Bellamy's words are recited millions of times every day and are ingrained in our society as an expression of national pride and patriotism.

CONGRESSIONAL LAND CONSERVATION CAUCUS

(Mr. COSTELLO of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COSTELLO of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the summer months provided us with an excellent opportunity to get outside and take advantage of the natural resources, great parks, and public lands in our communities.

In southeastern Pennsylvania, we are fortunate that we do not have to go much further than our own backyard to enjoy a wide variety of landscapes and public lands.

In an effort to prioritize the conservation of our public lands, waterways, natural resources, and public policies related to the same, I recently established the bipartisan Congressional Land Conservation Caucus with Representatives JOE PITTS, EARL BLUMENAUER, and MIKE THOMPSON of California. I appreciate their willingness to support this effort, and I urge my colleagues to join our caucus.

It is my hope this group of Members will focus on issues related to land conservation, the protection of natural resources, and the preservation of open space across the country.

I also want to thank Michael Rellahan and the Daily Local News for their in-depth observations on the past, present, and future of the Chester County government-led efforts to protect open space. It has been a remarkably successful program over the past 30 years.

And, indeed, another county in my district, Montgomery County, has followed in their lead, as have many other counties in Pennsylvania and across the country.

□ 1415

OPPOSE THE IRAN DEAL

(Mr. SMITH of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this much we know about the Iran deal.

It permits Iran to develop nuclear weapons in the future. It means $150 billion to Iran, some of which will be used to export terrorism, as President Obama has admitted. It allows Iran to buy weapons, such as intercontinental ballistic missiles. It gives Iran weeks, if not months, of advance notice of any weapons site inspections.

It includes secret side agreements; one prohibits other countries from inspecting a possible nuclear weapons development site.

It is being implemented even though a majority in the House and the Senate oppose it.

The Iran deal destabilizes the Middle East, jeopardizes America's security, and endangers the world.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO OFFER RESOLUTION RAISING A QUESTION OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. ROSKAM. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 2(a)(1) of rule IX, I rise to give notice of my intention to raise a question of the privileges of the House.

The form of the resolution is as follows:

Whereas Rule IX of the Rules of the House of Representatives states that a question of the privileges of the House ''shall be, first, those affecting the rights of the House collectively, its safety, dignity, and the integrity of its proceedings; and second, those affecting the rights, reputation, and conduct of Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner, individually, in their representative capacity only'';

Whereas the Iran Nuclear Agreement Review Act of 2015 (in this preamble referred to as the ''Review Act'') was passed by the Senate on May 7, 2015, by a vote of 98-1;

Whereas the House of Representatives passed the Review Act on May 14, 2015, by a vote of 400-25;

Whereas the Review Act was signed by President Barack Obama on May 22, 2015, becoming Public Law No. 114–17;

Whereas section 135(a)(1) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (as enacted by section 2 of the Review Act) states, ''Not later than 5 calendar days after reaching an agreement with Iran relating to the nuclear program of Iran, the President shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership—(A) the agreement, as defined in subsection (h)(1), including all related materials and annexes'';

Whereas section 135(h)(1) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (as enacted by section 2 of the Review Act) states, ''The term 'agreement' means an agreement related to the nuclear program of Iran that includes the United States, commits the United States to take action, or pursuant to which the United States commits or otherwise agrees to take action, regardless of the form it takes, whether a political commitment or otherwise, and regardless of whether it is legally binding or not, including any joint comprehensive plan of action entered into or made between Iran and any other parties, and any additional materials related thereto, including annexes, appendices, codicils, side agreements, implementing materials, documents, and guidance, technical or other understandings, and any related agreements, whether entered into or implemented prior to the agreement or to be entered into or implemented in the future'';

Whereas on July 14, 2015, the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (in this preamble referred to as the ''IAEA'') and the President of the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran signed the ''Roadmap for the Clarification of Past and Present Outstanding Issues regarding Iran's Nuclear Program'', which refers to two ''separate arrangements'' between the IAEA and Iran;

