

rate or rates that would have been paid but for this section.

(i)(1) For the purpose of this subsection, the term “position” means the work, consisting of the duties and responsibilities, assignable to an employee, except that such term does not include any position under subsection (a)(2)(A)–(E).

(2) At the request of an agency head, the President may designate 1 or more categories of positions within such agency to be treated, for purposes of this section, as positions within the meaning of subsection (a)(2).

(Added Pub. L. 101–509, title V, § 529 [title I, § 103(a)], Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1427, 1444; amended Pub. L. 102–378, § 2(34), Oct. 2, 1992, 106 Stat. 1350; Pub. L. 108–411, title I, § 102, Oct. 30, 2004, 118 Stat. 2311; Pub. L. 108–447, div. B, title I, § 115, Dec. 8, 2004, 118 Stat. 2870.)

#### Editorial Notes

##### REFERENCES IN TEXT

Level I of the Executive Schedule, referred to in subsec. (d)(2), is set out in section 5312 of this title.

##### AMENDMENTS

2004—Subsec. (a)(2)(G). Pub. L. 108–447 added subpar. (G).

Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 108–411, § 102(1), (2), substituted “Office of Management and Budget” for “Office of Personnel Management” and “Office of Personnel Management” for “Office of Management and Budget”.

Subsec. (e)(1), (f). Pub. L. 108–411, § 102(2), substituted “Office of Personnel Management” for “Office of Management and Budget”.

Subsec. (g). Pub. L. 108–411, § 102(1)–(3), substituted “Office of Personnel Management” for “Office of Management and Budget” and “Office of Management and Budget” for “Office of Personnel Management” and struck out “prescribing regulations under this section or” before “making any decision”.

Subsec. (h). Pub. L. 108–411, § 102(2), (4), in introductory provisions, substituted “Office of Personnel Management” for “Office of Management and Budget” and “Committee on Government Reform” for “Committee on Post Office and Civil Service”.

1992—Subsec. (a)(2)(E), (F). Pub. L. 102–378, § 2(34)(A), added subpars. (E) and (F).

Subsec. (i). Pub. L. 102–378, § 2(34)(B), added subsec. (i).

#### Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

##### CHANGE OF NAME

Committee on Government Reform of House of Representatives changed to Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of House of Representatives by House Resolution No. 6, One Hundred Tenth Congress, Jan. 5, 2007. Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of House of Representatives changed to Committee on Oversight and Reform of House of Representatives by House Resolution No. 6, One Hundred Sixteenth Congress, Jan. 9, 2019. Committee on Oversight and Reform of House of Representatives changed to Committee on Oversight and Accountability of House of Representatives by House Resolution No. 5, One Hundred Eighteenth Congress, Jan. 9, 2023.

Committee on Governmental Affairs of Senate changed to Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of Senate, effective Jan. 4, 2005, by Senate Resolution No. 445, One Hundred Eighth Congress, Oct. 9, 2004.

##### EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective on such date as the President shall determine, but not earlier than 90 days, and not later

than 180 days, after Nov. 5, 1990, see section 529 [title III, § 305] of Pub. L. 101–509, set out as an Effective Date of 1990 Amendment note under section 5301 of this title.

#### Executive Documents

##### DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS

Functions of President under this section assigned to the Director of the Office of Personnel Management by section 1 of Ex. Ord. No. 13415, Dec. 1, 2006, 71 F.R. 70641, set out as a note under section 4505a of this title.

#### § 5378. Police forces of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the United States Mint

(a) The Secretary of the Department of the Treasury, or his designee, in his sole discretion shall fix the rates of basic pay for positions within the police forces of the United States Mint and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing without regard to the pay provisions of title 5, United States Code, except that no entry-level police officer shall receive basic pay for a calendar year that is less than the basic rate of pay for General Schedule GS–7 and no executive security official shall receive basic compensation for a calendar year that exceeds the basic rate of pay for General Schedule GS–15.

(b) For the purpose of this section, the term “police forces of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the United States Mint” means the employees of the Department of the Treasury who are appointed, under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, as police officers for the protection of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the United States Mint buildings and property.

(Added Pub. L. 101–509, title V, § 529 [title I, § 109(a)(1)(A)], Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1427, 1451; amended Pub. L. 104–52, title V, § 521, Nov. 19, 1995, 109 Stat. 494; Pub. L. 105–61, title I, § 121, Oct. 10, 1997, 111 Stat. 1289.)

#### Editorial Notes

##### REFERENCES IN TEXT

The General Schedule, referred to in subsec. (a), is set out under section 5332 of this title.

##### AMENDMENTS

1997—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 105–61 amended subsec. (a) generally. Prior to amendment, subsec. (a) consisted of pars. (1) to (8) providing maximum levels of General Schedule at which Secretary of the Treasury was to set basic rates of pay for positions in police forces of Bureau of Engraving and Printing and United States Mint.

1995—Subsec. (a)(8). Pub. L. 104–52, which directed amendment of this section by adding par. (8), was executed by adding par. (8) at end of subsec. (a) to reflect the probable intent of Congress.

#### Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

##### EFFECTIVE DATE; CONVERSION AND SAVINGS PROVISIONS

Pub. L. 101–509, title V, § 529 [title I, § 109(c)], Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1427, 1452, provided that:

“(1) This section and the amendments made by this section [enacting this section, amending section 5102 of this title, and enacting provisions set out as a note below] shall become effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after the 30th day following the date of enactment of this Act [Nov. 5, 1990].

“(2)(A) A special pay rate (as defined in subparagraph (B)) shall apply to an individual holding a position if—

“(i) as a result of the initial exercise of authority with respect to such position under the amendment made by subsection (a)(1)(A) [enacting this section], such individual would (but for this paragraph) be paid—

“(I) at the step of the grade for which such special pay rate is then in effect; or

“(II) at a level which is between steps for which special pay rates are then in effect; and

“(ii) such position is within the area or location with respect to which that special pay rate or those special pay rates, as applicable, are then in effect.

The Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe regulations for determining which special pay rate shall apply in a situation described in clause (i)(II).

“(B) For the purpose of this paragraph, the term ‘special pay rate’ means a rate which—

“(i) is established under section 5303 of title 5, United States Code (or a succeeding provision of law);

“(ii) is applicable to positions within the police forces of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the United States Mint; and

“(iii) has been in effect (including any adjustments under section 5303(d) of such title) since on or before the effective date of this section.

“(3) No rate of basic pay in effect immediately before this section takes effect shall be reduced by reason of the enactment of this section.”

#### SPECIAL PAY RATES NOT AFFECTED

Pub. L. 101-509, title V, § 529 [title I, § 109(b)], Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1427, 1451, as amended by Pub. L. 102-378, § 3(1), Oct. 2, 1992, 106 Stat. 1355, provided that: “Nothing in this section or in any amendment made by this section [enacting this section, amending section 5102 of this title, and enacting provisions set out as a note above] shall—

“(1) affect any special pay rate under section 5303 of title 5, United States Code, established before this section takes effect; or

“(2) impair any authority to fix or adjust special pay rates under such section 5303 (or a succeeding provision of law) for positions within the police forces of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the United States Mint.”

[Amendment by Pub. L. 102-378 to section 529 [title I, § 109(b)] of Pub. L. 101-509, set out above, effective Nov. 5, 1990, see section 9(b)(6) of Pub. L. 102-378, set out as an Effective Date of 1992 Amendment note under section 6303 of this title.]

#### § 5379. Student loan repayments

(a)(1) For the purpose of this section—

(A) the term “agency” means an agency under subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), or (E) of section 4101(1) of this title, the Architect of the Capitol, the Botanic Garden, and the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services; and

(B) the term “student loan” means—

(i) a loan made, insured, or guaranteed under part B of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1071 et seq.);

(ii) a loan made under part D or E of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087a et seq., 1087aa et seq.); and

(iii) a health education assistance loan made or insured under part A of title VII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 292 et seq.) or under part E of title VIII of such Act (42 U.S.C. 297a et seq.).

(2) An employee shall be ineligible for benefits under this section if the employee occupies a position that is excepted from the competitive

service because of its confidential, policy-determining, policy-making, or policy-advocating character.

(b)(1) The head of an agency may, in order to recruit or retain highly qualified personnel, establish a program under which the agency may agree to repay (by direct payments on behalf of the employee) any student loan previously taken out by such employee.

(2) Payments under this section shall be made subject to such terms, limitations, or conditions as may be mutually agreed to by the agency and employee concerned, except that the amount paid by an agency under this section may not exceed—

(A) \$10,000 for any employee in any calendar year; or

(B) a total of \$60,000 in the case of any employee.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be considered to authorize an agency to pay any amount to reimburse an employee for any repayments made by such employee prior to the agency’s entering into an agreement under this section with such employee.

(c)(1) An employee selected to receive benefits under this section must agree in writing, before receiving any such benefit, that the employee will—

(A) remain in the service of the agency for a period specified in the agreement (not less than 3 years), unless involuntarily separated; and

(B) if separated involuntarily on account of misconduct, or voluntarily, before the end of the period specified in the agreement, repay to the Government the amount of any benefits received by such employee from that agency under this section.

(2) The payment agreed to under paragraph (1)(B) of this subsection may not be required of an employee who leaves the service of such employee’s agency voluntarily to enter into the service of any other agency unless the head of the agency that authorized the benefits notifies the employee before the effective date of such employee’s entrance into the service of the other agency that payment will be required under this subsection.

(3) If an employee who is involuntarily separated on account of misconduct or who (excluding any employee relieved of liability under paragraph (2) of this subsection) is voluntarily separated before completing the required period of service fails to repay the amount agreed to under paragraph (1)(B) of this subsection, a sum equal to the amount outstanding is recoverable by the Government from the employee (or such employee’s estate, if applicable) by—

(A) setoff against accrued pay, compensation, amount of retirement credit, or other amount due the employee from the Government; and

(B) such other method as is provided by law for the recovery of amounts owing to the Government.

The head of the agency concerned may waive, in whole or in part, a right of recovery under this subsection if it is shown that recovery would be against equity and good conscience or against the public interest.