off with excess consolidation proceeds.

(C) For purposes of subparagraph (B), the term "excess consolidation proceeds" means, with respect to any guaranty agency for any Federal fiscal year beginning on or after October 1, 2009, the proceeds of consolidation of defaulted loans under this title that exceed 45 percent of the agency's total collections on defaulted loans in such Federal fiscal year.

(7) NEW PROGRAMS ELIGIBLE FOR 100 PERCENT REINSURANCE.—(A) Notwithstanding paragraph (1)(C), the amount to be paid a guaranty agency for any fiscal year—

(i) which begins on or after October 1, 1977 and ends before October 1, 1991; and

(ii) which is either the fiscal year in which such guaranty agency begins to actively carry on a student loan insurance program which is subject to a guaranty agreement under subsection (b) of this section, or is one of the 4 succeeding fiscal years,

shall be 100 percent of the amount expended by such guaranty agency in discharge of its insurance obligation insured under such program.

(B) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1)(C), the Secretary may pay a guaranty agency 100 percent of the amount expended by such agency in discharge of such agency's insurance obligation for any fiscal year which—

(i) begins on or after October 1, 1991; and

(ii) is the fiscal year in which such guaranty agency begins to actively carry on a student loan insurance program which is subject to a guaranty agreement under subsection (b) or is one of the 4 succeeding fiscal years.

(C) The Secretary shall continuously monitor the operations of those guaranty agencies to which the provisions of subparagraph (A) or (B) are applicable and revoke the application of such subparagraph to any such guaranty agency which the Secretary determines has not exercised reasonable prudence in the administration of such program.

(8) ASSIGNMENT TO PROTECT FEDERAL FISCAL INTEREST.—If the Secretary determines that the protection of the Federal fiscal interest so requires, a guaranty agency shall assign to the Secretary any loan of which it is the holder and for which the Secretary has made a payment pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection.

(9) GUARANTY AGENCY RESERVE LEVEL.—(A) Each guaranty agency which has entered into an agreement with the Secretary pursuant to this subsection shall 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 of the total attributable amount of all outstanding loans guaranteed by such agency. For purposes of this paragraph, such total attributable amount does not include amounts of outstanding loans transferred to the guaranty agency from another guaranty agency pursuant to a plan of the Secretary in response to the insolvency of the latter such guaranty agency.

(B) The Secretary shall collect, on an annual basis, information from each guaranty agency having an agreement under this subsection to enable the Secretary to evaluate the financial solvency of each such agency. The information collected shall include the level of such agency's current reserves, cash disbursements and accounts receivable.

(C) If (i) any guaranty agency falls below the required minimum reserve level in any 2 consecutive years, (ii) any guaranty agency's Federal reimbursement payments are reduced to 85 percent pursuant to paragraph (1)(B)(i), or (iii) the Secretary determines that the administrative or financial condition of a guaranty agency jeopardizes such agency's continued ability to perform its responsibilities under its guaranty agreement, then the Secretary shall require the guaranty agency to

submit and implement a management plan acceptable to the Secretary within 45 working days of any such event.

(D)(i) If the Secretary is not seeking to terminate the guaranty agency's agreement under subparagraph (E), or assuming the guaranty agency's functions under subparagraph (F), a management plan described in subparagraph (C) shall include the means by which the guaranty agency will improve its financial and administrative condition to the required level within 18 months.

(ii) If the Secretary is seeking to terminate the guaranty agency's agreement under subparagraph (E), or assuming the guaranty agency's functions under subparagraph (F), a management plan described in subparagraph (C) shall include the means by which the Secretary and the guaranty agency shall work together to ensure the orderly termination of the operations, and liquidation of the assets, of the guaranty agency.

(E) The Secretary may terminate a guaranty agency's agreement in accordance with subparagraph (F) if—

(i) a guaranty agency required to submit a management plan under this paragraph fails to submit a plan that is acceptable to the Secretary;

(ii) the Secretary determines that a guaranty agency has failed to improve substantially its administrative and financial condition;

(iii) the Secretary determines that the guaranty agency is in danger of financial collapse;

(iv) the Secretary determines that such action is necessary to protect the Federal fiscal interest; or

(v) the Secretary determines that such action is necessary to ensure the continued availability of loans to student or parent borrowers.

(F) If a guaranty agency's agreement under this subsection is terminated pursuant to subparagraph (E), then the Secretary shall assume responsibility for all functions of the guaranty agency under the loan insurance program of such agency. In performing such functions the Secretary is authorized to—

(i) permit the transfer of guarantees to another guaranty agency;

(ii) revoke the reinsurance agreement of the guaranty agency at a specified date, so as to require the merger, consolidation, or termination of the guaranty agency;

(iii) transfer guarantees to the Department of Education for the purpose of payment of such claims and process such claims using the claims standards of the guaranty agency, if such standards are determined by the Secretary to be in compliance with this Act;

(iv) design and implement a plan to restore the guaranty agency's viability;

(v) provide the guaranty agency with additional advance funds in accordance with section 422(c)(7), with such restrictions on the use of such funds as is determined appropriate by the Secretary, in order to—

(I) meet the immediate cash needs of the guaranty agency;

(II) ensure the uninterrupted payment of claims; or

(III) ensure that the guaranty agency will make loans as the lender-of-last-resort, in accordance with subsection (j);

(vi) use all funds and assets of the guaranty agency to assist in the activities undertaken in accordance with this subparagraph and take appropriate action to require the return, to the guaranty agency or the Secretary, of any funds or assets provided by the guaranty agency, under contract or otherwise, to any person or organization; or

(vii) take any other action the Secretary determines necessary to ensure the continued availability of loans made under this part to residents of the State or States in which the guaranty agency did business, the full honoring of all guarantees issued by the guaranty agency prior to the Secretary's assumption of the functions of such agency, and the proper servicing of loans guaranteed by the guaranty agency prior to the Secretary's assumption of the functions of such agency, and to avoid disruption of the student loan program.

(G) Notwithstanding any other provision of Federal or State law, if the Secretary has terminated or is seeking to terminate a guaranty agency's agreement under subparagraph (E), or has assumed a guaranty agency's functions under subparagraph (F)—

(i) no State court may issue any order affecting the Secretary's actions with respect to such guaranty agency;

(ii) any contract with respect to the administration of a guaranty agency's reserve funds, or the administration of any assets purchased or acquired with the reserve funds of the guaranty agency, that is entered into or extended by the guaranty agency, or any other party on behalf of or with the concurrence of the guaranty agency, after the date of enactment of this subparagraph shall provide that the contract is terminable by the Secretary upon 30 days notice to the contracting parties if the Secretary determines that such contract includes an impermissible transfer of the reserve funds or assets, or is otherwise inconsistent with the terms or purposes of this section; and

(iii) no provision of State law shall apply to the actions of the Secretary in terminating the operations of a guaranty agency.

(H) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary's liability for any outstanding liabilities of a guaranty agency (other than outstanding student loan guarantees under this part), the functions of which the Secretary has assumed, shall not exceed the fair market value of the reserves of the guaranty agency, minus any necessary liquidation or other administrative costs.

(I) The Secretary shall not take any action under subparagraph (E) or (F) without giving the guaranty agency notice and the opportunity for a hearing that, if commenced after September 24, 1998, shall be on the record.

(J) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the information transmitted to the Secretary pursuant to this paragraph shall be confidential and exempt from disclosure under section

552 of title 5, United States Code, relating to freedom of information, or any other Federal law.

(K) The Secretary, within 6 months after the end of each fiscal year, shall submit to the authorizing committees a report specifying the Secretary's assessment of the fiscal soundness of the guaranty agency system.

(10) DOCUMENTATION OF FORBEARANCE AGREEMENTS.—For the purposes of paragraph (3), the terms of forbearance agreed to by the parties shall be documented by confirming the agreement of the borrower by notice to the borrower from the lender, and by recording the terms in the borrower's file.

(d) USURY LAWS INAPPLICABLE.—No provision of any law of the United States (other than this Act and section 207 of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. App. 527)) or of any State (other than a statute applicable principally to such State's student loan insurance program) which limits the rate or amount of interest payable on loans shall apply to a loan—

(1) which bears interest (exclusive of any premium for insurance) on the unpaid principal balance at a rate not in excess of the rate specified in this part; and

(2) which is insured (i) by the United States under this part, or (ii) by a guaranty agency under a program covered by an agreement made pursuant to subsection (b) of this section.

(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 on or after October 1, 2003, and first disbursed before July 1, 2010, 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.

(g) ACTION ON INSURANCE PROGRAM AND GUARANTY AGREEMENTS.—If a nonprofit private institution or organization—

(1) applies to enter into an agreement with the Secretary under subsections (b) and (c) with respect to a student loan insurance program to be carried on in a State with which the Secretary does not have an agreement under subsection (b), and

(2) as provided in the application, undertakes to meet the requirements of section 422(c)(6)(B) (i), (ii), and (iii),

the Secretary shall consider and act upon such application within 180 days, and shall forthwith notify the authorizing committees of his actions.

(i) MULTIPLE DISBURSEMENT OF LOANS.—

(1) ESCROW ACCOUNTS ADMINISTERED BY ESCROW AGENT.—Any guaranty agency or eligible lender (hereafter in this subsection referred to as the "escrow agent") may enter into an agreement with any other eligible lender that is not an eligible institution or an agency or instrumentality of the State (hereafter in this subsection referred to as the "lender") for the purpose of authorizing disbursements of the proceeds of a loan to a student. Such agreement shall provide that the lender will pay the proceeds of such loans into an escrow account to be administered by the escrow agent in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (2) of this subsection. Such agreement may allow the lender to make payments into the escrow account in amounts that do not exceed the sum of the amounts required for disbursement of initial or subsequent installments to borrowers and to make such payments not more than 10 days prior to the date of the disbursement of such installment to such borrowers. Such agreement shall require the lender to notify promptly the eligible institution when funds are escrowed under this subsection for a student at such institution.

(2) AUTHORITY OF ESCROW AGENT.—Each escrow agent entering into an agreement under paragraph (1) of this subsection is authorized to—

(A) make the disbursements in accordance with the note evidencing the loan;

(B) commingle the proceeds of all loans paid to the escrow agent pursuant to the escrow agreement entered into under such paragraph (1);

(C) invest the proceeds of such loans in obligations of the Federal Government or obligations which are insured or guaranteed by the Federal Government;

(D) retain interest or other earnings on such investment; and

(E) return to the lender undisbursed funds when the student ceases to carry at an eligible institution at least one-half of the normal full-time academic workload as determined by the institution.

(j) LENDERS-OF-LAST-RESORT.—

(1) GENERAL REQUIREMENT.—In each State, the guaranty agency or an eligible lender in the State described in section 435(d)(1)(D) of this Act shall, before July 1, 2010, make loans directly, or through an agreement with an eligible lender or lenders, to eligible students and parents who are otherwise un-

able to obtain loans under this part (except for consolidation loans under section 428C) or who attend an institution of higher education in the State that is designated under paragraph (4). Loans made under this subsection shall not exceed the amount of the need of the borrower, as determined under subsection (a)(2)(B), nor be less than $200. No loan under section 428, 428B, or 428H that is made pursuant to this subsection shall be made with interest rates, origination or default fees, or other terms and conditions that are more favorable to the borrower than the maximum interest rates, origination or default fees, or other terms and conditions applicable to that type of loan under this part. The guaranty agency shall consider the request of any eligible lender, as defined under section 435(d)(1)(A) of this Act, to serve as the lender-of-last-resort pursuant to this subsection.

(2) RULES AND OPERATING PROCEDURES.—The guaranty agency shall develop rules and operating procedures for the lender-of-last-resort program designed to ensure that—

(A) the program establishes operating hours and methods of application designed to facilitate application by students and ensure a response within 60 days after the student's original complete application is filed under this subsection;

(B) consistent with standards established by the Secretary, students applying for loans under this subsection shall not be subject to additional eligibility requirements or requests for additional information beyond what is required under this title in order to receive a loan under this part from an eligible lender, nor, in the case of students and parents applying for loans under this subsection because of an inability to otherwise obtain loans under this part (except for consolidation loans under section 428C), be required to receive more than two rejections from eligible lenders in order to obtain a loan under this subsection;

(C) information about the availability of loans under the program is made available to institutions of higher education in the State; and

(D) appropriate steps are taken to ensure that borrowers receiving loans under the program are appropriately counseled on their loan obligation.

(3) ADVANCES TO GUARANTY AGENCIES FOR LENDER-OF-LAST-RESORT SERVICES.—(A) In order to ensure the availability of loan capital, the Secretary is authorized to provide a guaranty agency designated for a State with additional advance funds in accordance with subparagraph (C) and section 422(c)(7), with such restrictions on the use of such funds as are determined appropriate by the Secretary, in order to ensure that the guaranty agency will make loans as the lender-of-last-resort. Such agency shall make such loans in accordance with this subsection and the requirements of the Secretary.

(B) Notwithstanding any other provision in this part, a guaranty agency serving as a lender-of-last-resort under this paragraph shall be paid a fee, established by the Secretary, for making such loans in lieu of interest and special allowance subsidies, and shall be required to assign such loans to the

Secretary on demand. Upon such assignment, the portion of the advance represented by the loans assigned shall be considered repaid by such guaranty agency.

(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 or designates an institution of higher education for participation in the program under this subsection under paragraph (4), 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 or to eligible borrowers who attend an institution in the State that is designated under paragraph (4).

(4) INSTITUTION-WIDE STUDENT QUALIFICATION.—Upon the request of an institution of higher education and pursuant to standards developed by the Secretary, the Secretary shall designate such institution for participation in the lender-of-last-resort program under this paragraph. If the Secretary designates an institution under this paragraph, the guaranty agency designated for the State in which the institution is located shall make loans, in the same manner as such loans are made under paragraph (1), to students and parent borrowers of the designated institution, regardless of whether the students or parent borrowers are otherwise unable to obtain loans under this part (other than a consolidation loan under section 428C).

(5) STANDARDS DEVELOPED BY THE SECRETARY.—In developing standards with respect to paragraph (4), the Secretary may require—

(A) an institution of higher education to demonstrate that, despite due diligence on the part of the institution, the institution has been unable to secure the commitment of eligible lenders willing to make loans under this part to a significant number of students attending the institution;

(B) that, prior to making a request under such paragraph for designation for participation in the lender-of-last-resort program, an institution of higher education shall demonstrate that the institution has met a minimum threshold, as determined by the Secretary, for the number or percentage of students at such institution who have received rejections from eligible lenders for loans under this part; and

(C) any other standards and guidelines the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(6) EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Secretary's authority under paragraph (4) to designate institutions of higher education for participation in the program under this subsection shall expire on June 30, 2010.

(7) EXPIRATION OF DESIGNATION.—The eligibility of an institution of higher education, or borrowers from such institution, to participate in the program under this subsection pursuant to a designation of the institution by the Secretary under paragraph (4) shall expire on June 30, 2010. After such date, borrowers from an institution designated under paragraph (4) shall be eligible to participate in the program under this subsection as such program existed on the day before the date of enactment of the Ensuring Continued Access to Student Loans Act of 2008.

(8) PROHIBITION ON INDUCEMENTS AND MARKETING.—Each guaranty agency or eligible lender that serves as a lender-of-last-resort under this subsection—

(A) shall be subject to the prohibitions on inducements contained in subsection (b)(3) and the requirements of section 435(d)(5); and

(B) shall not advertise, market, or otherwise promote loans under this subsection, except that nothing in this paragraph shall prohibit a guaranty agency from fulfilling its responsibilities under paragraph (2)(C).

(9) DISSEMINATION AND REPORTING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

(i) broadly disseminate information regarding the availability of loans made under this subsection;

(ii) during the period beginning July 1, 2008 and ending June 30, 2011, provide to the authorizing committees and make available to the public—

(I) copies of any new or revised plans or agreements made by guaranty agencies or the Department related to the authorities under this subsection;

(II) quarterly reports on—

(aa) the number and amounts of loans originated or approved pursuant to this subsection by each guaranty agency and eligible lender; and

(bb) any related payments by the Department, a guaranty agency, or an eligible lender; and

(III) a budget estimate of the costs to the Federal Government (including subsidy and administrative costs) for each 100 dollars loaned, of loans made pursuant to this subsection between the date of enactment of the Ensuring Continued Access to Student Loans Act of 2008 and June 30, 2010, disaggregated by type of loan, compared to such costs to the Federal Government during such time period of comparable loans under this part and part D, disaggregated by part and by type of loan; and

(iii) beginning July 1, 2011, provide to the authorizing committees and make available to the public—

(I) copies of any new or revised plans or agreements made by guaranty agencies or the Department related to the authorities under this subsection; and

(II) annual reports on—

(aa) the number and amounts of loans originated or approved pursuant to this subsection by each guaranty agency and eligible lender; and

(bb) any related payments by the Department, a guaranty agency, or an eligible lender.

(B) SEPARATE REPORTING.—The information required to be reported under subparagraph (A)(ii)(II) shall be reported separately for loans originated or approved pursuant to paragraph (4), or payments related to such loans, for the time period in which the Secretary is authorized to make designations under paragraph (4).

(k) INFORMATION ON DEFAULTS.—

(1) PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO ELIGIBLE INSTITUTIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in order to notify eligible institutions of former students who are in default of their continuing obligation to repay student loans, each guaranty agency shall, upon the request of an eligible institution, furnish information with respect to students who were enrolled at the eligible institution and who are in default on the repayment of any loan made, insured, or guaranteed under this part. The information authorized to be furnished under this subsection shall include the names and addresses of such students.

(2) PUBLIC DISSEMINATION NOT AUTHORIZED.—Nothing in paragraph (1) of this subsection shall be construed to authorize public dissemination of the information described in paragraph (1).

(3) BORROWER LOCATION INFORMATION.—Any information provided by the institution relating to borrower location shall be used by the guaranty agency in conducting required skip-tracing activities.

(4) PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO BORROWERS IN DEFAULT.—Each guaranty agency that has received a default claim from a lender regarding a borrower, shall provide the borrower in default, on not less than two separate occasions, with a notice, in simple and understandable terms, of not less than the following information:

(A) The options available to the borrower to remove the borrower's loan from default.

(B) The relevant fees and conditions associated with each option.

(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.

(m) INCOME CONTINGENT AND INCOME-BASED REPAYMENT.—

(1) AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY TO REQUIRE.—The Secretary may require borrowers who have defaulted on loans made under this part that are assigned to the Secretary under subsection (c)(8) to repay those loans under an income contingent repayment plan or income-based repayment plan, the terms and conditions of which shall be established by the Secretary and the same as, or similar to, an income contingent repayment plan established for purposes of part D of this title or an income-based repayment plan under section 493C, as the case may be.

(2) LOANS FOR WHICH INCOME CONTINGENT OR INCOME-BASED REPAYMENT MAY BE REQUIRED.—A loan made under this part may be required to be repaid under this subsection if the note or other evidence of the loan has been assigned to the Secretary pursuant to subsection (c)(8).

(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 authorizing committees on the impact of the blanket certificates of guaranty on program efficiency and integrity.

(o) ARMED FORCES STUDENT LOAN INTEREST PAYMENT PROGRAM.—

(1) AUTHORITY.—Using funds received by transfer to the Secretary under section 2174 of title 10, United States Code, for the payment of interest and any special allowance on a loan to a member of the Armed Forces that is made, insured, or guaranteed under this part, the Secretary shall pay the interest and special allowance on such loan as due for a period not in excess of 36 consecutive months. The Secretary may not pay interest or any special allowance on such a loan out of any funds other than funds that have been so transferred.

(2) FORBEARANCE.—During the period in which the Secretary is making payments on a loan under paragraph (1), the lender shall grant the borrower forbearance in accordance with the guaranty agreement under subsection (c)(3)(A)(i)(IV).

(3) SPECIAL ALLOWANCE DEFINED.—For the purposes of this subsection, the term "special allowance", means a special allowance that is payable with respect to a loan under section 438.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 428H. UNSUBSIDIZED STAFFORD LOANS FOR MIDDLE-INCOME BORROWERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It is the purpose of this section to authorize insured loans under this part that are first disbursed before July 1, 2010, for borrowers who do not qualify for Federal interest subsidy payments under section 428 of this Act. Except as provided in this section, all terms and conditions for Federal Stafford loans established under section 428 shall apply to loans made pursuant to this section.

(b) ELIGIBLE BORROWERS.—Prior to July 1, 2010, 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 for which the first disbursement is made before such date 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.

(c) DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT OF LOAN.—The determination of the amount of a loan by an eligible institution under subsection (b) shall be calculated by subtracting from the estimated cost of attendance at the eligible institution any estimated financial assistance reasonably available to such student. An eligible institution may not, in carrying out the provisions of subsection (b) of this section, provide a statement which certifies the eligibility of any student to receive any loan under this section in excess of the amount calculated under the preceding sentence.

(d) LOAN LIMITS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraphs (2), (3), and (4), the annual and aggregate limits for loans under this section shall be the same as those established under section 428(b)(1), less any amount received by such student pursuant to the subsidized loan program established under section 428.

(2) LIMITS FOR GRADUATE, PROFESSIONAL, AND INDEPENDENT POSTBACCALAUREATE STUDENTS.—

(A) ANNUAL LIMITS.—The maximum annual amount of loans under this section a graduate or professional student, or a student described in clause (ii), may borrow in any academic year (as defined in section 481(a)(2)) or its equivalent shall be the amount determined under paragraph (1), plus—

(i) in the case of such a student who is a graduate or professional student attending an eligible institution, $12,000; and

(ii) notwithstanding paragraph (4), in the case of an independent student, or a dependent student whose parents are unable to borrow under section 428B or the Federal Direct PLUS Loan Program, who has obtained a baccalaureate degree and who is enrolled in coursework specified in paragraph (3)(B) or (4)(B) of section 484(b)—

(I) $7,000 for coursework necessary for enrollment in a graduate or professional program; and

(II) $7,000 for coursework necessary for a professional credential or certification from a State required for employment as a teacher in an elementary or secondary school,

except in cases where the Secretary determines that a higher amount is warranted in order to carry out the purpose of this part with respect to students engaged in specialized training requiring exceptionally high costs of education, but the annual insurable limit per student shall not be deemed to be exceeded by a line of credit under which actual payments by the lender to the borrower will not be made in any years in excess of the annual limit.

(B) AGGREGATE LIMIT.—The maximum aggregate amount of loans under this section a student described in subparagraph (A) may borrow shall be the amount described in paragraph (1), adjusted to reflect the increased annual limits described in subparagraph (A), as prescribed by the Secretary by regulation.

(3) LIMITS FOR UNDERGRADUATE DEPENDENT STUDENTS.—

(A) ANNUAL LIMITS.—The maximum annual amount of loans under this section an undergraduate dependent student (except an undergraduate dependent student whose parents are unable to borrow under section 428B or the Federal Direct PLUS Loan Program) may borrow in any academic year (as defined in section 481(a)(2)) or its equivalent shall be the sum of the amount determined under paragraph (1), plus $2,000.

(B) AGGREGATE LIMITS.—The maximum aggregate amount of loans under this section a student described in subparagraph (A) may borrow shall be $31,000.

(4) LIMITS FOR UNDERGRADUATE INDEPENDENT STUDENTS.—

(A) ANNUAL LIMITS.—The maximum annual amount of loans under this section an undergraduate independent student, or an undergraduate dependent student whose parents are unable to borrow under section 428B or the Federal Direct PLUS Loan Program, may borrow in any academic year (as defined in section 481(a)(2)) or its equivalent shall be the sum of the amount determined under paragraph (1), plus—

(i) in the case of such a student attending an eligible institution who has not completed such student's first 2 years of undergraduate study—

(I) $6,000, if such student is enrolled in a program whose length is at least one academic year in length; or

(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;

(ii) in the case of such a student at an eligible institution who has successfully completed such first and second years but has not successfully completed the remainder of a program of undergraduate education—

(I) $7,000; or

(II) if such student is enrolled in a program of undergraduate education, the remainder of 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 such remainder measured in semester, trimester, quarter, or clock hours bears to one academic year; and

(iii) in the case of such a student enrolled in coursework specified in—

(I) section 484(b)(3)(B), $6,000; or

(II) section 484(b)(4)(B), $7,000.

(B) AGGREGATE LIMITS.—The maximum aggregate amount of loans under this section a student described in subparagraph (A) may borrow shall be $57,500.

(5) CAPITALIZED INTEREST.—Interest capitalized shall not be deemed to exceed a maximum aggregate amount determined under subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2), (3), or (4).

(e) PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST.—

(1) COMMENCEMENT OF REPAYMENT.—Repayment of principal on loans made under this section shall begin at the beginning of the repayment period described in section 428(b)(7). Not less than 30 days prior to the anticipated commencement of such repayment period, the holder of such loan shall provide notice to the borrower that interest will accrue before repayment begins and of the borrower's option to begin loan repayment at an earlier date.

(2) CAPITALIZATION OF INTEREST.—(A) [Interest] *Except as provided in subparagraph (C), 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.

(C) Interest shall not accrue on a loan deferred under section 428(b)(1)(M)(v) or 427(a)(2)(C)(iv).

(3) SUBSIDIES PROHIBITED.—No payments to reduce interest costs shall be paid pursuant to section 428(a) of this part on loans made pursuant to this section.

(4) APPLICABLE RATES OF INTEREST.—Interest on loans made pursuant to this section shall be at the applicable rate of interest provided in section 427A.

(5) AMORTIZATION.—The amount of the periodic payment and the repayment schedule for any loan made pursuant to this section shall be established by assuming an interest rate equal to the applicable rate of interest at the time the repayment of the principal amount of the loan commences. At the option of the lender, the note or other written evidence of the loan may require that—

(A) the amount of the periodic payment will be adjusted annually; or

(B) the period of repayment of principal will be lengthened or shortened,

in order to reflect adjustments in interest rates occurring as a consequence of section 427A(c)(4).

(6) REPAYMENT PERIOD.—For purposes of calculating the repayment period under section 428(b)(9), such period shall commence at the time the first payment of principal is due from the borrower.

(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) Repealed]

(g) SINGLE APPLICATION FORM AND LOAN REPAYMENT SCHEDULE.—A guaranty agency shall use a single application form and a single repayment schedule for subsidized Federal Stafford loans made pursuant to section 428 and for unsubsidized Federal Stafford loans made pursuant to this section.

(h) INSURANCE PREMIUM.—Each State or nonprofit private institution or organization having an agreement with the Secretary under section 428(b)(1) may charge a borrower under this section an insurance premium equal to not more than 1.0 percent of the principal amount of the loan, if such premium will not be used for incentive payments to lenders. Effective for loans for which the date of guarantee of principal is on or after July 1, 2006, and that are first disbursed before July 1, 2010, in lieu of the insurance premium authorized under the preceding sentence, each State or nonprofit private institution or organization having an agreement with the Secretary under section 428(b)(1) shall collect and deposit into the Federal Student Loan Reserve Fund under section 422A, a Federal default fee of an amount equal to 1.0 percent of the principal amount of the loan, which fee shall be collected either by deduction from the proceeds of the loan or by payment from other non-Fed-

eral sources. The Federal default fee shall not be used for incentive payments to lenders.

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PART D—WILLIAM D. FORD FEDERAL DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM

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SEC. 455. TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF LOANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) PARALLEL TERMS, CONDITIONS, BENEFITS, AND AMOUNTS.—Unless otherwise specified in this part, loans made to borrowers under this part shall have the same terms, conditions, and benefits, and be available in the same amounts, as loans made to borrowers, and first disbursed on June 30, 2010, under sections 428, 428B, 428C, and 428H of this title.

(2) DESIGNATION OF LOANS.—Loans made to borrowers under this part that, except as otherwise specified in this part, have the same terms, conditions, and benefits as loans made to borrowers under—

(A) section 428 shall be known as "Federal Direct Stafford Loans";

(B) section 428B shall be known as "Federal Direct PLUS Loans";

(C) section 428C shall be known as "Federal Direct Consolidation Loans"; and

(D) section 428H shall be known as "Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford Loans".

(3) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY TO MAKE INTEREST SUBSIDIZED LOANS TO GRADUATE AND PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B) and notwithstanding any provision of this part or part B, for any period of instruction beginning on or after July 1, 2012—

(i) a graduate or professional student shall not be eligible to receive a Federal Direct Stafford loan under this part; and

(ii) the maximum annual amount of Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford loans such a student may borrow in any academic year (as defined in section 481(a)(2)) or its equivalent shall be the maximum annual amount for such student determined under section 428H, plus an amount equal to the amount of Federal Direct Stafford loans the student would have received in the absence of this subparagraph.

(B) EXCEPTION.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to an individual enrolled in course work specified in paragraph (3)(B) or (4)(B) of section 484(b).

(b) INTEREST RATE.—

(1) RATES FOR FDSL AND FDUSL.—For Federal Direct Stafford Loans and Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford Loans for which the first disbursement is made on or after July 1, 1994, 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) 3.1 percent,

except that such rate shall not exceed 8.25 percent.

(2) IN SCHOOL AND GRACE PERIOD RULES.—(A) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1), but subject to paragraph (3), with respect to any Federal Direct Stafford Loan or Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford Loan for which the first disbursement is made on or after July 1, 1995, 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 not exceed the rate determined under subparagraph (B).

(B) For the purpose of subparagraph (A), the rate determined under this subparagraph 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 prior to such June 1; plus

(ii) 2.5 percent,

except that such rate shall not exceed 8.25 percent.

(3) OUT-YEAR RULE.—Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) and (2), for Federal Direct Stafford Loans and Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford Loans made on or after July 1, 1998, 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 the security with a comparable maturity as established by the Secretary; plus

(B) 1.0 percent,

except that such rate shall not exceed 8.25 percent.

(4) RATES FOR FDPLUS.—

(A)(i) For Federal Direct PLUS Loans for which the first disbursement is made on or after July 1, 1994, the applicable rate of interest shall, during any 12-month period beginning on July 1 and ending on or before June 30, 2001, be determined on the preceding June 1 and be equal to—

(I) the bond equivalent rate of 52-week Treasury bills auctioned at final auction held prior to such June 1; plus

(II) 3.1 percent,

except that such rate shall not exceed 9 percent.

(ii) For any 12-month period beginning on July 1 of 2001 or any succeeding year, the applicable rate of interest determined under this subparagraph shall be determined on the preceding June 26 and be equal to—

(I) the weekly average 1-year constant maturity Treasury yield, as published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, for the last calendar week ending on or before such June 26; plus

(II) 3.1 percent,

except that such rate shall not exceed 9 percent.

(B) For Federal Direct PLUS loans made on or after July 1, 1998, 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 the security with a comparable maturity as established by the Secretary; plus

(ii) 2.1 percent,

except that such rate shall not exceed 9 percent.

(5) TEMPORARY INTEREST RATE PROVISION.—

(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 July 1, 1998, and before October 1, 1998, 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 July 1, 1998, and before October 1, 1998, 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 July 1, 1998, and before October 1, 1998, 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".

(6) INTEREST RATE PROVISION FOR NEW LOANS ON OR AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1998, AND BEFORE JULY 1, 2006.—

(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, 2006, 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, 2006, 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, 2006, 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, 2006, 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.

(7) INTEREST RATE PROVISION FOR NEW LOANS ON OR AFTER JULY 1, 2006 AND BEFORE JULY 1, 2013.—

(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 July 1, 2006, and before July 1, 2013, the applicable rate of interest shall be 6.8 percent on the unpaid principal balance of the loan.

(B) PLUS LOANS.—Notwithstanding the preceding paragraphs of this subsection, with respect to any Federal Direct PLUS loan for which the first disbursement is made on or after July 1, 2006, and before July 1, 2013, the applicable rate of interest shall be 7.9 percent on the unpaid principal balance of the loan.

(C) CONSOLIDATION LOANS.—Notwithstanding the preceding paragraphs of this subsection, any Federal Direct Consolidation loan for which the application is received on or after July 1, 2006, and before July 1, 2013, 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.

(D) REDUCED RATES FOR UNDERGRADUATE FDSL.—Notwithstanding the preceding paragraphs of this subsection and subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, for Federal Direct Stafford Loans made to undergraduate students for which the first disbursement is made on or after July 1, 2006, and before July 1, 2013, the applicable rate of interest shall be as follows:

(i) For a loan for which the first disbursement is made on or after July 1, 2006, and before July 1, 2008, 6.8 percent on the unpaid principal balance of the loan.

(ii) For a loan for which the first disbursement is made on or after July 1, 2008, and before July 1, 2009, 6.0 percent on the unpaid principal balance of the loan.

(iii) For a loan for which the first disbursement is made on or after July 1, 2009, and before July 1, 2010, 5.6 percent on the unpaid principal balance of the loan.

(iv) For a loan for which the first disbursement is made on or after July 1, 2010, and before July 1, 2011, 4.5 percent on the unpaid principal balance of the loan.

(v) For a loan for which the first disbursement is made on or after July 1, 2011, and before July 1, 2013, 3.4 percent on the unpaid principal balance of the loan.

(8) INTEREST RATE PROVISIONS FOR NEW LOANS ON OR AFTER JULY 1, 2013.—

(A) RATES FOR UNDERGRADUATE FDSL AND FDUSL.—Notwithstanding the preceding paragraphs of this subsection, for Federal Direct Stafford Loans and Federal Direct Un-

subsidized Stafford Loans issued to undergraduate students, for which the first disbursement is made on or after July 1, 2013, the applicable rate of interest shall, for loans disbursed 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 the lesser of—

(i) a rate equal to the high yield of the 10-year Treasury note auctioned at the final auction held prior to such June 1 plus 2.05 percent; or

(ii) 8.25 percent.

(B) RATES FOR GRADUATE AND PROFESSIONAL FDUSL.—Notwithstanding the preceding paragraphs of this subsection, for Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford Loans issued to graduate or professional students, for which the first disbursement is made on or after July 1, 2013, the applicable rate of interest shall, for loans disbursed 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 the lesser of—

(i) a rate equal to the high yield of the 10-year Treasury note auctioned at the final auction held prior to such June 1 plus 3.6 percent; or

(ii) 9.5 percent.

(C) PLUS LOANS.—Notwithstanding the preceding paragraphs of this subsection, for Federal Direct PLUS Loans, for which the first disbursement is made on or after July 1, 2013, the applicable rate of interest shall, for loans disbursed 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 the lesser of—

(i) a rate equal to the high yield of the 10-year Treasury note auctioned at the final auction held prior to such June 1 plus 4.6 percent; or

(ii) 10.5 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 July 1, 2013, shall bear interest at an annual rate on the unpaid principal balance of the loan that is equal to the weighted average of the interest rates on the loans consolidated, rounded to the nearest higher one-eighth of one percent.

(E) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall determine the applicable rate of interest under this paragraph 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.

(F) RATE.—The applicable rate of interest determined under this paragraph for a Federal Direct Stafford Loan, a Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford Loan, or a Federal Direct PLUS Loan shall be fixed for the period of the loan.

(9) REPAYMENT INCENTIVES.—

(A)(A) INCENTIVES FOR LOANS DISBURSED BEFORE JULY 1, 2012.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this part with respect to loans for which the first disbursement of

principal is made before July 1, 2012,, the Secretary is authorized to prescribe by regulation such reductions in the interest or origination fee 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 with respect to loans for which the first disbursement of principal is made before July 1, 2012, 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 authorizing committees not less than 60 days prior to the publication of regulations proposing such reductions.

(C) NO REPAYMENT INCENTIVES FOR NEW LOANS DISBURSED ON OR AFTER JULY 1, 2012.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, the Secretary is prohibited from authorizing or providing any repayment incentive not otherwise authorized under this part to encourage on-time repayment of a loan under this part for which the first disbursement of principal is made on or after July 1, 2012, including any reduction in the interest or origination fee rate paid by a borrower of such a loan, except that the Secretary may provide for an interest rate reduction for a borrower who agrees to have payments on such a loan automatically electronically debited from a bank account.

(10) PUBLICATION.—The Secretary shall determine the applicable rates 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.

(c) LOAN FEE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall charge the borrower of a loan made under this part an origination fee of 4.0 percent of the principal amount of loan.

(2) SUBSEQUENT REDUCTION.—Paragraph (1) shall be applied to loans made under this part, other than Federal Direct Consolidation loans and Federal Direct PLUS loans—

(A) by substituting "3.0 percent" for "4.0 percent" with respect to loans for which the first disbursement of principal is made on or after the date of enactment of the Higher Education Reconciliation Act of 2005, and before July 1, 2007;

(B) by substituting "2.5 percent" for "4.0 percent" with respect to loans for which the first disbursement of principal is made on or after July 1, 2007, and before July 1, 2008;

(C) by substituting "2.0 percent" for "4.0 percent" with respect to loans for which the first disbursement of principal is made on or after July 1, 2008, and before July 1, 2009;

(D) by substituting "1.5 percent" for "4.0 percent" with respect to loans for which the first disbursement of principal is made on or after July 1, 2009, and before July 1, 2010; and

(E) by substituting "1.0 percent" for "4.0 percent" with respect to loans for which the first disbursement of principal is made on or after July 1, 2010.

(d) REPAYMENT PLANS.—

(1) DESIGN AND SELECTION.—Consistent with criteria established by the Secretary, the Secretary shall offer a borrower of a loan made under this part a variety of plans for repayment of such loan, including principal and interest on the loan. The borrower shall be entitled to accelerate, without penalty, repayment on the borrower's loans under this part. The borrower may choose—

(A) a standard repayment plan, consistent with subsection (a)(1) of this section and with section 428(b)(9)(A)(i);

(B) a graduated repayment plan, consistent with section 428(b)(9)(A)(ii);

(C) an extended repayment plan, consistent with section 428(b)(9)(A)(iv), except that the borrower shall annually repay a minimum amount determined by the Secretary in accordance with section 428(b)(1)(L);

(D) an income contingent repayment plan, with varying annual repayment amounts based on the income of the borrower, paid over an extended period of time prescribed by the Secretary, not to exceed 25 years, except that the plan described in this subparagraph shall not be available to the borrower of a Federal Direct PLUS loan made on behalf of a dependent student; and

(E) beginning on July 1, 2009, an income-based repayment plan that enables borrowers who have a partial financial hardship to make a lower monthly payment in accordance with section 493C, except that the plan described in this subparagraph shall not be available to the borrower of a Federal Direct PLUS Loan made on behalf of a dependent student or a Federal Direct Consolidation Loan, if the proceeds of such loan were used to discharge the liability on such Federal Direct PLUS Loan or a loan under section 428B made on behalf of a dependent student.

(2) SELECTION BY SECRETARY.—If a borrower of a loan made under this part does not select a repayment plan described in paragraph (1), the Secretary may provide the borrower with a repayment plan described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of paragraph (1).

(3) CHANGES IN SELECTIONS.—The borrower of a loan made under this part may change the borrower's selection of a repayment plan under paragraph (1), or the Secretary's selection of a plan for the borrower under paragraph (2), as the case may be, under such terms and conditions as may be established by the Secretary.