Whereas the first of these separate arrangements seeks to clarify and resolve longstanding questions about the possible military dimensions of Iran's nuclear program, including those identified in the IAEA Director General's report to the Board of Governors, designated ''GOV/2011/65'';

Whereas section G(38) of that report states, ''Since 2002, the [IAEA] has become increasingly concerned about the possible existence in Iran of undisclosed nuclear related activities involving military related organizations, including activities related to the development of a nuclear payload for a missile, about which the [IAEA] has regularly received new information'';

Whereas the Roadmap describes the second of these separate arrangements as an effort to resolve outstanding issues regarding the military facility at Parchin;

Whereas in his November 29, 2012, report to the Board of Governors, the Director General of the IAEA stated, ''As you will recall, the [IAEA] has information indicating that Iran constructed a large explosives containment vessel at the Parchin site in which to conduct hydrodynamic experiments. Despite repeated requests, Iran has still not granted the [IAEA] access to the Parchin site. Satellite imagery shows that extensive activities, including the removal and replacement of considerable quantities of earth, have taken place at this location. I am concerned that these activities will have seriously undermined the [IAEA's] ability to undertake effective verification. I reiterate my request that Iran, without further delay, provide access to that location and substantive answers to the [IAEA's] detailed questions regarding the Parchin site'';

Whereas an August 20, 2015, report by the Associated Press includes draft text of the Parchin separate agreement, which details a process by which Iran will provide photographs, videos, soil samples, and other materials in lieu of giving the IAEA access to the Parchin site;

Whereas Dr. Olli Heinonen, a 27-year veteran of the IAEA and its former Deputy Director General and chief inspector, stated, ''Much of the current concerns arise from the reported arrangements worked out between the IAEA and Iran in the side documents to address PMD [possible military dimension] issues. If the reporting is accurate, these procedures appear to be risky, departing significantly from well-established and proven safeguards practices. At a broader level, if verification standards have been diluted for Parchin (or elsewhere) and limits imposed, the ramification is significant as it will affect the IAEA's

ability to draw definitive conclusions with the requisite level of assurances and without undue hampering of the verification process'';

Whereas the self inspection and verification by Iran of its own nuclear weapons-related activities performed at the Parchin military facility are inadequate and incapable of demonstrating Iran's compliance with safeguards against nuclear weapons development, as established by the IAEA or the international nuclear agreement with Iran;

Whereas on July 14, 2015, the P5+1 (the United States, the United Kingdom, France, the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation, and Germany) and Iran announced that the parties had agreed to a Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action;

Whereas section C(13) of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action requires Iran's parliament and president to implement the Additional Protocol to Iran's Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement with the IAEA;

Whereas section C(14) of the agreed Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action requires Iran to fully implement the ''Roadmap for Clarification of Past and Present Outstanding Issues regarding Iran's Nuclear Program'', which was agreed to with the IAEA;

Whereas the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action is necessarily predicated on and interdependent with the two side agreements between the IAEA and Iran, all of which are mutually reinforcing and indivisible;

Whereas State Department spokesman John Kirby issued a public statement on July 19, 2015, stating that ''today the State Department transmitted to Congress the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, its annexes, and related materials. These documents include the Unclassified Verification Assessment Report on the JCPOA and the Intelligence Community's Classified Annex to the Verification Assessment Report, as required under the law. Therefore, Day One of the 60-day review period begins tomorrow, Monday, July 20'';

Whereas section 135(c)(1)(E) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (as enacted by section 2 of the Review Act) states, ''it is critically important that Congress have the opportunity, in an orderly and deliberative manner, to consider and, as appropriate, take action affecting the statutory sanctions regime imposed by Congress'', thereby providing the right to the House collectively, and the Members of the House individually in their representative capacities, to review the Iran nuclear agreement, as defined in section 135(h)(1) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, in order to determine what action, if any, to take;

Whereas section 135(h)(1) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (as enacted by section 2 of the Review Act) specifically requires the President to provide Congress with the text of ''side agreements'' and ''related agreements'', including those agreements ''between Iran and any other parties'';

Whereas the State Department's transmission to Congress did not include the text or materials relating to the two side agreements between the IAEA and Iran and was therefore incomplete as a matter of law;

