
KEVIN AND AVONTE'S LAW OF 2017

JANUARY 18, 2018.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. GRASSLEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 2070]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (S. 2070) to amend the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, to reauthorize the Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program, and to promote initiatives that will reduce the risk of injury and death relating to the wandering characteristics of some children with autism, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon, with an amendment, and recommends that the bill, as amended, do pass.

CONTENTS

	Page
I. Background and Purpose of Kevin and Avonte's Law of 2017	1
II. History of the Bill and Committee Consideration	3
III. Section-by-Section Summary of the Bill	3
IV. Congressional Budget Office Cost Estimate	5
V. Regulatory Impact Evaluation	7
VI. Conclusion	7
VII. Changes to Existing Law Made by the Bill, as Reported	7

I. BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE OF KEVIN AND AVONTE'S LAW OF
2017

Autism, dementia, and other developmental conditions affect too many families in the U.S. Some of these families have experienced a loved one wandering away from a supervised setting due to their developmental condition. Kevin and Avonte's Law of 2017 will strengthen and enhance support for the many American families who have loved ones that go missing due to autism, Alzheimer's disease, or related conditions. The bill extends existing programs

designed to assist in locating Alzheimer’s disease and dementia patients. It also adds new support for people with autism.

Families with developmentally disabled children and aging parents must cope on a daily basis with challenges that others do not face. Children with autism or seniors with Alzheimer’s disease may wander away from their caregiver’s supervision, sometimes with tragic results.¹ The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) identified one in sixty-eight children as having autism spectrum disorder (ASD),² and up to a third of these children may wander away from a supervised setting.³ The Alzheimer’s Association estimates that as many as one in three seniors will die with some form of dementia, and 60 percent of those with Alzheimer’s or another form of dementia will wander.⁴

To help meet the needs of those with Alzheimer’s who go missing, Congress originally authorized \$900,000 annually to establish the Missing Alzheimer’s Disease Patient Alert program. Kevin and Avonte’s Law expands this program, authorizing \$2 million per year in fiscal years 2018 through 2022 to cover those with Alzheimer’s and other forms of dementia as well as those with developmental disabilities. Under this legislation, the program will be retitled the “Missing Americans Alert Program.”

Under the legislation, the Department of Justice will award discretionary grants to be used for the purchase of tracking technology to help the families of children with developmental disabilities recover their child in the event of separation from parents or caregivers. Grants also can be competitively awarded to nonprofits or law enforcement agencies to develop training and emergency protocols for school officials and first responders; to increase personal safety and survival skills of vulnerable individuals; or to operate notification systems for alerts and advisories to aid in the recovery of an endangered missing individual.

The bill is named in honor of two young boys from Iowa and New York, each diagnosed with autism. Each boy wandered away from a supervised setting and drowned. One of the two, nine-year-old Kevin Curtis Wills, died in 2008 after jumping into the Raccoon River near his home town of Jefferson, Iowa. The other, fourteen-year-old Avonte Oquendo of Queens, New York, drowned in New York’s East River in 2014. This bill helps provide resources and tools to communities to help ensure that fewer families have to endure these heartbreaking experiences.

¹ See, e.g., Joseph Guan and Guohua Li, *Characteristics of unintentional drowning deaths in children with autism spectrum disorder*, *Injury Epidemiology* (2017) (citing reports of 23 fatal drowning incidents involving 18 boys and 5 girls with ASD in U.S. newspapers from January 2000 through May 2017), available at <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/321436452>.

² Semi-annual newsletter of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention-funded Study to Explore Early Development (SEED) (Winter 2015), available at <https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/autism/documents/ga-seed-newsletter-13-508.pdf>.

³ Catherine E. Rice et al., *Reported Wandering Behavior among Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder and/or Intellectual Disability*, 174, *J. Pediatrics* 232, 232–239 (2016). See also Catherine Rice, “Wandering Among Children with Special Health Care Needs from the Pathways Survey,” NCHS Conference (Aug. 7, 2012), available at https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/ppt/nchs2012/SS-10_RICE.pdf.

⁴ Press Release, Alzheimer’s Association, *New Alzheimer’s Association Report Reveals 1 in 3 Seniors Dies With Alzheimer’s or Another Dementia* (March 19, 2013), <https://www.alz.org/national/documents/facts-and-figures-2013-press-release.pdf>. See also website of Alzheimer’s Association (last visited Dec. 13, 2017), available at https://www.alz.org/norcal/in_my_community_18411.asp.