(4) ALTERNATIVE REPAYMENT PLANS.—The Secretary may provide, on a case by case basis, an alternative repayment plan to a borrower of a loan made under this part who demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the terms and conditions of the repayment plans available under paragraph (1) are not adequate to accommodate the borrower's exceptional circumstances. In designing such alternative repayment plans, the Secretary shall ensure that such plans do not exceed the cost to the Federal Government, as determined on the basis of the present value of future payments by such borrowers, of loans made using the plans available under paragraph (1).

(5) REPAYMENT AFTER DEFAULT.—The Secretary may require any borrower who has defaulted on a loan made under this part to—

(A) pay all reasonable collection costs associated with such loan; and

(B) repay the loan pursuant to an income contingent repayment plan.

(e) INCOME CONTINGENT REPAYMENT.—

(1) INFORMATION AND PROCEDURES.—The Secretary may obtain such information as is reasonably necessary regarding the income of a borrower (and the borrower's spouse, if applicable) of a loan made under this part that is, or may be, repaid pursuant to income contingent repayment, for the purpose of determining the annual repayment obligation of the borrower. Returns and return information (as defined in section 6103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) may be obtained under the preceding sentence only to the extent authorized by section 6103(l)(13) of such Code. The Secretary shall establish procedures for determining the borrower's repayment obligation on that loan for such year, and such other procedures as are necessary to implement effectively income contingent repayment.

(2) REPAYMENT BASED ON ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME.—A repayment schedule for a loan made under this part and repaid pursuant to income contingent repayment shall be based on the adjusted gross income (as defined in section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) of the borrower or, if the borrower is married and files a Federal income tax return jointly with the borrower's spouse, on the adjusted gross income of the borrower and the borrower's spouse.

(3) ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS.—A borrower who chooses, or is required, to repay a loan made under this part pursuant to income contingent repayment, and for whom adjusted gross income is unavailable or does not reasonably reflect the borrower's current income, shall provide to the Secretary other documentation of income satisfactory to the Secretary, which documentation the Secretary may use to determine an appropriate repayment schedule.

(4) REPAYMENT SCHEDULES.—Income contingent repayment schedules shall be established by regulations promulgated by the Secretary and shall require payments that vary in relation to the appropriate portion of the annual income of the borrower (and the borrower's spouse, if applicable) as determined by the Secretary.

(5) CALCULATION OF BALANCE DUE.—The balance due on a loan made under this part that is repaid pursuant to income contingent repayment shall equal the unpaid principal amount of the loan, any accrued interest, and any fees, such as late charges, assessed on such loan. The Secretary may promulgate regulations limiting the amount of interest that may be capitalized on such loan, and the timing of any such capitalization.

(6) NOTIFICATION TO BORROWERS.—The Secretary shall establish procedures under which a borrower of a loan made under this part who chooses or is required to repay such loan pursuant to income contingent repayment is notified of the terms and conditions of such plan, including notification of such borrower—

(A) 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; and

(B) that if a borrower considers that special circumstances, such as a loss of employment by the borrower or the borrower's spouse, warrant an adjustment in the borrower's loan repayment as determined using the information described in subparagraph (A), or the alternative documentation described in paragraph (3), the borrower may contact the Secretary, who shall determine whether such adjustment is appropriate, in accordance with criteria established by the Secretary.

(7) MAXIMUM REPAYMENT PERIOD.—In calculating the extended period of time for which an income contingent repayment plan under this subsection may be in effect for a borrower, the Secretary shall include all time periods during which a borrower of loans under part B, part D, or part E—

(A) is not in default on any loan that is included in the income contingent repayment plan; and

(B)(i) is in deferment due to an economic hardship described in section 435(o);

(ii) makes monthly payments under paragraph (1) or (6) of section 493C(b);

(iii) makes monthly payments of not less than the monthly amount calculated under section 428(b)(9)(A)(i) or subsection (d)(1)(A), based on a 10-year repayment period, when the borrower first made the election described in section 493C(b)(1);

(iv) makes payments of not less than the payments required under a standard repayment plan under section 428(b)(9)(A)(i) or subsection (d)(1)(A) with a repayment period of 10 years; or

(v) makes payments under an income contingent repayment plan under subsection (d)(1)(D).

(f) DEFERMENT.—

(1) EFFECT ON PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST.—A borrower of a loan made under this part who meets the requirements described in paragraph (2) shall be eligible for a deferment, during which periodic installments of principal need not be paid, and interest—

(A) shall not accrue, in the case of a—

(i) Federal Direct Stafford Loan; or

(ii) a Federal Direct Consolidation Loan that consolidated only Federal Direct Stafford Loans, or a combination of such loans and Federal Stafford Loans for which the student borrower received an interest subsidy under section 428; or

(B) shall accrue and be capitalized or paid by the borrower, in the case of a Federal Direct PLUS Loan, a Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford Loan, or a Federal Direct Consolidation Loan not described in subparagraph (A)(ii).

(2) ELIGIBILITY.—A borrower of a loan made under this part shall be eligible for a deferment during any period—

(A) during which the borrower—

(i) is carrying at least one-half the normal full-time work load for the course of study that the borrower is pursuing, as determined by the eligible institution (as such term is defined in section 435(a)) the borrower is attending; or

(ii) is pursuing a course of study pursuant to a graduate fellowship program approved by the Secretary, or pursuant to a rehabilitation training program for individuals with disabilities approved by the Secretary,

except that no borrower shall be eligible for a deferment under this subparagraph, or a loan made under this part (other than a Federal Direct PLUS Loan or a Federal Direct Consolidation Loan), while serving in a medical internship or residency program;

(B) not in excess of 3 years during which the borrower is seeking and unable to find full-time employment;

(C) during which the borrower—

(i) is serving on active duty during a war or other military operation or national emergency; or

(ii) is performing qualifying National Guard duty during a war or other military operation or national emergency,

and for the 180-day period following the demobilization date for the service described in clause (i) or (ii); or

(D) not in excess of 3 years during which the Secretary determines, in accordance with regulations prescribed under section 435(o), that the borrower has experienced or will experience an economic hardship.

(3) DEFERMENT FOR BORROWERS RECEIVING CANCER TREATMENT.—

(A) EFFECT ON PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST.—A borrower of a loan made under this part who meets the requirements of subparagraph (B) shall be eligible for a deferment, during which periodic installments of principal need not be paid, and interest shall not accrue.

(B) ELIGIBILITY.—A borrower of a loan made under this part shall be eligible for a deferment during—

(i) any period in which such borrower is receiving treatment for cancer; and

(ii) the 6 months after such period.

(C) APPLICABILITY.—This paragraph shall apply with respect to loans—

(i) made on or after the date of the enactment of this paragraph; or

(ii) in repayment on the date of the enactment of this paragraph.

[(3)**]** *(4)* DEFINITION OF BORROWER.—For the purpose of this subsection, the term "borrower" means an individual who is a new borrower on the date such individual applies for a loan under this part for which the first disbursement is made on or after July 1, 1993.

[(4)**]** *(5)* DEFERMENTS FOR PREVIOUS PART B LOAN BORROWERS.—A borrower of a loan made under this part, who at the time such individual applies for such loan, has an outstanding balance of principal or interest owing on any loan made, insured, or guaranteed under part B of title IV prior to July 1, 1993, shall be eligible for a deferment under section 427(a)(2)(C) or section 428(b)(1)(M) as such sections were in effect on July 22, 1992.

(g) FEDERAL DIRECT CONSOLIDATION LOANS.—A borrower of a loan made under this part may consolidate such loan with the loans described in section 428C(a)(4), including any loan made under part B and first disbursed before July 1, 2010. To be eligible for a consolidation loan under this part, a borrower shall meet the eligibility criteria set forth in section 428C(a)(3).

(h) BORROWER DEFENSES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of State or Federal law, the Secretary shall specify in regulations which acts or omissions of an institution of higher education a borrower may assert as a defense to repayment of a loan made under this part, except that in no event may a borrower recover from the Secretary, in any action arising from or relating to a loan made under this part, an amount in excess of the amount such borrower has repaid on such loan.

(i) LOAN APPLICATION AND PROMISSORY NOTE.—The common financial reporting form required in section 483(a)(1) shall constitute the application for loans made under this part (other than a Federal Direct PLUS loan). The Secretary shall develop, print, and distribute to participating institutions a standard promissory note and loan disclosure form.

(j) LOAN DISBURSEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Proceeds of loans to students under this part shall be applied to the student's account for tuition and fees, and, in the case of institutionally owned housing, to room and board. Loan proceeds that remain after the application of the previous sentence shall be delivered to the borrower by check or other means that is payable to and requires the endorsement or other certification by such borrower.

(2) PAYMENT PERIODS.—The Secretary shall establish periods for the payments described in paragraph (1) in a manner con-

sistent with payment of Federal Pell Grants under subpart 1 of part A of this title.

(k) FISCAL CONTROL AND FUND ACCOUNTABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—(A) An institution shall maintain financial records in a manner consistent with records maintained for other programs under this title.

(B) Except as otherwise required by regulations of the Secretary an institution may maintain loan funds under this part in the same account as other Federal student financial assistance.

(2) PAYMENTS AND REFUNDS.—Payments and refunds shall be reconciled in a manner consistent with the manner set forth for the submission of a payment summary report required of institutions participating in the program under subpart 1 of part A, except that nothing in this paragraph shall prevent such reconciliations on a monthly basis.

(3) TRANSACTION HISTORIES.—All transaction histories under this part shall be maintained using the same system designated by the Secretary for the provision of Federal Pell Grants under subpart 1 of part A of this title.

(l) ARMED FORCES STUDENT LOAN INTEREST PAYMENT PROGRAM.—

(1) AUTHORITY.—Using funds received by transfer to the Secretary under section 2174 of title 10, United States Code, for the payment of interest on a loan made under this part to a member of the Armed Forces, the Secretary shall pay the interest on the loan as due for a period not in excess of 36 consecutive months. The Secretary may not pay interest on such a loan out of any funds other than funds that have been so transferred.

(2) FORBEARANCE.—During the period in which the Secretary is making payments on a loan under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall grant the borrower forbearance, in the form of a temporary cessation of all payments on the loan other than the payments of interest on the loan that are made under that paragraph.

(m) REPAYMENT PLAN FOR PUBLIC SERVICE EMPLOYEES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall cancel the balance of interest and principal due, in accordance with paragraph (2), on any eligible Federal Direct Loan not in default for a borrower who—

(A) has made 120 monthly payments on the eligible Federal Direct Loan after October 1, 2007, pursuant to any one or a combination of the following—

(i) payments under an income-based repayment plan under section 493C;

(ii) payments under a standard repayment plan under subsection (d)(1)(A), based on a 10-year repayment period;

(iii) monthly payments under a repayment plan under subsection (d)(1) or (g) of not less than the monthly amount calculated under subsection (d)(1)(A), based on a 10-year repayment period; or

(iv) payments under an income contingent repayment plan under subsection (d)(1)(D); and

(B)(i) is employed in a public service job at the time of such forgiveness; and

(ii) has been employed in a public service job during the period in which the borrower makes each of the 120 payments described in subparagraph (A).

(2) LOAN CANCELLATION AMOUNT.—After the conclusion of the employment period described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall cancel the obligation to repay the balance of principal and interest due as of the time of such cancellation, on the eligible Federal Direct Loans made to the borrower under this part.

(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) ELIGIBLE FEDERAL DIRECT LOAN.—The term "eligible Federal Direct Loan" means a Federal Direct Stafford Loan, Federal Direct PLUS Loan, or Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford Loan, or a Federal Direct Consolidation Loan.

(B) PUBLIC SERVICE JOB.—The term "public service job" means—

(i) a full-time job in emergency management, government (excluding time served as a member of Congress), military service, public safety, law enforcement, public health (including nurses, nurse practitioners, nurses in a clinical setting, and full-time professionals engaged in health care practitioner occupations and health care support occupations, as such terms are defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics), public education, social work in a public child or family service agency, public interest law services (including prosecution or public defense or legal advocacy on behalf of low-income communities at a nonprofit organization), early childhood education (including licensed or regulated childcare, Head Start, and State funded prekindergarten), public service for individuals with disabilities, public service for the elderly, public library sciences, school-based library sciences and other school-based services, or at an 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

(ii) teaching as a full-time faculty member at a Tribal College or University as defined in section 316(b) and other faculty teaching in high-needs subject areas or areas of shortage (including nurse faculty, foreign language faculty, and part-time faculty at community colleges), as determined by the Secretary.

(4) INELIGIBILITY FOR DOUBLE BENEFITS.—No borrower may, for the same service, receive a reduction of loan obligations under both this subsection and section 428J, 428K, 428L, or 460.

(n) IDENTITY FRAUD PROTECTION.—The Secretary shall take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that monthly Federal Direct Loan statements and other publications of the Department do not contain more than four digits of the Social Security number of any individual.

(o) NO ACCRUAL OF INTEREST FOR ACTIVE DUTY SERVICE MEMBERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this part and in accordance with paragraphs (2) and (4), interest shall not accrue for an eligible military borrower on a loan made under this part for which the first disbursement is made on or after October 1, 2008.

(2) CONSOLIDATION LOANS.—In the case of any consolidation loan made under this part that is disbursed on or after October 1, 2008, interest shall not accrue pursuant to this subsection only on such portion of such loan as was used to repay a loan made under this part for which the first disbursement is made on or after October 1, 2008.

(3) ELIGIBLE MILITARY BORROWER.—In this subsection, the term "eligible military borrower" means an individual who—

(A)(i) is serving on active duty during a war or other military operation or national emergency; or

(ii) is performing qualifying National Guard duty during a war or other military operation or national emergency; and

(B) is serving in an area of hostilities in which service qualifies for special pay under section 310, or paragraph (1) or (3) of section 351(a), of title 37, United States Code.

(4) LIMITATION.—An individual who qualifies as an eligible military borrower under this subsection may receive the benefit of this subsection for not more than 60 months.

(p) DISCLOSURES.—Each institution of higher education with which the Secretary has an agreement under section 453, and each contractor with which the Secretary has a contract under section 456, shall, with respect to loans under this part and in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary shall prescribe, comply with each of the requirements under section 433 that apply to a lender with respect to a loan under part B.

(q) ELIGIBILITY FOR, AND INTEREST CHARGES ON, FEDERAL DIRECT STAFFORD LOANS FOR NEW BORROWERS ON OR AFTER JULY 1, 2013.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsection (a) or any other provision of this title, any borrower who was a new borrower on or after July 1, 2013, shall not be eligible for a Federal Direct Stafford Loan if the period of time for which the borrower has received Federal Direct Stafford Loans, in the aggregate, exceeds the period of enrollment described in paragraph (3). Such borrower may still receive any Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford Loan for which such borrower is otherwise eligible.

(2) ACCRUAL OF INTEREST ON FEDERAL DIRECT STAFFORD LOANS.—Notwithstanding subsection (f)(1)(A) or any other provision of this title and beginning on the date upon which a borrower who is enrolled in a program of education or training (including a course of study or program described in paragraph (3)(B) or (4)(B) of section 484(b)) for which borrowers are otherwise eligible to receive Federal Direct Stafford Loans, becomes ineligible for such loan as a result of paragraph (1), interest on all Federal Direct Stafford Loans that were disbursed to such borrower on or after July 1, 2013, shall accrue. Such interest

shall be paid or capitalized in the same manner as interest on a Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford Loan is paid or capitalized under section 428H(e)(2).

(3) PERIOD OF ENROLLMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The aggregate period of enrollment referred to in paragraph (1) shall not exceed the lesser of—

(i) a period equal to 150 percent of the published length of the educational program in which the student is enrolled; or

(ii) in the case of a borrower who was previously enrolled in one or more other educational programs that began on or after July 1, 2013, and subject to subparagraph (B), a period of time equal to the difference between—

(I) 150 percent of the published length of the longest educational program in which the borrower was, or is, enrolled; and

(II) any periods of enrollment in which the borrower received a Federal Direct Stafford Loan.

(B) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall specify in regulation—

(i) how the aggregate period described in subparagraph (A) shall be calculated with respect to a borrower who was or is enrolled on less than a full-time basis; and

(ii) how such aggregate period shall be calculated to include a course of study or program described in paragraph (3)(B) or (4)(B) of section 484(b), respectively.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 458. FUNDS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

(a) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—

(1) MANDATORY FUNDS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006.—For fiscal year 2006, 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) $820,000,000 in fiscal year 2006.

(3) AUTHORIZATION FOR ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS BEGINNING IN FISCAL YEARS 2007 THROUGH 2014.—For each of the fiscal years 2007 through 2014, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for administrative costs under this part and part B, including the costs of the direct student loan programs under this part.

(4) CONTINUING MANDATORY FUNDS FOR ACCOUNT MAINTENANCE FEES.—For each of the fiscal years 2007 through [2018] *2019*, there shall be available to the Secretary, from funds not otherwise appropriated, funds to be obligated for account main-

tenance fees payable to guaranty agencies under part B and calculated in accordance with subsection (b).

(5) ACCOUNT MAINTENANCE FEES.—Account maintenance fees under paragraph (3) shall be paid quarterly and deposited in the Agency Operating Fund established under section 422B.

(6) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—

(A) PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall provide institutions of higher education participating, or seeking to participate, in the loan programs under this part with technical assistance in establishing and administering such programs.

(B) FUNDS.—There are authorized to be appropriated, and there are appropriated, to carry out this paragraph (in addition to any other amounts appropriated to carry out this paragraph and out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated), $50,000,000 for fiscal year 2010.

(C) DEFINITION.—In this paragraph, the term "assistance" means the provision of technical support, training, materials, technical assistance, and financial assistance.

(7) ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS.—

(A) PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall provide payments to loan servicers for retaining jobs at locations in the United States where such servicers were operating under part B on January 1, 2010.

(B) FUNDS.—There are authorized to be appropriated, and there are appropriated, to carry out this paragraph (in addition to any other amounts appropriated to carry out this paragraph and out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated), $25,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2010 and 2011.

(8) CARRYOVER.—The Secretary may carry over funds made available under this section to a subsequent fiscal year.

(b) CALCULATION BASIS.—Account maintenance fees payable to guaranty agencies under subsection (a)(4) shall be calculated on the basis of 0.06 percent of the original principal amount of outstanding loans on which insurance was issued under part B.

(c) BUDGET JUSTIFICATION.—No funds may be expended under this section unless the Secretary includes in the Department of Education's annual budget justification to Congress a detailed description of the specific activities for which the funds made available by this section have been used in the prior and current years (if applicable), the activities and costs planned for the budget year, and the projection of activities and costs for each remaining year for which administrative expenses under this section are made available.

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PART E—FEDERAL PERKINS LOANS

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SEC. 464. TERMS OF LOANS.

(a) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—(1) Loans from any student loan fund established pursuant to an agreement under section 463 to any student by any institution shall, subject to such conditions,

limitations, and requirements as the Secretary shall prescribe by regulation, be made on such terms and conditions as the institution may determine.

(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) $5,500, in the case of a student who has not successfully completed a program of undergraduate education; or

(ii) $8,000, 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) $60,000, 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) $27,500, 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) $11,000, in the case of any other student.

(3) Regulations of the Secretary under paragraph (1) shall be designed to prevent the impairment of the capital student loan funds to the maximum extent practicable and with a view toward the objective of enabling the student to complete his course of study.

(4) In the case of a program of study abroad that is approved for credit by the home institution at which a student is enrolled and that has reasonable costs in excess of the home institution's budget, the annual and aggregate loan limits for the student may exceed the amounts described in paragraphs (2)(A) and (2)(B) by 20 percent.

(b) DEMONSTRATION OF NEED AND ELIGIBILITY REQUIRED.—(1) A loan from a student loan fund assisted under this part may be made only to a student who demonstrates financial need in accordance with part F of this title, who meets the requirements of section 484, and who provides the institution with the student's drivers license number, if any, at the time of application for the loan. 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).

(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.—(1) Any agreement between an institution and a student for a loan from a student loan fund assisted under this part—

(A) shall be evidenced by note or other written instrument which, except as provided in paragraph (2), provides for repayment of the principal amount of the loan, together with interest thereon, in equal installments (or, if the borrower so requests, in graduated periodic installments determined in accordance with such schedules as may be approved by the Secretary) payable quarterly, bimonthly, or monthly, at the option of the institution, over a period beginning nine months after the date on which the student ceases to carry, at an institution of higher education or a comparable institution outside the United States approved for this purpose by the Secretary, at least one-half the normal full-time academic workload, and ending 10 years and 9 months after such date except that such period may begin earlier than 9 months after such date upon the request of the borrower;

(B) shall include provision for acceleration of repayment of the whole, or any part, of such loan, at the option of the borrower;

(C)(i) may provide, at the option of the institution, in accordance with regulations of the Secretary, that during the repayment period of the loan, payments of principal and interest by the borrower with respect to all outstanding loans made to the student from a student loan fund assisted under this part shall be at a rate equal to not less than $40 per month, except that the institution may, subject to such regulations, permit a borrower to pay less than $40 per month for a period of not more than one year where necessary to avoid hardship to the borrower, but without extending the 10-year maximum repayment period provided for in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph; and

(ii) may provide that the total payments by a borrower for a monthly or similar payment period with respect to the aggregate of all loans held by the institution may, when the amount of a monthly or other similar payment is not a multiple of $5, be rounded to the next highest whole dollar amount that is a multiple of $5;

(D) shall provide that the loan shall bear interest, on the unpaid balance of the loan, at the rate of 5 percent per year in the case of any loan made on or after October 1, 1981, except that no interest shall accrue (i) prior to the beginning date of repayment determined under paragraph (2)(A)(i), or (ii) during any period in which repayment is suspended by reason of paragraph (2);

(E) shall provide that the loan shall be made without security and without endorsement;

(F) shall provide that the liability to repay the loan shall be cancelled—

(i) upon the death of the borrower;

(ii) if the borrower becomes permanently and totally disabled as determined in accordance with regulations of the Secretary;

(iii) if the borrower is unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment that can be expected to result in death, has lasted for a continuous pe-

riod of not less than 60 months, or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 60 months; or

(iv) if the borrower is determined by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to be unemployable due to a service-connected disability;

(G) shall provide that no note or evidence of obligation may be assigned by the lender, except upon the transfer of the borrower to another institution participating under this part (or, if not so participating, is eligible to do so and is approved by the Secretary for such purpose), to such institution, and except as necessary to carry out section 463(a)(6);

(H) pursuant to regulations of the Secretary, shall provide for an assessment of a charge with respect to the loan for failure of the borrower to pay all or part of an installment when due, which shall include the expenses reasonably incurred in attempting collection of the loan, to the extent permitted by the Secretary, except that no charge imposed under this subparagraph shall exceed 20 percent of the amount of the monthly payment of the borrower; and

(I) shall contain a notice of the system of disclosure of information concerning default on such loan to consumer reporting agencies under section 463(c).

(2)(A) No repayment of principal of, or interest on, any loan from a student loan fund assisted under this part shall be required during any period—

(i) during which the borrower—

(I) is pursuing at least a half-time course of study as determined by an eligible institution; or

(II) is pursuing a course of study pursuant to a graduate fellowship program approved by the Secretary, or pursuant to a rehabilitation training program for disabled individuals approved by the Secretary,

except that no borrower shall be eligible for a deferment under this clause, or loan made under this part while serving in a medical internship or residency program;

(ii) not in excess of 3 years during which the borrower is seeking and unable to find full-time employment;

(iii) during which the borrower—

(I) is serving on active duty during a war or other military operation or national emergency; or

(II) is performing qualifying National Guard duty during a war or other military operation or national emergency,

and for the 180-day period following the demobilization date for the service described in subclause (I) or (II);

(iv) not in excess of 3 years for any reason which the lender determines, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary under section 435(o), has caused or will cause the borrower to have an economic hardship**[**; or**]***;*

(v) during which the borrower is engaged in service described in section 465(a)(2); *or*

(vi) during which the borrower is receiving treatment for cancer and the 6 months after such period;

and provides that any such period shall not be included in determining the 10-year period described in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1).

(B) No repayment of principal of, or interest on, any loan for any period described in subparagraph (A) shall begin until 6 months after the completion of such period.

(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.

(3)(A) The Secretary is authorized, when good cause is shown, to extend, in accordance with regulations, the 10-year maximum repayment period provided for in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) with respect to individual loans.

(B) Pursuant to uniform criteria established by the Secretary, the repayment period for any student borrower who during the repayment period is a low-income individual may be extended for a period not to exceed 10 years and the repayment schedule may be adjusted to reflect the income of that individual.

(4) The repayment period for a loan made under this part shall begin on the day immediately following the expiration of the period, specified in paragraph (1)(A), after the student ceases to carry the required academic workload, unless the borrower requests and is granted a repayment schedule that provides for repayment to commence at an earlier point in time, and shall exclude any period of authorized deferment, forbearance, or cancellation.

(5) The institution may elect—

(A) to add the amount of any charge imposed under paragraph (1)(H) to the principal amount of the loan as of the first day after the day on which the installment was due and to notify the borrower of the assessment of the charge; or

(B) to make the amount of the charge payable to the institution not later than the due date of the next installment.

(6) Requests for deferment of repayment of loans under this part by students engaged in graduate or post-graduate fellowship-supported study (such as pursuant to a Fulbright grant) outside the United States shall be approved until completion of the period of the fellowship.

(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) AVAILABILITY OF LOAN FUND TO ALL ELIGIBLE STUDENTS.—An agreement under this part for payment of Federal capital contributions shall include provisions designed to make loans from the student loan fund established pursuant to such agreement reasonably available (to the extent of the available funds in such fund) to all eligible students in such institutions in need thereof.

(e) FORBEARANCE.—(1) The Secretary shall ensure that, as documented in accordance with paragraph (2), an institution of higher education shall grant a borrower forbearance of principal and interest or principal only, renewable at 12-month intervals for a period not to exceed 3 years, on such terms as are otherwise consistent with the regulations issued by the Secretary and agreed upon in writing by the parties to the loan, if—

(A) the borrower's debt burden equals or exceeds 20 percent of such borrower's gross income;

(B) the institution determines that the borrower should qualify for forbearance for other reasons; or

(C) the borrower is eligible for interest payments to be made on such loan for service in the Armed Forces under section 2174 of title 10, United States Code, and, pursuant to that eligibility, the interest on such loan is being paid under subsection (j), except that the form of a forbearance under this paragraph shall be a temporary cessation of all payments on the loan other than payments of interest on the loan that are made under subsection (j).

(2) For the purpose of paragraph (1), the terms of forbearance agreed to by the parties shall be documented by—

(A) confirming the agreement of the borrower by notice to the borrower from the institution of higher education; and

(B) recording the terms in the borrower's file.

(f) SPECIAL REPAYMENT RULE AUTHORITY.—(1) Subject to such restrictions as the Secretary may prescribe to protect the interest of the United States, in order to encourage repayment of loans made under this part which are in default, the Secretary may, in the agreement entered into under this part, authorize an institution of higher education to compromise on the repayment of such defaulted loans in accordance with paragraph (2). The Federal share of the compromise repayment shall bear the same relation to the institution's share of such compromise repayment as the Federal capital contribution to the institution's loan fund under this part bears to the institution's capital contribution to such fund.

(2) No compromise repayment of a defaulted loan as authorized by paragraph (1) may be made unless the student borrower pays—

(A) 90 percent of the loan under this part;

(B) the interest due on such loan; and

(C) any collection fees due on such loan;

in a lump sum payment.

(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 consumer reporting agencies 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 9 on-time, 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 consumer 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.

(j) ARMED FORCES STUDENT LOAN INTEREST PAYMENT PROGRAM.—

(1) AUTHORITY.—Using funds received by transfer to the Secretary under section 2174 of title 10, United States Code, for the payment of interest on a loan made under this part to a member of the Armed Forces, the Secretary shall pay the interest on the loan as due for a period not in excess of 36 consecutive months. The Secretary may not pay interest on such a loan out of any funds other than funds that have been so transferred.

(2) FORBEARANCE.—During the period in which the Secretary is making payments on a loan under paragraph (1), the institution of higher education shall grant the borrower forbearance in accordance with subsection (e)(1)(C).

(k) The Secretary may develop such additional safeguards as the Secretary determines necessary to prevent fraud and abuse in the cancellation of liability under subsection (c)(1)(F). Notwithstanding subsection (c)(1)(F), the Secretary may promulgate regulations to resume collection on loans cancelled under subsection (c)(1)(F) in any case in which—

(1) a borrower received a cancellation of liability under subsection (c)(1)(F) and after the cancellation the borrower—

(A) receives a loan made, insured, or guaranteed under this title; or

(B) has earned income in excess of the poverty line; or

(2) the Secretary determines necessary.

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PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT

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TITLE II—ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

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PART B—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

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SEC. 245A. PROHIBITING GOVERNMENTAL DISCRIMINATION AGAINST PROVIDERS OF HEALTH SERVICES THAT ARE NOT INVOLVED IN ABORTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other law, the Federal Government, and any State or local government that receives Federal financial assistance, may not penalize, retaliate against, or otherwise discriminate against a health care provider on the basis that the provider does not—

(1) perform, refer for, pay for, or otherwise participate in abortion;

(2) provide or sponsor abortion coverage; or

(3) facilitate or make arrangements for any of the activities specified in this subsection.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed—

(1) to prevent any health care provider from voluntarily electing to participate in abortions or abortion referrals;

(2) to prevent any health care provider from voluntarily electing to provide or sponsor abortion coverage or health benefits coverage that includes abortion;

(3) to prevent an accrediting agency, the Federal Government, or a State or local government from establishing standards of medical competency applicable only to those who have knowingly, voluntarily, and specifically elected to perform abortions, or from enforcing contractual obligations applicable only to those who, as part of such contract, knowingly, voluntarily, and specifically elect to provide abortions;

(4) to affect, or be affected by, section 1867 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395dd, commonly referred to as the "Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act"); or

(5) to supersede any law enacted by any State for the purpose of regulating insurance, except as specified in subsection (a).

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall designate the Director of the Office for Civil Rights of the Department of Health and Human Services—

(1) to receive complaints alleging a violation of this section, section 245 of this Act, or any of subsections (b) through (e) of section 401 of the Health Programs Extension Act of 1973; and

(2) to pursue the investigation of such complaints in coordination with the Attorney General.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

(1) FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—The term "Federal financial assistance" means Federal payments to cover the cost of health care services or benefits, or other Federal payments, grants, or loans to promote or otherwise facilitate health-related activities.

(2) HEALTH CARE PROVIDER.—The term "health care provider" means—

(A) an individual physician, nurse, or other health care professional;

(B) a hospital, health system, or other health care facility or organization (including a party to a proposed merger or other collaborative arrangement relating to health services, and an entity resulting therefrom);

(C) a provider-sponsored organization, an accountable care organization, or a health maintenance organization;

(D) a social services provider that provides or authorizes referrals for health care services;

(E) a program of training in the health professions or an applicant to or participant in such a program;

(F) an issuer of health insurance coverage; or

(G) a group health plan or student health plan, or a sponsor or administrator thereof.

(3) STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT THAT RECEIVES FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—The term "State or local government that receives Federal financial assistance" includes every agency and other governmental unit and subdivision of a State or local government, if such State or local government, or any agency or governmental unit or subdivision thereof, receives Federal financial assistance.

SEC. 245B. CIVIL ACTION FOR CERTAIN VIOLATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A qualified party may, in a civil action, obtain appropriate relief with regard to a designated violation.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

(1) QUALIFIED PARTY.—The term "qualified party" means—

(A) the Attorney General of the United States; or

(B) any person or entity adversely affected by the designated violation.

(2) DESIGNATED VIOLATION.—The term "designated violation" means an actual or threatened violation of—

(A) section 245 or 245A of this Act; or

(B) any of subsections (b) through (e) of section 401 of the Health Programs Extension Act of 1973 regarding an objection to abortion.

(c) ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES NOT REQUIRED.—An action under this section may be commenced, and relief may be granted, without regard to whether the party commencing the action has sought or exhausted available administrative remedies.

(d) DEFENDANTS IN ACTIONS UNDER THIS SECTION MAY INCLUDE GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES AS WELL AS OTHERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An action under this section may be maintained against, among others, a party that is a Federal or State governmental entity. Relief in an action under this section may include money damages even if the defendant is such a governmental entity.

(2) DEFINITION.—For the purposes of this subsection, the term "State governmental entity" means a State, a local government within a State, and any agency or other governmental unit or subdivision of a State or of such a local government.

(e) NATURE OF RELIEF.—In an action under this section, the court shall grant—

(1) all necessary equitable and legal relief, including, where appropriate, declaratory relief and compensatory damages, to

prevent the occurrence, continuance, or repetition of the designated violation and to compensate for losses resulting from the designated violation; and

(2) to a prevailing plaintiff, reasonable attorneys' fees and litigation expenses as part of the costs.

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SECTION 235 OF THE WILLIAM WILBERFORCE TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2008

SEC. 235. ENHANCING EFFORTS TO COMBAT THE TRAFFICKING OF CHILDREN.

(a) COMBATING CHILD TRAFFICKING AT THE BORDER AND PORTS OF ENTRY OF THE UNITED STATES.—

(1) POLICIES AND PROCEDURES.—In order to enhance the efforts of the United States to prevent trafficking in persons, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in conjunction with the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall develop policies and procedures to ensure that unaccompanied alien children in the United States are safely repatriated to their country of nationality or of last habitual residence.

(2) SPECIAL RULES FOR CHILDREN FROM CONTIGUOUS COUNTRIES.—

(A) DETERMINATIONS.—Any unaccompanied alien child who is a national or habitual resident of a country that is contiguous with the United States shall be treated in accordance with subparagraph (B), if the Secretary of Homeland Security determines, on a case-by-case basis, that—

(i) such child has not been a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons, and there is no credible evidence that such child is at risk of being trafficked upon return to the child's country of nationality or of last habitual residence;

(ii) such child does not have a fear of returning to the child's country of nationality or of last habitual residence owing to a credible fear of persecution; and

(iii) the child is able to make an independent decision to withdraw the child's application for admission to the United States.

(B) RETURN.—An immigration officer who finds an unaccompanied alien child described in subparagraph (A) at a land border or port of entry of the United States and determines that such child is inadmissible under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.) may—

(i) permit such child to withdraw the child's application for admission pursuant to section 235(a)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1225(a)(4)); and

(ii) return such child to the child's country of nationality or country of last habitual residence.

(C) CONTIGUOUS COUNTRY AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary of State shall negotiate agreements between the United

States and countries contiguous to the United States with respect to the repatriation of children. Such agreements shall be designed to protect children from severe forms of trafficking in persons, and shall, at a minimum, provide that—

(i) no child shall be returned to the child's country of nationality or of last habitual residence unless returned to appropriate employees or officials, including child welfare officials where available, of the accepting country's government;

(ii) no child shall be returned to the child's country of nationality or of last habitual residence outside of reasonable business hours; and

(iii) border personnel of the countries that are parties to such agreements are trained in the terms of such agreements.

(3) RULE FOR OTHER CHILDREN.—The custody of unaccompanied alien children not described in paragraph (2)(A) who are apprehended at the border of the United States or at a United States port of entry shall be treated in accordance with subsection (b).

(4) SCREENING.—Within 48 hours of the apprehension of a child who is believed to be described in paragraph (2)(A), but in any event prior to returning such child to the child's country of nationality or of last habitual residence, the child shall be screened to determine whether the child meets the criteria listed in paragraph (2)(A). If the child does not meet such criteria, or if no determination can be made within 48 hours of apprehension, the child shall immediately be transferred to the Secretary of Health and Human Services and treated in accordance with subsection (b). Nothing in this paragraph may be construed to preclude an earlier transfer of the child.

(5) ENSURING THE SAFE REPATRIATION OF CHILDREN.—

(A) REPATRIATION PILOT PROGRAM.—To protect children from trafficking and exploitation, the Secretary of State shall create a pilot program, in conjunction with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of Homeland Security, nongovernmental organizations, and other national and international agencies and experts, to develop and implement best practices to ensure the safe and sustainable repatriation and reintegration of unaccompanied alien children into their country of nationality or of last habitual residence, including placement with their families, legal guardians, or other sponsoring agencies.

(B) ASSESSMENT OF COUNTRY CONDITIONS.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall consult the Department of State's Country Reports on Human Rights Practices and the Trafficking in Persons Report in assessing whether to repatriate an unaccompanied alien child to a particular country.

(C) REPORT ON REPATRIATION OF UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, with assistance from the Secretary of Homeland

Security, shall submit a report to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives on efforts to improve repatriation programs for unaccompanied alien children. Such report shall include—

(i) the number of unaccompanied alien children ordered removed and the number of such children actually removed from the United States;

(ii) a statement of the nationalities, ages, and gender of such children;

(iii) a description of the policies and procedures used to effect the removal of such children from the United States and the steps taken to ensure that such children were safely and humanely repatriated to their country of nationality or of last habitual residence, including a description of the repatriation pilot program created pursuant to subparagraph (A);

(iv) a description of the type of immigration relief sought and denied to such children;

(v) any information gathered in assessments of country and local conditions pursuant to paragraph (2); and

(vi) statistical information and other data on unaccompanied alien children as provided for in section 462(b)(1)(J) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(b)(1)(J)).

(D) PLACEMENT IN REMOVAL PROCEEDINGS.—Any unaccompanied alien child sought to be removed by the Department of Homeland Security, except for an unaccompanied alien child from a contiguous country subject to exceptions under subsection (a)(2), shall be—

(i) placed in removal proceedings under section 240 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1229a);

(ii) eligible for relief under section 240B of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1229c) at no cost to the child; and

(iii) provided access to counsel in accordance with subsection (c)(5).

(b) COMBATING CHILD TRAFFICKING AND EXPLOITATION IN THE UNITED STATES.—

(1) CARE AND CUSTODY OF UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN.—Consistent with section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279), and except as otherwise provided under subsection (a), the care and custody of all unaccompanied alien children, including responsibility for their detention, where appropriate, shall be the responsibility of the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(2) NOTIFICATION.—Each department or agency of the Federal Government shall notify the Department of Health and Human services within 48 hours upon—

(A) the apprehension or discovery of an unaccompanied alien child; or

(B) any claim or suspicion that an alien in the custody of such department or agency is under 18 years of age.

(3) TRANSFERS OF UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN.—Except in the case of exceptional circumstances, any department or agency of the Federal Government that has an unaccompanied alien child in custody shall transfer the custody of such child to the Secretary of Health and Human Services not later than 72 hours after determining that such child is an unaccompanied alien child.

(4) AGE DETERMINATIONS.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall develop procedures to make a prompt determination of the age of an alien, which shall be used by the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of Health and Human Services for children in their respective custody. At a minimum, these procedures shall take into account multiple forms of evidence, including the non-exclusive use of radiographs, to determine the age of the unaccompanied alien.

