

(b), Oct. 17, 1986, 100 Stat. 1612; Pub. L. 100-569, title III, §301(a), Oct. 31, 1988, 102 Stat. 2863; Pub. L. 102-325, title XV, §1554(a), July 23, 1992, 106 Stat. 839; Pub. L. 103-208, §2(k)(14), Dec. 20, 1993, 107 Stat. 2486; Pub. L. 105-244, title IX, §931(2), Oct. 7, 1998, 112 Stat. 1834; Pub. L. 110-315, title IX, §921(c), Aug. 14, 2008, 122 Stat. 3456.)

AMENDMENTS

2008—Subsec. (a)(1). Pub. L. 110-315, §921(c)(1), substituted “to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2009 through 2014” for “to be appropriated \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 1999 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years”.

Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 110-315, §921(c)(2), added subsec. (d).

1998—Subsec. (a)(1). Pub. L. 105-244 substituted “1999” for “1993” and “4” for “6”.

1993—Subsec. (a)(1). Pub. L. 103-208 substituted “6” for “4” before “succeeding fiscal years”.

1992—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 102-325 amended subsec. (a) generally. Prior to amendment, subsec. (a) read as follows:

“(1) For the purpose of carrying out this chapter (except for paragraph (9) of section 4604(b) of this title), there are authorized to be appropriated \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 1989; \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 1990; \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 1991; \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 1992; and \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 1993.

“(2) Funds appropriated pursuant to paragraph (1) are authorized to remain available until expended.”

1988—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 100-569 amended subsec. (a) generally. Prior to amendment, subsec. (a) read as follows: “For the purpose of carrying out this chapter (except for paragraph (9) of section 4604(b) of this title), there are authorized to be appropriated \$6,000,000 for the fiscal year 1987 and \$10,000,000 for the fiscal year 1988. Amounts appropriated under this section are authorized to remain available to the Institute until expended.”

1986—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 99-498 substituted “fiscal year 1987” for “fiscal year 1985”, “fiscal year 1988” for “fiscal year 1986”, and “Amounts appropriated under this section are authorized to remain available to the Institute until expended” for “Moneys appropriated for the fiscal year 1985 shall remain available to the Institute through the fiscal year 1986”.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1998 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 105-244 effective Oct. 1, 1998, except as otherwise provided in Pub. L. 105-244, see section 3 of Pub. L. 105-244, set out as a note under section 1001 of Title 20, Education.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1993 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 103-208 effective as if included in the Higher Education Amendments of 1992, Pub. L. 102-325, except as otherwise provided, see section 5(a) of Pub. L. 103-208, set out as a note under section 1051 of Title 20, Education.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1992 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 102-325 effective Oct. 1, 1992, see section 2 of Pub. L. 102-325, set out as a note under section 1001 of Title 20, Education.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1986 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 99-498, title XVI, §1601(a)(2), Oct. 17, 1986, 100 Stat. 1612, provided that: “The amendments made by paragraph (1) [amending this section] shall take effect on October 1, 1986.”

§ 4610. Dissolution or liquidation

Upon dissolution or final liquidation of the Institute or of any legal entity created pursuant

to this chapter, all income and assets of the Institute or other legal entity shall revert to the United States Treasury.

(Pub. L. 98-525, title XVII, §1711, Oct. 19, 1984, 98 Stat. 2659.)

§ 4611. Biennial reports to President and Congress; comments, findings, and recommendations; Congressional Committee hearings

Beginning two years after October 19, 1984, and at intervals of two years thereafter, the Chairman of the Board shall prepare and transmit to the Congress and the President a report detailing the progress the Institute has made in carrying out the purposes of this chapter during the preceding two-year period. The President may prepare and transmit to the Congress within a reasonable time after the receipt of such report the written comments and recommendations of the appropriate agencies of the United States with respect to the contents of such report and their recommendations with respect to any legislation which may be required concerning the Institute. After receipt of such report by the Congress, the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate may hold hearings to review the findings and recommendations of such report and the written comments received from the President.

(Pub. L. 98-525, title XVII, §1712, Oct. 19, 1984, 98 Stat. 2659; Pub. L. 105-244, title IX, §931(3), Oct. 7, 1998, 112 Stat. 1834.)

AMENDMENTS

1998—Pub. L. 105-244 substituted “President may prepare” for “President shall prepare” and “may hold hearings” for “shall hold hearings”.

CHANGE OF NAME

Committee on Labor and Human Resources of Senate changed to Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of Senate by Senate Resolution No. 20, One Hundred Sixth Congress, Jan. 19, 1999.

Committee on Education and Labor of House of Representatives changed to Committee on Education and the Workforce of House of Representatives by House Resolution No. 5, One Hundred Twelfth Congress, Jan. 5, 2011.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1998 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 105-244 effective Oct. 1, 1998, except as otherwise provided in Pub. L. 105-244, see section 3 of Pub. L. 105-244, set out as a note under section 1001 of Title 20, Education.