II. HISTORY OF THE BILL AND COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

A. INTRODUCTION OF THE BILL

On November 2, 2017, Senator Chuck Grassley introduced Kevin and Avonte’s Law of 2017. Senators Klobuchar, Tillis, Schumer and Durbin were original cosponsors. Senators Burr, Coons, Donnelly, Feinstein, Leahy, and Van Hollen later joined as cosponsors of the legislation. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

B. COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

On November 16, 2017, the Committee voted to favorably report Kevin and Avonte’s Law of 2017, with a manager’s amendment, to the Senate by voice vote.

III. SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY OF THE BILL

Sec. 1. Short title

This section provides that the legislation may be cited as the “Kevin and Avonte’s Law of 2017.”

TITLE I—MISSING ALZHEIMER’S DISEASE PATIENT ALERT PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION

Sec. 101. Short title

This section provides that this title may be cited as the “Missing Americans Alert Program Act of 2016.”

Sec. 102. Reauthorization of the Missing Alzheimer’s Disease Patient Alert Program

This section adds grant program support for individuals with autism and other developmental disabilities to the existing Missing Alzheimer’s Disease Patient Alert Program. These grants may be awarded to State and local law enforcement, public safety agencies, or nonprofit agencies to develop and operate tracking technology programs for individuals with dementia or developmental disabilities. Grants also may be used to provide informational resources and other necessary training tools for families and guardians of individuals who wander away from a supervised setting due to these conditions. The Attorney General will solicit grant applications by posting a request on the Department of Justice’s website. In awarding grants, the Attorney General will accord preference to law enforcement or public safety agencies that partner with nonprofit organizations having a direct link to individuals or families of individuals with dementia or developmental disabilities.

This section authorizes \$2 million to be appropriated to the program annually from 2018 to 2022. During that period, the Inspector General of the Department of Justice periodically will conduct audits to avoid waste, fraud, or abuse and ensure that the program is implemented effectively. This section also specifies the requirements that a nonprofit organization must meet to qualify under the grant program, and it imposes limitations on conference expenditures. Finally, this section calls for the Attorney General to avoid duplication in grant awards.

TITLE II—EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Sec. 201. Activities by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

This section adds children with developmental disabilities, such as autism, to the grant program for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

TITLE III—PRIVACY PROTECTIONS

Sec. 301. Definitions

This section defines terms and phrases used in the Act, including “child,” “Indian tribe,” “law enforcement agency,” “state,” and “unit of local government.”

Sec. 302. Standards and best practices for use of non-invasive and non-permanent tracking devices

This section calls for the Attorney General to develop, within 180 days of enactment of this legislation, best practices and procedures for the use of tracking devices assigned to individuals under this program. Such tracking devices are limited to non-invasive, non-permanent devices that do not create an external or internal marker or involve the implantation of a device or other trackable items.

These best practices and procedures will determine who has access to the tracking system, ensure that a tracking device is the least restrictive option available to help locate the child in the event of a crisis, ensure that law enforcement personnel receive training on how to detect abuse of those wearing tracking devices, protect the civil rights and liberties of individuals using tracking devices, and ensure the existence of a complaint and investigation process.

This section includes additional provisions specifically designed to safeguard the privacy of those who are assigned tracking devices. Specifically, the Attorney General must ensure that: (1) any collection, use, and retention of data under this program is solely for the purpose of preventing injury or death to the person assigned a tracking device; (2) any tracking data generated by tracking devices issued under this program may not be used by a Federal entity to create a database; and (3) continued participation in this program remains entirely voluntary for the participants. A guardian or parent would make any decisions about whether or not to accept a tracking device for their child. (Nothing in this Act would require use of tracking technology if a parent or guardian does not believe that use of such a device is not necessary or in the child’s interest.)

TITLE IV—OFFSET BY RESTRICTING DISTRIBUTION OF FREE PRINTED COPIES OF FEDERAL REGISTER

Sec. 401. Short title

This section provides that this title may be cited as the “Federal Register Printing Savings Act of 2017.”

Sec. 402. Restrictions on distribution of free printed copies of Federal Register to Members of Congress and Federal employees

This section prohibits the Director of the Government Publishing Office from providing any Member of Congress, or any office of the United States, a printed copy of the Federal Register without charge, with two exceptions: first, the Member or Federal office may request a printed copy of a specific issue; and second, the Member or Federal office may request a yearly-subscription to printed copies. This section also prescribes regulations for the administration of subscriptions to the Federal Register.