(c) PROVIDING SAFE AND SECURE PLACEMENTS FOR CHILDREN.—

(1) POLICIES AND PROGRAMS.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services, Secretary of Homeland Security, Attorney General, and Secretary of State shall establish policies and programs to ensure that unaccompanied alien children in the United States are protected from traffickers and other persons seeking to victimize or otherwise engage such children in criminal, harmful, or exploitative activity, including policies and programs reflecting best practices in witness security programs.

(2) SAFE AND SECURE PLACEMENTS.—

(A) MINORS IN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES CUSTODY.—Subject to section 462(b)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(b)(2)), an unaccompanied alien child in the custody of the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall be promptly placed in the least restrictive setting that is in the best interest of the child. In making such placements, the Secretary may consider danger to self, danger to the community, and risk of flight. Placement of child trafficking victims may include placement in an Unaccompanied Refugee Minor program, pursuant to section 412(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1522(d)), if a suitable family member is not available to provide care. A child shall not be placed in a secure facility absent a determination that the child poses a danger to self or others or has been charged with having committed a criminal offense. The placement of a child in a secure facility shall be reviewed, at a minimum, on a monthly basis, in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Secretary, to determine if such placement remains warranted.

(B) ALIENS TRANSFERRED FROM DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES TO DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY CUSTODY.—If a minor described in subparagraph (A) reaches 18 years of age and is transferred to the custody of the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary shall consider placement in the least restrictive setting available after taking into account the alien's danger to self, danger to the community, and risk of flight. Such aliens shall be

eligible to participate in alternative to detention programs, utilizing a continuum of alternatives based on the alien's need for supervision, which may include placement of the alien with an individual or an organizational sponsor, or in a supervised group home.

(3) SAFETY AND SUITABILITY ASSESSMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the requirements of subparagraph (B), an unaccompanied alien child may not be placed with a person or entity unless the Secretary of Health and Human Services makes a determination that the proposed custodian is capable of providing for the child's physical and mental well-being. Such determination shall, at a minimum, include verification of the custodian's identity and relationship to the child, if any, as well as an independent finding that the individual has not engaged in any activity that would indicate a potential risk to the child.

(B) HOME STUDIES.—Before placing the child with an individual, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall determine whether a home study is first necessary. A home study shall be conducted for a child who is a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons, a special needs child with a disability (as defined in section 3 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12102(2))), a child who has been a victim of physical or sexual abuse under circumstances that indicate that the child's health or welfare has been significantly harmed or threatened, or a child whose proposed sponsor clearly presents a risk of abuse, maltreatment, exploitation, or trafficking to the child based on all available objective evidence. The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall conduct follow-up services, during the pendency of removal proceedings, on children for whom a home study was conducted and is authorized to conduct follow-up services in cases involving children with mental health or other needs who could benefit from ongoing assistance from a social welfare agency.

(C) ACCESS TO INFORMATION.—Not later than 2 weeks after receiving a request from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide information necessary to conduct suitability assessments from appropriate Federal, State, and local law enforcement and immigration databases.

(4) LEGAL ORIENTATION PRESENTATIONS.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall cooperate with the Executive Office for Immigration Review to ensure that custodians receive legal orientation presentations provided through the Legal Orientation Program administered by the Executive Office for Immigration Review. At a minimum, such presentations shall address the custodian's responsibility to attempt to ensure the child's appearance at all immigration proceedings and to protect the child from mistreatment, exploitation, and trafficking.

(5) ACCESS TO COUNSEL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall ensure, to the greatest extent prac-

ticable and consistent with section 292 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1362), that all unaccompanied alien children who are or have been in the custody of the Secretary or the Secretary of Homeland Security, and who are not described in subsection (a)(2)(A), have counsel to represent them in legal proceedings or matters and protect them from mistreatment, exploitation, and trafficking. To the greatest extent practicable, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall make every effort to utilize the services of pro bono counsel who agree to provide representation to such children without charge.

(6) CHILD ADVOCATES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services is authorized to appoint independent child advocates for child trafficking victims and other vulnerable unaccompanied alien children. A child advocate shall be provided access to materials necessary to effectively advocate for the best interest of the child. The child advocate shall not be compelled to testify or provide evidence in any proceeding concerning any information or opinion received from the child in the course of serving as a child advocate. The child advocate shall be presumed to be acting in good faith and be immune from civil liability for lawful conduct of duties as described in this provision.

(B) APPOINTMENT OF CHILD ADVOCATES.—

(i) INITIAL SITES.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall appoint child advocates at 3 new immigration detention sites to provide independent child advocates for trafficking victims and vulnerable unaccompanied alien children.

(ii) ADDITIONAL SITES.—Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, the Secretary shall appoint child advocates at not more than 3 additional immigration detention sites.

(iii) SELECTION OF SITES.—Sites at which child advocate programs will be established under this subparagraph shall be located at immigration detention sites at which more than 50 children are held in immigration custody, and shall be selected sequentially, with priority given to locations with—

(I) the largest number of unaccompanied alien children; and

(II) the most vulnerable populations of unaccompanied children.

(C) RESTRICTIONS.—

(i) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—A child advocate program may not use more that 10 percent of the Federal funds received under this section for administrative expenses.

(ii) NONEXCLUSIVITY.—Nothing in this section may be construed to restrict the ability of a child advocate program under this section to apply for or obtain fund-

ing from any other source to carry out the programs described in this section.

(iii) CONTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.—A child advocate program selected under this section shall contribute non-Federal funds, either directly or through in-kind contributions, to the costs of the child advocate program in an amount that is not less than 25 percent of the total amount of Federal funds received by the child advocate program under this section. In-kind contributions may not exceed 40 percent of the matching requirement under this clause.

(D) ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit a report describing the activities undertaken by the Secretary to authorize the appointment of independent Child Advocates for trafficking victims and vulnerable unaccompanied alien children to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

(E) ASSESSMENT OF CHILD ADVOCATE PROGRAM.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study regarding the effectiveness of the Child Advocate Program operated by the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(ii) MATTERS TO BE STUDIED.—In the study required under clause (i), the Comptroller General shall— collect information and analyze the following:

(I) analyze the effectiveness of existing child advocate programs in improving outcomes for trafficking victims and other vulnerable unaccompanied alien children;

(II) evaluate the implementation of child advocate programs in new sites pursuant to subparagraph (B);

(III) evaluate the extent to which eligible trafficking victims and other vulnerable unaccompanied children are receiving child advocate services and assess the possible budgetary implications of increased participation in the program;

(IV) evaluate the barriers to improving outcomes for trafficking victims and other vulnerable unaccompanied children; and

(V) make recommendations on statutory changes to improve the Child Advocate Program in relation to the matters analyzed under subclauses (I) through (IV).

(iii) GAO REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit the results of the study required under this subparagraph to—

(I) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate;

(II) the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate;

(III) the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives; and

(IV) the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives.

(F) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary and Human Services to carry out this subsection—

(i) $1,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2014 and 2015; and

(ii) $2,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2016 and 2017.

(d) PERMANENT PROTECTION FOR CERTAIN AT-RISK CHILDREN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 101(a)(27)(J) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(27)(J)) is amended—

(A) in clause (i), by striking "State and who has been deemed eligible by that court for long-term foster care due to abuse, neglect, or abandonment;" and inserting "State, or an individual or entity appointed by a State or juvenile court located in the United States, and whose reunification with 1 or both of the immigrant's parents is not viable due to abuse, neglect, abandonment, or a similar basis found under State law;"; and

(B) in clause (iii)—

(i) in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking "the Attorney General expressly consents to the dependency order serving as a precondition to the grant of special immigrant juvenile status;" and inserting "the Secretary of Homeland Security consents to the grant of special immigrant juvenile status,"; and

(ii) in subclause (I), by striking "in the actual or constructive custody of the Attorney General unless the Attorney General specifically consents to such jurisdiction;" and inserting "in the custody of the Secretary of Health and Human Services unless the Secretary of Health and Human Services specifically consents to such jurisdiction;".

(2) EXPEDITIOUS ADJUDICATION.—All applications for special immigrant status under section 101(a)(27)(J) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(27)(J)) shall be adjudicated by the Secretary of Homeland Security not later than 180 days after the date on which the application is filed.

(3) ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS.—Section 245(h)(2)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1255(h)(2)(A)) is amended to read as follows:

"(A) paragraphs (4), (5)(A), (6)(A), (6)(C), (6)(D), (7)(A), and (9)(B) of section 212(a) shall not apply; and".

(4) ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSISTANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A child who has been granted special immigrant status under section 101(a)(27)(J) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(27)(J)) and who was in the custody of the Secretary of Health and

Human Services at the time a dependency order was granted for such child, was receiving services pursuant to section 501(a) of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980 (8 U.S.C. 1522 note) at the time such dependency order was granted, or has been granted status under section 101(a)(15)(U) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(U)),, shall be eligible for placement and services under section 412(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1522(d)) until the earlier of—

(i) the date on which the child reaches the age designated in section 412(d)(2)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1522(d)(2)(B)); or

(ii) the date on which the child is placed in a permanent adoptive home.

(B) STATE REIMBURSEMENT.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, if State foster care funds are expended on behalf of a child who is not described in subparagraph (A) and has been granted special immigrant status under section 101(a)(27)(J) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(27)(J)), or status under section 101(a)(15)(U) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(U)),, [1] the Federal Government shall reimburse the State in which the child resides for such expenditures by the State.

(5) STATE COURTS ACTING IN LOCO PARENTIS.—A department or agency of a State, or an individual or entity appointed by a State court or juvenile court located in the United States, acting in loco parentis, shall not be considered a legal guardian for purposes of this section or section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279).

(6) TRANSITION RULE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an alien described in section 101(a)(27)(J) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(27)(J)), as amended by paragraph (1), may not be denied special immigrant status under such section after the date of the enactment of this Act based on age if the alien was a child on the date on which the alien applied for such status.

(7) ACCESS TO ASYLUM PROTECTIONS.—Section 208 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(2), by adding at the end the following:

"(E) APPLICABILITY.—Subparagraphs (A) and (B) shall not apply to an unaccompanied alien child (as defined in section 462(g) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(g))).”; and

(B) in subsection (b)(3), by adding at the end the following:

"(C) INITIAL JURISDICTION.—An asylum officer (as defined in section 235(b)(1)(E)) shall have initial jurisdiction over any asylum application filed by an unaccompanied alien child (as defined in section 462(g) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(g))), regardless of whether filed in accordance with this section or section 235(b).”.

(8) SPECIALIZED NEEDS OF UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN.—Applications for asylum and other forms of relief from removal in which an unaccompanied alien child is the principal applicant shall be governed by regulations which take into account the specialized needs of unaccompanied alien children and which address both procedural and substantive aspects of handling unaccompanied alien children's cases.

(e) TRAINING.—The Secretary of State, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Attorney General shall provide specialized training to all Federal personnel, and upon request, state and local personnel, who have substantive contact with unaccompanied alien children. Such personnel shall be trained to work with unaccompanied alien children, including identifying children who are victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons, and children for whom asylum or special immigrant relief may be appropriate, including children described in subsection (a)(2).

(f) AMENDMENTS TO THE HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2002.—

(1) ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES.—Section 462(b)(1)(L) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(b)(1)(L)) is amended by striking the period at the end and inserting ", including regular follow-up visits to such facilities, placements, and other entities, to assess the continued suitability of such placements.".

(2) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—Section 462(b) of such Act (6 U.S.C. 279(b)) is further amended—

(A) in paragraph (3), by striking "paragraph (1)(G)," and inserting "paragraph (1),"; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

"(4) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in paragraph (2)(B) may be construed to require that a bond be posted for an unaccompanied alien child who is released to a qualified sponsor.".

(g) DEFINITION OF UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILD.—For purposes of this section, the term "unaccompanied alien child" has the meaning given such term in section 462(g) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(g)).

(h) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section—

(1) shall take effect on the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) shall also apply to all aliens in the United States in pending proceedings before the Department of Homeland Security or the Executive Office for Immigration Review, or related administrative or Federal appeals, on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(i) GRANTS AND CONTRACTS.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services may award grants to, and enter into contracts with, voluntary agencies to carry out this section and section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279).

(j) CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, judicial determination, consent decree, or settlement agreement, the detention of any alien child who is not an unaccompanied alien child shall be governed by sections 217, 235, 236, and 241 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1187, 1225, 1226, and 1231). There exists no presumption that

an alien child who is not an unaccompanied alien child should not be detained, and all such determinations shall be in the discretion of the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(2) RELEASE OF MINORS OTHER THAN UNACCOMPANIED ALIENS.—In no circumstances shall an alien minor who is not an unaccompanied alien child be released by the Secretary of Homeland Security other than to a parent or legal guardian.

(3) FAMILY DETENTION.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall—

(A) maintain the care and custody of an alien, during the period during which the charges described in clause (i) are pending, who—

(i) is charged only with a misdemeanor offense under section 275(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1325(a)); and

(ii) entered the United States with the alien's child who has not attained 18 years of age; and

(B) detain the alien with the alien's child.

SECTION 9 OF THE SMALL BUSINESS ACT

SEC. 9. (a) Research and development are major factors in the growth and progress of industry and the national economy. The expense of carrying on research and development programs is beyond the means of many small-business concerns, and such concerns are handicapped in obtaining the benefits of research and development programs conducted at Government expense. These small-business concerns are thereby placed at a competitive disadvantage. This weakens the competitive free enterprise system and prevents the orderly development of the national economy. It is the policy of the Congress that assistance be given to small-business concerns to enable them to undertake and to obtain the benefits of research and development in order to maintain and strengthen the competitive free enterprise system and the national economy.

(b) It shall be the duty of the Administration, and it is hereby empowered—

(1) to assist small-business concerns to obtain Government contracts for research and development;

(2) to assist small-business concerns to obtain the benefits of research and development performed under Government contracts or at Government expense;

(3) to provide technical assistance to small-business concerns to accomplish the purposes of this section; and

(4) to develop and maintain a source file and an information program to assure each qualified and interested small business concern the opportunity to participate in Federal agency small business innovation research programs and small business technology transfer programs;

(5) to coordinate with participating agencies a schedule for release of SBIR and STTR solicitations, and to prepare a master release schedule so as to maximize small business' opportunities to respond to solicitations;

(6) to independently survey and monitor the operation of SBIR and STTR programs within participating Federal agencies;

(7) to report not less than annually to the Committee on Small Business of the Senate, and to the Committee on Science and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives, on the SBIR and STTR programs of the Federal agencies and the Administration's information and monitoring efforts related to the SBIR and STTR programs, including—

(A) the data on output and outcomes collected pursuant to subsections (g)(8) and (o)(9);

(B) the number of proposals received from, and the number and total amount of awards to, HUBZone small business concerns and firms with venture capital, hedge fund, or private equity firm investment (including those majority-owned by multiple venture capital operating companies, hedge funds, or private equity firms) under each of the SBIR and STTR programs;

(C) a description of the extent to which each Federal agency is increasing outreach and awards to firms owned and controlled by women or by socially or economically disadvantaged individuals under each of the SBIR and STTR programs;

(D) general information about the implementation of, and compliance with the allocation of funds required under, subsection (dd) for firms owned in majority part by venture capital operating companies, hedge funds, or private equity firms and participating in the SBIR program;

(E) a detailed description of appeals of Phase III awards and notices of noncompliance with the SBIR Policy Directive and the STTR Policy Directive filed by the Administrator with Federal agencies;

(F) an accounting of funds, initiatives, and outcomes under the Commercialization Readiness Program; and

(G) a description of the extent to which Federal agencies are providing in a timely manner information needed to maintain the database described in subsection (k);

(8) to provide for and fully implement the tenets of Executive Order No. 13329 (Encouraging Innovation in Manufacturing); and

(9) to coordinate the implementation of electronic databases at each of the Federal agencies participating in the SBIR program or the STTR program, including the technical ability of the participating agencies to electronically share data.

(c) The Administration is authorized to consult and cooperate with all Government agencies and to make studies and recommendations to such agencies, and such agencies are authorized and directed to cooperate with the Administration in order to carry out and to accomplish the purposes of this section.

(d)(1) The Administrator is authorized to consult with representatives of small-business concerns with a view to assisting and encouraging such firms to undertake joint programs for research and development carried out through such corporate or other mechanism as may be most appropriate for the purpose. Such joint programs may, among other things, include the following purposes:

(A) to construct, acquire, or establish laboratories and other facilities for the conduct of research;

(B) to undertake and utilize applied research;

(C) to collect research information related to a particular industry and disseminate it to participating members;

(D) to conduct applied research on a protected, proprietary, and contractual basis with member or nonmember firms, Government agencies, and others;

(E) to prosecute applications for patents and render patent services for participating members; and

(F) to negotiate and grant licenses under patents held under the point program, and to establish corporations designed to exploit particular patents obtained by it.

(2) The Administrator may, after consultation with the Attorney General and the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, and with the prior written approval of the Attorney General, approve any agreement between small-business firms providing for a joint program of research and development, if the Administrator finds that the joint program proposed will maintain and strengthen the free enterprise system and the economy of the Nation. The Administrator or the Attorney General may at any time withdraw his approval of the agreement and the joint program of research and development covered thereby, if he finds that the agreement or the joint program carried on under it is no longer in the best interests of the competitive free enterprise system and the economy of the Nation. A copy of the statement of any such finding and approval intended to be within the coverage of this subsection, and a copy of any modification or withdrawal of approval, shall be published in the Federal Register. The authority conferred by this subsection on the Administrator shall not be delegated by him.

(3) No act or omission to act pursuant to and within the scope of any joint program for research and development, under an agreement approved by the Administrator under this subsection, shall be construed to be within the prohibitions of the antitrust laws or the Federal Trade Commission Act. Upon publication in the Federal Register of the notice of withdrawal of his approval of the agreement granted under this subsection, either by the Administrator or by the Attorney General, the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to any subsequent act or omission to act by reason of such agreement or approval.

(e) For the purpose of this section—

(1) the term "extramural budget" means the sum of the total obligations minus amounts obligated for such activities by employees of the agency in or through Government-owned, Government-operated facilities, except that for the Agency for International Development it shall not include amounts obligated solely for general institutional support of international research centers or for grants to foreign countries, and except that for the Department of Energy it shall not include amounts obligated for atomic energy defense programs for weapons and weapons-related activities or for naval reactor programs;

(2) the term "Federal agency" means an executive agency as defined in section 105 of title 5, United States Code, or a military department as defined in section 102 of such title, except that it does not include any agency within the Intelligence Community (as the term is defined in section 3.4(f) of Executive Order 12333 or its successor orders);

(3) the term "funding agreement" means any contract, grant, or cooperative agreement entered into between any Federal agency and any small business for the performance of experimental, developmental, or research work funded in whole or in part by the Federal Government;

(4) the term "Small Business Innovation Research Program" or "SBIR" means a program under which a portion of a Federal agency's research or research and development effort is reserved for award to small business concerns through a uniform process having—

(A) a first phase for determining, insofar as possible, the scientific and technical merit and feasibility of ideas that appear to have commercial potential, as described in subparagraph (B), submitted pursuant to SBIR program solicitations;

(B) a second phase, which shall not include any invitation, pre-screening, or pre-selection process for eligibility for Phase II, that will further develop proposals which meet particular program needs, in which awards shall be made based on the scientific and technical merit and feasibility of the proposals, as evidenced by the first phase, considering, among other things, the proposal's commercial potential, as evidenced by—

(i) the small business concern's record of successfully commercializing SBIR or other research;

(ii) the existence of second phase funding commitments from private sector or non-SBIR funding sources;

(iii) the existence of third phase, follow-on commitments for the subject of the research; and

(iv) the presence of other indicators of the commercial potential of the idea; and

(C) where appropriate, a third phase for work that derives from, extends, or completes efforts made under prior funding agreements under the SBIR program—

(i) in which commercial applications of SBIR-funded research or research and development are funded by non-Federal sources of capital or, for products or services intended for use by the Federal Government, by follow-on non-SBIR Federal funding awards; or

(ii) for which awards from non-SBIR Federal funding sources are used for the continuation of research or research and development that has been competitively selected using peer review or merit-based selection procedures;

(5) the term "research" or "research and development" means any activity which is (A) a systematic, intensive study directed toward greater knowledge or understanding of the subject studied; (B) a systematic study directed specifically toward applying new knowledge to meet a recognized need; or (C) a systematic application of knowledge toward the production of useful materials, devices, and systems or methods, including design, development, and improvement of prototypes and new processes to meet specific requirements;

(6) the term "Small Business Technology Transfer Program" or "STTR" means a program under which a portion of a Federal agency's extramural research or research and development effort is reserved for award to small business concerns for cooperative research and development through a uniform process having—

(A) a first phase, to determine, to the extent possible, the scientific, technical, and commercial merit and feasibility of ideas submitted pursuant to STTR program solicitations;

(B) a second phase, which shall not include any invitation, pre-screening, or pre-selection process for eligibility for Phase II, that will further develop proposals that meet particular program needs, in which awards shall be made based on the scientific, technical, and commercial merit and feasibility of the idea, as evidenced by the first phase and by other relevant information; and

(C) where appropriate, a third phase for work that derives from, extends, or completes efforts made under prior funding agreements under the STTR program—

(i) in which commercial applications of STTR-funded research or research and development are funded by non-Federal sources of capital or, for products or services intended for use by the Federal Government, by follow-on non-STTR Federal funding awards; and

(ii) for which awards from non-STTR Federal funding sources are used for the continuation of research or research and development that has been competitively selected using peer review or scientific review criteria;

(7) the term "cooperative research and development" means research or research and development conducted jointly by a small business concern and a research institution in which not less than 40 percent of the work is performed by the small business concern, and not less than 30 percent of the work is performed by the research institution;

(8) the term "research institution" means a nonprofit institution, as defined in section 4(5) of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980, and includes federally funded research and development centers, as identified by the National Scientific Foundation in accordance with the governmentwide Federal Acquisition Regulation issued in accordance with section 35(c)(1) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (or any successor regulation thereto);

(9) the term "commercial applications" shall not be construed to exclude testing and evaluation of products, services, or technologies for use in technical or weapons systems, and further, awards for testing and evaluation of products, services, or technologies for use in technical or weapons systems may be made in either Phase II or Phase III of the Small Business Innovation Research Program and of the Small Business Technology Transfer Program, as defined in this subsection;

(10) the term "commercialization" means—

(A) the process of developing products, processes, technologies, or services; and

(B) the production and delivery (whether by the originating party or by others) of products, processes, technologies, or services for sale to or use by the Federal Government or commercial markets;

(11) the term "Phase I" means—

(A) with respect to the SBIR program, the first phase described in paragraph (4)(A); and

(B) with respect to the STTR program, the first phase described in paragraph (6)(A);

(12) the term "Phase II" means—

(A) with respect to the SBIR program, the second phase described in paragraph (4)(B); and

(B) with respect to the STTR program, the second phase described in paragraph (6)(B); and

(13) the term "Phase III" means—

(A) with respect to the SBIR program, the third phase described in paragraph (4)(C); and

(B) with respect to the STTR program, the third phase described in paragraph (6)(C).

(f) FEDERAL AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR THE SBIR PROGRAM.—

(1) REQUIRED EXPENDITURE AMOUNTS.—Except as provided in paragraph (2)(B), each Federal agency which has an extramural budget for research or research and development in excess of $100,000,000 for fiscal year 1992, or any fiscal year thereafter, shall expend with small business concerns—

(A) not less than 1.5 percent of such budget in each of fiscal years 1993 and 1994;

(B) not less than 2.0 percent of such budget in each of fiscal years 1995 and 1996;

(C) not less than 2.5 percent of such budget in each of fiscal years 1997 through 2011;

(D) not less than 2.6 percent of such budget in fiscal year 2012;

(E) not less than 2.7 percent of such budget in fiscal year 2013;

(F) not less than 2.8 percent of such budget in fiscal year 2014;

(G) not less than 2.9 percent of such budget in fiscal year 2015;

(H) not less than 3.0 percent of such budget in fiscal year 2016; and

(I) not less than 3.2 percent of such budget in fiscal year 2017 and each fiscal year thereafter,

specifically in connection with SBIR programs which meet the requirements of this section, policy directives, and regulations issued under this section.

(2) LIMITATIONS.—A Federal agency shall not—

(A) use any of its SBIR budget established pursuant to paragraph (1) for the purpose of funding administrative costs of the program, including costs associated with salaries and expenses; or

(B) make available for the purpose of meeting the requirements of paragraph (1) an amount of its extramural budget for basic research which exceeds the percentages specified in paragraph (1).

(3) EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN FUNDING AGREEMENTS.—Funding agreements with small business concerns for research or research and development which result from competitive or single source selections other than an SBIR program shall not be considered to meet any portion of the percentage requirements of paragraph (1).

(4) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to prohibit a Federal agency from expending with small business concerns an amount of the extramural budget for research or research and development of the agency that exceeds the amount required under paragraph (1).

(g) Each Federal agency required by subsection (f) to establish a small business innovation research program shall, in accordance with this Act and regulations issued hereunder—

(1) unilaterally determine categories of projects to be in its SBIR program;

(2) issue small business innovation research solicitations in accordance with a schedule determined cooperatively with the Small Business Administration;

(3) unilaterally determine research topics within the agency's SBIR solicitations, giving special consideration to broad research topics and to topics that further 1 or more critical technologies, as identified by—

(A) the National Critical Technologies Panel (or its successor) in the 1991 report required under section 603 of the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976, and in subsequent reports issued under that authority; or

(B) the Secretary of Defense, in the 1992 report issued in accordance with section 2522 of title 10, United States Code, and in subsequent reports issued under that authority;

(4)(A) unilaterally receive and evaluate proposals resulting from SBIR proposals; and

(B) make a final decision on each proposal submitted under the SBIR program—

(i) not later than 1 year after the date on which the applicable solicitation closes, if with respect to the National Institutes of Health or the National Science Foundation, or 90 days after the date on which the applicable solicitation closes, if with respect to any other participating agency; or

(ii) if the Administrator authorizes an extension with respect to a solicitation, not later than 90 days after the date that would otherwise be applicable to the agency under clause (i);

(5) subject to subsection (*l*), unilaterally select awardees for the SBIR funding agreements and inform each awardee under such an agreement, to the extent possible, of the expenses of the awardee that will be allowable under the funding agreement;

(6) administer its own SBIR funding agreements (or delegate such administration to another agency);

(7) make payments to recipients of SBIR funding agreements on the basis of progress toward or completion of the funding agreement requirements and, in all cases, make payment to re-

cipients under such agreements in full, subject to audit, on or before the last day of the 12-month period beginning on the date of completion of such requirements;

(8) collect annually, and maintain in a common format in accordance with the simplified reporting requirements under subsection (v), such information from awardees as is necessary to assess the SBIR program, including information necessary to maintain the database described in subsection (k), including—

(A) whether an awardee—

(i) has venture capital, hedge fund, or private equity firm investment or is majority-owned by multiple venture capital operating companies, hedge funds, or private equity firms and, if so—

(I) the amount of venture capital, hedge fund, or private equity firm investment that the awardee has received as of the date of the award; and

(II) the amount of additional capital that the awardee has invested in the SBIR technology;

(ii) has an investor that—

(I) is an individual who is not a citizen of the United States or a lawful permanent resident of the United States and, if so, the name of any such individual; or

(II) is a person that is not an individual and is not organized under the laws of a State or the United States and, if so, the name of any such person;

(iii) is owned by a woman or has a woman as a principal investigator;

(iv) is owned by a socially or economically disadvantaged individual or has a socially or economically disadvantaged individual as a principal investigator;

(v) is a faculty member or a student of an institution of higher education, as that term is defined in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001); or

(vi) is located in a State described in subsection (u)(3);

(B) a justification statement from the agency, if an awardee receives an award in an amount that is more than the award guidelines under this section; and

(C) data with respect to the Federal and State Technology Partnership Program (FAST Program);

(9) make an annual report on the SBIR program to the Small Business Administration and the Office of Science and Technology Policy;

(10) include, as part of its annual performance plan as required by subsections (a) and (b) of section 1115 of title 31, United States Code, a section on its SBIR program, and shall submit such section to the Committee on Small Business of the Senate, and the Committee on Science and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives;

(11) provide for and fully implement the tenets of Executive Order No. 13329 (Encouraging Innovation in Manufacturing); and

(12) provide timely notice to the Administrator of any case or controversy before any Federal judicial or administrative tribunal concerning the SBIR program of the Federal agency.

(h) In addition to the requirements of subsection (f), each Federal agency which has a budget for research or research and development in excess of $20,000,000 for any fiscal year beginning with fiscal year 1983 or subsequent fiscal year shall establish goals specifically for funding agreements for research or research and development to small business concerns, and no goal established under this subsection shall be less than the percentage of the agency's research or research and development budget expended under funding agreements with small business concerns in the immediately preceding fiscal year.

(i) ANNUAL REPORTING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each Federal agency required by this section to have an SBIR program or to establish goals shall report annually to the Small Business Administration the number of awards (including awards under subsection (y)) pursuant to grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements over $10,000 in amount and the dollar value of all such awards, identifying SBIR awards and comparing the number and amount of such awards with awards to other than small business concerns.

(2) CALCULATION OF EXTRAMURAL BUDGET.—

(A) METHODOLOGY.—Not later than 4 months after the date of the enactment of each appropriations Act for a Federal agency required by this section to have an SBIR program, the Federal agency shall submit to the Administrator a report, which shall include a description of the methodology used for calculating the amount of the extramural budget of that Federal agency.

(B) ADMINISTRATOR'S ANALYSIS.—The Administrator shall include an analysis of the methodology received from each Federal agency referred to in subparagraph (A) in the report required by subsection (b)(7).

(j)(1) POLICY DIRECTIVES.—The Small Business Administration, after consultation with the Administrator of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and the Intergovernmental Affairs Division of the Office of Management and Budget, shall, within one hundred and twenty days of the enactment of the Small Business Innovation Development Act of 1982, issue policy directives for the general conduct of the SBIR programs within the Federal Government, including providing for—

(A) simplified, standardized, and timely SBIR solicitations;

(B) a simplified, standardized funding process which provides for (i) the timely receipt and review of proposals; (ii) outside peer review for at least Phase II proposals, if appropriate; (iii) protection of proprietary information provided in proposals; (iv) selection of awardees; (v) retention of rights in data generated in the performance of the contract by the small business concern; (vi) transfer of title to property provided by the agency to the small business concern if such a transfer would be more

cost effective than recovery of the property by the agency; (vii) cost sharing; and (viii) cost principles and payment schedules;

(C) exemptions from the regulations under paragraph (2) if national security or intelligence functions clearly would be jeopardized;

(D) minimizing regulatory burden associated with participation in the SBIR program for the small business concern which will stimulate the cost-effective conduct of Federal research and development and the likelihood of commercialization of the results of research and development conducted under the SBIR program;

(E) simplified, standardized, and timely annual report on the SBIR program to the Small Business Administration and the Office of Science and Technology Policy;

(F) standardized and orderly withdrawal from program participation by an agency having a SBIR program; at the discretion of the Administration, such directives may require a phased withdrawal over a period of time sufficient in duration to minimize any adverse impact on small business concerns; and

(G) the voluntary participation in a SBIR program by a Federal agency not required to establish such a program pursuant to subsection (f).

(2) MODIFICATIONS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Small Business Research and Development Enhancement Act of 1992, the Administrator shall modify the policy directives issued pursuant to this subsection to provide for—

(A) retention by a small business concern of the rights to data generated by the concern in the performance of an SBIR award for a period of not less than 4 years;

(B) continued use by a small business concern participating in Phase III of the SBIR program, as a directed bailment, of any property transferred by a Federal agency to the small business concern in Phase II of an SBIR program for a period of not less than 2 years, beginning on the initial date of the concern's participation in Phase III of such program;

(C) procedures to ensure, to the extent practicable, that an agency which intends to pursue research, development, or production of a technology developed by a small business concern under an SBIR program enters into follow-on, non-SBIR funding agreements with the small business concern for such research, development, or production;

(D) an increase to $150,000 in the amount of funds which an agency may award in Phase I of an SBIR program, and to $1,000,000 in Phase II of an SBIR program, and an adjustment of such amounts every year for inflation;

(E) a process for notifying the participating SBIR agencies and potential SBIR participants of the 1991, 1992, and the current critical technologies, as identified—

(i) by the National Critical Technologies Panel (or its successor), in accordance with section 603 of the

National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976; or

(ii) by the Secretary of Defense, in accordance with section 2522 of title 10, United States Code;

(F) enhanced outreach efforts to increase the participation of socially and economically disadvantaged small business concerns, as defined in section 8(a)(4), and the participation of small businesses that are 51 percent owned and controlled by women in technological innovation and in SBIR programs, including Phase III of such programs, and the collection of data to document such participation;

(G) technical and programmatic guidance to encourage agencies to develop gap-funding programs to address the delay between an award for Phase I of an SBIR program and the application for and extension of an award for Phase II of such program;

(H) procedures to ensure that a small business concern that submits a proposal for a funding agreement for Phase I of an SBIR program and that has received more than 15 Phase II SBIR awards during the preceding 5 fiscal years is able to demonstrate the extent to which it was able to secure Phase III funding to develop concepts resulting from previous Phase II SBIR awards; and

(I) procedures to ensure that agencies participating in the SBIR program retain the information submitted under subparagraph (H) at least until the General Accounting Office submits the report required under section 105 of the Small Business Research and Development Enhancement Act of 1992.

(3) ADDITIONAL MODIFICATIONS.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of the Small Business Innovation Research Program Reauthorization Act of 2000, the Administrator shall modify the policy directives issued pursuant to this subsection—

(A) to clarify that the rights provided for under paragraph (2)(A) apply to all Federal funding awards under this section, including Phase I, Phase II, and Phase III;

(B) to provide for the requirement of a succinct commercialization plan with each application for a Phase II award that is moving toward commercialization;

(C) to require agencies to report to the Administration, not less frequently than annually, all instances in which an agency pursued research, development, or production of a technology developed by a small business concern using an award made under the SBIR program of that agency, and determined that it was not practicable to enter into a follow-on non-SBIR program funding agreement with the small business concern, which report shall include, at a minimum—

(i) the reasons why the follow-on funding agreement with the small business concern was not practicable;

(ii) the identity of the entity with which the agency contracted to perform the research, development, or production; and

(iii) a description of the type of funding agreement under which the research, development, or production was obtained; and

(D) to implement subsection (v), including establishing standardized procedures for the provision of information pursuant to subsection (k)(3).

(k) DATABASE.—

(1) PUBLIC DATABASE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Small Business Innovation Research Program Reauthorization Act of 2000, the Administrator shall develop, maintain, and make available to the public a searchable, up-to-date, electronic database that includes—

(A) the name, size, location, and an identifying number assigned by the Administrator, of each small business concern that has received a Phase I or Phase II SBIR or STTR award from a Federal agency;

(B) a description of each Phase I or Phase II SBIR or STTR award received by that small business concern, including—

(i) an abstract of the project funded by the award, excluding any proprietary information so identified by the small business concern;

(ii) the Federal agency making the award; and

(iii) the date and amount of the award;

(C) an identification of any business concern or subsidiary established for the commercial application of a product or service for which an SBIR or STTR award is made;

(D) information regarding mentors and Mentoring Networks, as required by section 35(d);

(E) with respect to assistance under the STTR program only—

(i) whether the small business concern or the research institution initiated their collaboration on each assisted STTR project;

(ii) whether the small business concern or the research institution originated any technology relating to the assisted STTR project;

(iii) the length of time it took to negotiate any licensing agreement between the small business concern and the research institution under each assisted STTR project; and

(iv) how the proceeds from commercialization, marketing, or sale of technology resulting from each assisted STTR project were allocated (by percentage) between the small business concern and the research institution; and

(F) for each small business concern that has received a Phase I or Phase II SBIR or STTR award from a Federal agency, whether the small business concern—

(i) has venture capital, hedge fund, or private equity firm investment and, if so, whether the small business concern is registered as majority-owned by multiple venture capital operating companies, hedge funds, or

private equity firms as required under subsection (dd)(3);

(ii) is owned by a woman or has a woman as a principal investigator;

(iii) is owned by a socially or economically disadvantaged individual or has a socially or economically disadvantaged individual as a principal investigator;

(iv) is owned by a faculty member or a student of an institution of higher education, as that term is defined in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001); or

(v) received assistance under the Federal and State Technology Partnership Program (FAST Program).

(2) GOVERNMENT DATABASE.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the SBIR/STTR Reauthorization Act of 2011, the Administrator, in consultation with Federal agencies required to have an SBIR program pursuant to subsection (f)(1) or an STTR program pursuant to subsection (n)(1), shall develop and maintain a database to be used exclusively for SBIR and STTR program evaluation that—

(A) contains for each small business concern that applies for, submits a proposal for, or receives an award under Phase I or Phase II of the SBIR program or the STTR program—

(i) the name, size, and location of, and the identifying number assigned by the Administration to, the small business concern;

(ii) an abstract of the applicable project;

(iii) the specific aims of the project;

(iv) the number of employees of the small business concern;

(v) the names and titles of the key individuals that will carry out the project, the position each key individual holds in the small business concern, and contact information for each key individual;

(vi) the percentage of effort each individual described in clause (v) will contribute to the project;

(vii) whether the small business concern is majority-owned by multiple venture capital operating companies, hedge funds, or private equity firms; and

(viii) the Federal agency to which the application is made and contact information for the person or office within the Federal agency that is responsible for reviewing applications and making awards under the SBIR program or the STTR program;

(B) contains for each Phase II award made by a Federal agency—

(i) information collected in accordance with paragraph (3) on revenue from the sale of new products or services resulting from the research conducted under the award;

(ii) information collected in accordance with paragraph (3) on additional investment from any source, other than Phase I or Phase II SBIR or STTR awards,

to further the research and development conducted under the award; and

(iii) any other information received in connection with the award that the Administrator, in conjunction with the SBIR and STTR program managers of Federal agencies, considers relevant and appropriate;

(C) includes any narrative information that a small business concern receiving a Phase II award voluntarily submits to further describe the outputs and outcomes of its awards;

(D) includes, for each awardee—

(i) the name, size, and location of, and any identifying number assigned by the Administrator to, the awardee;

(ii) whether the awardee has venture capital, hedge fund, or private equity firm investment and, if so—

(I) the amount of venture capital, hedge fund, or private equity firm investment as of the date of the award;

(II) the percentage of ownership of the awardee held by a venture capital operating company, hedge fund, or private equity firm, including whether the awardee is majority-owned by multiple venture capital operating companies, hedge funds, or private equity firms; and

(III) the amount of additional capital that the awardee has invested in the SBIR or STTR technology, which information shall be collected on an annual basis;

(iii) the names and locations of any affiliates of the awardee;

(iv) the number of employees of the awardee;

(v) the number of employees of the affiliates of the awardee; and

(vi) the names of, and the percentage of ownership of the awardee held by—

(I) any individual who is not a citizen of the United States or a lawful permanent resident of the United States; or

(II) any person that is not an individual and is not organized under the laws of a State or the United States;

(E) includes any other data collected by or available to any Federal agency that such agency considers may be useful for SBIR or STTR program evaluation;

(F) is available for use solely for program evaluation purposes by the Federal Government or, in accordance with policy directives issued by the Administration, by other authorized persons who are subject to a use and nondisclosure agreement with the Federal Government covering the use of the database; and

(G) includes a timely and accurate list of any individual or small business concern that has participated in the SBIR program or STTR program that has been—

(i) convicted of a fraud-related crime involving funding received under the SBIR program or STTR program; or

(ii) found civilly liable for a fraud-related violation involving funding received under the SBIR program or STTR program.