Whereas on July 21, 2015, Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman BOB CORKER and Ranking Member BEN CARDIN sent a bipartisan letter to the State Department requesting the actual text of the two separate agreements between the IAEA and Iran;

Whereas on July 22, 2015, Congressman MIKE POMPEO and Senator TOM COTTON, along with the Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, sent a letter to the President requesting the text of the two separate agreements between the IAEA and Iran;

Whereas on August 4, 2015, Congressman POMPEO sent a further letter to the President, co-signed by the House Majority Leader and 92 other Members of the House, requesting the President to provide the text of the two separate agreements between the IAEA and Iran;

Whereas contrary to the law and these requests, the President did not provide the text of the separate agreements to Congress or any of its Members;

Whereas on July 22, 2015, State Department spokesman John Kirby stated, ''There's no side deals. There's no secret deals between Iran and the IAEA that the P5+1 has not been briefed on in detail'';

Whereas in an August 5, 2015, letter to Members of Congress, Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs Julia Frifield contradicted this claim, saying, ''The Roadmap refers to two 'separate agreements' between the IAEA and Iran. Within the IAEA system, such arrangements related to safeguards procedures and inspection activities are confidential and are not released to other member states'';

Whereas on July 28, 2015, Secretary of State John Kerry told the House Foreign Affairs Committee, in responding to the statement that National Security Advisor Susan Rice has seen the actual text of the two side agreements, ''I don't believe Susan Rice, National Security Advisor, has seen it'';

Whereas responding further to whether he has seen the actual text, Secretary Kerry said, ''No, I haven't seen it, I've been briefed on it'';

Whereas on July 29, 2015, Secretary of Energy Ernest Moniz stated, ''I, personally, have not seen those documents'';

Whereas on July 31, 2015, White House Press Secretary Josh Earnest stated, ''Our negotiators were briefed on the contents of that agreement'' (a reference to the side agreements);

Whereas being briefed second- or third-hand, including by Obama Administration officials who themselves have not read the actual text of the side agreements, is akin to a game of telephone and is not the same thing as allowing Members of Congress to read the actual text of the agreements;

Whereas the congressional review period prescribed in section 135(b) of Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (as enacted by section 2 of the Review Act) to review the Iran nuclear agreement begins only ''if an agreement, including all materials required to be transmitted to Congress pursuant to subsection (a)(1)'' is transmitted by the President to the Congress for review;

Whereas on July 14, 2015, President Obama stated, ''This deal is not built on trust. It is built on verification'' ;

Whereas it is impossible for the President, Congress, and the American people to consider and determine whether to support or oppose an Iran nuclear agreement without reviewing key inspection and verification details contained in the text of the two side agreements between the IAEA and Iran;

Whereas the determination by the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives, acting as an Officer of the House, that the President has transmitted to Congress the agreement and related materials as required by law, and therefore to begin counting the elapsing of the congressional review period beginning on July 20, 2015, deprives the House collectively and the Members of the House individually in their representative capacities, of the right to the review the Iran nuclear agreement;

Whereas the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the legislative day of July 27, 2015, is incorrect, listing under the heading ''Executive Communications'' the following entry: ''A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a letter and attachments satisfying all requirements of Sec. 135(a) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended by the Iran Nuclear Agreement Review Act of 2015 (Pub. L. 114–17), as received July 19, 2015; jointly to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Financial Services, the Judiciary, Oversight and Government Reform, and Ways and Means'';

Whereas the House of Representatives is scheduled to vote on a resolution of disapproval of the Iran nuclear agreement as soon as September 9, 2015, a procedure provided for under section 135(e)(4) of the of Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (as enacted by section 2 of the Review Act);

Whereas such a vote is injurious to the integrity of the proceedings of the House as it violates the process provided under section 135 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (as enacted by section 2 of the Review Act), which is contingent upon both the President's transmittal of the Iran nuclear agreement and all related documents, including side agreements, and the observance of the congressional review period provided in such section 135;

Whereas in her August 5, 2015, letter to Members of Congress, Assistant Secretary of State Frifield inaccurately

stated, ''The United States does not have a right to demand these [side agreement] documents from the IAEA'';