IV. CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

The Committee sets forth, with respect to the bill, S. 2070, the following estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974:

DECEMBER 5, 2017.

Hon. CHUCK GRASSLEY,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for S. 2070, the Kevin and Avonte's Law of 2017.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Mark Grabowicz.

Sincerely,

KEITH HALL,
Director.

Enclosure.

S. 2070—Kevin and Avonte's Law of 2017

Summary: S. 2070 would authorize the appropriation of \$2 million annually over the 2018–2022 period for the Department of Justice (DOJ) to make grants to locate missing persons. The bill also would limit the distribution of the *Federal Register* throughout the government. CBO estimates that implementing S. 2070 would have a net cost of \$2 million over the 2018–2022 period, assuming appropriation actions consistent with the bill.

Enacting S. 2070 would not affect direct spending or revenues; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply.

CBO estimates that enacting S. 2070 would not increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2028.

S. 2070 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA).

Estimated cost to the Federal Government: The estimated budgetary effects of S. 2070 are shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget functions 750 (administration of justice) and 800 (general government).

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018–2022
INCREASES OR DECREASES (–) IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION						
DOJ Grants:						
Authorization Level	2	2	2	2	2	10
Estimated Outlays	*	1	1	2	2	7
Federal Register Distribution:						
Estimated Authorization Level	–1	–1	–1	–1	–1	–5
Estimated Outlays	–1	–1	–1	–1	–1	–5
Total Changes:						
Estimated Authorization Level	1	1	1	1	1	5
Estimated Outlays	–1	*	*	1	1	2

Notes: * = between zero and \$500,000; components may not sum to totals because of rounding; DOJ = Department of Justice.

Basis of estimate: For this estimate, CBO assumes that the legislation will be enacted around the beginning of 2018.

S. 2070 would authorize the appropriation of \$2 million annually over the 2018–2022 period for DOJ to make grants to state and local governments and nonprofit organizations for programs to locate missing persons with dementia or developmental disabilities. Assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts and using the historical rate of spending for similar activities, CBO estimates that implementing this provision of the bill would cost \$7 million over the 2018–2022 period.

Title IV of S. 2070 would amend federal law to prohibit the Government Printing Office (GPO) from furnishing a printed copy of the *Federal Register* without charge to a Member of Congress or any employee of the U.S. government unless specifically requested. The *Federal Register* compiles and organizes thousands of rules, regulations, executive orders, presidential documents, and notices generated by federal departments and agencies.

Using information from the National Archives and Records Administration and GPO, CBO estimates that implementing the bill would end the distribution of about 1,000 copies of the *Federal Register* that are distributed daily for free. In addition around 1,500 copies are produced for agencies, depository libraries, and subscribers. The average *Federal Register* has 300 pages and costs \$4.50 to produce and distribute. CBO estimates that eliminating those free copies of the *Federal Register* would lower costs by \$1 million annually.

Pay-As-You-Go considerations: None.

Increase in long term direct spending and deficits: CBO estimates that enacting S. 2070 would not increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2028.

Intergovernmental and private sector impact: S. 2070 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA.

Previous CBO estimates: On August 4, 2017, CBO transmitted a cost estimate for H.R. 195, the Federal Register Printing Savings Act of 2017, as ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs on July 26, 2017. On February 22, 2017, CBO transmitted a cost estimate for H.R. 195 as ordered reported by the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform on February 14, 2017. The two versions of H.R. 195 are identical to title IV of S. 2070, and CBO's estimates of the budgetary effects are the same.

Estimate prepared by: Federal Costs: Mark Grabowicz (for DOJ) and Matthew Pickford (for GPO); Mandates: Rachel Austin.

Estimate approved by: H. Samuel Papenfuss, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

V. REGULATORY IMPACT EVALUATION

The passage of S. 2070 will require the Department of Justice to promulgate regulations governing the administration of the grant program. In compliance with rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee finds that no other significant regulatory impact will result from the enactment of S. 2070.

VI. CONCLUSION

Kevin and Avonte’s Law of 2017, S. 2070, responds to the need for tracking technology for individuals with Alzheimer’s Disease and other forms of dementia as well as developmental disabilities such as autism. It would add additional funding of \$2 million a year to the Missing Alzheimer’s Diseases Patient Alert Program, now called the Missing Americans Alert Program, to plan, design, establish, or operate tracking technology programs for individuals and families of individuals who wander away from a supervised setting due to their condition. This reauthorization measure also seeks to bolster oversight and accountability for the grant program.