(3) UPDATING INFORMATION FOR DATABASE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A small business concern applying for a Phase II award under this section shall be required to update information in the database established under this subsection for any prior Phase II award received by that small business concern. In complying with this paragraph, a small business concern may apportion sales or additional investment information relating to more than one Phase II award among those awards, if it notes the apportionment for each award.

(B) ANNUAL UPDATES UPON TERMINATION.—A small business concern receiving a Phase II award under this section shall—

(i) update information in the database concerning that award at the termination of the award period; and

(ii) be requested to voluntarily update such information annually thereafter for a period of 5 years.

(C) GOVERNMENT DATABASE.—Not later than 60 days after the date established by a Federal agency for submitting applications or proposals for a Phase I or Phase II award under the SBIR program or STTR program, the head of the Federal agency shall submit to the Administrator the data required under paragraph (2) with respect to each small business concern that applies or submits a proposal for the Phase I or Phase II award.

(4) PROTECTION OF INFORMATION.—Information provided under paragraph (2) shall be considered privileged and confidential and not subject to disclosure pursuant to section 552 of title 5, United States Code.

(5) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Inclusion of information in the database under this subsection shall not be considered to be publication for purposes of subsection (a) or (b) of section 102 of title 35, United States Code.

(*l*) REPORTING OF AWARDS MADE FROM SINGLE PROPOSAL, TO MULTIPLE AWARD WINNERS, OR TO CRITICAL TECHNOLOGY TOPICS.—

(1) SINGLE PROPOSAL.—If a Federal agency required to establish an SBIR program under subsection (f) makes an award with respect to an SBIR solicitation topic or subtopic for which the agency received only 1 proposal, the agency shall provide written justification for making the award in its next quarterly report to the Administration and in the agency's next annual report required under subsection (g)(8).

(2) MULTIPLE AWARDS.—An agency referred to in paragraph (1) shall include in its next annual report required under subsection (g)(8) an accounting of the awards the agency has made for Phase I of an SBIR program during the reporting period to

entities that have received more than 15 awards for the Phase II of an SBIR program during the preceding 5 fiscal years.

(3) CRITICAL TECHNOLOGY AWARDS.—An agency referred to in paragraph (1) shall include in its next annual report required under subsection (g)(8), an accounting of the number of awards it has made to critical technology topics, as defined in subsection (g)(3), including an identification of the specific critical technologies topics, and the percentage by number and dollar amount of the agency's total SBIR awards to such critical technology topics.

(m) TERMINATION.—The authorization to carry out the Small Business Innovation Research Program established under this section shall terminate on September 30, 2022.

(n) REQUIRED EXPENDITURES FOR STTR BY FEDERAL AGENCIES.—

(1) REQUIRED EXPENDITURE AMOUNTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—With respect to each fiscal year through fiscal year 2022, each Federal agency that has an extramural budget for research, or research and development, in excess of $1,000,000,000 for that fiscal year, shall expend with small business concerns not less than the percentage of that extramural budget specified in subparagraph (B), specifically in connection with STTR programs that meet the requirements of this section and any policy directives and regulations issued under this section.

(B) EXPENDITURE AMOUNTS.—The percentage of the extramural budget required to be expended by an agency in accordance with subparagraph (A) shall be—

(i) 0.15 percent for each fiscal year through fiscal year 2003;

(ii) 0.3 percent for each of fiscal years 2004 through 2011;

(iii) 0.35 percent for each of fiscal years 2012 and 2013;

(iv) 0.40 percent for each of fiscal years 2014 and 2015; and

(v) 0.45 percent for fiscal year 2016 and each fiscal year thereafter.

(2) LIMITATIONS.—A Federal agency shall not—

(A) use any of its STTR budget established pursuant to paragraph (1) for the purpose of funding administrative costs of the program, including costs associated with salaries and expenses, or, in the case of a small business concern or a research institution, costs associated with salaries, expenses, and administrative overhead (other than those direct or indirect costs allowable under guidelines of the Office of Management and Budget and the governmentwide Federal Acquisition Regulation issued in accordance with section 25(c)(1) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act); or

(B) make available for the purpose of meeting the requirements of paragraph (1) an amount of its extramural budget for basic research which exceeds the percentage specified in paragraph (1).

(3) EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN FUNDING AGREEMENTS.—Funding agreements with small business concerns for research or re-

search and development which result from competitive or single source selections other than an STTR program shall not be considered to meet any portion of the percentage requirements of paragraph (1).

(o) FEDERAL AGENCY STTR AUTHORITY.—Each Federal agency required to establish an STTR program in accordance with subsection (n) and regulations issued under this Act, shall—

(1) unilaterally determine categories of projects to be included in its STTR program;

(2) issue STTR solicitations in accordance with a schedule determined cooperatively with the Administration;

(3) unilaterally determine research topics within the agency's STTR solicitations, giving special consideration to broad research topics and to topics that further 1 or more critical technologies, as identified—

(A) by the National Critical Technologies Panel (or its successor) in reports required under section 603 of the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976; or

(B) by the Secretary of Defense, in accordance with section 2522 of title 10, United States Code;

(4)(A) unilaterally receive and evaluate proposals resulting from STTR solicitations; and

(B) make a final decision on each proposal submitted under the STTR program—

(i) not later than 1 year after the date on which the applicable solicitation closes, if with respect to the National Institutes of Health or the National Science Foundation, or 90 days after the date on which the applicable solicitation closes, if with respect to any other participating agency; or

(ii) if the Administrator authorizes an extension for a solicitation, not later than 90 days after the date that would be applicable to the agency under clause (i);

(5) unilaterally select awardees for its STTR funding agreements and inform each awardee under such an agreement, to the extent possible, of the expenses of the awardee that will be allowable under the funding agreement;

(6) administer its own STTR funding agreements (or delegate such administration to another agency);

(7) make payments to recipients of STTR funding agreements on the basis of progress toward or completion of the funding agreement requirements and, in all cases, make payment to recipients under such agreements in full, subject to audit, on or before the last day of the 12-month period beginning on the date of the completion of such requirements;

(8) include, as part of its annual performance plan as required by subsections (a) and (b) of section 1115 of title 31, United States Code, a section on its STTR program, and shall submit such section to the Committee on Small Business of the Senate, and the Committee on Science and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives;

(9) collect annually, and maintain in a common format in accordance with the simplified reporting requirements under subsection (v), such information from applicants and awardees as is necessary to assess the STTR program outputs and out-

comes, including information necessary to maintain the database described in subsection (k), including—

(A) whether an applicant or awardee—

(i) has venture capital, hedge fund, or private equity firm investment or is majority-owned by multiple venture capital operating companies, hedge funds, or private equity firms and, if so—

(I) the amount of venture capital, hedge fund, or private equity firm investment that the applicant or awardee has received as of the date of the application or award, as applicable; and

(II) the amount of additional capital that the applicant or awardee has invested in the STTR technology;

(ii) has an investor that—

(I) is an individual who is not a citizen of the United States or a lawful permanent resident of the United States and, if so, the name of any such individual; or

(II) is a person that is not an individual and is not organized under the laws of a State or the United States and, if so, the name of any such person;

(iii) is owned by a woman or has a woman as a principal investigator;

(iv) is owned by a socially or economically disadvantaged individual or has a socially or economically disadvantaged individual as a principal investigator;

(v) is a faculty member or a student of an institution of higher education, as that term is defined in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001); or

(vi) is located in a State in which the total value of contracts awarded to small business concerns under all STTR programs is less than the total value of contracts awarded to small business concerns in a majority of other States, as determined by the Administrator in biennial fiscal years, beginning with fiscal year 2008, based on the most recent statistics compiled by the Administrator;

(B) if an awardee receives an award in an amount that is more than the award guidelines under this section, a statement from the agency that justifies the award amount; and

(C) data with respect to the Federal and State Technology Partnership Program (FAST Program);

(10) submit an annual report on the STTR program to the Administration and the Office of Science and Technology Policy;

(11) adopt the agreement developed by the Administrator under subsection (w) as the agency's model agreement for allocating between small business concerns and research institutions intellectual property rights and rights, if any, to carry out follow-on research, development, or commercialization;

(12) develop, in consultation with the Office of Federal Procurement Policy and the Office of Government Ethics, procedures to ensure that federally funded research and development centers (as defined in subsection (e)(8)) that participate in STTR agreements—

(A) are free from organizational conflicts of interests relative to the STTR program;

(B) do not use privileged information gained through work performed for an STTR agency or private access to STTR agency personnel in the development of an STTR proposal; and

(C) use outside peer review, as appropriate;

(13) not later than July 31, 1993, develop procedures for assessing the commercial merit and feasibility of STTR proposals, as evidenced by—

(A) the small business concern's record of successfully commercializing STTR or other research;

(B) the existence of Phase II funding commitments from private sector or non-STTR funding sources;

(C) the existence of Phase III follow-on commitments for the subject of the research; and

(D) the presence of other indicators of the commercial potential of the idea;

(14) implement an outreach program to research institutions and small business concerns for the purpose of enhancing its STTR program, in conjunction with any such outreach done for purposes of the SBIR program;

(15) provide for and fully implement the tenets of Executive Order No. 13329 (Encouraging Innovation in Manufacturing); and

(16) provide timely notice to the Administrator of any case or controversy before any Federal judicial or administrative tribunal concerning the STTR program of the Federal agency.

(p) STTR POLICY DIRECTIVE.—

(1) ISSUANCE.—The Administrator shall issue a policy directive for the general conduct of the STTR programs within the Federal Government. Such policy directive shall be issued after consultation with—

(A) the heads of each of the Federal agencies required by subsection (n) to establish an STTR program;

(B) the Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office; and

(C) the Director of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy.

(2) CONTENTS.—The policy directive required by paragraph (1) shall provide for—

(A) simplified, standardized, and timely STTR solicitations;

(B) a simplified, standardized funding process that provides for—

(i) the timely receipt and review of proposals;

(ii) outside peer review, if appropriate;

(iii) protection of proprietary information provided in proposals;

(iv) selection of awardees;

(v) retention by a small business concern of the rights to data generated by the concern in the performance of an STTR award for a period of not less than 4 years;

(vi) continued use by a small business concern, as a directed bailment, of any property transferred by a Federal agency to the small business concern in Phase II of the STTR program for a period of not less than 2 years, beginning on the initial date of the concern's participation in Phase III of such program;

(vii) cost sharing;

(viii) cost principles and payment schedules; and

(ix) 1-year awards for Phase I of an STTR program, generally not to exceed $150,000, and 2-year awards for Phase II of an STTR program, generally not to exceed $1,000,000, (each of which the Administrator shall adjust for inflation annually) greater or lesser amounts to be awarded at the discretion of the awarding agency, and shorter or longer periods of time to be approved at the discretion of the awarding agency where appropriate for a particular project;

(C) minimizing regulatory burdens associated with participation in STTR programs;

(D) guidelines for a model agreement, to be used by all agencies, for allocating between small business concerns and research institutions intellectual property rights and rights, if any, to carry out follow-on research, development, or commercialization;

(E) procedures to ensure that—

(i) a recipient of an STTR award is a small business concern, as defined in section 3 and the regulations promulgated thereunder; and

(ii) such small business concern exercises management and control of the performance of the STTR funding agreement pursuant to a business plan providing for the commercialization of the technology that is the subject matter of the award; and

(F) procedures to ensure, to the extent practicable, that an agency which intends to pursue research, development, or production of a technology developed by a small business concern under an STTR program enters into follow-on, non-STTR funding agreements with the small business concern for such research, development, or production.

(3) MODIFICATIONS.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Administrator shall modify the policy directive issued pursuant to this subsection to clarify that the rights provided for under paragraph (2)(B)(v) apply to all Federal funding awards under this section, including Phase I, Phase II, and Phase III.

(q) DISCRETIONARY TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each Federal agency required by this section to conduct an SBIR program or STTR program may enter into an agreement with a vendor selected under paragraph (2) to provide small business concerns engaged in SBIR or STTR

projects with technical assistance services, such as access to a network of scientists and engineers engaged in a wide range of technologies, or access to technical and business literature available through on-line data bases, for the purpose of assisting such concerns in—

(A) making better technical decisions concerning such projects;

(B) solving technical problems which arise during the conduct of such projects;

(C) minimizing technical risks associated with such projects; and

(D) developing and commercializing new commercial products and processes resulting from such projects.

(2) VENDOR SELECTION.—Each agency may select a vendor to assist small business concerns to meet the goals listed in paragraph (1) for a term not to exceed 5 years. Such selection shall be competitive and shall utilize merit-based criteria.

(3) ADDITIONAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—

(A) PHASE I.—A Federal agency described in paragraph (1) may—

(i) provide to the recipient of a Phase I SBIR or STTR award, through a vendor selected under paragraph (2), the services described in paragraph (1), in an amount equal to not more than $5,000 per year; or

(ii) authorize the recipient of a Phase I SBIR or STTR award to purchase the services described in paragraph (1), in an amount equal to not more than $5,000 per year, which shall be in addition to the amount of the recipient's award.

(B) PHASE II.—A Federal agency described in paragraph (1) may—

(i) provide to the recipient of a Phase II SBIR or STTR award, through a vendor selected under paragraph (2), the services described in paragraph (1), in an amount equal to not more than $5,000 per year; or

(ii) authorize the recipient of a Phase II SBIR or STTR award to purchase the services described in paragraph (1), in an amount equal to not more than $5,000 per year, which shall be in addition to the amount of the recipient's award.

(C) FLEXIBILITY.—In carrying out subparagraphs (A) and (B), each Federal agency shall provide the allowable amounts to a recipient that meets the eligibility requirements under the applicable subparagraph, if the recipient requests to seek technical assistance from an individual or entity other than the vendor selected under paragraph (2) by the Federal agency.

(D) LIMITATION.—A Federal agency may not—

(i) use the amounts authorized under subparagraph (A) or (B) unless the vendor selected under paragraph (2) provides the technical assistance to the recipient; or

(ii) enter a contract with a vendor under paragraph (2) under which the amount provided for technical as-

sistance is based on total number of Phase I or Phase II awards.

(r) PHASE III AGREEMENTS, COMPETITIVE PROCEDURES, AND JUSTIFICATION FOR AWARDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a small business concern that is awarded a funding agreement for Phase II of an SBIR or STTR program, a Federal agency may enter into a Phase III agreement with that business concern for additional work to be performed during or after the Phase II period. The Phase II funding agreement with the small business concern may, at the discretion of the agency awarding the agreement, set out the procedures applicable to Phase III agreements with that agency or any other agency.

(2) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term "Phase III agreement" means a follow-on, non-SBIR or non-STTR funded contract as described in paragraph (4)(C) or paragraph (6)(C) of subsection (e).

(3) INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS.—Each funding agreement under an SBIR or STTR program shall include provisions setting forth the respective rights of the United States and the small business concern with respect to intellectual property rights and with respect to any right to carry out follow-on research.

(4) COMPETITIVE PROCEDURES AND JUSTIFICATION FOR AWARDS.—To the greatest extent practicable, Federal agencies and Federal prime contractors shall—

(A) consider an award under the SBIR program or the STTR program to satisfy the requirements under section 2304 of title 10, United States Code, and any other applicable competition requirements; and

(B) issue, without further justification, Phase III awards relating to technology, including sole source awards, to the SBIR and STTR award recipients that developed the technology.

(s) COMPETITIVE SELECTION PROCEDURES FOR SBIR AND STTR PROGRAMS.—All funds awarded, appropriated, or otherwise made available in accordance with subsection (f) or (n) must be awarded pursuant to competitive and merit-based selection procedures.

(t) INCLUSION IN STRATEGIC PLANS.—Program information relating to the SBIR and STTR programs shall be included by each Federal agency in any update or revision required of the Federal agency under section 306(b) of title 5, United States Code.

(u) COORDINATION OF TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS.—

(1) DEFINITION OF TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.—In this subsection, the term "technology development program" means—

(A) the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research of the National Science Foundation, as established under section 113 of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 1862g);

(B) the Defense Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research of the Department of Defense;

(C) the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research of the Department of Energy;

(D) the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research of the Environmental Protection Agency;

(E) the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration;

(F) the Institutional Development Award Program of the National Institutes of Health; and

(G) the National Research Initiative Competitive Grants Program of the Department of Agriculture.

(2) COORDINATION REQUIREMENTS.—Each Federal agency that is subject to subsection (f) and that has established a technology development program may, in each fiscal year, review for funding under that technology development program—

(A) any proposal to provide outreach and assistance to one or more small business concerns interested in participating in the SBIR program, including any proposal to make a grant or loan to a company to pay a portion or all of the cost of developing an SBIR proposal, from an entity, organization, or individual located in—

(i) a State that is eligible to participate in that program; or

(ii) a State described in paragraph (3); or

(B) any proposal for Phase I of the SBIR program, if the proposal, though meritorious, is not funded through the SBIR program for that fiscal year due to funding restraints, from a small business concern located in—

(i) a State that is eligible to participate in a technology development program; or

(ii) a State described in paragraph (3).

(3) ADDITIONALLY ELIGIBLE STATE.—A State referred to in subparagraph (A)(ii) or (B)(ii) of paragraph (2) is a State in which the total value of contracts awarded to small business concerns under all SBIR programs is less than the total value of contracts awarded to small business concerns in a majority of other States, as determined by the Administrator in biennial fiscal years, beginning with fiscal year 2000, based on the most recent statistics compiled by the Administrator.

(v) REDUCING PAPERWORK AND COMPLIANCE BURDEN.—

(1) STANDARDIZATION OF REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—The Administrator shall work with the Federal agencies required by this section to have an SBIR or STTR program to standardize reporting requirements for the collection of data from SBIR or STTR applicants and awardees, including data for inclusion in the database under subsection (k), taking into consideration the unique needs of each agency, and to the extent possible, permitting the updating of previously reported information by electronic means. Such requirements shall be designed to minimize the burden on small businesses.

(2) SIMPLIFICATION OF APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this paragraph, and after a period of public comment, the Administrator shall issue regulations or guidelines, taking into consideration the unique needs of each Federal agency, to ensure that each Federal agency required to carry out an SBIR program or STTR program simplifies and standardizes the program pro-

posal, selection, contracting, compliance, and audit procedures for the SBIR program or STTR program of the Federal agency (including procedures relating to overhead rates for applicants and documentation requirements) to reduce the paperwork and regulatory compliance burden on small business concerns applying to and participating in the SBIR program or STTR program.

(w) STTR MODEL AGREEMENT FOR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall promulgate regulations establishing a single model agreement for use in the STTR program that allocates between small business concerns and research institutions intellectual property rights and rights, if any, to carry out follow-on research, development, or commercialization.

(2) OPPORTUNITY FOR COMMENT.—In promulgating regulations under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall provide to affected agencies, small business concerns, research institutions, and other interested parties the opportunity to submit written comments.

(x) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FOCUS.—

(1) REVISION AND UPDATE OF CRITERIA AND PROCEDURES OF IDENTIFICATION.—In carrying out subsection (g), the Secretary of Defense shall, not less often than once every 4 years, revise and update the criteria and procedures utilized to identify areas of the research and development efforts of the Department of Defense which are suitable for the provision of funds under the Small Business Innovation Research Program and the Small Business Technology Transfer Program.

(2) UTILIZATION OF PLANS.—The criteria and procedures described in paragraph (1) shall be developed through the use of the most current versions of the following plans:

(A) The Joint Warfighting Science and Technology Plan required under section 270 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 (Public Law 104–201; 10 U.S.C. 2501 note).

(B) The Defense Technology Area Plan of the Department of Defense.

(C) The Basic Research Plan of the Department of Defense.

(3) INPUT IN IDENTIFICATION OF AREAS OF EFFORT.—The criteria and procedures described in paragraph (1) shall include input in the identification of areas of research and development efforts described in that paragraph from Department of Defense program managers (PMs) and program executive officers (PEOs).

(y) COMMERCIALIZATION READINESS PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of each military department is authorized to create and administer a "Commercialization Readiness Program" to accelerate the transition of technologies, products, and services developed under the Small Business Innovation Research Program or Small Business Technology Transfer Program to Phase III, including the acquisition process. The authority to create and administer a Commercialization Readiness Program under this

subsection may not be construed to eliminate or replace any other SBIR program or STTR program that enhances the insertion or transition of SBIR or STTR technologies, including any such program in effect on the date of enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163; 119 Stat. 3136).

(2) IDENTIFICATION OF RESEARCH PROGRAMS FOR ACCELERATED TRANSITION TO ACQUISITION PROCESS.—In carrying out the Commercialization Readiness Program, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of each military department shall identify research programs of the Small Business Innovation Research Program or Small Business Technology Transfer Program that have the potential for rapid transitioning to Phase III and into the acquisition process.

(3) LIMITATION.—No research program may be identified under paragraph (2) unless the Secretary of the military department concerned certifies in writing that the successful transition of the program to Phase III and into the acquisition process is expected to meet high priority military requirements of such military department.

(4) FUNDING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense and each Secretary of a military department may use not more than an amount equal to 1 percent of the funds available to the Department of Defense or the military department pursuant to the Small Business Innovation Research Program for payment of expenses incurred to administer the Commercialization Readiness Program under this subsection.

(B) LIMITATIONS.—The funds described in subparagraph (A)—

(i) shall not be subject to the limitations on the use of funds in subsection (f)(2); and

(ii) shall not be used to make Phase III awards.

(5) INSERTION INCENTIVES.—For any contract with a value of not less than $100,000,000, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to—

(A) establish goals for the transition of Phase III technologies in subcontracting plans; and

(B) require a prime contractor on such a contract to report the number and dollar amount of contracts entered into by that prime contractor for Phase III SBIR or STTR projects.

(6) GOAL FOR SBIR AND STTR TECHNOLOGY INSERTION.—The Secretary of Defense shall—

(A) set a goal to increase the number of Phase II SBIR contracts and the number of Phase II STTR contracts awarded by the Secretary that lead to technology transition into programs of record or fielded systems;

(B) use incentives in effect on the date of enactment of the SBIR/STTR Reauthorization Act of 2011, or create new incentives, to encourage agency program managers and prime contractors to meet the goal under subparagraph (A); and

(C) submit to the Administrator for inclusion in the annual report under subsection (b)(7)—

(i) the number and percentage of Phase II SBIR and STTR contracts awarded by the Secretary that led to technology transition into programs of record or fielded systems;

(ii) information on the status of each project that received funding through the Commercialization Readiness Program and efforts to transition those projects into programs of record or fielded systems; and

(iii) a description of each incentive that has been used by the Secretary under subparagraph (B) and the effectiveness of that incentive with respect to meeting the goal under subparagraph (A).

(z) ENCOURAGING INNOVATION IN ENERGY EFFICIENCY.—

(1) FEDERAL AGENCY ENERGY-RELATED PRIORITY.—In carrying out its duties under this section relating to SBIR and STTR solicitations by Federal departments and agencies, the Administrator shall—

(A) ensure that such departments and agencies give high priority to small business concerns that participate in or conduct energy efficiency or renewable energy system research and development projects; and

(B) include in the annual report to Congress under subsection (b)(7) a determination of whether the priority described in subparagraph (A) is being carried out.

(2) CONSULTATION REQUIRED.—The Administrator shall consult with the heads of other Federal departments and agencies in determining whether priority has been given to small business concerns that participate in or conduct energy efficiency or renewable energy system research and development projects, as required by this subsection.

(3) GUIDELINES.—The Administrator shall, as soon as is practicable after the date of enactment of this subsection, issue guidelines and directives to assist Federal agencies in meeting the requirements of this subsection.

(4) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

(A) the term "biomass"—

(i) means any organic material that is available on a renewable or recurring basis, including—

(I) agricultural crops;

(II) trees grown for energy production;

(III) wood waste and wood residues;

(IV) plants (including aquatic plants and grasses);

(V) residues;

(VI) fibers;

(VII) animal wastes and other waste materials; and

(VIII) fats, oils, and greases (including recycled fats, oils, and greases); and

(ii) does not include—

(I) paper that is commonly recycled; or

(II) unsegregated solid waste;

(B) the term "energy efficiency project" means the installation or upgrading of equipment that results in a significant reduction in energy usage; and

(C) the term "renewable energy system" means a system of energy derived from—

(i) a wind, solar, biomass (including biodiesel), or geothermal source; or

(ii) hydrogen derived from biomass or water using an energy source described in clause (i).

(aa) LIMITATION ON SIZE OF AWARDS.—

(1) LIMITATION.—No Federal agency may issue an award under the SBIR program or the STTR program if the size of the award exceeds the award guidelines established under this section by more than 50 percent.

(2) MAINTENANCE OF INFORMATION.—Participating agencies shall maintain information on awards exceeding the guidelines established under this section, including—

(A) the amount of each award;

(B) a justification for exceeding the guidelines for each award;

(C) the identity and location of each award recipient; and

(D) whether an award recipient has received any venture capital, hedge fund, or private equity firm investment and, if so, whether the recipient is majority-owned by multiple venture capital operating companies, hedge funds, or private equity firms.

(3) REPORTS.—The Administrator shall include the information described in paragraph (2) in the annual report of the Administrator to Congress.

(4) WAIVER FOR SPECIFIC TOPIC.—Upon the receipt of an application from a Federal agency, the Administrator may grant a waiver from the requirement under paragraph (1) with respect to a specific topic (but not for the agency as a whole) for a fiscal year if the Administrator determines, based on the information contained in the application from the agency, that—

(A) the requirement under paragraph (1) will interfere with the ability of the agency to fulfill its research mission through the SBIR program or the STTR program; and

(B) the agency will minimize, to the maximum extent possible, the number of awards that do not satisfy the requirement under paragraph (1) to preserve the nature and intent of the SBIR program and the STTR program.

(5) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prevent a Federal agency from supplementing an award under the SBIR program or the STTR program using funds of the Federal agency that are not part of the SBIR program or the STTR program of the Federal agency.

(bb) SUBSEQUENT PHASE II AWARDS.—

(1) AGENCY FLEXIBILITY.—A small business concern that received a Phase I award from a Federal agency under this section shall be eligible to receive a subsequent Phase II award from another Federal agency, if the head of each relevant Federal agency or the relevant component of the Federal agency makes a written determination that the topics of the relevant awards are the same and both agencies report the awards to

the Administrator for inclusion in the public database under subsection (k).

(2) SBIR AND STTR PROGRAM FLEXIBILITY.—A small business concern that received a Phase I award under this section under the SBIR program or the STTR program may receive a subsequent Phase II award in either the SBIR program or the STTR program and the participating agency or agencies shall report the awards to the Administrator for inclusion in the public database under subsection (k).

(3) PREVENTING DUPLICATIVE AWARDS.—The head of a Federal agency shall verify that any activity to be performed with respect to a project with a Phase I or Phase II SBIR or STTR award has not been funded under the SBIR program or STTR program of another Federal agency.

(cc) PHASE FLEXIBILITY.—During fiscal years 2012 through 2017, the National Institutes of Health, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Education may each provide to a small business concern an award under Phase II of the SBIR program with respect to a project, without regard to whether the small business concern was provided an award under Phase I of an SBIR program with respect to such project, if the head of the applicable agency determines that the small business concern has completed the determinations described in subsection (e)(4)(A) with respect to such project despite not having been provided a Phase I award.

(dd) PARTICIPATION OF SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS MAJORITY-OWNED BY VENTURE CAPITAL OPERATING COMPANIES, HEDGE FUNDS, OR PRIVATE EQUITY FIRMS IN THE SBIR PROGRAM.—

(1) AUTHORITY.—Upon providing a written determination described in paragraph (2) to the Administrator, the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate, and the Committee on Small Business and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives, not later than 30 days before the date on which any such award is made—

(A) the Director of the National Institutes of Health, the Secretary of Energy, and the Director of the National Science Foundation may award not more than 25 percent of the funds allocated for the SBIR program of the applicable Federal agency to small business concerns that are owned in majority part by multiple venture capital operating companies, hedge funds, or private equity firms through competitive, merit-based procedures that are open to all eligible small business concerns; and

(B) the head of a Federal agency other than a Federal agency described in subparagraph (A) that participates in the SBIR program may award not more than 15 percent of the funds allocated for the SBIR program of the Federal agency to small business concerns that are owned in majority part by multiple venture capital operating companies, hedge funds, or private equity firms through competitive, merit-based procedures that are open to all eligible small business concerns.

(2) DETERMINATION.—A written determination described in this paragraph is a written determination by the head of a

Federal agency that explains how the use of the authority under paragraph (1) will—

(A) induce additional venture capital, hedge fund, or private equity firm funding of small business innovations;

(B) substantially contribute to the mission of the Federal agency;

(C) demonstrate a need for public research; and

(D) otherwise fulfill the capital needs of small business concerns for additional financing for SBIR projects.

(3) REGISTRATION.—A small business concern that is majority-owned by multiple venture capital operating companies, hedge funds, or private equity firms and qualified for participation in the program authorized under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) register with the Administrator on the date that the small business concern submits an application for an award under the SBIR program; and

(B) indicate in any SBIR proposal that the small business concern is registered under subparagraph (A) as majority-owned by multiple venture capital operating companies, hedge funds, or private equity firms.

(4) COMPLIANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The head of a Federal agency that makes an award under this subsection during a fiscal year shall collect and submit to the Administrator data relating to the number and dollar amount of Phase I awards, Phase II awards, and any other category of awards by the Federal agency under the SBIR program during that fiscal year.

(B) ANNUAL REPORTING.—The Administrator shall include as part of each annual report by the Administration under subsection (b)(7) any data submitted under subparagraph (A) and a discussion of the compliance of each Federal agency that makes an award under this subsection during the fiscal year with the maximum percentages under paragraph (1).

(5) ENFORCEMENT.—If a Federal agency awards more than the percent of the funds allocated for the SBIR program of the Federal agency authorized under paragraph (1) for a purpose described in paragraph (1), the head of the Federal agency shall transfer an amount equal to the amount awarded in excess of the amount authorized under paragraph (1) to the funds for general SBIR programs from the non-SBIR and non-STTR research and development funds of the Federal agency not later than 180 days after the date on which the Federal agency made the award that caused the total awarded under paragraph (1) to be more than the amount authorized under paragraph (1) for a purpose described in paragraph (1).

(6) FINAL DECISIONS ON APPLICATIONS UNDER THE SBIR PROGRAM.—

(A) DEFINITION.—In this paragraph, the term "covered small business concern" means a small business concern that—

(i) was not majority-owned by multiple venture capital operating companies, hedge funds, or private equity firms on the date on which the small business

concern submitted an application in response to a solicitation under the SBIR programs; and

(ii) on the date of the award under the SBIR program is majority-owned by multiple venture capital operating companies, hedge funds, or private equity firms.

(B) IN GENERAL.—If a Federal agency does not make an award under a solicitation under the SBIR program before the date that is 9 months after the date on which the period for submitting applications under the solicitation ends—

(i) a covered small business concern is eligible to receive the award, without regard to whether the covered small business concern meets the requirements for receiving an award under the SBIR program for a small business concern that is majority-owned by multiple venture capital operating companies, hedge funds, or private equity firms, if the covered small business concern meets all other requirements for such an award; and

(ii) the head of the Federal agency shall transfer an amount equal to any amount awarded to a covered small business concern under the solicitation to the funds for general SBIR programs from the non-SBIR and non-STTR research and development funds of the Federal agency, not later than 90 days after the date on which the Federal agency makes the award.

(7) EVALUATION CRITERIA.—A Federal agency may not use investment of venture capital or investment from hedge funds or private equity firms as a criterion for the award of contracts under the SBIR program or STTR program.

(ee) COLLABORATING WITH FEDERAL LABORATORIES AND RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTERS.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION.—Subject to the limitations under this section, the head of each participating Federal agency may make SBIR and STTR awards to any eligible small business concern that—

(A) intends to enter into an agreement with a Federal laboratory or federally funded research and development center for portions of the activities to be performed under that award; or

(B) has entered into a cooperative research and development agreement (as defined in section 12(d) of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3710a(d))) with a Federal laboratory.

(2) PROHIBITION.—No Federal agency shall—

(A) condition an SBIR or STTR award upon entering into agreement with any Federal laboratory or any federally funded laboratory or research and development center for any portion of the activities to be performed under that award;

(B) approve an agreement between a small business concern receiving an SBIR or STTR award and a Federal laboratory or federally funded laboratory or research and development center, if the small business concern performs

a lesser portion of the activities to be performed under that award than required by this section and by the SBIR Policy Directive and the STTR Policy Directive of the Administrator; or

(C) approve an agreement that violates any provision, including any data rights protections provision, of this section or the SBIR and the STTR Policy Directives.

(3) IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Administrator shall modify the SBIR Policy Directive and the STTR Policy Directive issued under this section to ensure that small business concerns—

(A) have the flexibility to use the resources of the Federal laboratories or federally funded research and development centers; and

(B) are not mandated to enter into agreement with any Federal laboratory or any federally funded laboratory or research and development center as a condition of an award.

(4) ADVANCE PAYMENT.—If a small business concern receiving an award under this section enters into an agreement with a Federal laboratory or federally funded research and development center for portions of the activities to be performed under that award, the Federal laboratory or federally funded research and development center may not require advance payment from the small business concern in an amount greater than the amount necessary to pay for 30 days of such activities.

(ff) ADDITIONAL SBIR AND STTR AWARDS.—

(1) EXPRESS AUTHORITY FOR AWARDING A SEQUENTIAL PHASE II AWARD.—A small business concern that receives a Phase II SBIR award or a Phase II STTR award for a project remains eligible to receive 1 additional Phase II SBIR award or Phase II STTR award for continued work on that project.

(2) PREVENTING DUPLICATIVE AWARDS.—The head of a Federal agency shall verify that any activity to be performed with respect to a project with a Phase I or Phase II SBIR or STTR award has not been funded under the SBIR program or STTR program of another Federal agency.

(gg) PILOT PROGRAM.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION.—The head of each covered Federal agency may allocate not more than 10 percent of the funds allocated to the SBIR program and the STTR program of the covered Federal agency—

(A) for awards for technology development, testing, evaluation, and commercialization assistance for SBIR and STTR Phase II technologies; or

(B) to support the progress of research, research and development, and commercialization conducted under the SBIR or STTR programs to Phase III.

(2) APPLICATION BY FEDERAL AGENCY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A covered Federal agency may not establish a pilot program unless the covered Federal agency makes a written application to the Administrator, not later than 90 days before the first day of the fiscal year in which

the pilot program is to be established, that describes a compelling reason that additional investment in SBIR or STTR technologies is necessary, including unusually high regulatory, systems integration, or other costs relating to development or manufacturing of identifiable, highly promising small business technologies or a class of such technologies expected to substantially advance the mission of the agency.

(B) DETERMINATION.—The Administrator shall—

(i) make a determination regarding an application submitted under subparagraph (A) not later than 30 days before the first day of the fiscal year for which the application is submitted;

(ii) publish the determination in the Federal Register; and

(iii) make a copy of the determination and any related materials available to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives.

(3) MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF AWARD.—The head of a covered Federal agency may not make an award under a pilot program in excess of 3 times the dollar amounts generally established for Phase II awards under subsection (j)(2)(D) or (p)(2)(B)(ix).

(4) REGISTRATION.—Any applicant that receives an award under a pilot program shall register with the Administrator in a registry that is available to the public.

(5) AWARD CRITERIA OR CONSIDERATION.—When making an award under this section, the head of a covered Federal agency shall give consideration to whether the technology to be supported by the award is likely to be manufactured in the United States.

(6) REPORT.—The head of each covered Federal agency shall include in the annual report of the covered Federal agency to the Administrator an analysis of the various activities considered for inclusion in the pilot program of the covered Federal agency and a statement of the reasons why each activity considered was included or not included, as the case may be.

(7) TERMINATION.—The authority to establish a pilot program under this section expires at the end of fiscal year 2017.

(8) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

(A) the term "covered Federal agency"—

(i) means a Federal agency participating in the SBIR program or the STTR program; and

(ii) does not include the Department of Defense; and

(B) the term "pilot program" means each program established under paragraph (1).

(hh) TIMING OF RELEASE OF FUNDING.—Federal agencies participating in the SBIR program or STTR program shall, to the extent possible, attempt to shorten the amount of time between the provision of notice of an award under the SBIR program or STTR program and the subsequent release of funding with respect to the award.

(ii) REPORTING ON TIMING.—Federal agencies participating in the SBIR program or STTR program shall provide to the Administrator, for the annual report on the SBIR and STTR program under subsection (b)(7), the average amount of time the agency takes to make a final decision on proposals submitted under such programs, the average amount of time the agency takes to release funding with respect to an award under such programs, and the goals established to reduce such amounts.

(jj) PHASE 0 PROOF OF CONCEPT PARTNERSHIP PILOT PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the National Institutes of Health may use $5,000,000 of the funds allocated under subsection (n)(1) for a Proof of Concept Partnership pilot program to accelerate the creation of small businesses and the commercialization of research innovations from qualifying institutions. To implement this program, the Director shall award, through a competitive, merit-based process, grants to qualifying institutions. These grants shall only be used to administer Proof of Concept Partnership awards in conformity with this subsection.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

(A) the term "Director" means the Director of the National Institutes of Health;

(B) the term "pilot program" refers to the Proof of Concept Partnership pilot program; and

(C) the terms "qualifying institution" and "institution" mean a university or other research institution that participates in the National Institutes of Health's STTR program.

(3) PROOF OF CONCEPT PARTNERSHIPS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A Proof of Concept Partnership shall be set up by a qualifying institution to award grants to individual researchers. These grants should provide researchers with the initial investment and the resources to support the proof of concept work and commercialization mentoring needed to translate promising research projects and technologies into a viable company. This work may include technical validations, market research, clarifying intellectual property rights position and strategy, and investigating commercial or business opportunities.

(B) AWARD GUIDELINES.—The administrator of a Proof of Concept Partnership program shall award grants in accordance with the following guidelines:

(i) The Proof of Concept Partnership shall use a market-focused project management oversight process, including—

(I) a rigorous, diverse review board comprised of local experts in translational and proof of concept research, including industry, start-up, venture capital, technical, financial, and business experts and university technology transfer officials;

(II) technology validation milestones focused on market feasibility;

(III) simple reporting effective at redirecting projects; and

(IV) the willingness to reallocate funding from failing projects to those with more potential.