Whereas Dr. Heinonen, the former Deputy Director General and chief inspector of the IAEA stated, ''According to the IAEA rules and practices, such documents could be made available to the members of the IAEA Board'';

Whereas Dr. Heinonen further stated, ''The issue of confidentiality is an important matter for the IAEA. However, it should not be used as a blanket to stop legitimate questions, particularly regarding verification methods at Parchin. Historically, the IAEA has not viewed such issues as confidential. The IAEA and its member states have disclosed much more detailed facility-specific approaches at regular safeguards symposia. Additionally, in 2007 the IAEA Iran Work Plan addressing outstanding issues, accumulated over several years, was made available to all IAEA member states, and the Board also received a 2012 document from Iran related to very specific PMD [possible military dimensions] questions, which happened while the IAEA was negotiating with Iran for greater clarity and access'';

Whereas part I, section 5 of IAEA Information Circular 153 provides that ''specific information relating to such implementation [of measures to safeguard nuclear materials] in the State may be given to the Board of Governors and to such Agency staff members as require such knowledge'';

Whereas Article VI of the Statute of the IAEA authorizes the Board of Governors of the IAEA to direct the work of the IAEA, including in safeguarding nuclear materials and ensuring the peaceful ends of a participating member state's nuclear program;

Whereas Rule 18 of the Rules of the Board of Governors of the IAEA, entitled ''Circulation of Documents of Particular Importance'', establishes procedures by which member states of the IAEA Board of Governors may access relevant documents related to their duties;

Whereas the United States serves on the Board of Governors of the IAEA and has both the need and the authority to access the actual text of the two side agreements between the IAEA and Iran;

Whereas on July 30, 2015, White House Press Secretary Josh Earnest, speaking on behalf of the President of the United States, stated, ''I will acknowledge that I don't know exactly what the requirements are of the Iran Review Act, so I'm not sure exactly what that means [Congress is] asking for'';

Whereas on April 6, 2015, White House Press Secretary Josh Earnest stated, ''[W]e do believe that Congress should play their rightful role in terms of ultimately deciding whether or not the sanctions that Congress passed into law should be removed'';

Whereas on April 7, 2015, White House Press Secretary Josh Earnest further stated, ''[M]embers of Congress should consider the agreement and decide whether or not the President has achieved his stated objective of preventing Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon, shutting down every pathway they have and making them cooperate with the most intrusive set of inspections that have ever been imposed on a country's nuclear program'';

Whereas the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, which was negotiated and agreed to by the Obama Administration, fails to accomplish those objectives;

Whereas any recognition by the House of Representatives of the transmittal by the President of an Iran nuclear agreement that does not include all of the materials required by law, including the text of the 2 side agreements agreed to between the IAEA and Iran, violates the rights of the Members of the House individually in their representative capacity, impeding their ability to make a fully informed decision on how to vote on behalf of their constituents, as conceived and provided for in the enactment of the Review Act;

Whereas Director of National Intelligence James Clapper has labeled Iran the world's leading state sponsor of terrorism;

Whereas the Web site WhiteHouse.gov states that Iran currently has a 2-3 month breakout time to build a nuclear bomb;

Whereas legislative action on an Iran nuclear agreement is one of the most important issues that will ever come before the House, as it directly affects the safety and security of the Members of the House and their constituents;

Whereas the taking of legislative action without reasonable consideration and knowledge damages the reputation and credibility of the House collectively and its Members individually in their representative capacities; and

Whereas the President's failure to follow a law that he signed is an affront to the dignity of the House and cannot be ignored: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) reaffirms its legal right to obtain all materials, including the full text of all side agreements, comprising the Iran nuclear agreement, as defined in section 135(h)(1) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as enacted by section 2 of the Iran Nuclear Agreement Review Act of 2015 (in this section referred to as the ''Review Act''), which was signed into law by President Obama;

(2) directs the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives not to recognize, for purposes of determining the dates of the congressional review period prescribed in section 135(b) of Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (as enacted by section 2 of the Review Act), any agreement and related documents submitted by the President that do not include the actual text of the two side agreements between the IAEA and Iran;