VII. CHANGES TO EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

In compliance with paragraph 12 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by S. 2070, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

UNITED STATES CODE

* * * * *

TITLE 42

CHAPTER 136—VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

Subchapter XI—Protections for the Elderly

* * * * *

SUBCHAPTER XI—PROTECTIONS FOR THE ELDERLY

[Sec. 240001. Missing Alzheimer’s Disease Patient Alert Program]
Sec. 240001. Missing Americans Alert Program.

§ 14181. MISSING [ALZHEIMER’S DISEASE PATIENT] AMERICAN’S ALERT PROGRAM

[(a) GRANT.]—The Attorney General shall, subject to the availability of appropriations, award a grant to an eligible organization to assist the organization in paying for the costs of planning, designing, establishing, and operating a Missing Alzheimer’s Disease

Patient Alert Program, which shall be a locally based, proactive program to protect and locate missing patients with Alzheimer's disease and related dementias.】

(a) GRANT PROGRAM TO REDUCE INJURY AND DEATH OF MISSING AMERICANS WITH DEMENTIA AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES.—Subject to the availability of appropriations to carry out this section, the Attorney General, through the Bureau of Justice Assistance and in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services—

(1) shall award competitive grants to health care agencies, State and local law enforcement agencies, or public safety agencies and nonprofit organizations to assist such entities in planning, designing, establishing, or operating locally based, proactive programs to prevent wandering and locate missing individuals with forms of dementia, such as Alzheimer's Disease, or developmental disabilities, such as autism, who, due to their condition, wander from safe environments, including programs that—

(A) provide prevention and response information, including online training resources, and referrals to families or guardians of such individuals who, due to their condition, wander from a safe environment;

(B) provide education and training, including online training resources, to first responders, school personnel, clinicians, and the public in order to—

(i) increase the safety and reduce the incidence of wandering of persons, who, due to their dementia or developmental disabilities, may wander from safe environments

(ii) facilitate the rescue and recovery of individuals who, due to their dementia or developmental disabilities, wander from safe environments; and

(iii) recognize and respond to and appropriately interact with endangered missing individuals with dementia or developmental disabilities who, due to their condition, wander from safe environments;

(C) provide prevention and response training and emergency protocols for school administrators, staff, and families or guardians of individuals with dementia, such as Alzheimer's Disease, or developmental disabilities, such as autism, to help reduce the risk of wandering by such individuals; and

(D) develop, operate, or enhance a notification or communications systems for alerts, advisories, or dissemination of other information for the recovery of missing individuals with forms of dementia, such as Alzheimer's Disease, or with developmental disabilities, such as autism; and

(2) shall award grants to health care agencies, State and local law enforcement agencies, or public safety agencies to assist such agencies in designing, establishing, and operating locative tracking technology programs for individuals with forms of dementia, such as Alzheimer's Disease, or children with developmental disabilities, such as autism, who have wandered from safe environments;

(b) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive a competitive grant under subsection (a) of this section, an agency or organization shall

submit an application to the Attorney General at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Attorney General may require, including, at a minimum, an assurance that the *agency or organization* will obtain and use assistance from private nonprofit organizations to support the program. *The Attorney General shall periodically solicit applications for grants under this section by publishing a request for applications in the Federal Register and by posting such a request on the website of the Department of Justice.*

[(c) ELIGIBLE ORGANIZATION.—The Attorney General shall award the grant described in subsection (a) of this section to a national voluntary organization that has a direct link to patients, and families of patients, with Alzheimer’s disease and related dementias.

[(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

- [(1) \$900,000 for fiscal year 1996;
- [(2) \$900,000 for fiscal year 1997; and
- [(3) \$900,000 for fiscal year 1998.]

