CODIFICATION

Another section 447 of act July 1, 1944, was renumbered section 447A and is classified to section 285f–2 of this title.

EXTRAMURAL STUDY SECTION

Section 902(b) of Pub. L. 103–43 provided that: ''Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act [June 10, 1993], the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall establish an extramural study section for chronic fatigue syndrome research.''

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON CHRONIC FATIGUE SYNDROME

Section 1903 of Pub. L. 103–43 directed Secretary of Health and Human Services to, not later than Oct. 1, 1993, and annually thereafter for next 3 years, prepare and submit to Congress a report that summarizes research activities conducted or supported by National Institutes of Health concerning chronic fatigue syndrome, with information concerning grants made, cooperative agreements or contracts entered into, intramural activities, research priorities and needs, and plan to address such priorities and needs.

§ 285f–2. Research and research training regarding tuberculosis

In carrying out section 285f of this title, the Director of the Institute shall conduct or support research and research training regarding the cause, diagnosis, early detection, prevention and treatment of tuberculosis.

(July 1, 1944, ch. 373, title IV, § 447A, formerly § 447, as added Pub. L. 103–183, title III, § 302(a), Dec. 14, 1993, 107 Stat. 2235; renumbered § 447A, Pub. L. 105–392, title IV, § 401(b)(3), Nov. 13, 1998, 112 Stat. 3587; amended Pub. L. 109–482, title I, § 103(b)(27), Jan. 15, 2007, 120 Stat. 3688.)

AMENDMENTS

2007—Pub. L. 109–482 struck out subsec. (a) designation before ''In carrying out'' and subsec. (b) which read as follows: ''For the purpose of carrying out subsection (a) of this section, there are authorized to be appropriated $50,000,000 for fiscal year 1994, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1995 through 1998. Such authorization is in addition to any other authorization of appropriations that is available for such purpose.''

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2007 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 109–482 applicable only with respect to amounts appropriated for fiscal year 2007 or subsequent fiscal years, see section 109 of Pub. L. 109–482, set out as a note under section 281 of this title.

RESEARCH THROUGH FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Section 303 of Pub. L. 103–183 provided that: ''The Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, shall implement a tuberculosis drug and device research program under which the Commissioner may—

''(1) provide assistance to other Federal agencies for the development of tuberculosis protocols;

''(2) review and evaluate medical devices designed for the diagnosis and control of airborne tuberculosis; and

''(3) conduct research concerning drugs or devices to be used in diagnosing, controlling and preventing tuberculosis.''

§ 285f–3. Sexually transmitted disease clinical research and training awards

(a) In general

The Director of the Institute is authorized to establish and maintain a program to enhance and promote the translation of new scientific knowledge into clinical practice related to the diagnosis, care and treatment of individuals with sexually transmitted diseases.

(b) Support of promising clinicians

In order to foster the application of the most current developments in the etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, amounts made available under this section shall be directed to the support of promising clinicians through awards for research, study, and practice at centers of excellence in sexually transmitted disease research and treatment.

(c) Excellence in certain fields

Research shall be carried out under awards made under subsection (b) of this section in environments of demonstrated excellence in the etiology and pathogenesis of sexually transmitted diseases and shall foster innovation and integration of such disciplines or other environments determined suitable by the Director of the Institute.

(July 1, 1944, ch. 373, title IV, § 447B, as added Pub. L. 106–505, title IX, § 901, Nov. 13, 2000, 114 Stat. 2349; amended Pub. L. 109–482, title I, § 103(b)(28), Jan. 15, 2007, 120 Stat. 3688.)

AMENDMENTS

2007—Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 109–482 struck out heading and text of subsec. (d). Text read as follows: ''For the purpose of carrying out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated $2,250,000 for fiscal year 2001, and such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2002 through 2005.''

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2007 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 109–482 applicable only with respect to amounts appropriated for fiscal year 2007 or subsequent fiscal years, see section 109 of Pub. L. 109–482, set out as a note under section 281 of this title.

SUBPART 7—EUNICE KENNEDY SHRIVER NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

AMENDMENTS

2007—Pub. L. 110–154, § 1(b)(7), Dec. 21, 2007, 121 Stat. 1827, substituted ''Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development'' for ''National Institute of Child Health and Human Development'' in subpart heading.

§ 285g. Purpose of Institute

The general purpose of the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (hereafter in this subpart referred to as the ''Institute'') is the conduct and support of research, training, health information dissemination, and other programs with respect to gynecologic health, maternal health, child health, mental retardation, human growth and development, including prenatal development, population research, and special health problems and requirements of mothers and children.

(July 1, 1944, ch. 373, title IV, § 448, as added Pub. L. 99–158, § 2, Nov. 20, 1985, 99 Stat. 856; amended Pub. L. 106–554, § 1(a)(1) [title II, § 215], Dec. 21, 2000, 114 Stat. 2763, 2763A–28; Pub. L. 110–154, § 1(d), Dec. 21, 2007, 121 Stat. 1828.)

AMENDMENTS

2000—Pub. L. 106–554 inserted ''gynecologic health,'' after ''with respect to''.

CHANGE OF NAME

''Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development'' substituted for ''National Institute of Child Health and Human Development'' in text, on authority of section 1(d) of Pub. L. 110–154, set out below.