(3) directs the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Officers of the House to correct Executive Communication numbered 2207, appearing on page 5522 in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of the legislative day of July 27, 2015, to state the following: ''A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a letter and attachments which does not satisfy all requirements of Sec. 135(a) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended by the Iran Nuclear Agreement Review Act of 2015 (Pub. L. 114–17), as received July 19, 2015; jointly to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Financial Services, the Judiciary, Oversight and Government Reform, and Ways and Means'';

(4) instructs the Speaker of the House of Representatives to dispatch without delay a notification to the President, on behalf of the whole House, entitled ''Failure to Follow the Law'' and stating that—

(A) the President's transmittal of that agreement to the House is incomplete as a matter of law;

(B) consequently, the congressional review period provided in section 135 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (as enacted by section 2 of the Review Act) has not begun; and

(C) pursuant to section 135(b)(3) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (as so enacted), until the end of the congressional review period, ''the President may not waive, suspend, reduce, provide relief from, or otherwise limit the application of statutory sanctions with respect to Iran under any provision of law or refrain from applying any such sanctions pursuant to an agreement described in subsection (a)'';

(5) instructs the Speaker of the House of Representatives, on behalf of the whole House, to return the agreement and related materials provided in the President's transmission of July 19, 2015, in order that the President may provide a full and complete transmission of all materials required by law, including the text of side agreements; and

(6) instructs the Speaker to take such actions as may be necessary to provide an appropriate remedy to ensure that the integrity of the legislative process is protected and to report his actions and recommendations to the House.

□ 1438

And, Mr. Speaker, if you didn't catch it, I am happy to repeat it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under rule IX, a resolution offered from the floor by a Member other than the majority leader or the minority leader as a question of the privileges of the House has immediate precedence only at a time designated by the Chair within 2 legislative days after the resolution is properly noticed.

Pending that designation, the form of the resolution noticed by the gentleman from Illinois will appear in the RECORD at this point.

The Chair will not at this point determine whether the resolution constitutes a question of privilege. That determination will be made at the time designated for consideration of the resolution.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the following enrolled bills were signed by Speaker pro tempore HARRIS on Thursday, August 6, 2015:

H.R. 212, to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act to provide for the assessment and management of the risk of algal toxins in drinking water, and for other purposes;

H.R. 1138, to establish certain wilderness areas in central Idaho and to authorize various land conveyances involving National Forest System land and Bureau of Land Management land in central Idaho, and for other purposes;

H.R. 1531, to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide a pathway for temporary seasonal employees in Federal land management agencies to compete for vacant permanent positions under internal merit promotion procedures, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2131, to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 83 Meeting Street in Charleston, South Carolina, as the ''J. Waties Waring Judicial Center'';

H.R. 2559, to designate the ''PFC Milton A. Lee Medal of Honor Memorial Highway'' in the State of Texas.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 4 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 39 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1600

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WALKER) at 4 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later.

EARLY HEARING DETECTION AND INTERVENTION ACT OF 2015

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1344) to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize a program for early detection, diagnosis, and treatment regarding deaf and hard-of-hearing newborns, infants, and young children, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1344

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may cited as the ''Early Hearing Detection and Intervention Act of 2015''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds as follows:

(1) Deaf and hard-of-hearing newborns, infants, toddlers, and young children require access to specialized early intervention providers and programs in order to help them meet their linguistic and cognitive potential.

(2) Families of deaf and hard-of-hearing newborns, infants, toddlers, and young children benefit from comprehensive early intervention programs that assist them in supporting their child's development in all domains.

(3) Best practices principles for early intervention for deaf and hard-of-hearing newborns, infants, toddlers, and young children have been identified in a range of areas including listening and spoken language and visual and signed language acquisition, family-to-family support, support from individuals who are deaf or hard-of-hearing, progress monitoring, and others.

(4) Effective hearing screening and early intervention programs must be in place to identify hearing levels in deaf and hard-of-hearing newborns, infants, toddlers, and young children so that they may access appropriate early intervention programs in a timely manner.