(c) PREFERENCE.—*In awarding grants under subsection (a)(1), the Attorney General shall give preference to law enforcement or public safety agencies that partner with nonprofit organizations that appropriately use person-centered plans minimizing restrictive interventions and that have a direct link to individuals, and families of individuals, with forms of dementia, such as Alzheimer’s Disease, or developmental disabilities, such as autism.*

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—*There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$2,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2018 through 2022.*

(e) GRANT ACCOUNTABILITY.—*All grants awarded by the Attorney General under this section shall be subject to the following accountability provisions:*

(1) AUDIT REQUIREMENT.—

(A) DEFINITION.—*In this paragraph, the term ‘unresolved audit finding’ means a finding in the final audit report of the Inspector General of the Department of Justice that the audited grantee has utilized grant funds for an unauthorized expenditure or otherwise unallowable cost that is not closed or resolved within 12 months from the date when the final audit report is issued.*

(B) AUDITS.—*Beginning in the first fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this subsection, and in each fiscal year there after, the Inspector General of the Department of Justice shall conduct audits of recipients of grants under this section to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of funds by grantees. The Inspector General shall determine the appropriate number of grantees to be audited each year.*

(C) MANDATORY EXCLUSION.—*A recipient of grant funds under this section that is found to have an unresolved audit finding shall not be eligible to receive grant funds under this section during the first 2 fiscal years beginning after the end of the 12-month period described in subparagraph (A).*

(D) PRIORITY.—*In awarding grants under this section, the Attorney General shall give priority to eligible applicants that did not have an unresolved audit finding during*

the 3 fiscal years before submitting an application for a grant under this section.

(E) REIMBURSEMENT.—If an entity is awarded grant funds under this section during the 2-fiscal-year period during which the entity is barred from receiving grants under subparagraph (C), the Attorney General shall—

(i) deposit an amount equal to the amount of the grant funds that were improperly awarded to the grantee into the General Fund of the Treasury; and

(ii) seek to recoup the costs of the repayment to the fund from the grant recipient that was erroneously awarded grant funds.

(2) NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) DEFINITION OF NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION.—For purposes of this paragraph and the grant programs under this part, the term nonprofit organization means an organization that is described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and is exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code.

(B) PROHIBITION.—The Attorney General may not award a grant under this part to a nonprofit organization that holds money in offshore accounts for the purpose of avoiding paying the tax described in section 511(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(C) DISCLOSURE.—Each nonprofit organization that is awarded a grant under this section and uses the procedures prescribed in regulations to create a rebuttable presumption of reasonableness for the compensation of its officers, directors, trustees, and key employees, shall disclose to the Attorney General, in the application for the grant, the process for determining such compensation, including the independent persons involved in reviewing and approving such compensation, the comparability data used, and contemporaneous substantiation of the deliberation and decision. Upon request, the Attorney General shall make the information disclosed under this subparagraph available for public inspection.

(3) CONFERENCE EXPENDITURES.—

(A) LIMITATION.—No amounts made available to the Department of Justice under this section may be used by the Attorney General, or by any individual or entity awarded discretionary funds through a cooperative agreement under this section, to host or support any expenditure for conferences that uses more than \$20,000 in funds made available by the Department of Justice, unless the head of the relevant agency or department, provides prior written authorization that the funds may be expended to host the conference.

(B) WRITTEN APPROVAL.—Written approval under subparagraph (A) shall include a written estimate of all costs associated with the conference, including the cost of all food, beverages, audio-visual equipment, honoraria for speakers, and entertainment.

(C) REPORT.—The Deputy Attorney General shall submit an annual report to the Committee on the Judiciary of the

Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives on all conference expenditures approved under this paragraph.

(4) *ANNUAL CERTIFICATION.—Beginning in the first fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Attorney General shall submit, to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, an annual certification—*

(A) indicating whether—

(i) all audits issued by the Office of the Inspector General under paragraph (1) have been completed and reviewed by the appropriate Assistant Attorney General or Director;

(ii) all mandatory exclusions required under paragraph (1)(C) have been issued; and

(iii) all reimbursements required under paragraph (1)(E) have been made; and

(B) that includes a list of any grant recipients excluded under paragraph (1) from the previous year.

(f) *PREVENTING DUPLICATIVE GRANTS.—*

(1) IN GENERAL.—Before the Attorney General awards a grant to an applicant under this section, the Attorney General shall compare potential grant awards with other grants awarded by the Attorney General to determine if grant awards are or have been awarded for a similar purpose.

(2) REPORT.—If the Attorney General awards grants to the same applicant for a similar purpose the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report that includes—

(A) a list of all such grants awarded, including the total dollar amount of any such grants awarded; and

(B) the reason the Attorney General awarded multiple grants to the same applicant for a similar purpose.