(ii) Not more than $100,000 shall be awarded towards an individual proposal.

(C) EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES AND GUIDANCE.—The administrator of a Proof of Concept Partnership program shall make educational resources and guidance available to researchers attempting to commercialize their innovations.

(4) AWARDS.—

(A) SIZE OF AWARD.—The Director may make awards to a qualifying institution for up to $1,000,000 per year for up to 3 years.

(B) AWARD CRITERIA.—In determining which qualifying institutions receive pilot program grants, the Director shall consider, in addition to any other criteria the Director determines necessary, the extent to which qualifying institutions—

(i) have an established and proven technology transfer or commercialization office and have a plan for engaging that office in the program's implementation;

(ii) have demonstrated a commitment to local and regional economic development;

(iii) are located in diverse geographies and are of diverse sizes;

(iv) can assemble project management boards comprised of industry, start-up, venture capital, technical, financial, and business experts;

(v) have an intellectual property rights strategy or office; and

(vi) demonstrate a plan for sustainability beyond the duration of the funding award.

(5) LIMITATIONS.—The funds for the pilot program shall not be used—

(A) for basic research, but to evaluate the commercial potential of existing discoveries, including—

(i) proof of concept research or prototype development; and

(ii) activities that contribute to determining a project's commercialization path, to include technical validations, market research, clarifying intellectual property rights, and investigating commercial and business opportunities; or

(B) to fund the acquisition of research equipment or supplies unrelated to commercialization activities.

(6) EVALUATIVE REPORT.—The Director shall submit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate an evaluative report regarding the activities of the pilot program. The report shall include—

(A) a detailed description of the institutional and proposal selection process;

(B) an accounting of the funds used in the pilot program;

(C) a detailed description of the pilot program, including incentives and activities undertaken by review board experts;

(D) a detailed compilation of results achieved by the pilot program, including the number of small business concerns included and the number of business packages developed, and the number of projects that progressed into subsequent STTR phases; and

(E) an analysis of the program's effectiveness with supporting data.

(7) SUNSET.—The pilot program under this subsection shall terminate at the end of fiscal year [2017] *2019*.

(kk) PHASE III REPORTING.—The annual SBIR or STTR report to Congress by the Administration under subsection (b)(7) shall include, for each Phase III award—

(1) the name of the agency or component of the agency or the non-Federal source of capital making the Phase III award;

(2) the name of the small business concern or individual receiving the Phase III award; and

(3) the dollar amount of the Phase III award.

(ll) CONSENT TO RELEASE CONTACT INFORMATION TO ORGANIZATIONS.—

(1) ENABLING CONCERN TO GIVE CONSENT.—Each Federal agency required by this section to conduct an SBIR program or an STTR program shall enable a small business concern that is an SBIR applicant or an STTR applicant to indicate to the Federal agency whether the Federal agency has the consent of the concern to—

(A) identify the concern to appropriate local and State-level economic development organizations as an SBIR applicant or an STTR applicant; and

(B) release the contact information of the concern to such organizations.

(2) RULES.—The Administrator shall establish rules to implement this subsection. The rules shall include a requirement that a Federal agency include in the SBIR and STTR application a provision through which the applicant can indicate consent for purposes of paragraph (1).

(mm) ASSISTANCE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE, OVERSIGHT, AND CONTRACT PROCESSING COSTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (3) and until September 30, 2017, the Administrator shall allow each Federal agency required to conduct an SBIR program to use not more than 3 percent of the funds allocated to the SBIR program of the Federal agency for—

(A) the administration of the SBIR program or the STTR program of the Federal agency;

(B) the provision of outreach and technical assistance relating to the SBIR program or STTR program of the Federal agency, including technical assistance site visits, personnel interviews, and national conferences;

(C) the implementation of commercialization and outreach initiatives that were not in effect on the date of enactment of this subsection;

(D) carrying out the program under subsection (y);

(E) activities relating to oversight and congressional reporting, including waste, fraud, and abuse prevention activities;

(F) targeted reviews of recipients of awards under the SBIR program or STTR program of the Federal agency that the head of the Federal agency determines are at high risk for fraud, waste, or abuse to ensure compliance with requirements of the SBIR program or STTR program, respectively;

(G) the implementation of oversight and quality control measures, including verification of reports and invoices and cost reviews;

(H) carrying out subsection (dd);

(I) contract processing costs relating to the SBIR program or STTR program of the Federal agency; and

(J) funding for additional personnel and assistance with application reviews.

(2) OUTREACH AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), a Federal agency participating in the program under this subsection shall use a portion of the funds authorized for uses under paragraph (1) to carry out the policy directive required under subsection (j)(2)(F) and to increase the participation of States with respect to which a low level of SBIR awards have historically been awarded.

(B) WAIVER.—A Federal agency may request the Administrator to waive the requirement contained in subparagraph (A). Such request shall include an explanation of why the waiver is necessary. The Administrator may grant the waiver based on a determination that the agency has demonstrated a sufficient need for the waiver, that the outreach objectives of the agency are being met, and that there is increased participation by States with respect to which a low level of SBIR awards have historically been awarded.

(3) PERFORMANCE CRITERIA.—A Federal agency may not use funds as authorized under paragraph (1) until after the effective date of performance criteria, which the Administrator shall establish, to measure any benefits of using funds as authorized under paragraph (1) and to assess continuation of the authority under paragraph (1).

(4) RULES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Administrator shall issue rules to carry out this subsection.

(5) COORDINATION WITH IG.—Each Federal agency shall coordinate the activities funded under subparagraph (E), (F), or (G) of paragraph (1) with their respective Inspectors General, when appropriate, and each Federal agency that allocates more than $50,000,000 to the SBIR program of the Federal agency for a fiscal year may share such funding with its Inspector General when the Inspector General performs such activities.

(6) REPORTING.—The Administrator shall collect data and provide to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and the

Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives a report on the use of funds under this subsection, including funds used to achieve the objectives of paragraph (2)(A) and any use of the waiver authority under paragraph (2)(B).

(nn) ANNUAL REPORT ON SBIR AND STTR PROGRAM GOALS.—

(1) DEVELOPMENT OF METRICS.—The head of each Federal agency required to participate in the SBIR program or the STTR program shall develop metrics to evaluate the effectiveness and the benefit to the people of the United States of the SBIR program and the STTR program of the Federal agency that—

(A) are science-based and statistically driven;

(B) reflect the mission of the Federal agency; and

(C) include factors relating to the economic impact of the programs.

(2) EVALUATION.—The head of each Federal agency described in paragraph (1) shall conduct an annual evaluation using the metrics developed under paragraph (1) of—

(A) the SBIR program and the STTR program of the Federal agency; and

(B) the benefits to the people of the United States of the SBIR program and the STTR program of the Federal agency.

(3) REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The head of each Federal agency described in paragraph (1) shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress and the Administrator an annual report describing in detail the results of an evaluation conducted under paragraph (2).

(B) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF REPORT.—The head of each Federal agency described in paragraph (1) shall make each report submitted under subparagraph (A) available to the public online.

(C) DEFINITION.—In this paragraph, the term "appropriate committees of Congress" means—

(i) the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate; and

(ii) the Committee on Small Business and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives.

(oo) COMPETITIVE SELECTION PROCEDURES FOR SBIR AND STTR PROGRAMS.—All funds awarded, appropriated, or otherwise made available in accordance with subsection (f) or (n) must be awarded pursuant to competitive and merit-based selection procedures.

(pp) LIMITATION ON PILOT PROGRAMS.—

(1) EXISTING PILOT PROGRAMS.—The Administrator may only carry out a covered pilot program that is in operation on the date of enactment of this subsection during the 3-year period beginning on such date of enactment.

(2) NEW PILOT PROGRAMS.—The Administrator may only carry out a covered pilot program established after the date of enactment of this subsection—

(A) during the 3-year period beginning on the date on which such program is established; and

(B) if such program does not continue and is not based on, in any manner, a previously established covered pilot program.

(3) COVERED PILOT PROGRAM DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term "covered pilot program" means any initiative, project, innovation, or other activity—

(A) established by the Administrator;

(B) relating to an SBIR or STTR program; and

(C) not specifically authorized by law.

(qq) MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR PARTICIPATION.—

(1) PROGRESS TO PHASE II SUCCESS.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT OF SYSTEM AND MINIMUM COMMERCIALIZATION RATE.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, the head of each Federal agency participating in the SBIR or STTR program shall—

(i) establish a system to measure, where appropriate, the success of small business concerns with respect to the receipt of Phase II SBIR or STTR awards for projects that have received Phase I SBIR or STTR awards;

(ii) establish a minimum performance standard for small business concerns with respect to the receipt of Phase II SBIR or STTR awards for projects that have received Phase I SBIR or STTR awards; and

(iii) begin evaluating, each fiscal year, whether each small business concern that received a Phase I SBIR or STTR award from the agency meets the minimum performance standard established under clause (ii).

(B) CONSEQUENCE OF FAILURE TO MEET MINIMUM COMMERCIALIZATION RATE.—If the head of a Federal agency determines that a small business concern that received a Phase I SBIR or STTR award from the agency is not meeting the minimum performance standard established under subparagraph (A)(ii), such concern may not participate in Phase I (or Phase II if under the authority of subsection (cc)) of the SBIR or STTR program of that agency during the 1-year period beginning on the date on which such determination is made.

(2) PROGRESS TO PHASE III SUCCESS.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT OF SYSTEM AND MINIMUM COMMERCIALIZATION RATE.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this subsection, the head of each Federal agency participating in the SBIR or STTR program shall—

(i) establish a system to measure, where appropriate, the success of small business concerns with respect to the receipt of Phase III SBIR or STTR awards for projects that have received Phase I SBIR or STTR awards;

(ii) establish a minimum performance standard for small business concerns with respect to the receipt of Phase III SBIR or STTR awards for projects that have received Phase I SBIR or STTR awards; and

(iii) begin evaluating, each fiscal year, whether each small business concern that received a Phase I SBIR

or STTR award from the agency meets the minimum performance standard established under clause (ii).

(B) CONSEQUENCE OF FAILURE TO MEET MINIMUM COMMERCIALIZATION RATE.—If the head of a Federal agency determines that a small business concern that received a Phase I SBIR or STTR award from the agency is not meeting the minimum performance standard established under subparagraph (A)(ii), such concern may not participate in Phase I (or Phase II if under the authority of subsection (cc)) of the SBIR or STTR program of that agency during the 1-year period beginning on the date on which such determination is made.

(3) ADMINISTRATION OVERSIGHT.—

(A) APPROVAL AND PUBLICATION OF SYSTEMS AND MINIMUM PERFORMANCE STANDARDS.—Each system and minimum performance standard established under paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) shall be submitted by the head of the applicable Federal agency to the Administrator and shall be subject to the approval of the Administrator. In making a determination with respect to approval, the Administrator shall ensure that the minimum performance standard exceeds a de minimis level. The Administrator shall publish on the Internet Web site of the Administration the systems and minimum performance standards approved.

(B) SUBMISSION OF EVALUATION RESULTS BY AGENCY.—The head of each covered Federal agency shall submit to the Administrator the results of each evaluation conducted under paragraph (1) or paragraph (2).

(4) REQUIREMENT OF NOTICE AND COMMENT.—Each system and minimum performance standard established under paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) and each approval provided by the Administrator under paragraph (3)(A), at least 60 days before becoming effective, shall be preceded by the provision of notice of and an opportunity for public comment on such system, standard, or approval.

(rr) PUBLICATION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION.—In order to increase the number of small businesses receiving awards under the SBIR or STTR programs of participating agencies, and to simplify the application process for such awards, the Administrator shall establish and maintain a public Internet Web site on which the Administrator shall publish such information relating to notice of and application for awards under the SBIR program and STTR program of each participating Federal agency as the Administrator determines appropriate.

(ss) REPORT ON ENHANCEMENT OF MANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES.—Not later than October 1, 2013, and annually thereafter, the head of each Federal agency that makes more than $50,000,000 in awards under the SBIR and STTR programs of the agency combined shall submit to the Administrator, for inclusion in the annual report required under subsection (b)(7), information that includes—

(1) a description of efforts undertaken by the head of the Federal agency to enhance United States manufacturing activities;

(2) a comprehensive description of the actions undertaken each year by the head of the Federal agency in carrying out

the SBIR or STTR program of the agency in support of Executive Order 13329 (69 Fed. Reg. 9181; relating to encouraging innovation in manufacturing);

(3) an assessment of the effectiveness of the actions described in paragraph (2) at enhancing the research and development of United States manufacturing technologies and processes;

(4) a description of efforts by vendors selected to provide discretionary technical assistance under subsection (q)(1) to help SBIR and STTR concerns manufacture in the United States; and

(5) recommendations that the program managers of the SBIR or STTR program of the agency consider appropriate for additional actions to increase the effectiveness of enhancing manufacturing activities.

CHANGES IN THE APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1)(A) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted describing the effect of provisions in the accompanying bill that directly or indirectly change the application of existing law.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Language is included under "Employment and Training Administration" providing that allotments to outlying areas are not required to be made through the Pacific Region Educational Laboratory as provided by section 127 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA).

Language is included under "Employment and Training Administration" providing additional waiver authority to the Secretary for Wagner-Peyser Act requirements pursuant to requests from States.

Language is included under "Employment and Training Administration" providing amounts made available for dislocated workers may be used for State activities or across multiple local areas where workers remain dislocated.

Language is included under "Employment and Training Administration" providing that technical assistance and demonstration projects may provide assistance to new entrants in the workforce and incumbent workers.

Language is included under "Employment and Training Administration" providing that the Department of Labor may take no action to limit the number or proportion of eligible applicants receiving related assistance services in the migrant and seasonal farmworkers programs.

Language is included under "Job Corps" providing that amounts made available for construction and rehabilitation may include acquisition and maintenance of major items of equipment.

Language is included under "Job Corps" providing authority to transfer up to 15 percent of construction and rehabilitation funds for operational needs with prior written notice to the Committee and that any such transfers are available for obligation through June 30, 2019.

Language is included under "Job Corps" providing that no funds from any other appropriation may be used for meal services at Job Corps.

Language is included under "Job Corps" providing that the Secretary may prioritize enrollment of applicants who are at least 20 years of age.

Language in included under "Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances" providing that funding may be available beyond the current year in accordance with section 245(c) of the Trade Act of 1974.

Language is included under "State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations" providing for reemployment services and referrals to training for claimants of unemployment insurance for ex-service members, for improper payment reviews, and for unemployment claimants most likely to exhaust their benefits.

Language is included under "State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations" providing additional funds for reemployment services, eligibility assessments, and unemployment insurance improper payment reviews pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Language is included under "State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations" providing that States may use up to 100 percent of allotted under Section 6 to carry out activities described in Section 7(a) of the Wagner-Peyser Act Act.

Language is included under "State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations" providing for additional administrative funds from the Unemployment Trust Fund if unemployment claims exceed certain levels.

Language is included under "State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations" providing authority for States to use funds to assist other States to carry out authorized activities in cases of a major disaster declared by the President under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

Language is included under "State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations" providing that the Department of Labor may make payments on behalf of States for the use of the National Directory of New Hires.

Language is included under "State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations" providing that the Department of Labor may make payments from funds appropriated for States' grants on behalf of States to the entity operating the State Information Data Exchange System.

Language is included under "State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations" providing that the Department of Labor may make payments from funds appropriated for States' grants on behalf of States to the entity operating the Unemployment Insurance Integrity Center of Excellence.

Language is included under "State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations" providing that appropriations for establishing a national one-stop career system may be obligated in contracts, grants or agreements with States or non-State entities.

Language is included under "State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations" providing that States awarded grants to support national activities of the Federal-State unemployment insurance system may award subgrants to other States.

Language is included under "State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations" providing that funds available for integrated Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service automation may be used by States notwithstanding cost allocation principles prescribed under the Office of Management and Budget "Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards."

Language is included under "State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations" providing that the Department of Labor may reallot funds among States participating in a consortium.

Language is included under "State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations" allowing the Secretary to collect fees for the costs associated with additional data collection, analyses, and reporting services related to the National Agricultural Workers Survey.

Language is included under "Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation" providing for additional administrative funds if participants with plans terminated during the period exceed a certain level.

Language is included under "Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation" providing that obligations may exceed amounts provided for unforeseen and extraordinary pretermination expenses or unforeseen and extraordinary multiemployer program expenses if approved by the Office of Management and Budget.

Language is included under "Special Benefits" providing that the Department of Labor may use authority to reimburse an employer who is not the employer at the time of injury for portions of the salary of a re-employed, disabled beneficiary.

Language is included under "Special Benefits" providing that unobligated balances of reimbursements shall remain available until expended for the payment of compensation, benefits, and expenses.

Language is included under "Special Benefits" providing that funds shall be transferred to the appropriation from entities required under 5 U.S.C. 8147(c) as determined by the Department of Labor.

Language is included under "Special Benefits" providing that funds transferred from entities under 5 U.S.C 8147(c), specified amounts may be used by the Department of Labor for maintenance and data and communications systems, workload processing, roll disability management and medical review, and program integrity with remaining amounts paid into the Treasury.

Language is included under "Special Benefits" providing that the Secretary may prescribe regulations requiring identification for the filing of benefit claims.

Language is included under "Administrative Expenses, Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Fund" providing that the Secretary may prescribe regulations for requiring identification for the filing of benefit claims.

Language is included under "Occupational Safety and Health Administration" providing that up to a certain amount of fees collected from the training institute may be retained and used for related training and education.

Language is included under "Occupational Safety and Health Administration" providing that fees collected from Nationally Recog-

nized Testing Laboratories may be used to administer laboratory recognition programs that insure safety of equipment used in the workplace.

Language is included under "Occupational Safety and Health Administration" that prohibits enforcement on farming operations of 10 or fewer employees or of an employer with 10 or fewer employees that is below the national average in specific injury categories except under specific exclusions.

Language is included under "Mine Safety and Health Administration" providing that funds made available for State assistance grants may be used for the purchase and maintenance of equipment required by the Lowering Miners' Exposure to Respirable Coal Mine Dust rule.

Language is included under "Mine Safety and Health Administration" providing that a specific amount may be collected by the National Mine Health and Safety Academy and made available for mine safety and health education and training.

Language is included under "Mine Safety and Health Administration" providing that a specific amount may be collected from the approval and certification of equipment and materials and made available for other such activities.

Language is included under "Mine Safety and Health Administration" providing that the Department of Labor may accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources for cooperative projects.

Language is included under "Mine Safety and Health Administration" providing that the Department of Labor may promote health and safety education and training through cooperative agreements with States, industry and safety associations.

Language is included under "Mine Safety and Health Administration" providing that the Department of Labor may recognize the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association as the principal safety association and may provide funds or personnel as officers in local chapters or the national organization.

Language is included under "Mine Safety and Health Administration" providing that the Department of Labor may use appropriated funds to provide for costs associated with mine rescue and survival operations in the event of a major disaster.

Language is included under "Departmental Management—Salaries and Expenses" providing that the Bureau of International Labor Affairs may administer international labor activities through grants, subgrants or other arrangements.

Language is included under "Departmental Management—Salaries and Expenses" providing that funds available for program evaluation may be used to administer grants for evaluation purposes subject to certain conditions.

Language is included under "Departmental Management—Salaries and Expenses" providing that funds available to the Women's Bureau may be used for grants to service and promote the interests of women in the workplace.

Language is included under "Departmental Management—Salaries and Expenses" providing that certain amounts made available to the Women's Bureau shall be used for grants authorized by the Women in Apprenticeship and Nontraditional Occupations Act.

Language is included under "Veterans Employment and Training" providing that up to three percent of States' grants may be used for federal expenditures for data systems and contract support.

Language is included under "Veterans Employment and Training" providing that funds may be used for support specialists providing intensive services to wounded service members.

Language is included under "Veterans Employment and Training" providing for a pilot project to train and place transitioning service members in apprenticeships.

Language is included under "Veterans Employment and Training" providing that Department of Labor may reallocate up to three percent of funds provided among appropriated accounts.

Language is included under "Veterans Employment and Training" providing that the Department may award grants under section 2023 of Title 38, United States Code.

Language is included under "Veterans Employment and Training" providing that services may be provided to certain homeless or recently incarcerated veterans under section 2021 of Title 38, United States Code.

Language is included under "Veterans Employment and Training" providing that funds made available to assist homeless veterans may be used for data systems and contract support track participant and performance information.

Language is included under "Veterans Employment and Training" providing that the fees assessed pursuant to the HIRE Vets Medallion Award Fund shall be available to the Secretary for expenses of the HIRE Vets Medallion Award Program and that the start date prescribed in the Act shall not apply.

Language is included under "General Provisions" prohibiting the use of Job Corps funds to pay the salaries and bonuses at a rate in excess of Executive Level II.

Language is included under "General Provisions" authorizing the transfer of up to one percent of discretionary funds between programs, projects, or activities as long as the transfer does not increase any program, project, or activity by more than three percent and no new program, project, or activity is created by such transfer.

Language is included under "General Provisions" prohibiting the use funds for procurement of goods or services rendered by forced or indentured child labor.

Language is included under "General Provisions" prohibiting the use of any funds appropriated for grants under section 414(c) of the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998, for purposes other than competitive grants for training individuals over the age of 16 who are not currently enrolled in school in the occupations and industries for which employers are using H–1B visa to hire foreign workers.

Language is included under "General Provisions" prohibiting the use of any funds appropriated for Employment and Training Administration programs to be used to pay the salaries and bonuses at a rate in excess of Executive Level II except under specific exclusions.

Language is included under "General Provisions" providing that the Department of Labor may transfer funds from the Employment

and Training Administration to Program Administration when it is determined that services will be more efficiently performed and that the Department may transfer certain amounts to Program Administration to conduct program integrity activities.

Language is included under "General Provisions" providing that the Department of Labor may transfer funds from specified accounts to the "Office of the Chief Evaluation Officer" for program evaluations.

Language is included under "General Provisions" regarding the application of certain Fair Labor Standards Act requirements pertaining to the evaluation of claims following a major disaster.

Language is included under "General Provisions" rescinding advance appropriations for the Dislocated Workers National Reserve.

Language is included under "General Provisions" providing flexibility of crossing for H-2B nonimmigrant workers in the seafood industry.

Language is included under "General Provisions" providing certain authorities related to the Secretary's security detail.

Language is included under "General Provisions" providing certain authorities for the Working Capital Fund.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Language is included under "Health Resources and Services Administration—Health Workforce" overriding the proportional funding requirements in the Public Health Service Act for sections 751 and 762.

Language is included under "Health Resources and Services Administration—Health Workforce" providing that fees collected for the disclosure of information under the information reporting requirement program authorized by section 1921 of the Social Security Act shall be sufficient to recover the full costs of the operation program and shall remain available until expended to carry out that Act.

Language is included under "Health Resources and Services Administration—Health Workforce" providing funding under the National Health Service Corps Loan Repayment Program for substance use disorder counselors and placement in Indian Health Service facilities.

Language is included under "Center for Disease Control and Prevention—Public Health Preparedness and Response" permitting CDC to operate and maintain an aircraft.

Language is included under "Center for Disease Control and Prevention—Buildings and Facilities" providing the use of funds to support acquisition, renovation, or replacement, of the National Institute Occupational Safety and Health's underground and surface coal mining research capacity.

Language is included under "Center for Disease Control and Prevention—Buildings and Facilities" providing funds from former employees with existing Individual Learning Accounts unobligated to be available to support acquisition, renovation, or replacement, of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health's underground and surface coal mining research capacity.

Language is included under "Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration—Mental Health" requiring states

to spend 10 percent of the Mental Health Block Grant for programs for individuals with early serious mental illness.

Language is included under "Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration—Mental Health" exempting the Mental Health Block Grant from the evaluation set-aside in section 241 of the Public Health Service Act.

Language is included under "Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration—Substance Abuse Treatment" exempting the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant from the evaluation set-aside in section 241 of the Public Health Service Act.

Language is included under "Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services—Program Management" prohibiting the collection of fees from qualified health plans offered through an Exchange established under Public Law 111–148.

Language is included under "Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services—Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control Account" providing funds to support the cost of the Senior Medicare Patrol program.

Language is included under "Administration for Children and Families—Low Income Home Energy Assistance" modifying the formula distribution of funds provided.

Language is included under "Administration for Children and Families—Refugee and Entrant Assistance" permitting a 10 percent transfer.

Language is included under "Administration for Children and Families—Payments to States for the Child Care and Development Block Grant" increasing the tribal set-aside to 5 percent.

Language is included under "Administration for Children and Families—Payments to States for the Child Care and Development Block Grant" establishing a demonstration grant program for families needing care on an emergency basis, located in rural areas, or non-traditional work hours.

Language is included under "Administration for Children and Families—Children and Families Services Programs" providing for payments under the Head Start Act for a cost of living adjustment and the calculation of a base grant.

Language is included under Administration for Community Living establishing an assistive technology alternative financing program.

Language is included under Administration for Community Living prohibiting the use of the funds provided in the bill to pursue legal action on behalf of a protection and advocacy system described in section 103 of the Protection and Advocacy for Individuals with Mental Illness Act unless public notice has been provided within 90 of instituting action to the named person or their legal guardian.

Language is included under Administration for Community Living waiving the public notice requirement for individuals without a guardian, who are not competent to consent, who are wards of the State or subject to public guardianship.

Language is included under "General Departmental Management" for competitive grants that implement education in sexual risk avoidance using medically accurate information, evidence-based approaches and teach benefits of healthy relationships, goal

setting and resisting sexual coercion and other youth risk behaviors.

Section 201 limits the amount available for official reception and representation expenses.

Section 202 limits the salary of an individual through an HHS grant or other extramural mechanism to not more than the rate of Executive Level II.

Section 203 prohibits the Secretary from using evaluation set-aside funds until the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate receive a report detailing the planned use of such funds.

Section 204 sets the PHS evaluation set-aside to 2.5 percent.

Section 205 permits the Secretary of HHS to transfer up to one percent of any discretionary funds between appropriations, provided that no appropriation is increased by more than three percent by any such transfer to meet emergency needs. Notification must be provided to the Committees on Appropriations at the program, project, and activity level in advance of any transfer.

Section 206 continues the 60 day flexibility for National Health Service Corps contract terminations.

Section 207 prohibits the use of Title X funds unless the applicant for the award certifies to the Secretary that it encourages family participation in the decision of minors to seek family planning services and that it provides counseling to minors on how to resist attempts to coerce minors into engaging in sexual activities.

Section 208 states that no provider of services under Title X shall be exempt from any state law requiring notification or the reporting of child abuse, child molestation, sexual abuse, rape, or incest.

Section 209 provides conscience protections to participants in the Medicare Advantage program who chose not to provide, pay for, provide coverage of, or provide referrals for abortions.

Section 210 prohibits funds from being used to advocate or promote gun control.

Section 211 limits assignments of Public Health Service staff to assist in child survival activities to not more than 60 days.

Section 212 permits funding for HHS international HIV/AIDS and other infectious disease, chronic and environmental disease, and other health activities abroad to be spent under the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956.

Section 213 provides the Director of NIH, jointly with the Director of the Office of AIDS Research, the authority to transfer up to three percent of human immunodeficiency virus funds.

Section 214 makes NIH funds available for human immunodeficiency virus research available to the Office of AIDS Research.

Section 215 grants authority to the Office of the Director of the NIH to enter directly into transactions in order to implement the NIH Common Fund for medical research and permitting the Director to utilize peer review procedures, as appropriate, to obtain assessments of scientific and technical merit.

Section 216 clarifies that funds appropriated to NIH institutes and centers may be used for minor repairs or improvements to their buildings, up to $3,500,000 per project with a total limit for NIH of $45,000,000.

Section 217 transfers one percent of the funding made available for National Institutes of Health National Research Service Awards

to the Health Resources and Services Administration and Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.

Section 218 continues the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority ten year contract authority.

Section 219 requires HHS to include certain information concerning the number of full-time federal employees and contractors working on the ACA in the fiscal year 2020 budget request.

Section 220 includes specific report requirements for CMS's marketplaces activities in the fiscal year 2020 budget request.

Section 221 prohibits CMS Program Account from being used to support risk corridor payments.

Section 222 directs the spending and transfer of amount in the Prevention and Public Health fund.

Section 223 modifies a provision relating to breast cancer screening.

Section 224 requires the NIH to continue to use existing indirect cost negotiated rates.

Section 225 permits transfer authority within NIH, to the Director of NIH for activities related to opioid addiction, opioid alternatives, pain management, and addiction treatment.

Section 226 permits transfer authority for activities related to evaluation for programs administered by the Administration for Children and Families.

Section 227 prohibits funds from being used for Title X family planning activities.

Section 228 establishes the account Infectious Disease Rapid Response Reserve Fund for emergency use by the Secretary.

Section 230 includes a new provision relating to cervical cancer screening.

Section 231 extends the authorization of Small Business Innovation Research pilot programs.

Section 232 provides authority to accept donations for the care of unaccompanied alien children.

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Language is included under "General Provisions" allowing ESEA funds consolidated for evaluation purposes to be available from July 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020.

Language is included under "General Provisions" allowing certain institutions to continue to use endowment income for student scholarships.

Language is included under "General Provisions" extending the authorization of the National Advisory Committee on Institutional Quality and Integrity.

Language is included under "General Provisions" extending the authority to provide account maintenance fees to guaranty agencies for Federal student loans.

Lanuage is included under "General Provisions" permitting the Department of Education to allow universities to service Perkins Loan accounts.

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

Language is included under "General Provisions" instructing the Department of Education in matters related to performance targets

and performance bonuses for Office of Federal Student Aid employees.

Language is included under "Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service—Salaries and Expenses" providing that fees charged for special training and other services and be retained and used for authorized purposes, that fees for arbitration services may only be used for training agency personnel, and that the Director may accept gifts and services in aid of any projects under the Director's jurisdiction.

Language is included under "National Labor Relations Board—Salaries and Expenses" prohibiting the use of funds for organizing or assisting in the organization of agricultural workers or for investigations, hearings, directives, or orders related to bargaining units of agricultural workers including employees involved in the maintenance and operations of ditches, canals, reservoirs and waterways for agricultural purposes.

Language is included under "National Labor Relations Board—Administrative Provisions" prohibiting the use of electronic voting in representation elections.

Language is included under "National Labor Relations Board—Administrative Provisions" prohibiting the application of a new "joint-employer" standard.

Language is included under "National Labor Relations Board—Administrative Provisions" prohibiting the exertion of jurisdiction related to Indian Tribes.

Language is included under "The Committee for Purchase from People Who are Blind or Severely Disabled" requiring that written agreements, with certain oversight provisions, be in place in order for authorized fees to be charged by certified nonprofit agencies.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 501 permits the Secretaries of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education to transfer unexpended balances of prior appropriations to accounts corresponding to current appropriations to be used for the same purpose and for the same periods of time for which they were originally appropriated.

Section 502 prohibits the obligation of funds beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided.

Section 503 prohibits funds from being used to support or defeat legislation.

Section 504 limits the amount available for official reception and representation expenses for the Secretaries of Labor and Education, the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, and the Chairman of the National Mediation Board.

Section 505 requires grantees receiving Federal funds to clearly state the percentage of the total cost of the program or project that will be financed with Federal money.

Section 506 prohibits the use of funds for any abortion.

Section 507 provides exceptions to section 506 and a provision prohibiting funds from being made available to a Federal agency or program, or to a State or local government, if such agency, program or government discriminates against institutional or individual health care entities because they do not provide, pay for, provide coverage of, or refer for abortions.

Section 508 prohibits use of funds for certain research involving human embryos.

Section 509 prohibits use of funds for any activity that promotes the legalization of any drug or substance included in schedule I of the schedules of controlled substances.

Section 510 prohibits use of funds to promulgate or adopt any final standard providing for a unique health identifier until legislation is enacted specifically approving the standard.

Section 511 prohibits funds to be obligated or expended on a contract with an entity that has not submitted a report on qualified veteran employees as required under 38 U.S.C. 4212(d).

Section 512 prohibits any transfer of funds made available in this Act except by the authority provided in this Act or another appropriation Act.

Section 513 limits funds in the bill for public libraries to those that comply with the requirements of the Children's Internet Protection Act.

Section 514 dictates the procedures for the reprogramming of any funds provided in the bill.

Section 515 continues a provision pertaining to appointments to federal scientific advisory committees to prevent the disclosure of information like political affiliation of candidates for appointment.

Section 516 requires each department and related agency funded through this Act to submit an operating plan within 45 days of enactment, detailing any funding allocations that are different than those specified in this Act, the accompanying detailed table, or budget request.

Section 517 requires the Secretaries of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education to submit a quarterly report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate containing certain information on noncompetitive contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements exceeding $500,000 in value.

Section 518 prohibits use of funds to process claims for credit for quarters of coverage based on work performed under a Social Security number that was not the claimant's number, where the performance of such work under such number has formed the basis for a conviction of the claimant of a violation of section 208(a)(6) or (7) of the Social Security Act.

Section 519 prohibits use of funds to implement a Social Security totalization agreement with Mexico.

Section 520 prohibits federal funds for the purchase of syringes or sterile needles, but allows communities with rapid increases in cases of HIV and Hepatitis to access federal funds for other activities, including substance use counseling and treatment referrals.

Section 521 prohibits the use of funds for the downloading or exchanging of pornography.

Section 522 prohibits funding from going to the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN), or any of its affiliates, subsidiaries, allied organizations, or successors.

Section 523 directs certain reporting requirements for conference expenditures.

Section 524 requires disclosure of U.S. taxpayer funding for programs used in advertising.

Section 525 authorizes performance partnership pilots.

Section 526 requires quarterly reports on the status of balances of appropriations from the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education.

Section 527 prohibits the use of funds to implement, administer, enforce or further the provisions of Public Law 111–148 and portions of Public Law 111–152 with certain exceptions.

Section 528 prohibits the use of funds to implement, administer, enforce or further advance the Navigators program.

Section 532 prohibits funds for research on fetal tissue obtained from an induced abortion.

Section 533 restricts funding to certain health care entities.

Section 536 clarifies standards related to family detention centers.

Section 537 restricts funding to States related to certain child welfare service providers.

Section 538 restricts the administration of medication to unaccompanied alien children, unless certain health assessments have been completed.

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1)(B) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table lists the appropriations in the accompanying bill which are not authorized by law for the period concerned (dollars in thousands):

Agency Program	Last Year of Authorization	Authorization Level	Appropriations in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in this Bill
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR ETA:				
Reintegration of Ex-Offenders (transition activities authorized by Second Chance Act, 2007)	FY 2010	$20,000,000	$15,000,000	$82,078,000
VETERANS' EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICE:				
Homeless Veterans Program	FY 2018	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES:				
HRSA:				
Faculty Loan Repayment	FY 2014	5,000,000	1,187,000	1,190,000
Scholarships for Disadvantaged Students	FY 2014	Such Sums	44,857,000	48,970,000
National Center for Workforce Analysis	FY 2014	7,500,000	4,651,000	5,663,000
Primary Care Training and Enhancement	FY 2014	Such Sums	38,831,000	48,924,000
Oral Health Training Programs	FY 2012	25,000,000	31,928,000	40,673,000
Area Health Education Centers	FY 2014	125,000,000	30,250,000	38,250,000
Education & Training—Geriatrics:				
(Workforce Development)	FY 2014	10,800,000	33,237,000	40,737,000
(Career Incentive Awards)	FY 2013	10,000,000		
Mental & Behavioral Health Education	FY 2013	35,000,000	7,896,000	107,416,000
Graduate Medical Education	N/A	N/A	N/A	200,000,000
Nursing Education Loan Repayment	FY 2007	Such Sums	31,055,000	87,135,000
Nurse Education, Practice, Quality and Retention Program	FY 2012	Such Sums	41,913,000	41,913,000
Nurse Education, Practice, Retention, and Quality Grants	FY 2014	Such Sums	37,913,000	41,913,000
Nurse Faculty Loan Program	FY 2014	Such Sums	24,500,000	28,500,000
Nursing Workforce Diversity		Such Sums		17,343,000
Sickle Cell	FY 2009	10,000,000	4,455,000	4,455,000
Healthy Start	FY 2013	Formula	100,746,000	110,500,000
Emergency Relief—Part A	FY 2013	789,471,000	649,373,000	655,876,000
Comprehensive Care—Part B	FY 2013	1,562,169,000	1,314,446,000	1,315,005,000
Early Intervention—Part C	FY 2013	285,766,000	205,544,000	201,079,000
Coordinated Services and Access to Research for Women, Infants, Children and Youth—Part D	FY 2013	87,273,000	75,088,000	75,088,000
Special Projects of National Significance—Part F	FY 2013	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
AIDS Education and Training Centers—Part F	FY 2013	42,178,000	33,275,000	33,611,000
Dental Reimbursement—Part F	FY 2013	15,802,000	12,991,000	13,122,000
Organ Transplantation	FY 1993	Such Sums	2,767,000	25,549,000
Rural Health Outreach Grants	FY 2012	45,000,000	55,553,000	71,500,000
Rural Hospital Flexibility Grants	FY 2012	Such Sums	41,040,000	59,609,000
State Offices of Rural Health	FY 2002	Such Sums	4,000,000	11,000,000
Telehealth	FY 2006	Such Sums	6,814,000	23,500,000

Agency Program	Last Year of Authorization	Authorization Level	Appropriations in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in this Bill
CDC:				
Sexually Transmitted Diseases Grants	FY 1998	Such Sums	113,671,000	157,310,000
National Cancer Registries	FY 2003	Such Sums	N/A	49,440,000
National Center for Health Statistics	FY 2003	Such Sums	125,899,000	160,397,000
WISEWOMEN	FY 2003	Such Sums	12,419,000	21,120,000
Asthma (Environmental)	FY 2005	Such Sums	32,422,000	29,000,000
Folic Acid	FY 2005	Such Sums	2,188,000	3,150,000
Injury Prevention and Control	FY 2005	Such Sums	138,237,000	690,559,000
Oral Health Promotion	FY 2005	Such Sums	11,204,000	22,000,000
Safe Motherhood/Infant Health Promotion	FY 2005	Such Sums	44,738,000	44,000,000
Grants to Promote Childhood Nutrition and Physical Activity	FY 2005	Such Sums	26,835,000	54,920,000
Screening, Referrals, and Education Regarding Lead Poisoning	FY 2005	40,000,000	36,474,000	35,000,000
Birth Defects, Developmental Disability, Disability and Health	FY 2007	Such Sums	122,242,000	150,560,000
Breast and Cervical Cancer	FY 2012	275,000,000	204,779,000	218,000,000
Johanna's Law	FY 2014	18,000,000	4,972,000	7,000,000
Epidemiology Laboratory Capacity Grants	FY 2014	190,000,000	32,424,000	40,000,000
National TB Strategy/Grants	FY 2013	243,101,000	132,997,000	142,256,000
Public Health Workforce and Career Development	FY 2013	39,500,000	64,000,000	51,000,000
National Diabetes Prevention Program	FY 2014	Such Sums	10,000,000	26,800,000
Section 317 Immunization	FY 2014	Such Sums	610,847,000	620,847,000
Congenital Heart Disease Programs	FY 2015	Such Sums	4,000,000	4,000,000
SAMHSA:				
State Opioid Response Grants	N/A	N/A	N/A	$1,000,000,000
AHRQ:				
Research on Health Costs, Quality, and Outcomes	FY 2005	Such Sums	324,000,000	197,156,000
ACF:				
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	FY 2007	5,100,000,000	2,161,170,000	3,640,304,000
Children and Families Services Programs:				
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments	FY 2016	43,000,000	37,943,000	80,000,000
Native American Programs	FY 2002	Such Sums	45,826,000	55,050,000
Community Services Block Grant	FY 2003	Such Sums	645,762,000	750,000,000
Head Start	FY 2012	Such Sums	7,968,544,000	9,963,095,000
Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs	FY 2013	Such Sums	107,852,000	104,280,000
CAPTA programs	FY 2015	Such Sums	143,981,000	158,074,000
Family Violence Programs	FY 2015	178,500,000	139,500,000	169,250,000
Child Welfare Services	FY 2016	325,000,000	268,735,000	278,735,000

Refugee and Entrant Assistance:				
Transitional and Medical Services	FY 2002	Such Sums	227,243,000	320,000,000
Social Services	FY 2002	Such Sums	158,600,000	155,000,000
Preventive Health	FY 2002	Such Sums	4,835,000	4,600,000
Targeted Assistance	FY 2002	Such sums	49,477,000	47,601,000
Victims of Torture	FY 2007	25,000,000	9,817,000	10,622,000
ACL:				
Alzheimer's Diseases Demonstration	FY 2002	Such Sums	11,483,000	23,500,000
Lifespan Respite Care	FY 2011	94,810,000	2,495,000	4,110,000
State Health Insurance Assistance Program	FY 1996	10,000,000	N/A	49,115,000
Developmental Disabilities	FY 2007	Such Sums	155,115,000	176,316,000
Voting Access for People with Disabilities	FY 2005	$17,410,000	$13,879,000	6,963,000
Elder Justice/ Adult Protective Services	FY 2014	129,000,000	0	15,874,000
Assistive Technology	FY 2010	Such Sums	25,000,000	36,000,000
PHSSEF:				
National Disaster Medical System	FY 2018	52,700,000	57,404,000	62,404,000
Medical Reserve Corps	FY 2018	11,200,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Hospital Preparedness Program	FY 2018	374,700,000	254,555,000	279,555,000
BARDA	FY 2018	415,000,000	536,700,000	586,700,000
Project BioShield	FY 2018	2,800,000,000	710,000,000	780,000,000
Strategic National Stockpile	FY 2018	533,800,000	610,000,000	710,000,000
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION:				
National Technical Institute for the Deaf	FY 2014	Such Sums	66,291,000	75,000,000
Gallaudet University	FY 2014	Such Sums	119,000,000	134,361,000
Aid for Institutional Development	FY 2014	Such Sums	521,299,000	316,880,000
International Education And Foreign Language	FY 2014	Such Sums	72,164,000	72,164,000
Teacher Quality Partnerships	FY 2011	Such Sums	40,592,000	43,092,000
Federal TRIO Programs	FY 2014	Such Sums	838,252,000	1,060,000,000
GEAR UP	FY 2014	Such Sums	301,639,000	360,000,000
Child Care Access Means Parents in School	FY2014	Such Sums	15,134,000	37,000,000
Federal Work-Study Programs	FY 2014	Such Sums	974,728,000	1,130,000,000
Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	FY 2014	Such Sums	733,130,000	840,000,000
Discretionary Federal Pell Grant	FY 2017	Such Sums	22,475,352,000	22,475,352,000
IDEA National Activities	FY 2010	Such Sums	260,203,000	229,803,000
RELATED AGENCIES:				
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	FY 1996	425,000,000	275,000,000	465,000,000
Corporation for National and Community Service	FY 2014	Such Sums	1,049,954,000	767,629,000
Institute of Museum and Library Services	FY 2016	Such Sums	274,840,000	240,000,000

PROGRAM DUPLICATION

Pursuant to section 3(j)(2) of H. Res. 5 (115th Congress), no provision of this bill establishes or reauthorizes a program of the Federal Government known to be duplicative of another Federal program, a program that was included in any report from the Government Accountability Office to Congress pursuant to section 21 of Public Law 111–139, or a program related to a program identified in the most recent Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.