SEC. 3. REAUTHORIZATION OF PROGRAM FOR EARLY DETECTION, DIAGNOSIS, AND TREATMENT REGARDING DEAF AND HARD-OF-HEARING NEWBORNS, INFANTS, AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

Section 399M of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280g–1) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 399M. EARLY DETECTION, DIAGNOSIS, AND TREATMENT REGARDING DEAF AND HARD-OF-HEARING NEWBORNS, INFANTS, AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

''(a) HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary, acting through the Administrator of the Health Resources and Services Administration, shall make awards of grants or cooperative agreements to develop statewide newborn, infant, and young childhood hearing screening, diagnosis, evaluation, and intervention programs and systems, and to assist in the recruitment, retention, education, and training of qualified personnel and health care providers for the following purposes:

''(1) To develop and monitor the efficacy of statewide programs and systems for hearing screening of newborns, infants, and young children, prompt evaluation and diagnosis of children referred from screening programs, and appropriate educational, audiological, and medical interventions for children confirmed to be deaf or hard-of-hearing, consistent with the following:

''(A) Early intervention includes referral to and delivery of information and services by organizations such as schools and agencies (including community, consumer, and parent-based agencies), pediatric medical homes, and other programs mandated by part C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, which offer programs specifically designed to meet the unique language and communication needs of deaf and hard-of-hearing newborns, infants, and young children.

''(B) Information provided to parents must be accurate, comprehensive, and, where appropriate, evidence-based, allowing families to make important decisions for their child in a timely way, including decisions relating to all possible assistive hearing technologies (such as hearing aids, cochlear implants, and osseointegrated devices) and communication options (such as visual and sign language, listening and spoken language, or both).

''(C) Programs and systems under this paragraph shall offer mechanisms that foster family-to-family and deaf and hard-of-hearing consumer-to-family supports.

''(2) To develop efficient models (both educational and medical) to ensure that newborns, infants, and young children who are identified through hearing screening receive followup by qualified early intervention providers, qualified health care providers, or pediatric medical homes (including by encouraging State agencies to adopt such models).

''(3) To provide for a technical resource center in conjunction with the Maternal and Child Health Bureau of the Health Resources and Services Administration—

''(A) to provide technical support and education for States; and

''(B) to continue development and enhancement of State early hearing detection and intervention programs.

''(b) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, DATA MANAGEMENT, AND APPLIED RESEARCH.—

''(1) CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, shall make awards of grants or cooperative agreements to State agencies or their designated entities for development, maintenance, and improvement of data tracking and surveillance systems on newborn, infant, and young childhood hearing screenings, audiologic evaluations, medical evaluations, and intervention services; to conduct applied research related to services and outcomes, and provide technical assistance related to newborn, infant, and young childhood hearing screening, evaluation, and intervention programs, and information systems; to ensure high-quality monitoring of hearing screening, evaluation, and intervention programs and systems for newborns, infants, and young children; and to coordinate developing standardized procedures for data management and assessing program and cost effectiveness. The awards under the preceding sentence may be used—

''(A) to provide technical assistance on data collection and management;

''(B) to study and report on the costs and effectiveness of newborn, infant, and young childhood hearing screening, evaluation, diagnosis, intervention programs, and systems;

''(C) to collect data and report on newborn, infant, and young childhood hearing screening, evaluation, diagnosis, and intervention programs and systems that can be used—

''(i) for applied research, program evaluation, and policy development; and

''(ii) to answer issues of importance to State and national policymakers;

''(D) to identify the causes and risk factors for congenital hearing loss;

''(E) to study the effectiveness of newborn, infant, and young childhood hearing screening, audiologic evaluations, medical evaluations, and intervention programs and systems by assessing the health, intellectual and social developmental, cognitive, and hearing status of these children at school age; and

''(F) to promote the integration, linkage, and interoperability of data regarding early hearing loss and multiple sources to increase information exchanges between clinical care and public health including the ability of States and territories to exchange and share data.

''(2) NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH.—The Director of the National Institutes of Health, acting through the Director of the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders, shall, for purposes of this section, continue a program of research and development related to early hearing detection and