(b) *ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act and every year thereafter, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives a report on the Missing Americans Alert Program, as amended by subsection (a), which shall address—*

(1) the number of individuals who benefitted from the Missing Americans Alert Program, including information such as the number of individuals with reduced unsafe wandering, the number of people who were trained through the program, and the estimated number of people who were impacted by the program;

(2) the number of State, local, and tribal law enforcement or public safety agencies that applied for funding under the Missing Americans Alert Program;

(3) the number of State, local, and tribal local law enforcement or public safety agencies that received funding under the Missing Americans Alert Program, including—

- (A) *the number of State, local, and tribal law enforcement or public safety agencies that used such funding for training; and*
- (B) *the number of State, local, and tribal law enforcement or public safety agencies that used such funding for designing, establishing, or operating locative tracking technology;*
- (4) *the companies, including the location (city and State) of the headquarters and local offices of each company, for which their locative tracking technology was used by State, local, and tribal law enforcement or public safety agencies;*
- (5) *the nonprofit organizations, including the location (city and State) of the headquarters and local offices of each organization, that State, local, and tribal law enforcement or public safety agencies partnered with and the result of each partnership;*
- (6) *the number of missing children with autism or another developmental disability with wandering tendencies or adults with Alzheimer's being served by the program who went missing and the result of the search for each such individual; and*
- (7) *any recommendations for improving the Missing Americans Alert Program.*

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TITLE 42

CHAPTER 72—JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

Subchapter IV—Missing Children

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§ 5773. Duties and Functions of the Administrator

(b) ANNUAL GRANT TO NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall annually make a grant to the Center, which shall be used to—

* * * * *

(H) Provide technical assistance and training to law enforcement agencies, State and local governments, elements of the criminal justice system, public and private nonprofit agencies, and individuals in the prevention, investigation, prosecution, and treatment of cases involving missing and exploited children, *including cases involving children with developmental disabilities such as autism.*

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TITLE 44

CHAPTER 15—FEDERAL REGISTER AND CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

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§ 1506. Administrative Committee of the Federal Register; establishment and composition; powers and duties

(a) **[THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE]** *COMPOSITION; DUTIES.*—*The Administrative Committee of the Federal Register shall consist of the Archivist of the United States or Acting Archivist, who shall be chairman, an officer of the Department of Justice designated by the Attorney General, and the Director of the Government Publishing Office or Acting Director of the Government Publishing Office. The Director of the Federal Register shall act as secretary of the committee. The committee shall prescribe, with the approval of the President, regulations for carrying out this chapter [44 USCS §§ 1501 et seq.]. The regulations shall provide, among other things—*

(1) the manner of certification of copies required to be certified under section 1503 of this title [44 USCS § 1503], which certification may be permitted to be based upon confirmed communications from outside the District of Columbia;

(2) the documents which shall be authorized under section 1505(b) of this title [44 USCS § 1505(b)] to be published in the Federal Register;

(3) the manner and form in which the Federal Register shall be printed, reprinted, compiled, indexed, bound, and distributed;

(4) **[the number of copies]** *subject to subsection (b), the number of copies of the Federal Register, which shall be printed, reprinted, and compiled, the number which shall be distributed without charge to Members of Congress, officers and employees of the United States, or Federal agency, for official use, and the number which shall be available for distribution to the public; and*

(5) the prices to be charged for individual copies of, and subscriptions to, the Federal Register and reprints and bound volumes of it.

(b) *RESTRICTIONS ON DISTRIBUTION OF FREE PRINTED COPIES TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED STATES.*—

(1) *PROHIBITING SUBSCRIPTION TO PRINTED COPIES WITHOUT REQUEST.*—*Under the regulations prescribed to carry out subsection (a)(4), the Director of the Government Publishing Office may not provide a printed copy of the Federal Register without charge to any Member of Congress or any other office of the United States during a year unless—*

(A) *the Member or office requests a printed copy of a specific issue of the Federal Register; or*

(B) *during that year or during the previous year, the Member or office requested a subscription to printed copies of the Federal Register for that year, as described in paragraph (2).*

(2) *ADMINISTRATION OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.*—*The regulations prescribed to carry out subsection (a)(4) shall include—*

(A) *provisions regarding notifications to offices of Members of Congress and other offices of the United States of the restrictions of paragraph (1);*

(B) provisions describing the process by which Members and other offices may request a specific issue of the Federal Register for purposes of paragraph (1)(A); and

(C) provisions describing the process by which Members and other offices may request a subscription to the Federal Register for purposes of paragraph (1)(B), except that such regulations shall limit the period for such a subscription to not longer than 1 year.