Pub. L. 110–154, § 1(d), Dec. 21, 2007, 121 Stat. 1828, provided that: ''Any reference in any law, regulation, order, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the 'National Institute of Child Health and Human Development' shall be deemed to be a reference to the 'Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development'.''

EUNICE KENNEDY SHRIVER NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT; FINDINGS

Pub. L. 110–154, § 1(a), Dec. 21, 2007, 121 Stat. 1826, provided that: ''Congress makes the following findings:

''(1) Since it was established by Congress in 1962 at the request of President John F. Kennedy, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development has achieved an outstanding record of achievement in catalyzing a concentrated attack on the unsolved health problems of children and of mother-infant relationships by fulfilling its mission to—

''(A) ensure that every individual is born healthy and wanted, that women suffer no harmful effects from reproductive processes, and that all children have the chance to achieve their full potential for healthy and productive lives, free from disease or disability; and

''(B) ensure the health, productivity, independence, and well-being of all individuals through optimal rehabilitation.

''(2) The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development has made unparalleled contributions to the advancement of child health and human development, including significant efforts to—

''(A) reduce dramatically the rates of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, infant mortality, and maternal HIV transmission;

''(B) develop the Haemophilus Influenza B (Hib) vaccine, credited with nearly eliminating the incidence of mental retardation; and

''(C) conduct intramural research, support extramural research, and train thousands of child health and human development researchers who have contributed greatly to dramatic gains in child health throughout the world.

''(3) The vision, drive, and tenacity of one woman, Eunice Kennedy Shriver, was instrumental in proposing, passing, and enacting legislation to establish the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (Public Law 87–838) [see Tables for classification] on October 17, 1962.

''(4) It is befitting and appropriate to recognize the substantial achievements of Eunice Kennedy Shriver, a tireless advocate for children with special needs, whose foresight in creating the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development gave life to the words of President Kennedy, who wished to 'encourage imaginative research into the complex processes of human development from conception to old age.' ''

LONG-TERM CHILD DEVELOPMENT STUDY

Pub. L. 106–310, div. A, title X, § 1004, Oct. 17, 2000, 114 Stat. 1130, as amended by Pub. L. 108–446, title III, § 301, Dec. 3, 2004, 118 Stat. 2803; Pub. L. 109–482, title I, § 104(b)(3)(E), Jan. 15, 2007, 120 Stat. 3694; Pub. L. 110–154, § 1(d), Dec. 21, 2007, 121 Stat. 1828, provided that:

''(a) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this section to authorize the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development to conduct a national longitudinal study of environmental influences (including physical, chemical, biological, and psychosocial) on children's health and development.

''(b) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development shall establish a consortium of representatives from appropriate Federal agencies (including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Department of Education) to—

''(1) plan, develop, and implement a prospective cohort study, from birth to adulthood, to evaluate the effects of both chronic and intermittent exposures on child health and human development; and

''(2) investigate basic mechanisms of developmental disorders and environmental factors, both risk and protective, that influence health and developmental processes.

''(c) REQUIREMENT.—The study under subsection (b) shall—

''(1) incorporate behavioral, emotional, educational, and contextual consequences to enable a complete assessment of the physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial environmental influences on children's well-being;

''(2) gather data on environmental influences and outcomes on diverse populations of children, which may include the consideration of prenatal exposures;

''(3) consider health disparities among children which may include the consideration of prenatal exposures; and

''(4) be conducted in compliance with section 444 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1232g), including the requirement of prior parental consent for the disclosure of any education records, except without the use of authority or exceptions granted to authorized representatives of the Secretary of Education for the evaluation of Federally-supported education programs or in connection with the enforcement of the Federal legal requirements that relate to such programs.

''[(d) REPEALED. Pub. L. 109–482, title I, § 104(b)(3)(E), Jan. 15, 2007, 120 Stat. 3694.]

''(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $18,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, and such sums as may be necessary for each [sic] the fiscal years 2002 through 2005.''

NATIONAL COMMISSION TO PREVENT INFANT MORTALITY; COMPOSITION; VOLUNTARY SERVICES; DURATION

Pub. L. 100–436, title IV, Sept. 20, 1988, 102 Stat. 1709, provided that the National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality was to be composed of sixteen members, including seven at large members, and that it had power to accept voluntary and uncompensated services, notwithstanding section 1342 of title 31, and was to continue operating, notwithstanding sections 208 and 209 of Pub. L. 99–660 (formerly set out below).

NATIONAL COMMISSION TO PREVENT INFANT MORTALITY

Pub. L. 99–660, title II, Nov. 14, 1986, 100 Stat. 3752, known as the National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality Act of 1986, established National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality to examine and make recommendation on government and private resources, policies, and programs which impact on infant mortality, required Commission to submit recommendations to President and Congress no later than one year after Nov. 14, 1986, and terminated Commission 90 days after submission of recommendations.

§ 285g–1. Sudden infant death syndrome research

The Director of the Institute shall conduct and support research which specifically relates to sudden infant death syndrome.

(July 1, 1944, ch. 373, title IV, § 449, as added Pub. L. 99–158, § 2, Nov. 20, 1985, 99 Stat. 856.)