TERMINATION OF REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

For termination, effective May 15, 2000, of provisions in this section relating to the requirement that every two years the Chairman of the Board transmit to Congress a report detailing the progress the Institute has made in carrying out the purposes of this chapter, see section 3003 of Pub. L. 104-66, as amended, set out as a note under section 1113 of Title 31, Money and Finance, and page 207 of House Document No. 103-7.

CHAPTER 57—UNITED STATES SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Sec.
4701. Statement of purpose.

Sec.	
4702.	Congressional findings and declaration of policy.
4703.	Scholarship program authority.
4704.	Guidelines.
4705.	Authority to enter into agreements.
4706.	Policy regarding other international educational programs.
4707.	Establishment and maintenance of counseling services.
4708.	J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board.
4709.	General authorities.
4710.	English teaching, textbooks, and other teaching materials.
4711.	Repealed.
4712.	Funding of scholarships for fiscal year 1986 and fiscal year 1987.
4713.	Latin American exchanges.
4714.	Feasibility study of training programs in sizable Hispanic populations.
4715.	Compliance with Congressional Budget Act.

§ 4701. Statement of purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to establish an undergraduate scholarship program designed to bring students of limited financial means from developing countries to the United States for study at United States institutions of higher education.

(Pub. L. 99-93, title VI, § 601, Aug. 16, 1985, 99 Stat. 439.)

§ 4702. Congressional findings and declaration of policy

The Congress finds and declares that—

(1) it is in the national interest for the United States Government to provide a stable source of financial support to give students in developing countries the opportunity to study in the United States, in order to improve the range and quality of educational alternatives, increase mutual understanding, and build lasting links between those countries and the United States;

(2) providing scholarships to foreign students to study in the United States has proven over time to be an effective means of creating strong bonds between the United States and the future leadership of developing countries and, at the same time, assists countries substantially in their development efforts;

(3) study in United States institutions by foreign students enhances trade and economic relationships by providing strong English language skills and establishing professional and business contacts;

(4) students from families of limited financial means have, in the past, largely not had the opportunity to study in the United States, and scholarship programs sponsored by the United States have made no provision for identifying, preparing, or supporting such students for study in the United States;

(5) it is essential that the United States citizenry develop its knowledge and understanding of the developing countries and their languages, cultures, and socioeconomic composition as these areas assume an ever larger role in the world community;

(6) an undergraduate scholarship program for students of limited financial means from

developing countries to study in the United States would complement current assistance efforts in the areas of advanced education and training of people of developing countries in such disciplines as are required for planning and implementation of public and private development activities;

(7) the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America has recommended a program of 10,000 United States Government-sponsored scholarships to bring Central American students to the United States, which program would involve careful targeting to encourage participation by young people from all social and economic classes, would maintain existing admission standards by providing intensive English and other training, and would encourage graduates to return to their home countries after completing their education; and

(8) it is also in the interest of the United States, as well as peaceful cooperation in the Western Hemisphere, that particular attention be given to the students of the Caribbean region.

(Pub. L. 99-93, title VI, § 602, Aug. 16, 1985, 99 Stat. 439; Pub. L. 103-199, title III, § 305, Dec. 17, 1993, 107 Stat. 2324.)

AMENDMENTS

1993—Pars. (6) to (10). Pub. L. 103-199 redesignated pars. (8) to (10) as (6) to (8), respectively, and struck out former pars. (6) and (7) which read as follows:

“(6) the number of United States Government-sponsored scholarships for students in developing countries has been exceeded as much as twelve times in a given year by the number of scholarships offered by Soviet-bloc governments to students in developing countries, and this disparity entails the serious long-run cost of having so many of the potential future leaders of the developing world educated in Soviet-bloc countries;

“(7) from 1972 through 1982 the Soviet Union and Eastern European governments collectively increased their education exchange programs to Latin America and the Caribbean by 205 percent while those of the United States declined by 52 percent;”.

§ 4703. Scholarship program authority

(a) In general

The President, acting through the United States Information Agency, shall provide scholarships (including partial assistance) for undergraduate study at United States institutions of higher education by citizens and nationals of developing countries who have completed their secondary education and who would not otherwise have an opportunity to study in the United States due to financial limitations.

(b) Form of scholarship; forgiveness of loan repayment

To encourage students to use their training in their countries of origin, each scholarship pursuant to this section shall be in the form of a loan with all repayment to be forgiven upon the student's prompt return to his or her country of origin for a period which is at least one year longer than the period spent studying in the United States. If the student is granted asylum in the United States pursuant to section 1158 of title 8 or is admitted to the United States as a refugee pursuant to section 1157 of title 8, half of the repayment shall be forgiven.