DIRECTED RULE MAKING

The bill does not direct any rule making.

COMPARISON WITH THE BUDGET RESOLUTION

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and Section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the following table compares the levels of new budget authority provided in the bill with the appropriate allocations under section 302(b) of the Budget Act:

[In millions of dollars]

	302(b) Allocation		This Bill	
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget Authority	Outlays
Discretionary	$177,100	$185,655	$177,105	[1] $182,541
Mandatory	783,118	782,757	783,118	[1] 778,222

[1] Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority

FIVE-YEAR OUTLAY PROJECTIONS

Pursuant to section 308(a)(1)(B) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the following table contains five-year projections prepared by the Congressional Budget Office of outlays associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill:

[In millions of dollars]

Projection of outlays associated with the recommendation:	
2019	[1] $858,012
2020	101,295
2021	27,721
2022	4,507
2023 and future years	1,057

[1] Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Pursuant to section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of financial assistance to State and local governments is as follows:

[In millions of dollars]

New Budget Authority	$481,368
Fiscal year 2019 outlays resulting therefrom	[1] 434,643

[1] Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 1

Date: July 11, 2018
Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2019
Motion by: Mr. Cole
Description of Motion: Amend William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 related to alien minors and family detention.
Results: Adopted 31 yeas to 21 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Cuellar
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Palazzo
Mrs. Roby
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rooney
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Taylor
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder
Mr. Young

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cartwright
Ms. Clark
Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Lee
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 2

Date: July 11, 2018
Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2019
Motion by: Mr. Aderholt
Description of Motion: Prohibit discrimination against a child welfare service provider based on the provider declining to provide a service that conflicts with its sincerely held religious or moral beliefs.
Results: Adopted 29 yeas to 23 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Palazzo
Mrs. Roby
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rooney
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder
Mr. Young

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cartwright
Ms. Clark
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Lee
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Taylor
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 3

Date: July 11, 2018
Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2019
Motion by: Mr. Price
Description of Motion: Require monthly reports from the Department of Health and Human Services related to unaccompanied children separated at the border.
Results: Defeated 21 yeas to 29 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cartwright
Ms. Clark
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Palazzo
Mrs. Roby
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rooney
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Taylor
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder
Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 4

Date: July 11, 2018
Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2019
Motion by: Ms. Roybal-Allard
Description of Motion: Limit funds for sharing certain information between the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Homeland Security, if such information is used for immigration enforcement.
Results: Defeated 20 yeas to 29 nays

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Aguilar	Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Bishop	Mr. Calvert
Mr. Cartwright	Mr. Carter
Ms. Clark	Mr. Cole
Mr. Cuellar	Mr. Culberson
Ms. DeLauro	Mr. Diaz-Balart
Ms. Kaptur	Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Kilmer	Mr. Fortenberry
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. McCollum	Ms. Granger
Ms. Meng	Mr. Graves
Ms. Pingree	Dr. Harris
Mr. Pocan	Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Price	Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Quigley	Mr. Joyce
Ms. Roybal-Allard	Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Ruppersberger	Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Serrano	Mr. Palazzo
Mr. Visclosky	Mrs. Roby
Ms. Wasserman Schultz	Mr. Rogers
	Mr. Rooney
	Mr. Rutherford
	Mr. Simpson
	Mr. Stewart
	Mr. Taylor
	Mr. Valadao
	Mr. Womack
	Mr. Yoder
	Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 5

Date: July 11, 2018
Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2019
Motion by: Ms. Lee
Description of Motion: Provide funding for a Family Case Management program, eliminate funding for the Sexual Risk Avoidance program.
Results: Defeated 22 yeas to 29 nays

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Aguilar	Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Bishop	Mr. Amodei
Mr. Cartwright	Mr. Calvert
Ms. Clark	Mr. Carter
Mr. Cuellar	Mr. Cole
Ms. DeLauro	Mr. Culberson
Ms. Kaptur	Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Kilmer	Mr. Fleischmann
Ms. Lee	Mr. Fortenberry
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. McCollum	Ms. Granger
Ms. Meng	Mr. Graves
Ms. Pingree	Dr. Harris
Mr. Pocan	Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Price	Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Quigley	Mr. Joyce
Ms. Roybal-Allard	Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Ruppersberger	Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Ryan	Mr. Palazzo
Mr. Serrano	Mrs. Roby
Mr. Visclosky	Mr. Rogers
Ms. Wasserman Schultz	Mr. Rooney
	Mr. Rutherford
	Mr. Simpson
	Mr. Stewart
	Mr. Taylor
	Mr. Valadao
	Mr. Yoder
	Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 6

Date: July 11, 2018
Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2019
Motion by: Mr. Serrano
Description of Motion: Limits funds related to certain facilities for the housing of unaccompanied children and prioritize funding for residential placements.
Results: Defeated 22 yeas to 30 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cartwright
Ms. Clark
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Lee
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Palazzo
Mrs. Roby
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rooney
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Taylor
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder
Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 7

Date: July 11, 2018
Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2019
Motion by: Ms. Meng
Description of Motion: Limit funds that are inconsistent with the preliminary injunction in *Ms. L vs. ICE* or with *Flores v. Reno* settlement agreement.
Results: Defeated 22 yeas to 30 nays

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Aguilar	Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Bishop	Mr. Amodei
Mr. Cartwright	Mr. Calvert
Ms. Clark	Mr. Carter
Mr. Cuellar	Mr. Cole
Ms. DeLauro	Mr. Culberson
Ms. Kaptur	Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Kilmer	Mr. Fleischmann
Ms. Lee	Mr. Fortenberry
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. McCollum	Ms. Granger
Ms. Meng	Mr. Graves
Ms. Pingree	Dr. Harris
Mr. Pocan	Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Price	Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Quigley	Mr. Joyce
Ms. Roybal-Allard	Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Ruppersberger	Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Ryan	Mr. Palazzo
Mr. Serrano	Mrs. Roby
Mr. Visclosky	Mr. Rogers
Ms. Wasserman Schultz	Mr. Rooney
	Mr. Rutherford
	Mr. Simpson
	Mr. Stewart
	Mr. Taylor
	Mr. Valadao
	Mr. Womack
	Mr. Yoder
	Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 8

Date: July 11, 2018
Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2019
Motion by: Mr. Kilmer
Description of Motion: Require action by the Department of Health and Human Services related to payments for the Risk Adjustment program.
Results: Defeated 22 yeas to 27 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cartwright
Ms. Clark
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Lee
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Palazzo
Mrs. Roby
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rooney
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Taylor
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder
Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 9

Date: July 11, 2018
Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2019
Motion by: Ms. Roybal-Allard
Description of Motion: Increase the maximum Pell grant.
Results: Defeated 22 yeas to 28 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cartwright
Ms. Clark
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Lee
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Palazzo
Mrs. Roby
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rooney
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Taylor
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder
Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 10

Date: July 11, 2018
Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2019
Motion by: Ms. McCollum
Description of Motion: Limit funding to recognize the Accrediting Council for Independent Colleges and Schools.
Results: Defeated 23 yeas to 26 nays

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Aguilar	Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Bishop	Mr. Calvert
Mr. Cartwright	Mr. Carter
Ms. Clark	Mr. Cole
Ms. DeLauro	Mr. Cuellar
Ms. Herrera Buetler	Mr. Culberson
Ms. Kaptur	Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Kilmer	Mr. Fleischmann
Ms. Lee	Mr. Fortenberry
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. McCollum	Ms. Granger
Ms. Meng	Mr. Graves
Ms. Pingree	Dr. Harris
Mr. Pocan	Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Price	Mr. Joyce
Mr. Quigley	Mr. Moolenaar
Ms. Roybal-Allard	Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Ruppersberger	Mr. Palazzo
Mr. Ryan	Mrs. Roby
Mr. Serrano	Mr. Rogers
Mr. Visclosky	Mr. Rutherford
Ms. Wasserman Schultz	Mr. Simpson
Mr. Young	Mr. Taylor
	Mr. Valadao
	Mr. Womack
	Mr. Yoder

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 11

Date: July 11, 2018
Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2019
Motion by: Mrs. Lowey
Description of Motion: Provide funding for firearm injury prevention research.
Results: Defeated 20 yeas to 32 nays

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Aguilar	Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Cartwright	Mr. Amodei
Ms. Clark	Mr. Bishop
Ms. DeLauro	Mr. Calvert
Ms. Kaptur	Mr. Carter
Mr. Kilmer	Mr. Cole
Ms. Lee	Mr. Cuellar
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Culberson
Ms. McCollum	Mr. Diaz-Balart
Ms. Meng	Mr. Fleischmann
Ms. Pingree	Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Pocan	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mr. Price	Ms. Granger
Mr. Quigley	Mr. Graves
Ms. Roybal-Allard	Dr. Harris
Mr. Ruppersberger	Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Ryan	Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Serrano	Mr. Joyce
Mr. Visclosky	Mr. Moolenaar
Ms. Wasserman Schultz	Mr. Newhouse
	Mr. Palazzo
	Mrs. Roby
	Mr. Rogers
	Mr. Rooney
	Mr. Rutherford
	Mr. Simpson
	Mr. Stewart
	Mr. Taylor
	Mr. Valadao
	Mr. Womack
	Mr. Yoder

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 12

Date: July 11, 2018
Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2019
Motion by: Ms. DeLauro
Description of Motion: Include language related to registered apprenticeship programs under the National Apprenticeship Act.
Results: Defeated 23 yeas to 28 nays

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Aguilar	Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Bishop	Mr. Amodei
Mr. Cartwright	Mr. Calvert
Ms. Clark	Mr. Carter
Mr. Cuellar	Mr. Cole
Ms. DeLauro	Mr. Culberson
Mr. Joyce	Mr. Diaz-Balart
Ms. Kaptur	Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Kilmer	Mr. Fortenberry
Ms. Lee	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mrs. Lowey	Ms. Granger
Ms. McCollum	Mr. Graves
Ms. Meng	Dr. Harris
Ms. Pingree	Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Pocan	Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Price	Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Quigley	Mr. Newhouse
Ms. Roybal-Allard	Mr. Palazzo
Mr. Ruppersberger	Mrs. Roby
Mr. Ryan	Mr. Rogers
Mr. Serrano	Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Visclosky	Mr. Simpson
Ms. Wasserman Schultz	Mr. Stewart
	Mr. Taylor
	Mr. Valadao
	Mr. Womack
	Mr. Yoder
	Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 13

Date: July 11, 2018
Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2019
Motion by: Ms. Lee
Description of Motion: Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act related to increasing the Federal Minimum Wage.
Results: Defeated 21 yeas to 30 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cartwright
Ms. Clark
Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Lee
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Cuellar
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Palazzo
Mrs. Roby
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Taylor
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder
Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 14

Date: July 11, 2018
Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2019
Motion by: Mrs. Lowey
Description of Motion: Provide funding for the Family Planning program and strike the provision prohibiting such funding; limit funds for modifying regulations related to title X of the Public Health Service Act.
Results: Defeated 22 yeas to 29 nays

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Aguilar	Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Bishop	Mr. Amodei
Mr. Cartwright	Mr. Calvert
Ms. Clark	Mr. Carter
Mr. Cuellar	Mr. Cole
Ms. DeLauro	Mr. Culberson
Ms. Kaptur	Mr. Díaz-Balart
Mr. Kilmer	Mr. Fleischmann
Ms. Lee	Mr. Fortenberry
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. McCollum	Ms. Granger
Ms. Meng	Mr. Graves
Ms. Pingree	Dr. Harris
Mr. Pocan	Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Price	Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Quigley	Mr. Moolenaar
Ms. Roybal-Allard	Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Ruppersberger	Mr. Palazzo
Mr. Ryan	Mrs. Roby
Mr. Serrano	Mr. Rogers
Mr. Visclosky	Mr. Rooney
Ms. Wasserman Schultz	Mr. Rutherford
	Mr. Simpson
	Mr. Stewart
	Mr. Taylor
	Mr. Valadao
	Mr. Womack
	Mr. Yoder
	Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 15

Date: July 11, 2018
Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2019
Motion by: Ms. Clark
Description of Motion: Strike section 533, a provision related to prohibited health care entities.
Results: Defeated 22 yeas to 29 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cartwright
Ms. Clark
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Lee
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Palazzo
Mrs. Roby
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Taylor
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder
Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 16

Date: July 11, 2018
Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2019
Motion by: Ms. Kaptur
Description of Motion: Require a report from the Department of Health and Human Services related to prescription drug prices.
Results: Adopted 26 yeas to 25 nays

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Aguilar	Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Bishop	Mr. Amodei
Mr. Cartwright	Mr. Calvert
Ms. Clark	Mr. Carter
Mr. Cuellar	Mr. Cole
Ms. DeLauro	Mr. Culberson
Ms. Herrera Buetler	Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Jenkins	Mr. Fleischmann
Ms. Kaptur	Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Kilmer	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Lee	Ms. Granger
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Graves
Ms. McCollum	Dr. Harris
Ms. Meng	Mr. Joyce
Ms. Pingree	Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Pocan	Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Price	Mr. Palazzo
Mr. Quigley	Mrs. Roby
Mr. Rogers	Mr. Rutherford
Ms. Roybal-Allard	Mr. Simpson
Mr. Ruppersberger	Mr. Stewart
Mr. Ryan	Mr. Taylor
Mr. Serrano	Mr. Valadao
Mr. Visclosky	Mr. Womack
Ms. Wasserman Schultz	Mr. Yoder
Mr. Young	

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 17

Date: July 11, 2018
Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2019
Motion by: Ms. Wasserman Schultz
Description of Motion: Increase funding for the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services Program Management, strike sections 527 and 528 related to implementation of the Affordable Care Act (P.L. 111-148).
Results: Defeated 22 yeas to 29 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cartwright
Ms. Clark
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Lee
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Palazzo
Mrs. Roby
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Taylor
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder
Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 18

Date: July 11, 2018
Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2019
Motion by: Ms. DeLauro
Description of Motion: Increase funds for the Department of Labor Wage and Hour Division; eliminate funding for the Sexual Risk Avoidance program.
Results: Defeated 22 yeas to 29 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cartwright
Ms. Clark
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Lee
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Palazzo
Mrs. Roby
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Taylor
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder
Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 19

Date: July 11, 2018
Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2019
Motion by: Ms. Lee
Description of Motion: Provide funding for the Teen Pregnancy Prevention program; not offset.
Results: Defeated 21 yeas to 29 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cartwright
Ms. Clark
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Lee
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Palazzo
Mrs. Roby
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Taylor
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder
Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 20

Date: July 11, 2018
Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2019
Motion by: Mr. Cole
Description of Motion: Include language related to performance targets and bonuses for Federal Student Aid employees.
Results: Adopted 30 yeas to 20 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Cuellar
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Palazzo
Mrs. Roby
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Taylor
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder
Mr. Young

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cartwright
Ms. Clark
Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Lee
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 21

Date: July 11, 2018
Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2019
Motion by: Ms. Lee
Description of Motion: Increase funding for various job training and worker protection programs; not offset.
Results: Defeated 22 yeas to 29 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cartwright
Ms. Clark
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Lee
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Palazzo
Mrs. Roby
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Taylor
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder
Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 22

Date: July 11, 2018
Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2019
Motion by: Ms. DeLauro
Description of Motion: Limit expenditure of funds from the Department of Education until the Secretary withdraws certain guidance related to student loan programs and servicers.
Results: Defeated 22 yeas to 29 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cartwright
Ms. Clark
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Lee
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Palazzo
Mrs. Roby
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Taylor
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder
Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 23

Date: July 11, 2018
Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2019
Motion by: Ms. Wasserman Schultz
Description of Motion: Limit funds to prepare or file legal documents related to certain judicial proceedings pertaining to portions of the Public Health Service Act.
Results: Defeated 22 yeas to 29 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cartwright
Ms. Clark
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Lee
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Palazzo
Mrs. Roby
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Taylor
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder
Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 24

Date: July 11, 2018
Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2019
Motion by: Ms. Wasserman Schultz
Description of Motion: Strike section 534 related to conscience protection.
Results: Defeated 21 yeas to 31 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cartwright
Ms. Clark
Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Lee
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Cuellar
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Palazzo
Mrs. Roby
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rooney
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Taylor
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder
Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 25

Date: July 11, 2018
Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2019
Motion by: Mr. Rogers
Description of Motion: Report the bill to the House, as amended.
Results: Adopted 30 yeas to 22 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Palazzo
Mrs. Roby
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rooney
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Taylor
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder
Mr. Young

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cartwright
Ms. Clark
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Lee
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request	
TITLE I--DEPARTMENT OF LABOR							
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION							
Training and Employment Services							
Grants to States:							
Adult Training, current year	D	133,556	103,556	133,556	---	+30,000	FF
Advance from prior year	NA	(712,000)	(712,000)	(712,000)	---	---	
FY 2020	D	712,000	712,000	712,000	---	---	
Subtotal		845,556	815,556	845,556	---	+30,000	
Youth Training	D	903,416	873,416	903,416	---	+30,000	FF
Dislocated Worker Assistance, current year	D	180,860	160,860	180,860	---	+20,000	FF
Advance from prior year	NA	(860,000)	(860,000)	(860,000)	---	---	
FY 2020	D	860,000	860,000	860,000	---	---	
Subtotal		1,040,860	1,020,860	1,040,860	---	+20,000	
Subtotal, Grants to States		2,789,832	2,709,832	2,789,832	---	+80,000	
Current Year		(1,217,832)	(1,137,832)	(1,217,832)	---	(+80,000)	
FY 2020		(1,572,000)	(1,572,000)	(1,572,000)	---	---	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request	
National Programs:							
Dislocated Worker Assistance National Reserve:							
Current year	D	20,859	20,859	200,000	+179,141	+179,141	FF
Advance from prior year	NA	(200,000)	(200,000)	(200,000)	---	---	
FY 2020	D	200,000	125,000	---	-200,000	-125,000	
Subtotal		220,859	145,859	200,000	-20,859	+54,141	
Subtotal, Dislocated Worker Assistance		1,261,719	1,166,719	1,240,860	-20,859	+74,141	
Native American programs	D	54,000	---	55,000	+1,000	+55,000	FF
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker programs	D	87,896	---	87,896	---	+87,896	FF
YouthBuild activities	D	89,534	84,534	92,534	+3,000	+8,000	FF
Technical assistance	D	---	2,000	---	---	-2,000	
Reintegration of Ex-Offenders	D	93,079	78,324	93,079	---	+14,755	
Workforce Data Quality Initiative	D	6,000	---	6,000	---	+6,000	
Apprenticeship programs	D	145,000	200,000	150,000	+5,000	-50,000	
Total, National Programs		696,368	510,717	684,509	-11,859	+173,792	
Current Year		(496,368)	(385,717)	(684,509)	(+188,141)	(+298,792)	
FY 2020		(200,000)	(125,000)	---	(-200,000)	(-125,000)	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request	
Total, Training and Employment Services (TES)...		3,486,200	3,220,549	3,474,341	-11,859	+253,792	
Current Year.....		(1,714,200)	(1,523,549)	(1,902,341)	(+188,141)	(+378,792)	
FY 2020.....		(1,772,000)	(1,697,000)	(1,572,000)	(-200,000)	(-125,000)	
Job Corps							
Operations.....	D	1,603,325	1,189,812	1,603,325	---	+413,513	FF
Construction, Rehabilitation and Acquisition.....	D	83,000	75,016	83,000	---	+7,984	FF
Administration.....	D	32,330	32,110	32,330	---	+220	
Total, Job Corps.....		1,718,655	1,296,938	1,718,655	---	+421,717	
Current Year.....		(1,718,655)	(1,296,938)	(1,718,655)	---	(+421,717)	
Community Service Employment For Older Americans.....	D	400,000	---	400,000	---	+400,000	FF
Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances (indefinite).....	M	790,000	790,000	790,000	---	---	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request	
State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations							
Unemployment Compensation (UI):							
State Operations	TF	2,510,600	2,356,816	2,356,816	-153,784	---	
Reemployment eligibility assessments--UI integrity	TF	120,000	130,000	117,000	-3,000	-13,000	
Permissible cap adjustment	TF	---	---	33,000	+33,000	+33,000	
UI Integrity Center of Excellence	TF	9,000	6,000	9,000	---	+3,000	
Subtotal, Unemployment Compensation		2,639,600	2,492,816	2,515,816	-123,784	+23,000	
Federal-State UI National Activities	TF	13,897	12,000	13,897	---	+1,897	
Employment Service (ES):							
Grants to States:							
Federal Funds	D	21,413	21,413	21,413	---	---	FF
Trust Funds	TF	645,000	650,000	564,375	-80,625	-85,625	FF
Subtotal, Grants to States		666,413	671,413	585,788	-80,625	-85,625	FF
ES National Activities	TF	19,818	19,683	19,818	---	+135	
Subtotal, Employment Service		686,231	691,096	605,606	-80,625	-85,490	
Federal Funds		(21,413)	(21,413)	(21,413)	---	---	
Trust Funds		(664,818)	(669,683)	(584,193)	(-80,625)	(-85,490)	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Foreign Labor Certifications and Related Activities:						
Federal Administration	TF	48,028	47,937	48,028	---	+91
Grants to States	TF	14,282	14,255	14,282	---	+27
Subtotal, Foreign Labor Certification		62,310	62,192	62,310	---	+118
One-Stop Career Centers/Labor Market Information	D	62,653	67,194	62,653	---	-4,541 FF
Total, State UI and ES		3,464,691	3,325,298	3,260,282	-204,409	-65,016
Federal Funds		(84,066)	(88,607)	(84,066)	---	(-4,541)
Trust Funds		(3,380,625)	(3,236,691)	(3,176,216)	(-204,409)	(-60,475)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Program Administration						
Training and Employment	D	62,040	59,744	62,040	---	+2,296
Trust Funds	TF	8,639	8,580	8,639	---	+59
Employment Security	D	3,440	2,184	3,440	---	+1,256
Trust Funds	TF	39,264	38,997	39,264	---	+267
Apprenticeship Services	D	36,160	35,914	36,160	---	+246
Executive Direction	D	7,034	6,781	7,034	---	+253
Trust Funds	TF	2,079	2,065	2,079	---	+14
Total, Program Administration		158,656	154,265	158,656	---	+4,391
Federal Funds		(108,674)	(104,623)	(108,674)	---	(+4,051)
Trust Funds		(49,982)	(49,642)	(49,982)	---	(+340)
Total, Employment and Training Administration		10,018,202	8,787,050	9,801,934	-216,268	+1,014,884
Federal Funds		6,587,595	5,500,717	6,575,736	-11,859	+1,075,019
Current Year		(4,815,595)	(3,803,717)	(5,003,736)	(+188,141)	(+1,200,019)
FY 2020		(1,772,000)	(1,697,000)	(1,572,000)	(-200,000)	(-125,000)
Trust Funds		3,430,607	3,286,333	3,226,198	-204,409	-60,135

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS SECURITY ADMINISTRATION (EBSA)						
Salaries and Expenses						
Enforcement and Participant Assistance	D	147,400	154,813	147,000	-400	-7,813
Policy and Compliance Assistance	D	26,901	28,033	26,901	---	-1,132
Executive Leadership, Program Oversight and Administration	D	6,699	6,654	6,699	---	+45
Total, EBSA		181,000	189,500	180,600	-400	-8,900
PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION (PBGC)						
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation Fund						
Consolidated Administrative budget	NA	(424,417)	(445,363)	(445,363)	(+20,946)	---
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION, Salaries and Expenses	D	227,500	230,068	225,500	-2,000	-4,568
OFFICE OF LABOR-MANAGEMENT STANDARDS, Salaries and Expenses	D	40,187	46,634	42,187	+2,000	-4,447

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
OFFICE OF FEDERAL CONTRACT COMPLIANCE PROGRAMS,						
Salaries and Expenses	D	103,476	91,100	99,476	-4,000	+8,376
OFFICE OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION PROGRAMS	D					
Salaries and Expenses	D	115,424	113,109	115,424	---	+2,315
Trust Funds	TF	2,177	2,173	2,177	---	+4
Total, Salaries and Expenses		117,601	115,282	117,601	---	+2,319
Federal Funds		(115,424)	(113,109)	(115,424)	---	(+2,315)
Trust Funds		(2,177)	(2,173)	(2,177)	---	(+4)
Special Benefits						
Federal Employees' Compensation Benefits	M	217,000	227,000	227,000	+10,000	---
Longshore and Harbor Workers' Benefits	M	3,000	3,000	3,000	---	---
Total, Special Benefits		220,000	230,000	230,000	+10,000	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners						
Benefit Payments	M	65,000	20,000	20,000	-45,000	---
Administration	M	5,319	5,319	5,319	---	---
Subtotal, FY 2019 program level		70,319	25,319	25,319	-45,000	---
Less funds advanced in prior year	M	-16,000	-15,000	-15,000	+1,000	---
Total, Current Year		54,319	10,319	10,319	-44,000	---
New advances, 1st quarter, FY 2020	M	15,000	14,000	14,000	-1,000	---
Total, Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners		69,319	24,319	24,319	-45,000	---
Administrative Expenses, Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Fund						
Administrative Expenses	M	59,846	59,098	59,098	-748	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Black Lung Disability Trust Fund						
Benefit Payments and Interest on Advances	M	345,635	257,256	257,256	-88,379	---
Workers' Compensation Programs, Salaries and Expenses	M	38,246	38,246	38,246	---	---
Departmental Management, Salaries and Expenses	M	31,994	31,994	31,994	---	---
Departmental Management, Inspector General	M	330	330	330	---	---
Subtotal, Black Lung Disability		416,205	327,826	327,826	-88,379	---
Treasury Department Administrative Costs	M	356	356	356	---	---
Total, Black Lung Disability Trust Fund		416,561	328,182	328,182	-88,379	---
Total, Workers' Compensation Programs		883,327	756,881	759,200	-124,127	+2,319
Federal Funds		881,150	754,708	757,023	-124,127	+2,315
Current year		(866,150)	(740,708)	(743,023)	(-123,127)	(+2,315)
FY 2020		(15,000)	(14,000)	(14,000)	(-1,000)	---
Trust Funds		2,177	2,173	2,177	---	+4

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION (OSHA)						
Salaries and Expenses						
Safety and Health Standards	D	18,000	17,878	18,000	---	+122
Federal Enforcement	D	208,000	212,735	208,000	---	-4,735
Whistleblower enforcement	D	17,500	17,381	17,500	---	+119
State Programs	D	100,850	100,165	100,850	---	+685
Technical Support	D	24,469	23,766	24,469	---	+703
Compliance Assistance:						
Federal Assistance	D	70,981	75,619	73,981	+3,000	-1,638
State Consultation Grants	D	59,500	59,096	59,500	---	+404
Training Grants	D	10,537	---	---	-10,537	---
Subtotal, Compliance Assistance	D	141,018	134,715	133,481	-7,537	-1,234
Safety and Health Statistics	D	32,900	32,677	32,900	---	+223
Executive Direction and Administration	D	10,050	9,716	10,050	---	+334
Total, OSHA		552,787	549,033	545,250	-7,537	-3,783

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION						
Salaries and Expenses						
Coal Enforcement	D	160,000	156,136	153,773	-6,227	-2,363
Metal/Non-Metal Enforcement	D	94,500	96,975	94,500	---	-2,475
Standards Development	D	4,500	5,345	4,500	---	-845
Assessments	D	6,627	7,394	6,627	---	-767
Educational Policy and Development	D	39,320	38,297	39,320	---	+1,023
Technical Support	D	35,041	33,848	35,041	---	+1,193
Program Evaluation and Information Resources (PEIR)	D	17,990	21,953	17,990	---	-3,963
Program Administration	D	15,838	15,958	15,838	---	-120
Total, Mine Safety and Health Administration		373,816	375,906	367,589	-6,227	-8,317
Total, Worker Protection Agencies		1,596,367	1,597,523	1,578,203	-18,164	-19,320
Federal Funds		(1,594,190)	(1,595,350)	(1,576,026)	(-18,164)	(-19,324)
Trust Funds		(2,177)	(2,173)	(2,177)	---	(+4)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS						
Salaries and Expenses						
Employment and Unemployment Statistics	D	209,000	209,398	208,000	-1,000	-1,398
Labor Market Information	TF	65,000	64,559	65,000	---	+441
Prices and Cost of Living	D	209,000	207,235	210,000	+1,000	+2,765
Compensation and Working Conditions	D	83,500	80,947	83,000	-500	+2,053
Productivity and Technology	D	10,500	10,622	10,800	+300	+178
Executive Direction and Staff Services	D	35,000	36,625	35,200	+200	-1,425
Total, Bureau of Labor Statistics		612,000	609,386	612,000	---	+2,614
Federal Funds		547,000	544,827	547,000	---	+2,173
Trust Funds		65,000	64,559	65,000	---	+441
OFFICE OF DISABILITY EMPLOYMENT POLICY						
Salaries and Expenses	D	38,203	27,000	38,203	---	+11,203

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT						
Salaries and Expenses						
Executive Direction	D	30,250	30,045	29,750	-500	-295
Departmental Program Evaluation	D	8,040	7,985	8,040	---	+55
Legal Services	D	123,745	124,644	124,250	+505	-394
Trust Funds	TF	308	306	308	---	+2
International Labor Affairs	D	86,125	18,500	18,500	-67,625	---
Administration and Management	D	23,534	23,808	28,450	+4,916	+4,642
Adjudication	D	35,000	35,462	35,000	---	-462
Women's Bureau	D	13,530	3,525	13,750	+220	+10,225
Civil Rights Activities	D	6,880	6,833	6,880	---	+47
Chief Financial Officer	D	10,432	9,927	5,516	-4,916	-4,411
Total, Departmental Management Salaries and expenses		337,844	261,035	270,444	-67,400	+9,409
Federal Funds		(337,536)	(260,729)	(270,136)	(-67,400)	(+9,407)
Trust Funds		(308)	(306)	(308)	---	(+2)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Veterans Employment and Training						
State Administration, Grants	TF	180,000	173,812	180,000	---	+6,188
Transition Assistance Program	TF	19,500	16,950	23,000	+3,500	+6,050
Federal Administration	TF	42,127	42,748	43,248	+1,121	+500
National Veterans' Employment and Training Services Institute	TF	3,414	3,391	3,414	---	+23
Homeless Veterans Programs	D	50,000	44,694	50,000	---	+5,306
Total, Veterans Employment and Training		295,041	281,595	299,662	+4,621	+18,067
Federal Funds		50,000	44,694	50,000	---	+5,306
Trust Funds		245,041	236,901	249,662	+4,621	+12,761
IT Modernization						
Departmental support systems	D	4,889	---	4,889	---	+4,889
Infrastructure technology modernization	D	15,880	---	24,280	+8,400	+24,280
Total, IT Modernization		20,769	---	29,169	+8,400	+29,169

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of Inspector General						
Program Activities	D	83,487	82,061	83,487	---	+1,426
Trust Funds	TF	5,660	5,660	5,660	---	---
Total, Office of Inspector General		89,147	87,721	89,147	---	+1,426
Total, Departmental Management		742,801	630,351	688,422	-54,379	+58,071
Federal Funds		491,792	387,484	432,792	-59,000	+45,308
Current Year		(491,792)	(387,484)	(432,792)	(-59,000)	(+45,308)
Trust Funds		251,009	242,867	255,630	+4,621	+12,763
Total, Workforce Investment Act Programs		5,204,855	4,517,487	5,192,996	-11,859	+675,509
Current Year		(3,432,855)	(2,820,487)	(3,620,996)	(+188,141)	(+800,509)
FY 2020		(1,772,000)	(1,697,000)	(1,572,000)	(-200,000)	(-125,000)
Total, Title I, Department of Labor		13,773,299	12,292,909	13,360,361	-412,938	+1,067,452
Federal Funds		10,024,506	8,696,977	9,811,356	-213,150	+1,114,379
Current Year		(8,237,506)	(6,985,977)	(8,225,356)	(-12,150)	(+1,239,379)
FY 2020		(1,787,000)	(1,711,000)	(1,586,000)	(-201,000)	(-125,000)
Trust Funds		3,748,793	3,595,932	3,549,005	-199,788	-46,927

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE II --DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES						
HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (HRSA)						
Primary Health Care						
Community Health Centers	D	1,625,522	4,990,629	1,525,522	-100,000	-3,465,107
Mandatory budget authority (Public Law 115-123)(NA)	M	(3,800,000)	---	(4,000,000)	(+200,000)	(+4,000,000)
Total, Community Health Centers		(5,425,522)	(4,990,629)	(5,525,522)	(+100,000)	(+534,893)
Health CenterTort Claims	D	---	99,893	---	---	-99,893
Free Clinics Medical Malpractice	D	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---
Total, Primary Health Care (excluding mandatory funds)		1,626,522	5,091,522	1,526,522	-100,000	-3,565,000
Health Workforce						
National Health Service Corps	D	105,000	310,000	105,000	---	-205,000
Training for Diversity:						
Centers of Excellence	D	23,711	---	23,711	---	+23,711
Health Careers Opportunity Program	D	14,189	---	---	-14,189	---
Faculty Loan Repayment	D	1,190	---	1,190	---	+1,190
Scholarships for Disadvantaged Students	D	48,970	---	48,970	---	+48,970
Total, Training for Diversity		88,060	---	73,871	-14,189	+73,871

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Primary Care Training and Enhancement	D	48,924	---	48,924	---	+48,924
Oral Health Training	D	40,673	---	38,673	-2,000	+38,673
Dental Faculty Loan Repayment	D	---	---	2,000	+2,000	+2,000
Interdisciplinary Community-Based Linkages:						
Area Health Education Centers	D	38,250	---	38,250	---	+38,250
Geriatric Programs	D	40,737	---	40,737	---	+40,737
Mental and Behavorial Health	D	36,916	---	---	-36,916	---
Graduate Psychology Education	D	---	---	24,916	+24,916	+24,916
Behavioral Health Workforce Education and Training	D	75,000	---	82,500	+7,500	+82,500
Total, Interdisciplinary Community Linkages		190,903	---	186,403	-4,500	+186,403
Workforce Assessment	D	5,663	4,663	5,663	---	+1,000
Public Health and Preventive Medicine programs	D	17,000	---	17,000	---	+17,000
Nursing Programs:						
Advanced Education Nursing	D	74,581	---	66,581	-8,000	+66,581
Nurse Education, Practice, and Retention	D	41,913	---	41,913	---	+41,913
Nursing Workforce Diversity	D	17,343	---	17,343	---	+17,343
Nursing Corps Scholarship and Loan Repayment Program	D	87,135	83,135	87,135	---	+4,000
Nursing Faculty Loan Program	D	28,500	---	28,500	---	+28,500
Subtotal, Nursing programs		249,472	83,135	241,472	-8,000	+158,337

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education.....	D	315,000	---	325,000	+10,000	+325,000
Graduate Medical Education	D	---	---	200,000	+200,000	+200,000
Teaching Health Center, Graduate Medical Education....	D	---	60,000	---	---	-60,000
National Practitioner Data Bank.....	D	18,814	18,814	18,814	---	---
User Fees.....	D	-18,814	-18,814	-18,814	---	---
Total, Health Workforce.....		1,060,695	457,798	1,244,006	+183,311	+786,208
Maternal and Child Health						
Maternal and Child Health Block Grant.....	D	651,700	627,700	655,000	+3,300	+27,300
Sickle Cell Anemia Demonstration Program.....	D	4,455	---	4,455	---	+4,455
Autism and Other Developmental Disabilities.....	D	49,099	---	52,099	+3,000	+52,099
Heritable Disorders in Newborns and Children.....	D	15,883	---	16,883	+1,000	+16,883
Family-to-Family Health Information Centers.....	D	---	5,000	---	---	-5,000
Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program.....	D	---	400,000	---	---	-400,000
Healthy Start.....	D	110,500	103,500	110,500	---	+7,000
Universal Newborn Hearing Screening.....	D	17,818	---	17,818	---	+17,818
Emergency Medical Services for Children.....	D	22,334	---	22,334	---	+22,334
Screening and treatment for maternal depression.....	D	5,000	---	5,000	---	+5,000
Pediatric Mental Health Care Access.....	D	10,000	---	9,000	-1,000	+9,000
Total, Maternal and Child Health.....		886,789	1,136,200	893,089	+6,300	-243,111

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program						
Emergency Assistance (Part A)	D	655,876	655,876	655,876	---	---
Comprehensive Care Programs (Part B)	D	1,315,005	1,315,005	1,315,005	---	---
AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) (NA)	NA	(900,313)	(900,313)	(900,313)	---	---
Early Intervention Program (Part C)	D	201,079	201,079	201,079	---	---
Children, Youth, Women, and Families (Part D)	D	75,088	75,088	75,088	---	---
AIDS Dental Services (Part F)	D	13,122	13,122	13,122	---	---
Education and Training Centers (Part F)	D	33,611	---	33,611	---	+33,611
Special Projects of National Significance	D	25,000	---	25,000	---	+25,000
Total, Ryan White HIV/AIDS program		2,318,781	2,260,170	2,318,781	---	+58,611
Health Care Systems						
Organ Transplantation	D	25,549	23,549	25,549	---	+2,000
National Cord Blood Inventory	D	15,266	12,266	17,266	+2,000	+5,000
C.W. Bill Young Cell Transplantation	D	24,109	22,109	25,109	+1,000	+3,000
340B Drug Pricing program/Office of Pharmacy Affairs	D	10,238	26,238	15,238	+5,000	-11,000
User Fees	D	---	-16,000	---	---	+16,000
Poison Control Centers	D	20,846	18,846	22,846	+2,000	+4,000
Hansen's Disease Program	D	13,706	11,653	13,706	---	+2,053
Hansen's Disease Program - Buildings and Facilities	D	122	---	122	---	+122
Payment to Hawaii, Treatment of Hansen's	D	1,857	1,857	1,857	---	---
Total, Health Care Systems		111,693	100,518	121,693	+10,000	+21,175

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Rural Health						
Rural Outreach Grants	D	71,500	50,811	71,500	---	+20,689
Rural Health Research/Policy Development	D	9,351	5,000	9,351	---	+4,351
Rural Hospital Flexibility Grants	D	49,609	---	33,667	-15,942	+33,667
Small Hospital Improvement Grants	D	---	---	25,942	+25,942	+25,942
State Offices of Rural Health	D	10,000	---	11,000	+1,000	+11,000
Black Lung Clinics	D	10,000	7,266	12,000	+2,000	+4,734
Radiation Exposure Screening and Education Program	D	1,834	1,834	1,834	---	---
Telehealth	D	23,500	10,000	23,500	---	+13,500
Rural Communities Opioid Response	D	100,000	---	82,500	-17,500	+82,500
Rural Residency Program	D	15,000	---	10,000	-5,000	+10,000
Total, Rural Health		290,794	74,911	281,294	-9,500	+206,383
Family Planning	D	286,479	286,479	---	-286,479	-286,479
Program Management	D	155,000	151,993	155,000	---	+3,007
Total, Health resources and services (HRS)		6,736,753	9,559,591	6,540,385	-196,368	-3,019,206

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Vaccine Injury Compensation Program Trust Fund						
Post-FY 1988 Claims	M	268,000	308,000	308,000	+40,000	---
HRSA Administrative expenses	TF	9,200	9,200	9,200	---	---
Total, Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund		277,200	317,200	317,200	+40,000	---
Total, Health Resources and Services Administration		7,013,953	9,876,791	6,857,585	-156,368	-3,019,206
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION						
Immunization and Respiratory Diseases	D	474,055	700,828	484,055	+10,000	-216,773
Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/	NA	(324,350)	---	(324,350)	---	(+324,350)
Subtotal		(798,405)	(700,828)	(808,405)	(+10,000)	(+107,577)
HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, and Tuberculosis Prevention	D	1,127,278	1,117,278	1,147,278	+20,000	+30,000
Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases	D	562,572	508,328	562,572	---	+54,244
Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/	NA	(52,000)	---	(52,000)	---	(+52,000)
Subtotal		614,572	508,328	614,572	---	+106,244

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion	D	915,346	939,250	910,746	-4,600	-28,504
Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/	NA	(247,550)	---	(294,650)	(+47,100)	(+294,650)
Subtotal		1,162,896	939,250	1,205,396	+42,500	+266,146
Birth Defects, Developmental Disabilities, Disabilities and Health	D	140,560	110,000	150,560	+10,000	+40,560
Subtotal	NA	140,560	110,000	150,560	+10,000	+40,560
Public Health Scientific Services	D	490,397	332,180	495,397	+5,000	+163,217
Evaluation Tap Funding	NA	---	(135,820)	---	---	(-135,820)
Subtotal		(490,397)	(468,000)	(495,397)	(+5,000)	(+27,397)
Environmental Health	D	188,750	157,000	184,350	-4,400	+27,350
Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/	NA	(17,000)	---	(17,000)	---	(+17,000)
Subtotal		205,750	157,000	201,350	-4,400	+44,350
Injury Prevention and Control	D	648,559	266,309	690,559	+42,000	+424,250
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health	D	335,200	---	339,200	+4,000	+339,200
Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program	M	55,358	---	55,358	---	+55,358

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Global Health	D	488,621	408,762	488,621	---	+79,859
Public Health Preparedness and Response	D	1,450,000	800,000	860,000	-590,000	+60,000
Buildings and Facilities	D	270,000	30,000	30,000	-240,000	---
Transfers from Nonrecurring Expenses Fund	NA	(240,000)	---	---	(-240,000)	---
Subtotal		510,000	30,000	30,000	-480,000	---
CDC-Wide Activities and Program Support						
Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/	NA	(160,000)	---	(160,000)	---	(+160,000)
Office of the Director	D	113,570	155,000	113,570	---	-41,430
Infectious Diseases Rapid Response Reserve Fund	D	---	---	325,000	+325,000	+325,000
Subtotal, CDC-Wide Activities and Program Support		(273,570)	(155,000)	(598,570)	(+325,000)	(+443,570)
Total, Centers for Disease Control		7,260,266	5,524,935	6,837,266	-423,000	+1,312,331
Discretionary		7,204,908	5,524,935	6,781,908	-423,000	+1,256,973
Evaluation Tap Funding (NA)	NA	---	(135,820)	---	---	(-135,820)
Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/	NA	(800,900)	---	(848,000)	(+47,100)	(+848,000)
Transfers from Nonrecurring Expenses Fund	NA	(240,000)	---	---	(-240,000)	---
Total, Centers for Disease Control Program Level		(8,301,166)	(5,660,755)	(7,685,266)	(-615,900)	(+2,024,511)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH						
National Cancer Institute (NCI)	D	5,664,800	5,226,312	5,736,037	+71,237	+509,725
NIH Innovation Account, CURES Act2/	D	---	400,000	400,000	+400,000	---
Subtotal, NCI		5,664,800	5,626,312	6,136,037	+471,237	+509,725
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI)	D	3,383,201	3,112,032	3,423,604	+40,403	+311,572
National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (NIDCR)	D	447,735	413,196	453,082	+5,347	+39,886
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK)	D	1,970,797	1,965,434	1,994,333	+23,536	+28,899
Juvenile Diabetes (mandatory)	NA	(150,000)	(150,000)	(150,000)	---	---
Subtotal, NIDDK program level		2,120,797	2,115,434	2,144,333	+23,536	+28,899
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS)	D	2,145,149	1,781,056	2,171,280	+26,131	+390,224
NIH Innovation Account, CURES Act2/	D	---	57,500	57,500	+57,500	---
Subtotal, NINDS		2,145,149	1,838,556	2,228,780	+83,631	+390,224
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID)	D	5,260,210	4,761,948	5,368,029	+107,819	+606,081

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS)	D	1,862,529	1,831,669	1,895,796	+33,267	+64,127
Evaluation Tap Funding	NA	(922,871)	(741,000)	(922,871)	---	(+181,871)
Subtotal, NIGMS program level		2,785,400	2,572,669	2,818,667	+33,267	+245,998
Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD)	D	1,452,006	1,339,592	1,469,346	+17,340	+129,754
National Eye Institute (NEI)	D	772,317	711,015	781,540	+9,223	+70,525
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS)	D	751,143	693,199	760,113	+8,970	+66,914
National Institute on Aging (NIA)	D	2,574,091	1,988,200	3,005,831	+431,740	+1,017,631
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS)	D	586,661	545,494	593,663	+7,002	+48,169
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD)	D	459,974	423,992	465,467	+5,493	+41,475
National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR)	D	158,033	145,842	159,920	+1,887	+14,078
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)	D	509,573	469,109	515,658	+6,085	+46,549
National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)	D	1,383,603	1,137,403	1,400,126	+16,523	+262,723
National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)	D	1,711,775	1,554,692	1,732,731	+20,956	+178,039
NIH Innovation Account, CURES Act2/	D	---	57,500	57,500	+57,500	---
Subtotal, NIMH		1,711,775	1,612,192	1,790,231	+78,456	+178,039
National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI)	D	556,881	512,979	563,531	+6,650	+50,552
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering (NIBIB)	D	377,871	346,550	382,384	+4,513	+35,834

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health (NCCIH)	D	142,184	130,717	143,882	+1,698	+13,165
National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities (NIMHD)	D	303,200	280,545	306,821	+3,621	+26,276
John E. Fogarty International Center (FIC)	D	75,733	70,084	76,637	+904	+6,553
National Library of Medicine (NLM)	D	428,553	395,493	433,671	+5,118	+38,178
National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences (NCATS)	D	742,354	685,087	751,219	+8,865	+66,132
National Institute for Research on Safety and Quality (NIRSQ)3/	D	---	255,960	---	---	-255,960
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)	D	---	200,000	---	---	-200,000
National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research (NIDILRR)	D	---	95,127	---	---	-95,127
Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program	M	---	55,358	---	---	-55,358
Office of the Director	D	1,803,293	1,795,706	1,902,828	+99,535	+107,122
Common Fund (non-add)	NA	(588,116)	(586,181)	(595,139)	(+7,023)	(+8,958)
Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act (Common Fund add)	D	12,600	12,600	12,600	---	---
NIH Innovation Account, CURES Act2/	D	496,000	196,000	196,000	-300,000	---
Buildings and Facilities	D	128,863	200,000	200,000	+71,137	---
Total, National Institutes of Health (NIH)		36,161,129	33,847,391	37,411,129	+1,250,000	+3,563,738
(Evaluation Tap Funding)		(922,871)	(741,000)	(922,871)	---	(+181,871)
Total, NIH Program Level		(37,084,000)	(34,588,391)	(38,334,000)	(+1,250,000)	(+3,745,609)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (SAMHSA)						
Mental Health						
Programs of Regional and National Significance	D	426,659	282,544	412,271	-14,388	+129,727
Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/	NA	(12,000)	---	---	(-12,000)	---
Subtotal		438,659	282,544	412,271	-26,388	+129,727
Mental Health block grant	D	701,532	541,532	701,532	---	+160,000
Evaluation Tap Funding	NA	(21,039)	(21,039)	(21,039)	---	---
Subtotal		(722,571)	(562,571)	(722,571)	---	(+160,000)
Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics	D	100,000	---	---	-100,000	---
National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative	D	---	---	63,887	+63,887	+63,887
Children's Mental Health	D	125,000	119,026	125,000	---	+5,974
Grants to States for the Homeless (PATH)	D	64,635	64,635	64,635	---	---
Protection and Advocacy	D	36,146	36,146	36,146	---	---
Unspecified reduction	D	---	---	-10,000	-10,000	-10,000
Subtotal, Mental Health		1,453,972	1,043,883	1,393,471	-60,501	+349,588
(Evaluation Tap Funding)		(21,039)	(21,039)	(21,039)	---	---
(Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/)		(12,000)	---	---	(-12,000)	---
Subtotal, Mental Health program level		(1,487,011)	(1,064,922)	(1,414,510)	(-72,501)	(+349,588)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Substance Abuse Treatment						
Programs of Regional and National Significance	D	403,427	255,318	493,427	+90,000	+238,109
Evaluation Tap Funding	NA	(2,000)	---	(2,000)	---	(+2,000)
Subtotal		(405,427)	(255,318)	(495,427)	(+90,000)	(+240,109)
Substance Abuse block grant	D	1,778,879	1,778,879	2,278,879	+500,000	+500,000
Evaluation Tap Funding	NA	(79,200)	(79,200)	(79,200)	---	---
Subtotal. block grant		(1,858,079)	(1,858,079)	(2,358,079)	(+500,000)	(+500,000)
State Opioid Response grants	D	1,000,000	---	1,000,000	---	+1,000,000
Subtotal, Substance Abuse Treatment		3,182,306	2,034,197	3,772,306	+590,000	+1,738,109
(Evaluation Tap Funding)		(81,200)	(79,200)	(81,200)	---	(+2,000)
Subtotal, Program level		(3,263,506)	(2,113,397)	(3,853,506)	(+590,000)	(+1,740,109)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Substance Abuse Prevention						
Programs of Regional and National Significance.....	D	248,219	220,885	19,954	-228,265	-200,931
Evaluation Tap Funding (NA).....	NA	---	---	(228,765)	(+228,765)	(+228,765)
Subtotal.....		248,219	220,885	248,719	+500	+27,834
Health Surveillance and Program Support.....	D	128,830	126,922	133,830	+5,000	+6,908
Evaluation Tap Funding (NA).....	NA	(31,428)	(20,426)	(31,428)	---	(+11,002)
Subtotal.....		160,258	147,348	165,258	+5,000	+17,910
Total, SAMHSA.....		5,013,327	3,425,887	5,319,561	+306,234	+1,893,674
(Evaluation Tap Funding).....		(133,667)	(120,665)	(362,432)	(+228,765)	(+241,767)
(Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/).....		(12,000)	---	---	(-12,000)	---
Total, SAMHSA Program Level.....		(5,158,994)	(3,546,552)	(5,681,993)	(+522,999)	(+2,135,441)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
AGENCY FOR HEALTHCARE RESEARCH AND QUALITY (AHRQ)3/						
Healthcare Research and Quality						
Research on Health Costs, Quality, and Outcomes:						
Federal Funds	D	197,156	---	192,709	-4,447	+192,709
Medical Expenditures Panel Surveys:						
Federal Funds	D	66,000	---	69,991	+3,991	+69,991
Program Support:						
Federal Funds	D	70,844	---	71,300	+456	+71,300
Total, AHRQ (Federal funds)3/		334,000	---	334,000	---	+334,000
Total, Public Health Service (PHS) appropriation		55,782,675	52,675,004	56,759,541	+976,866	+4,084,537
Total, Public Health Service Program Level		(57,892,113)	(53,672,489)	(58,892,844)	(+1,000,731)	(+5,220,355)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
CENTERS FOR MEDICARE AND MEDICAID SERVICES						
Grants to States for Medicaid						
Medicaid Current Law Benefits	M	384,608,394	384,882,625	384,882,625	+274,231	---
State and Local Administration	M	20,811,084	21,474,885	21,474,885	+663,801	---
Vaccines for Children	M	4,598,358	4,726,461	4,726,461	+128,103	---
Subtotal, Medicaid Program Level		410,017,836	411,083,971	411,083,971	+1,066,135	---
Less funds advanced in prior year	M	-125,219,452	-134,847,759	-134,847,759	-9,628,307	---
Total, Grants to States for Medicaid		284,798,384	276,236,212	276,236,212	-8,562,172	---
New advance, 1st quarter, FY 2020	M	134,847,759	137,931,797	137,931,797	+3,084,038	---
Payments to Health Care Trust Funds						
Supplemental Medical Insurance	M	245,396,000	284,288,300	284,288,300	+38,892,300	---
Federal Uninsured Payment	M	132,000	127,000	127,000	-5,000	---
Program Management	M	1,104,000	898,000	898,000	-206,000	---
General Revenue for Part D Benefit	M	76,133,000	92,070,000	92,070,000	+15,937,000	---
General Revenue for Part D Administration	M	422,000	642,000	642,000	+220,000	---
HCFAC Reimbursement	M	307,000	315,000	315,000	+8,000	---
State Low-Income Determination for Part D	M	3,300	3,500	3,500	+200	---
Total, Payments to Trust Funds, Program Level		323,497,300	378,343,800	378,343,800	+54,846,500	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Program Management						
Research, Demonstration, Evaluation	TF	20,054	18,054	---	-20,054	-18,054
Program Operations	TF	2,519,823	2,402,089	2,402,089	-117,734	---
State Survey and Certification	TF	397,334	421,135	397,334	---	-23,801
Federal Administration	TF	732,533	702,601	702,601	-29,932	---
Total, Program management		3,669,744	3,543,879	3,502,024	-167,720	-41,855
Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control Account						
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services	TF	500,368	604,389	599,389	+99,021	-5,000
HHS Office of Inspector General	TF	84,398	87,230	87,230	+2,832	---
Medicaid/CHIP	TF	84,398	---	---	-84,398	---
Department of Justice	TF	75,836	78,381	78,381	+2,545	---
Total, Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control		745,000	770,000	765,000	+20,000	-5,000
Total, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services		747,558,187	796,825,688	796,778,833	+49,220,646	-46,855
Federal funds		743,143,443	792,511,809	792,511,809	+49,368,366	---
Current year		(608,295,684)	(654,580,012)	(654,580,012)	(+46,284,328)	---
New advance, FY 2020		(134,847,759)	(137,931,797)	(137,931,797)	(+3,084,038)	---
Trust Funds		4,414,744	4,313,879	4,267,024	-147,720	-46,855

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES (ACF)						
Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs						
Payments to Territories	M	33,000	33,000	33,000	---	---
Repatriation	M	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---
Subtotal		34,000	34,000	34,000	---	---
Child Support Enforcement:						
State and Local Administration	M	3,763,200	3,689,574	3,689,574	-73,626	---
Federal Incentive Payments	M	588,200	588,673	588,673	+473	---
Access and Visitation	M	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---
Subtotal, Child Support Enforcement		4,361,400	4,288,247	4,288,247	-73,153	---
Total, Family Support Payments Program Level		4,395,400	4,322,247	4,322,247	-73,153	---
Less funds advanced in previous years	M	-1,400,000	-1,400,000	-1,400,000	---	---
Total, Family Support Payments, current year		2,995,400	2,922,247	2,922,247	-73,153	---
New advance, 1st quarter, FY 2020	M	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Low Income Home Energy Assistance (LIHEAP)						
Formula Grants	D	3,640,304	---	3,640,304	---	+3,640,304
Refugee and Entrant Assistance						
Transitional and Medical Services	D	320,000	354,000	320,000	---	-34,000
Refugee Support Services	D	207,201	160,821	207,201	---	+46,380
Victims of Trafficking	D	23,755	18,755	23,755	---	+5,000
Unaccompanied Minors	D	1,303,245	1,048,000	1,303,245	---	+255,245
Unaccompanied Minors Contingency Fund	D	---	200,000	---	---	-200,000
Victims of Torture	D	10,735	10,735	10,735	---	---
Total, Refugee and Entrant Assistance		1,864,936	1,792,311	1,864,936	---	+72,625

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Payments to States for the Child Care and Development Block Grant	D	5,226,000	3,006,000	5,226,000	---	+2,220,000
Social Services Block Grant (Title XX)	M	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	---	---
Discretionary Funds	D	---	85,000	---	---	-85,000
Children and Families Services Programs						
Programs for Children, Youth and Families:						
Head Start, current funded	D	9,863,095	9,275,000	9,913,095	+50,000	+638,095
Preschool Development Grants	D	250,000	---	250,000	---	+250,000
Consolidated Runaway, Homeless Youth Program	D	110,280	101,980	104,280	-6,000	+2,300
Prevention Grants to Reduce Abuse of Runaway Youth	D	17,141	17,141	17,141	---	---
Child Abuse State Grants	D	85,310	25,310	85,310	---	+60,000
Child Abuse Discretionary Activities	D	33,000	33,000	33,000	---	---
Community Based Child Abuse Prevention	D	39,764	39,764	39,764	---	---
Child Welfare Services	D	268,735	268,735	278,735	+10,000	+10,000
Child Welfare Training, Research, or Demonstration projects	D	17,984	17,984	17,984	---	---
Adoption Opportunities	D	39,100	39,100	39,100	---	---
Adoption Incentive grants	D	75,000	37,943	80,000	+5,000	+42,057

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Social Services and Income Maintenance Research	D	6,512	6,512	6,512	---	---
Native American Programs	D	54,050	52,050	55,050	+1,000	+3,000
Community Services:						
Community Services Block Grant Act programs:						
Grants to States for Community Services	D	715,000	---	750,000	+35,000	+750,000
Economic Development	D	19,883	---	19,883	---	+19,883
Rural Community Facilities	D	8,000	---	10,000	+2,000	+10,000
Subtotal, Community Services		742,883	---	779,883	+37,000	+779,883
Domestic Violence Hotline	D	9,250	8,250	9,250	---	+1,000
Family Violence/Battered Women's Shelters	D	160,000	151,000	160,000	---	+9,000
Chafee Education and Training Vouchers	D	43,257	43,257	43,257	---	---
Disaster Human Services Case Management	D	1,864	1,864	1,864	---	---
Program Direction	D	205,000	205,000	208,000	+3,000	+3,000
Total, Children and Families Services Programs		12,022,225	10,323,890	12,122,225	+100,000	+1,798,335

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	M	345,000	325,000	345,000	---	+20,000
Discretionary Funds	D	99,765	209,765	59,765	-40,000	-150,000
Total, Promoting Safe and Stable Families		444,765	534,765	404,765	-40,000	-130,000
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency						
Foster Care	M	5,537,000	5,329,000	5,329,000	-208,000	---
Adoption Assistance	M	2,867,000	3,063,000	3,063,000	+196,000	---
Guardianship	M	181,000	203,000	203,000	+22,000	---
Independent Living	M	140,000	140,000	140,000	---	---
Total, Payments to States		8,725,000	8,735,000	8,735,000	+10,000	---
Less Advances from Prior Year	M	-2,500,000	-2,700,000	-2,700,000	-200,000	---
Total, payments, current year		6,225,000	6,035,000	6,035,000	-190,000	---
New Advance, 1st quarter, FY 2020	M	2,700,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	+100,000	---
Total, ACF		38,218,630	30,599,213	38,115,477	-103,153	+7,516,264
Current year		(34,118,630)	(26,399,213)	(33,915,477)	(-203,153)	(+7,516,264)
FY 2020		(4,100,000)	(4,200,000)	(4,200,000)	(+100,000)	---
Total, ACF Program Level		38,218,630	30,599,213	38,115,477	-103,153	+7,516,264

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
ADMINISTRATION FOR COMMUNITY LIVING						
Aging and Disability Services Programs						
Grants to States:						
Home and Community-based Supportive Services	D	385,074	350,224	385,074	---	+34,850
Preventive Health	D	24,848	24,848	24,848	---	---
Protection of Vulnerable Older Americans-Title VII	D	21,658	20,628	21,658	---	+1,030
Subtotal		431,580	395,700	431,580	---	+35,880
Family Caregivers	D	180,586	150,586	180,586	---	+30,000
Native American Caregivers Support	D	9,556	7,556	10,556	+1,000	+3,000
Subtotal, Caregivers		190,142	158,142	191,142	+1,000	+33,000
Nutrition:						
Congregate Meals	D	490,342	450,342	490,342	---	+40,000
Home Delivered Meals	D	246,342	227,342	246,342	---	+19,000
Nutrition Services Incentive Program	D	160,069	160,069	160,069	---	---
Subtotal		896,753	837,753	896,753	---	+59,000
Subtotal, Grants to States		1,518,475	1,391,595	1,519,475	+1,000	+127,880

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Grants for Native Americans	D	33,208	31,208	35,208	+2,000	+4,000
Aging Network Support Activities	D	12,461	8,998	17,461	+5,000	+8,463
Alzheimer's Disease Program	D	8,800	19,490	23,500	+14,700	+4,010
Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/	NA	(14,700)	---	---	(-14,700)	---
Lifespan Respite Care	D	4,110	3,360	4,110	---	+750
Chronic Disease Self-Management Program	D	---	---	8,000	+8,000	+8,000
Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/	NA	(8,000)	---	---	(-8,000)	---
Elder Falls Prevention	D	---	---	5,000	+5,000	+5,000
Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/	NA	(5,000)	---	---	(-5,000)	---
Elder Rights Support Activities	D	15,874	11,874	15,874	---	+4,000
Aging and Disability Resources	D	8,119	6,119	8,119	---	+2,000
State Health Insurance Program	TF	49,115	---	49,115	---	+49,115
Paralysis Resource Center	D	7,700	---	7,700	---	+7,700
Limb loss	D	3,500	---	3,500	---	+3,500
Traumatic Brain Injury	D	11,321	9,321	11,321	---	+2,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Developmental Disabilities Programs:						
State Councils	D	76,000	56,000	76,000	---	+20,000
Protection and Advocacy	D	40,734	38,734	40,734	---	+2,000
Voting Access for Individuals with Disabilities	D	6,963	4,963	6,963	---	+2,000
Developmental Disabilities Projects of National Significance	D	12,000	1,050	12,000	---	+10,950
University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities	D	40,619	32,546	40,619	---	+8,073
Subtotal, Developmental Disabilities Programs		176,316	133,293	176,316	---	+43,023
Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act						
Independent Living	D	113,183	95,997	120,000	+6,817	+24,003
National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research	D	104,970	---	104,970	---	+104,970
Assistive Technology	D	36,000	31,939	36,000	---	+4,061
Subtotal, Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act		254,153	127,936	260,970	+6,817	+133,034

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Aging and Disability Services Programs						
Area Agencies on Aging	D	---	7,500	---	---	-7,500
National Center for Benefits Outreach and Enrollment	D	---	12,000	---	---	-12,000
State Health Insurance Assistance	D	---	13,000	---	---	-13,000
Aging and Disability Resource Centers	D	---	5,000	---	---	-5,000
Subtotal, Aging and Disability Services Programs		---	37,500	---	---	-37,500
Program Administration	D	41,063	37,987	41,063	---	+3,076
Total, Administration for Community Living (ACL)		2,144,215	1,818,681	2,186,732	+42,517	+368,051
Federal funds		(2,095,100)	(1,781,181)	(2,137,617)	(+42,517)	(+356,436)
Trust Funds		(49,115)	(37,500)	(49,115)	---	(+11,615)
(Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/)		(27,700)	---	---	(-27,700)	---
Total, ACL program level		2,171,915	1,818,681	2,186,732	+14,817	+368,051

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY						
General Departmental Management						
General Departmental Management, Federal Funds	D	200,919	206,135	206,135	+5,216	---
Teen Pregnancy Prevention Community Grants	D	101,000	---	---	-101,000	---
Evaluation Tap Funding	NA	(6,800)	---	---	(-6,800)	---
Subtotal, Grants		(107,800)	---	---	(-107,800)	---
Sexual Risk Avoidance	D	25,000	---	30,000	+5,000	+30,000
Office of Minority Health	D	56,670	53,956	56,670	---	+2,714
Office on Women's Health	D	32,140	28,454	32,140	---	+3,686
Minority HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment	D	53,900	---	53,900	---	+53,900
Embryo Adoption Awareness Campaign	D	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---
Planning and Evaluation, Evaluation Tap Funding	NA	(58,028)	(53,445)	(53,445)	(-4,583)	---
Total, General Departmental Management		470,629	289,545	379,845	-90,784	+90,300
Federal Funds		(470,629)	(289,545)	(379,845)	(-90,784)	(+90,300)
(Evaluation Tap Funding)		(64,828)	(53,445)	(53,445)	(-11,383)	---
Total, General Departmental Management Program		535,457	342,990	433,290	-102,167	+90,300

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Account for the State Response to the Opioid Abuse Crisis, CURES Act2/	D	500,000	---	---	-500,000	---
Office of Medicare Hearings and Appeals	TF	182,381	112,381	172,381	-10,000	+60,000
Office of Medicare Hearings and Appeals and Departmental Appeals Board Recovery Audit Contractor (RAC) appeals related expenses	D	---	10,000	---	---	-10,000
Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology	D	60,367	38,381	42,705	-17,662	+4,324
Combatting Opioids Abuse and Misuse and Addressing Mental Illness	D	---	10,000,000	---	---	-10,000,000
Office of Inspector General						
Inspector General Federal Funds	D	80,000	80,000	80,000	---	---
HCFAC funding (NA)	NA	(334,097)	(334,097)	(334,097)	---	---
Total, Inspector General Program Level		(414,097)	(414,097)	(414,097)	---	---
Office for Civil Rights						
Federal Funds	D	38,798	30,904	38,798	---	+7,894

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Retirement Pay and Medical Benefits for Commissioned Officers						
Retirement Payments	M	456,266	469,246	469,246	+12,980	---
Survivors Benefits	M	31,583	31,756	31,756	+173	---
Dependents' Medical Care	M	130,840	128,207	128,207	-2,633	---
Total, Benefits for Commissioned Officers		618,689	629,209	629,209	+10,520	---
Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund (PHSSEF)						
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response						
Operations	D	30,938	30,879	30,938	---	+59
Preparedness and Emergency Operations	D	24,654	26,596	24,654	---	-1,942
National Disaster Medical System	D	57,404	49,809	62,404	+5,000	+12,595
Hospital Preparedness Cooperative Agreement Grants:	D					
Formula Grants	D	264,555	254,555	279,555	+15,000	+25,000
Biomedical Advanced Research and Development	D					
Authority (BARDA)	D	536,700	511,700	586,700	+50,000	+75,000
Policy and Planning	D	14,877	14,849	14,877	---	+28
Project BioShield	D	710,000	510,000	780,000	+70,000	+270,000
Strategic National Stockpile	D	---	575,000	710,000	+710,000	+135,000
Subtotal, Preparedness and Response	D	1,639,128	1,973,388	2,489,128	+850,000	+515,740

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Assistant Secretary for Administration						
Assistant Secretary for Administration, Cybersecurity	D	50,860	68,093	60,000	+9,140	-8,093
Office of Security and Strategic Information	D	7,470	8,496	8,000	+530	-496
Public Health and Science						
Medical Reserve Corps	D	6,000	3,900	6,000	---	+2,100
Pandemic Influenza Preparedness	D	250,000	250,000	250,000	---	---
Subtotal, Non-pandemic flu/BioShield/Parklawn/Other construction	D	993,458	1,543,877	1,783,128	+789,670	+239,251
Total, PHSSEF		1,953,458	2,303,877	2,813,128	+859,670	+509,251
Total, Office of the Secretary		3,904,322	13,494,297	4,156,066	+251,744	-9,338,231
Federal Funds		3,721,941	13,381,916	3,983,685	+261,744	-9,398,231
Trust Funds		182,381	112,381	172,381	-10,000	+60,000
(Evaluation Tap Funding)		(64,828)	(53,445)	(53,445)	(-11,383)	---
Total, Office of the Secretary Program Level		3,969,150	13,547,742	4,209,511	+240,361	-9,338,231

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Total, Title II, Health and Human Services.....	847,608,029	895,412,883	897,996,649	+50,388,620	+2,583,766
Federal Funds.....	842,952,589	890,939,923	893,498,929	+50,546,340	+2,559,006
Current year.....	(704,004,830)	(748,808,126)	(751,367,132)	(+47,362,302)	(+2,559,006)
FY 2020.....	(138,947,759)	(142,131,797)	(142,131,797)	(+3,184,038)	---
Trust Funds.....	4,655,440	4,472,960	4,497,720	-157,720	+24,760
Total, CURES Act2/.....	(996,000)	(711,000)	(711,000)	(-285,000)	---
Total, Prevention and Public Health Fund 1/.....	(840,600)	---	(848,000)	(+7,400)	(+848,000)
Total, Transfers from Nonrecurring Expenses Fund	(240,000)	---	---	(-240,000)	---

Title II Footnotes:
1/ Sec.4002 of Public Law 111-148
2/ 21St Century CURES Act (Public Law 114-255)
3/ FY2019 budget request proposes consolidating the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality within the National Institutes of Health as the National Institute for Research on Safety and Quality

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request	
TITLE III - DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION							
EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED							
Grants to Local Educational Agencies (LEAs)							
Basic Grants:							
Advance from prior year	NA	(1,840,776)	(1,540,776)	(1,840,776)	---	(+300,000)	
Forward funded	D	4,913,625	3,777,904	4,913,625	---	+1,135,721	FF
Current funded	D	5,000	---	5,000	---	+5,000	
Subtotal, Basic grants current year approp.		4,918,625	3,777,904	4,918,625	---	+1,140,721	
Subtotal, Basic grants total funds available		(6,759,401)	(5,318,680)	(6,759,401)	---	(+1,440,721)	
Basic Grants FY 2020 Advance	D	1,540,776	2,681,497	1,540,776	---	-1,140,721	
Subtotal, Basic grants, program level		6,459,401	6,459,401	6,459,401	---	---	
Concentration Grants:							
Advance from prior year	NA	(1,362,301)	(1,362,301)	(1,362,301)	---	---	
FY 2020 Advance	D	1,362,301	1,362,301	1,362,301	---	---	
Subtotal		1,362,301	1,362,301	1,362,301	---	---	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request	
Targeted Grants:							
Advance from prior year	NA	(3,819,050)	(3,969,050)	(3,819,050)	---	(-150,000)	
FY 2020 Advance	D	3,969,050	3,819,050	3,969,050	---	+150,000	
Subtotal		3,969,050	3,819,050	3,969,050	---	+150,000	
Education Finance Incentive Grants:							
Advance from prior year	NA	(3,819,050)	(3,969,050)	(3,819,050)	---	(-150,000)	
FY 2020 Advance	D	3,969,050	3,819,050	3,969,050	---	+150,000	
Subtotal		3,969,050	3,819,050	3,969,050	---	+150,000	
Subtotal, Grants to LEAs, program level		15,759,802	15,459,802	15,759,802	---	+300,000	
Innovative Approaches to Literacy	D	27,000	---	27,000	---	+27,000	
Comprehensive literacy development grants	D	190,000	---	190,000	---	+190,000	FF
State Agency Programs:							
Migrant	D	374,751	374,751	374,751	---	---	FF
Neglected and Delinquent/High Risk Youth	D	47,614	47,614	47,614	---	---	FF
Subtotal, State Agency programs		422,365	422,365	422,365	---	---	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Special Programs for Migrant Students	D	44,623	44,623	44,623	---	---
Total, Education for the disadvantaged		16,443,790	15,926,790	16,443,790	---	+517,000
Current Year		(5,602,613)	(4,244,892)	(5,602,613)	---	(+1,357,721)
FY 2020		(10,841,177)	(11,681,898)	(10,841,177)	---	(-840,721)
Subtotal, Forward Funded		(5,525,990)	(4,200,269)	(5,525,990)	---	(+1,325,721)
IMPACT AID						
Basic Support Payments	D	1,270,242	1,189,233	1,320,242	+50,000	+131,009
Payments for Children with Disabilities	D	48,316	48,316	48,316	---	---
Facilities Maintenance (Sec. 8008)	D	4,835	4,835	4,835	---	---
Construction (Sec. 8007)	D	17,406	17,406	17,406	---	---
Payments for Federal Property (Sec. 8002)	D	73,313	---	75,313	+2,000	+75,313
Total, Impact aid		1,414,112	1,259,790	1,466,112	+52,000	+206,322

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request	
SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS							
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	D	374,389	---	374,389	---	+374,389	FF
Advance from prior year	NA	(1,681,441)	(1,681,441)	(1,681,441)	---	---	
FY 2020	D	1,681,441	---	1,681,441	---	+1,681,441	
Subtotal, Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants, program level		2,055,830	---	2,055,830	---	+2,055,830	
Supplemental Education Grants	D	16,699	16,699	16,699	---	---	
21st Century Community Learning Centers	D	1,211,673	---	1,211,673	---	+1,211,673	FF
State Assessments	D	378,000	369,100	378,000	---	+8,900	FF
Education for Homeless Children and Youth	D	85,000	77,000	85,000	---	+8,000	FF
Training and Advisory Services (Civil Rights)	D	6,575	6,575	6,575	---	---	
Education for Native Hawaiians	D	36,397	---	36,397	---	+36,397	
Alaska Native Education Equity	D	35,453	---	35,453	---	+35,453	
Rural Education	D	180,840	175,840	180,840	---	+5,000	FF
Comprehensive Centers	D	52,000	---	52,000	---	+52,000	
Student Support and Academic Enrichment grants	D	1,100,000	---	1,200,000	+100,000	+1,200,000	FF
Total, School Improvement Programs		5,158,467	645,214	5,258,467	+100,000	+4,613,253	
Current Year		(3,477,026)	(645,214)	(3,577,026)	(+100,000)	(+2,931,812)	
FY 2020		(1,681,441)	---	(1,681,441)	---	(+1,681,441)	
Subtotal, Forward Funded		(3,329,902)	(621,940)	(3,429,902)	(+100,000)	(+2,807,962)	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
INDIAN EDUCATION						
Grants to Local Educational Agencies	D	105,381	100,381	105,381	---	+5,000
Federal Programs:						
Special Programs for Indian Children	D	67,993	57,993	67,993	---	+10,000
National Activities	D	6,865	6,565	6,865	---	+300
Subtotal, Federal Programs		74,858	64,558	74,858	---	+10,300
Total, Indian Education		180,239	164,939	180,239	---	+15,300
INNOVATION AND IMPROVEMENT						
Opportunity Grants	D	---	1,000,000	---	---	-1,000,000
Education Innovation and Research	D	120,000	180,000	145,000	+25,000	-35,000
American History and Civics Academies	D	1,815	---	---	-1,815	---
American History and Civics National Activities	D	1,700	---	4,700	+3,000	+4,700
Charter Schools Grants	D	400,000	500,000	450,000	+50,000	-50,000
Magnet Schools Assistance	D	105,000	97,647	105,000	---	+7,353
Teacher and School Leader Incentive Grants	D	200,000	---	200,000	---	+200,000
Ready-to-Learn Television	D	27,741	---	27,741	---	+27,741
Supporting Effective Educator Development (SEED)	D	75,000	---	75,000	---	+75,000
Arts in Education	D	29,000	---	29,000	---	+29,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request	
Javits Gifted and Talented Students	D	12,000	---	12,000	---	+12,000	
Statewide Family Engagement Centers	D	10,000	---	10,000	---	+10,000	
Total, Innovation and Improvement		982,256	1,777,647	1,058,441	+76,185	-719,206	
Current Year		(982,256)	(1,777,647)	(1,058,441)	(+76,185)	(-719,206)	
SAFE SCHOOLS AND CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION							
Promise Neighborhoods	D	78,254	---	78,254	---	+78,254	
School Safety National Activities	D	90,000	43,000	90,000	---	+47,000	
Full-Service Community Schools	D	17,500	---	17,500	---	+17,500	
Total, Safe Schools and Citizenship Education		185,754	43,000	185,754	---	+142,754	
ENGLISH LANGUAGE ACQUISITION							
Current funded	D	47,931	47,931	47,931	---	---	
Forward funded	D	689,469	689,469	689,469	---	---	FF
Total, English Language Acquisition		737,400	737,400	737,400	---	---	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request	
SPECIAL EDUCATION							
State Grants:							
Grants to States Part B current year	D	2,994,465	1,878,745	2,844,465	-150,000	+965,720	FF
Part B advance from prior year	NA	(9,283,383)	(9,283,383)	(9,283,383)	---	---	
Grants to States Part B (FY 2020)	D	9,283,383	10,124,103	9,483,383	+200,000	-640,720	
Subtotal, program level		12,277,848	12,002,848	12,327,848	+50,000	+325,000	
Preschool Grants	D	381,120	368,238	395,000	+13,880	+26,762	FF
Grants for Infants and Families	D	470,000	458,556	470,000	---	+11,444	FF
Subtotal, program level		13,128,968	12,829,642	13,192,848	+63,880	+363,206	
IDEA National Activities (current funded):							
State Personnel Development	D	38,630	38,630	41,000	+2,370	+2,370	
Technical Assistance and Dissemination (including Special Olympics Education)	D	59,428	44,345	44,345	-15,083	---	
Personnel Preparation	D	83,700	83,700	89,000	+5,300	+5,300	
Parent Information Centers	D	27,411	27,411	27,411	---	---	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Educational Technology, Media, and Materials	D	28,047	28,047	28,047	---	---
Subtotal, IDEA National Activities		237,216	222,133	229,803	-7,413	+7,670
Adjustment to match official bill language	D	---	1	---	---	-1
Total, Special education		13,366,184	13,051,776	13,422,651	+56,467	+370,875
Current Year		(4,082,801)	(2,927,673)	(3,939,268)	(-143,533)	(+1,011,595)
FY 2020		(9,283,383)	(10,124,103)	(9,483,383)	(+200,000)	(-640,720)
Subtotal, Forward Funded		(3,845,585)	(2,705,539)	(3,709,465)	(-136,120)	(+1,003,926)
REHABILITATION SERVICES						
Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants	M	3,452,931	3,521,990	3,521,990	+69,059	---
Client Assistance State grants	D	13,000	13,000	13,000	---	---
Training	D	29,388	29,388	29,388	---	---
Demonstration and Training programs	D	5,796	9,296	5,796	---	-3,500
Protection and Advocacy of Individual Rights (PAIR)	D	17,650	17,650	17,650	---	---
Supported Employment State grants	D	22,548	---	22,548	---	+22,548
Independent Living:						
Services for Older Blind Individuals	D	33,317	33,317	33,317	---	---
Helen Keller National Center for Deaf/Blind Youth and Adults	D	12,500	10,336	14,000	+1,500	+3,664
Total, Rehabilitation services		3,587,130	3,634,977	3,657,689	+70,559	+22,712

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request	
SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES							
American Printing House for the Blind	D	27,431	25,431	28,431	+1,000	+3,000	
National Technical Institute for the Deaf (NTID):							
Operations	D	73,000	70,016	75,000	+2,000	+4,984	
Gallaudet University:							
Operations	D	128,000	121,275	134,361	+6,361	+13,086	
Total, Special Institutions for Persons with Disabilities		228,431	216,722	237,792	+9,361	+21,070	
CAREER, TECHNICAL, AND ADULT EDUCATION							
Career Education:							
Basic State Grants/Secondary & Technical Education							
State Grants, current funded	D	401,598	326,598	503,598	+102,000	+177,000	FF
Advance from prior year	NA	(791,000)	(791,000)	(791,000)	---	---	
FY 2020	D	791,000	791,000	791,000	---	---	
Subtotal, Basic State Grants, program level		1,192,598	1,117,598	1,294,598	+102,000	+177,000	
National Programs	D	7,421	20,000	20,000	+12,579	---	FF
Subtotal, Career Education		1,200,019	1,137,598	1,314,598	+114,579	+177,000	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request	
Adult Education:							
State Grants/Adult Basic and Literacy Education:	D						
State Grants, current funded	D	616,955	485,849	616,955	---	+131,106	FF
National Leadership Activities	D	13,712	13,712	13,712	---	---	FF
Subtotal, Adult education		630,667	499,561	630,667	---	+131,106	
Total, Career, Technical, and Adult Education		1,830,686	1,637,159	1,945,265	+114,579	+308,106	
Current Year		(1,039,686)	(846,159)	(1,154,265)	(+114,579)	(+308,106)	
FY 2020		(791,000)	(791,000)	(791,000)	---	---	
Subtotal, Forward Funded		(1,039,686)	(846,159)	(1,154,265)	(+114,579)	(+308,106)	
STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE							
Pell Grants -- maximum grant (NA)	NA	(5,035)	(4,860)	(5,035)	---	(+175)	
Pell Grants	D	22,475,352	22,475,352	22,475,352	---	---	
Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	D	840,000	---	840,000	---	+840,000	
Federal Work Study	D	1,130,000	500,000	1,130,000	---	+630,000	
Total, Student Financial Assistance (SFA)		24,445,352	22,975,352	24,445,352	---	+1,470,000	
FEDERAL DIRECT STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT	CH	350,000	---	---	-350,000	---	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
STUDENT AID ADMINISTRATION						
Salaries and Expenses	D	698,943	762,000	698,943	---	-63,057
Servicing Activities	D	980,000	1,010,000	980,000	---	-30,000
Total, Student Aid Administration		1,678,943	1,772,000	1,678,943	---	-93,057
HIGHER EDUCATION						
Aid for Institutional Development:						
Strengthening Institutions	D	98,886	---	98,886	---	+98,886
Hispanic Serving Institutions	D	123,183	---	123,183	---	+123,183
Promoting Post-Baccalaureate Opportunities for Hispanic Americans	D	11,052	---	11,052	---	+11,052
Strengthening Historically Black Colleges (HBCUs)	D	279,624	244,694	279,624	---	+34,930
Strengthening Historically Black Graduate Institutions	D	72,314	63,281	72,314	---	+9,033
Strengthening Predominantly Black Institutions	D	11,361	---	11,361	---	+11,361
Asian American Pacific Islander	D	3,826	---	3,826	---	+3,826
Strengthening Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-Serving Institutions	D	15,772	---	15,772	---	+15,772
Strengthening Native American-Serving Nontribal Institutions	D	3,826	---	3,826	---	+3,826
Strengthening Tribal Colleges	D	31,539	27,599	31,539	---	+3,940
Strengthening HBCU Masters programs	D	8,571	7,500	8,571	---	+1,071
Subtotal, Aid for Institutional development		659,954	343,074	659,954	---	+316,880

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
International Education and Foreign Language:						
Domestic Programs	D	65,103	---	65,103	---	+65,103
Overseas Programs	D	7,061	---	7,061	---	+7,061
Subtotal, International Education & Foreign Lang		72,164	---	72,164	---	+72,164
Postsecondary Program for Students with Intellectual Disabilities	D	11,800	11,800	11,800	---	---
Minority Science and Engineering Improvement	D	11,025	9,648	11,025	---	+1,377
Tribally Controlled Postsec Voc/Tech Institutions	D	9,469	8,286	9,469	---	+1,183
Federal TRIO Programs	D	1,010,000	950,000	1,060,000	+50,000	+110,000
GEAR UP	D	350,000	---	360,000	+10,000	+360,000
Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need	D	23,047	---	23,047	---	+23,047
Teacher Quality Partnerships	D	43,092	---	43,092	---	+43,092
Child Care Access Means Parents in School	D	50,000	15,134	50,000	---	+34,866
Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Ed. (FIPSE)	D	6,000	---	---	-6,000	---
Consolidated MSI Grant	D	---	147,906	---	---	-147,906
Total, Higher Education		2,246,551	1,485,848	2,300,551	+54,000	+814,703

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
HOWARD UNIVERSITY						
Academic Program	D	201,788	191,091	201,788	---	+10,697
Endowment Program	D	3,405	3,405	3,405	---	---
Howard University Hospital	D	27,325	27,325	27,325	---	---
Total, Howard University		232,518	221,821	232,518	---	+10,697
COLLEGE HOUSING AND ACADEMIC FACILITIES LOANS PROGRAM	D	435	448	448	+13	---
HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY (HBCU) CAPITAL FINANCING PROGRAM ACCOUNT						
HBCU Federal Administration	D	334	339	339	+5	---
HBCU Loan Subsidies	D	30,150	20,150	30,150	---	+10,000
Total, HBCU Capital Financing Program		30,484	20,489	30,489	+5	+10,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION SCIENCES (IES)						
Research, Development and Dissemination	D	192,695	187,500	192,695	---	+5,195
Statistics	D	109,500	112,500	109,500	---	-3,000
Regional Educational Laboratories	D	55,423	---	55,423	---	+55,423
Research in Special Education	D	56,000	54,000	56,000	---	+2,000
Special Education Studies and Evaluations	D	10,818	10,818	10,818	---	---
Statewide Data Systems	D	32,281	---	32,281	---	+32,281
Assessment:						
National Assessment	D	149,000	149,000	149,000	---	---
National Assessment Governing Board	D	7,745	7,745	7,745	---	---
Subtotal, Assessment		156,745	156,745	156,745	---	---
Total, IES		613,462	521,563	613,462	---	+91,899

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT						
Program Administration:						
Salaries and Expenses	D	430,000	432,506	432,506	+2,506	---
Building Modernization	D	---	26,751	---	---	-26,751
Total, Program administration		430,000	459,257	432,506	+2,506	-26,751
Office for Civil Rights	D	117,000	107,438	117,000	---	+9,562
Office of Inspector General	D	61,143	63,418	61,143	---	-2,275
Total, Departmental management		608,143	630,113	610,649	+2,506	-19,464
Total, Title III, Department of Education		74,320,337	66,723,048	74,506,012	+185,675	+7,782,964
Current Year		(51,723,336)	(44,126,047)	(51,709,011)	(-14,325)	(+7,582,964)
FY 2020		(22,597,001)	(22,597,001)	(22,797,001)	(+200,000)	(+200,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE IV--RELATED AGENCIES						
COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED	D	8,250	8,650	8,250	---	-400
CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE						
Operating Expenses						
Domestic Volunteer Service Programs:						
Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)	D	92,364	4,910	92,364	---	+87,454
National Senior Volunteer Corps:						
Foster Grandparents Program	D	107,702	117	107,702	---	+107,585
Senior Companion Program	D	45,512	117	45,512	---	+45,395
Retired Senior Volunteer Program	D	48,903	117	48,903	---	+48,786
Subtotal, Senior Volunteers		202,117	351	202,117	---	+201,766
Subtotal, Domestic Volunteer Service		294,481	5,261	294,481	---	+289,220

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
National and Community Service Programs:						
AmeriCorps State and National Grants	D	412,010	2,341	412,010	---	+409,669
Innovation, Assistance, and Other Activities	D	7,600	---	7,600	---	+7,600
Evaluation	D	4,000	---	4,000	---	+4,000
National Civilian Community Corps (NCCC)(subtitle E)	D	32,000	24,087	32,000	---	+7,913
State Commission Support Grants	D	17,538	---	17,538	---	+17,538
Subtotal, National and Community Service		473,148	26,428	473,148	---	+446,720
Total, Operating expenses		767,629	31,689	767,629	---	+735,940
National Service Trust	D	206,842	---	206,842	---	+206,842
Salaries and Expenses	D	83,737	87,389	83,737	---	-3,652
Office of Inspector General	D	5,750	3,568	5,750	---	+2,182
Total, Corp. for National and Community Service		1,063,958	122,646	1,063,958	---	+941,312

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING:						
FY 2021 (current) with FY 2019 comparable.....	D	445,000	---	445,000	---	+445,000
FY 2020 advance with FY 2018 comparable (NA).....	NA	(445,000)	(445,000)	(445,000)	---	---
Rescission of FY 2020 funds (NA).....	NA	---	(-430,000)	---	---	(+430,000)
Subtotal, FY 2020 program level..		445,000	15,000	445,000	---	+430,000
FY 2019 advance with FY 2017 comparable (NA).....	NA	(445,000)	(445,000)	(445,000)	---	---
Rescission of FY 2019 funds (NA).....	NA	---	(-429,550)	---	---	(+429,550)
Subtotal, FY 2019 program level.....		445,000	15,450	445,000	---	+429,550
Public television interconnection system (current)	D	20,000	---	20,000	---	+20,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE.....	D	46,650	47,200	46,800	+150	-400
FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION.....	D	17,184	17,053	17,124	-60	+71
INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES.....	D	240,000	23,000	240,000	---	+217,000
MEDICAID AND CHIP PAYMENT AND ACCESS COMMISSION.....		8,480	8,700	8,480	---	-220 D
MEDICARE PAYMENT ADVISORY COMMISSION.....	TF	12,545	12,471	13,045	+500	+574
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DISABILITY.....	D	3,250	3,211	3,250	---	+39
NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD.....	D	274,224	249,000	261,325	-12,899	+12,325
NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD.....	D	13,800	13,205	13,510	-290	+305
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION.....	D	13,225	12,615	12,975	-250	+360
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD						
Dual Benefits Payments Account.....	D	22,000	19,000	19,000	-3,000	---
Less Income Tax Receipts on Dual Benefits.....	D	-1,000	-1,000	-1,000	---	---
Subtotal, Dual Benefits.....		21,000	18,000	18,000	-3,000	---
Federal Payments to the Railroad Retirement Accounts..	M	150	150	150	---	---
Limitation on Administration.....	TF	123,500	115,225	126,000	+2,500	+10,775
Limitation on the Office of Inspector General.....	TF	11,000	8,437	8,500	-2,500	+63

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION						
Payments to Social Security Trust Funds	M	11,400	11,000	11,000	-400	---
Supplemental Security Income Program						
Federal Benefit Payments	M	48,236,000	55,716,000	55,716,000	+7,480,000	---
Beneficiary Services	M	159,000	126,000	126,000	-33,000	---
Research and Demonstration	M	101,000	101,000	101,000	---	---
Administration	D	4,991,277	4,765,000	4,808,000	-183,277	+43,000
Subtotal, SSI program level		53,487,277	60,708,000	60,751,000	+7,263,723	+43,000
Less funds advanced in prior year	M	-15,000,000	-19,500,000	-19,500,000	-4,500,000	---
Subtotal, regular SSI current year		38,487,277	41,208,000	41,251,000	+2,763,723	+43,000
New advance, 1st quarter, FY 2020	M	19,500,000	19,700,000	19,700,000	+200,000	---
Total, SSI program		57,987,277	60,908,000	60,951,000	+2,963,723	+43,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Limitation on Administrative Expenses						
OASI/DI Trust Funds	TF	5,101,321	4,895,700	4,936,645	-164,676	+40,945
HI/SMI Trust Funds	TF	2,313,197	2,220,000	2,300,000	-13,197	+80,000
Social Security Advisory Board	TF	2,300	2,300	2,400	+100	+100
SSI	TF	3,602,127	3,457,000	3,500,000	-102,127	+43,000
Subtotal, regular LAE		11,018,945	10,575,000	10,739,045	-279,900	+164,045
User Fees:						
SSI User Fee activities	D	118,000	134,000	134,000	+16,000	---
CBO adjustment		-3,000	-5,000	-5,000	-2,000	---
SSPA User Fee Activities	D	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---
CBO adjustment		-1,000	-1,000	-1,000	---	---
Subtotal, User fees		115,000	129,000	129,000	+14,000	---
Subtotal, Limitation on administrative expenses		11,133,945	10,704,000	10,868,045	-265,900	+164,045
Program Integrity:						
OASDI Trust Funds	TF	345,850	375,000	375,000	+29,150	---
SSI	TF	1,389,150	1,308,000	1,308,000	-81,150	---
Subtotal, Program integrity funding		1,735,000	1,683,000	1,683,000	-52,000	---
Total, Limitation on Administrative Expenses		12,868,945	12,387,000	12,551,045	-317,900	+164,045

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of Inspector General						
Federal Funds	D	30,000	30,000	31,000	+1,000	+1,000
Trust Funds	TF	75,500	75,500	77,500	+2,000	+2,000
Total, Office of Inspector General		105,500	105,500	108,500	+3,000	+3,000
Adjustment: Trust fund transfers from general revenues	TF	-4,991,277	-4,765,000	-4,808,000	+183,277	-43,000
Total, Social Security Administration		65,981,845	68,646,500	68,813,545	+2,831,700	+167,045
Federal funds		58,143,677	61,078,000	61,122,000	+2,978,323	+44,000
Current year		(38,643,677)	(41,378,000)	(41,422,000)	(+2,778,323)	(+44,000)
New advances, 1st quarter, FY 2020		(19,500,000)	(19,700,000)	(19,700,000)	(+200,000)	---
Trust funds		7,838,168	7,568,500	7,691,545	-146,623	+123,045
Total, Title IV, Related Agencies		68,304,061	69,306,063	71,119,912	+2,815,851	+1,813,849
Federal Funds		60,318,848	61,601,430	63,280,822	+2,961,974	+1,679,392
Current Year		(40,373,848)	(41,901,430)	(43,135,822)	(+2,761,974)	(+1,234,392)
FY 2020 Advance		(19,500,000)	(19,700,000)	(19,700,000)	(+200,000)	---
FY 2021 Advance		(445,000)	---	(445,000)	---	(+445,000)
Trust Funds		7,985,213	7,704,633	7,839,090	-146,123	+134,457

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS					
FURTHER ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR DISASTER RELIEF REQUIREMENTS ACT, 2018					
TITLE VIII					
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR					
Employment and Training Administration					
Training and Employment Services (emergency).....	100,000	---	---	-100,000	---
Job Corps (emergency).....	30,900	---	---	-30,900	---
General Provisions -- Department of Labor					
Deferment of of interest payments for U.S. Virgin Islands (Sec.20801) (emergency).....	-1,000	---	---	+1,000	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention					
CDC-Wide Activities and Program Support (emergency)...	200,000	---	---	-200,000	---
National Institutes of Health					
Office of the Director (emergency).....	50,000	---	---	-50,000	---
Administration for Children and Families					
Children and Families Services Programs (emergency)...	650,000	---	---	-650,000	---
Office of the Secretary					
Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund (emergency).....	162,000	---	---	-162,000	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION					
Hurricane Education Recovery					
Hurricane Education Recovery (emergency)	2,700,000	---	---	-2,700,000	---
Hurricane Education Recovery waiver authority for HEA of 1965 (Federal Direct Student Loan Program account) (emergency)	5,000	---	---	-5,000	---
General Provisions -- Department of Education					
HBCU Hurricane Supplemental Loan Program (loan forgiveness) (Sec.20804) (emergency)	90,000	---	---	-90,000	---
Total, title VIII	3,986,900	---	---	-3,986,900	---
Total, Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Requirements (Public Law 115-123 (DivB, Subdivision1))	3,986,900	---	---	-3,986,900	---
Total, Other Appropriations	3,986,900	---	---	-3,986,900	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
RECAP						
Mandatory, total in bill		817,467,097	869,794,362	869,814,362	+52,347,265	+20,000
Less advances for subsequent years		-158,462,759	-161,845,797	-161,845,797	-3,383,038	---
Plus advances provided in prior years		144,135,452	158,462,759	158,462,759	+14,327,307	---
Total, mandatory, current year		803,139,790	866,411,324	866,431,324	+63,291,534	+20,000
Discretionary, total in bill		190,525,529	173,940,541	187,168,572	-3,356,957	+13,228,031
Less advances for subsequent years		-24,814,001	-24,294,001	-24,814,001	---	-520,000
Plus advances provided in prior years		24,814,001	24,814,001	24,814,001	---	---
Subtotal, discretionary, current year		190,525,529	174,460,541	187,168,572	-3,356,957	+12,708,031
Discretionary Scorekeeping adjustments:						
Average Weekly Insured Unemployment (AWIU) Contingent	TF	10,000	25,000	10,000	---	-15,000
Medicare Eligible Accruals (permanent,indefinite)1/	D	32,484	30,041	30,041	-2,443	---
Surplus property (Department of Labor)	CH	2,000	5,000	---	-2,000	-5,000
Dislocated Worker training and employment activities (rescission)	D	---	-75,000	---	---	+75,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Dislocated Workers assistance National Reserve (rescission)	D	-12,500	---	-200,000	-187,500	-200,000
Working Capital Fund (not to exceed $40M) (reappropriation) (CBO estimate)	CH	---	37,000	---	---	-37,000
Nonrecurring expenses fund (rescission)	D	---	---	-400,000	-400,000	-400,000
Childrens Health Insurance Program performance bonus (rescission)	CH	-88,613	---	---	+88,613	---
Childrens Health Insurance Program one-time payment (rescission)	CH	-54	-54	---	+54	+54
Childrens Health Insurance Program Annual Allotment to States (rescission)	CH	-3,572,000	-3,118,000	-3,345,000	+227,000	-227,000
Child Enrollment contingency fund (rescission)	CH	-3,110,946	-667,000	-3,378,613	-267,667	-2,711,613
Limitation on eligible health care entity	CH	---	---	-48,000	-48,000	-48,000
Student loan medical deferment	CH	---	---	5,000	+5,000	+5,000
Federal Emergency Response Fund (HHS) (by transfer) (CBO estimate)	CH	---	25,000	---	---	-25,000
PHSSEF (HHS) (transfer out) (emergency) (CBO estimate)	CH	---	(-10,000)	---	---	(+10,000)
Centers for Disease Control (HHS) (transfer out)(emergency) (CBO estimate)	CH	---	(-15,000)	---	---	(+15,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Pell: Increase maximum award	CH	48,000	---	---	-48,000	---
Pell mandatory funds (rescission)	CH	-48,000	---	---	+48,000	---
SSI User Fee Collection	D	-118,000	-134,000	-134,000	-16,000	---
CBO adjustment	D	3,000	5,000	5,000	+2,000	---
SSA SSPA User Fee Collection	D	-1,000	-1,000	-1,000	---	---
CBO adjustment	D	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---
Traditional Medicare program	D	305,000	---	---	-305,000	---
CNCS National Service Trust unobligated balances (rescission)	D	---	-150,000	---	---	+150,000
Corporation for Public Broadcasting FY2019 advance (rescission)	D	---	-429,550	---	---	+429,550
Cohort Default Rate Modification (Education)	CH	3,000	---	---	-3,000	---
21ST Century Cures Act adjustment (PL 114-255)	D	-996,000	-711,000	-711,000	+285,000	---
Total, discretionary		178,996,000	169,302,978	179,002,000	+6,000	+9,699,022
Grand Total, current year		982,135,790	1,035,714,302	1,045,433,324	+63,297,534	+9,719,022

MINORITY VIEWS

We would like to acknowledge the efforts of Chairman Frelinghuysen and Chairman Cole to hold a full committee markup of the Labor-HHS-Education bill for the fourth year in a row. It is important for the full committee to debate this bill in public every year.

We are disappointed, however, that the Majority introduced and passed on a party-line vote a partisan bill that fails to build on last year's investments. In addition to shortchanging important programs, this bill once again pushes a dangerous and harmful agenda to sabotage access to affordable health insurance and eliminate access to critical health care services for millions of low-income women.

The Labor-HHS-Education bill supports some of the Nation's most critical programs, which touch individuals and families throughout their lifespan, from Early Head Start to Social Security. The bill supports NIH research, CDC public health infrastructure, Community Health Centers, and Meals on Wheels. It helps students go to college with Pell Grants and Work Study. It helps unemployed workers get access to job training and ensures the American workforce is not exposed to unsafe or unhealthy working conditions. The Labor-HHS-Education bill provides every American with a better chance at a better life—with a good education, a good job, and access to affordable health care.

That is why we were so proud of what we all accomplished in March, when we passed a great fiscal year 2018 Labor-HHS-Education bill. Members on both sides of the aisle were justifiably proud. We made many good investments—in biomedical research, opioid treatment, public health, child care and early education, postsecondary education, and more. Our colleagues on the Committee—both Democrats and Republicans—took credit for those investments. And we should. It was a great bill.

So, we must ask: why not do that again?

As we all know, there is an additional $18 billion of non-defense discretionary funding for fiscal year 2019. Labor-HHS-Education is nearly one-third of non-defense discretionary spending. So, proportionally, the Labor-HHS-Education bill should see an increase of $5.5 billion. Instead, it receives no increase at all.

If the Labor-HHS-Education bill received a fair allocation, we could reach more kids through Head Start. We could help make college more affordable for students and families with increased financial aid. We could expand job training and worker protections.

But sadly, this bill does none of those things.

Moreover, this bill takes only modest steps to address the humanitarian crisis created by the Trump Administration's Zero Tolerance policy. The Administration's policy rendered approximately 2,500 children (and as many as 3,000) as "unaccompanied"—including more than 100 kids younger than five years old—and placed

them in HHS custody. But even now, they do not have a clear plan for reunification, or even an understanding of the path forward. There is no plan. There never was a plan.

Despite sending a letter to Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Director Mick Mulvaney and HHS Secretary Alex Azar, requesting information about the rapidly spiraling costs of the White House's disastrous policy, the Administration has chosen not to respond. We have also requested that the Committee hold oversight hearings. Again, no response.

That is why House Democrats introduced nearly 20 amendments related to addressing the effects of the Trump Administration's cruel family separation policy and ensuring proper oversight of the conditions in which children are being held in custody by HHS's Office of Refugee Resettlement. We are very pleased the Majority joined us in agreeing to 12 of those amendments—it is a positive sign that the Committee is willing to rebuke the White House on a bipartisan basis and begin to exercise some of its oversight responsibilities.

Despite these successes, however, House Republicans severely worsened the humanitarian situation for immigrant children. The Majority voted to authorize the prolonged and indefinite detention of families with children and override the *Flores* settlement agreement that governs the conditions of detention for children, including that facilities be safe, sanitary, and appropriate for children. We strongly oppose this radical policy.

More broadly, the Labor-HHS-Education bill passed by the majority shortchanges American families and the problems they face.

This bill fails to address the rising cost of health care. Instead, it cuts Medicare and Medicaid operations by almost half a billion dollars, breaking our promise to seniors. This follows the Majority's corporate tax cut bill, which continues to be a dream for the wealthiest and a nightmare for the rest. We should not be cutting from Medicare or Medicaid while offering trillions in tax giveaways to corporations and wealthy families.

This bill also furthers the Majority's attempt to eviscerate the Affordable Care Act. The Majority recently endorsed a move by the Trump Administration to once again allow private insurance companies to discriminate against Americans with pre-existing conditions. We would note that Republicans are now breaking their promise to protect Americans with pre-existing conditions from being denied insurance or being charged exorbitant premiums.

This bill fails to fund research into firearm injury prevention. In 2016, the most recent year with CDC data, there were approximately 38,000 firearm-related deaths; more than 81,000 people went to the emergency room to be treated for firearm injuries. And yet, the Majority continues to block research that could save thousands of lives every year.

The bill also fails to address stagnant wages or insufficient worker protections and training. Instead, it cuts $289 million from the Department of Labor, including a rescission of $200 million from Dislocated Worker job training. And it cuts funding for the Wage and Hour Division, the Office of Federal Contract Compliance, and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Of course, there are some bright spots in this bill. We strongly support increases for NIH research, CDC public health programs, substance abuse prevention and treatment programs, emergency preparedness, the Community Services Block Grant, the Student Support and Academic Enrichment program, career and technical education, as well as TRIO and GEAR UP.

But even those increases show the fundamental insufficiency of the subcommittee's allocation: more than 20 of NIH's Institutes and Centers would receive an increase of only 1.2 percent, which is less than inflation, and the increase for SAMHSA's Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant merely offsets the loss of $500 million made available in prior years by the 21st Century Cures Act.

We also note and appreciate the comprehensive nature of the committee report accompanying the bill, which reflects a substantial number of requests from both Republicans and Democrats.

Unfortunately, the positive elements of this bill are undermined by the Majority's decision to shortchange critical priorities in health care, education, job training, and worker protection, as well as sabotage access to affordable health insurance.

We offered nearly 50 amendments to remedy these shortfalls and eliminate unnecessary policy riders, but most of our amendments were rejected.

AFFORDABLE CARE ACT

This bill reduces access to affordable health care by cutting the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) operating budget by nearly half a billion dollars, in a misguided attempt to sabotage the Affordable Care Act's health insurance marketplace. It is irresponsible for the Majority to continue to push its plan to take away health insurance from more than 30 million Americans and to support the Administration's efforts to eliminate protections for people with pre-existing conditions.

We proposed an amendment to restore funds to CMS's operating budget, which would ensure ongoing support for 12 million people who receive their health insurance coverage through the ACA marketplace. Unfortunately, the majority rejected the amendment.

We also proposed amendments to protect access to affordable health insurance against attacks by the Trump Administration: first, we proposed an amendment to prevent the Administration from filing legal motions in federal court against the Affordable Care Act; and second, we proposed an amendment to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to make required payments under the Risk Adjustment program, which shift funds to insurers that cover patients with the highest medical costs and come at no cost to American taxpayers. Again, the majority rejected the amendments.

WOMEN'S HEALTH

The bill also hurts women's health by pushing a dangerous and harmful ideological agenda. It eliminates funding for Title X Family Planning and the Teen Pregnancy Prevention program—a combined elimination of about $400 million to reproductive health services for women—and includes an ideological rider that would block

all federal funding for Planned Parenthood, which is the preferred health care provider for 2.5 million patients annually, including many low-income women with few health care alternatives. At the same time, the bill includes additional funding for abstinence-only programs, which studies show do not work.

We proposed amendments to restore funding for Title X Family Planning and the Teen Pregnancy Prevention program. In addition, we offered an amendment to strike the rider against Planned Parenthood. To our disappointment, the majority rejected our efforts to restore funds for reproductive health and retained their misguided anti-Planned Parenthood rider that does not belong in this bill.

CHILDREN FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR PARENTS

As we noted above, this bill takes small steps toward holding the Administration accountable for its unconscionable and reckless policy of separating children from their families at the border. The White House has implemented this policy with callous disregard for the truth, making up its own version of the law and history to fit its false narrative.

We proposed a series of amendments to expedite reunification of children with their families, improve the care of children in HHS custody, and require significant congressional oversight of the Administration going forward. We were pleased that the Majority agreed to adopt Democratic amendments to:

1. Demand the Secretary of HHS report to Congress on a plan to swiftly reunify separated families and rescind funds from the Secretary if the plan is not submitted by August 1;
2. Ensure that siblings who have been separated from their parents are kept together;
3. Prevent the forced medication of separated children without a medical assessment, including a trauma assessment;
4. Express the sense of Congress that families should not be separated and that families should be reunited immediately;
5. Require an HHS Inspector General report on the implementation of the family separation policy, the Executive Order ending the policy, and ongoing family reunification efforts;
6. Reaffirm HHS's statutory and court-ordered responsibilities about the care of unaccompanied children;
7. Fund mental health services for children separated from their parents;
8. Prohibit the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) and its contractors from asking questions about religion or religious practices for purposes of family reunification;
9. Require a report on the number of pre-literate children in ORR's custody, a list of languages spoken by those children, the number of translators needed for each language, and any additional resources needed to ensure that children are able to communicate with staff;
10. Direct ORR to ensure protection of genetic material and other personal data and prohibit use for criminal or immigration enforcement;
11. Require a report on guidance from ORR to shelters about the mental health needs of children separated from their parents,

treatment resources available to them, and the average length of stay for separated children; and

12. Require a monthly report on the number of separated children and additional details, including a plan for children and parents to remain in contact and be reunified.

Unfortunately, the Majority rejected additional amendments to:

1. Require the Administration to comply with court orders mandating reunification of children separated from their parents;

2. Prohibit HHS from sharing personally identifiable information of a sponsor or potential sponsor of an unaccompanied child with the Department of Homeland Security for immigration enforcement purposes;

3. Provide $30 million to create a Family Case Management program as a less costly alternative to detention for asylum seekers; and

4. Prohibit additional large-scale institutional shelter facilities for unaccompanied children or tent cities, and prioritize community-based residential placements.

And despite improving the bill significantly by adopting 12 Democratic amendments, we are dismayed that the Majority chose to countermand those improvements by adopting a partisan amendment to allow the Department of Homeland Security to hold immigrant children in unlicensed family detention facilities for prolonged periods of time. We do not believe that indefinite detention of children is in the spirit of our country's values.

WORKERS

This bill hurts workers by rescinding $200 million in advance funding for Dislocated Worker job training, as well as cutting $81 million from the Employment Service, which helps millions of unemployed workers find jobs through the American Job Center network. It strips language included since fiscal year 2016 that supports the bipartisan and successful registered apprenticeship program to help ensure workers have an industry-recognized credential, which benefits workers and employers alike.

We proposed an amendment to restore funding for job training programs and the Employment Service, and an amendment to ensure that funding for apprenticeships continues to focus on high-quality registered apprenticeships instead of potentially low-quality programs that would not be portable or lead to higher wages. Unfortunately, while one member of the majority joined our effort to preserve the registered apprenticeship model, both amendments were defeated.

Moreover, this bill does nothing to boost wages for current workers. Despite 75 straight months of strong job growth under President Obama, which has continued under President Trump, those job gains are not translating into higher wages for most workers.

We proposed an amendment to gradually increase the federal minimum wage to $15 per hour by 2025, which would ensure that broad economic gains also accrue to the benefit of low-wage workers. And we proposed an amendment to boost funding for the Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division to reduce wage theft from the paychecks of low-wage workers. Once again, the majority opposed our amendments.

STUDENTS

We are deeply disappointed that the bill fails to make additional investments in Title I, which reaches 25 million students in more than 80 percent of our school districts, and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers program, which provides before- and after-school and summer school programs to nearly 2 million students.

Despite the mountain of evidence that early childhood interventions work to reduce inequality and narrow achievement gaps, the bill provides level funding for Preschool Development Grants and Child Care and only a nominal increase for Head Start, meaning we will continue to fall behind in providing children and families with high-quality early education opportunities and care.

In addition, this bill hurts professionals who committed to public service by eliminating the discretionary relief fund created on a bipartisan basis in 2018 to help correct a flaw in the mandatory Public Service Loan Forgiveness program that has caused teachers and other intended beneficiaries to be ineligible for loan forgiveness. And the bill once again eliminates funding for the Special Olympics program, which helps support activities to increase the participation of individuals with intellectual disabilities in the youth sports demonstration and education program.

We proposed an amendment to increase the maximum Pell Grant by $135 to help keep up with inflation. Our Republican colleagues rejected our effort to help make college more affordable by voting against the amendment.

To help protect students and taxpayer dollars, we proposed an amendment to block funding to recognize a failing for-profit college accreditor. While the amendment attracted some bipartisan support, the majority ultimately defeated it. We also proposed language that would have forced the Secretary of Education to withdraw her misguided interpretation that seeks to block States from enforcing their consumer protection laws that help borrowers repaying their loans. Unfortunately, the amendment was defeated by the majority.

A bright spot in the bill, however, is the elimination of two-longstanding riders that have been carried since at least 1974 regarding the use of funds for transportation to overcome racial imbalance or to carry out a plan of racial desegregation. We proposed the elimination of these riders during fiscal year 2018 conference negotiations, in addition to similar language in the General Education Provisions Act. We hope to work together to ensure that all education funding can be used for transportation and transportation-related activities if authorized by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

SENIORS

This bill hurts seniors who rely on Medicare and Social Security. In addition to cutting nearly $500 million from CMS Program Management, which would undermine Medicare services, this bill also cuts the Social Security Administration's (SSA) operating budget by $318 million. As millions of seniors retire every year, we should be investing in SSA's services instead of cutting them. This bill would

force SSA to continue to close field offices and it would further exacerbate long waiting times and busy signals on Social Security's toll-free phone line.

PARTISAN POLICY RIDERS

In addition to riders that would limit a woman's access to health care, this bill attempts to block all funding for the Affordable Care Act. It also blocks funding for important fetal tissue research and adds an entire authorizing bill that would hurt a patient's ability to receive potentially life-saving health care services.

It even includes a new rider on behalf of Monsanto, the former agribusiness company. The Monsanto Rider would block funding for the World Health Organization's cancer agency the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). The IARC released a report which found that the chemical glyphosate in some of Monsanto's most popular products is a probable carcinogen. By blocking NIH from funding the IARC's research, it appears the Majority is putting Monsanto's interests ahead of public health.

While the Senate is passing bipartisan bills and avoiding poison pill riders, the House majority continues to include provisions that have no chance of enactment.

We proposed amendments to eliminate each of these ideological riders; unfortunately, the majority rejected each amendment.

To make matters worse, however, the Majority adopted a new amendment that inserts bigotry and discrimination into our bill by allowing child welfare organizations, including adoption and foster care providers, to make child placement determinations based on their "religious beliefs or moral convictions," regardless of the needs of the child. Simply put, it would allow adoption and foster care agencies to discriminate against and turn away qualified LGBTQ couples who are looking to adopt—based on the couple's sexual orientation.

CONCLUSION

This bill is filled with misplaced priorities and missed opportunities, and it stands in stark contrast to the bipartisan Labor-HHS–Education bill included in the fiscal year 2018 Omnibus.

The funding in this bill fails to meet our country's needs and breaks our promises to students, seniors, women, families, and workers. It does not reflect our values of putting the middle class and the vulnerable first; instead, it benefits those with the most money and the most lobbyists.

We hope our colleagues on the other side of the aisle will work with Democrats during the conference process to fix the many inadequacies in this bill. At that point, we look forward to working with Chairman Frelinghuysen and Chairman Cole to move forward on a bill we can all support.

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