

“(2) The health professions schools which participate under section 326 train 50 percent of the Nation’s African American physicians, 50 percent of the Nation’s African American dentists, 50 percent of the Nation’s African American pharmacists, and 75 percent of the Nation’s African American veterinarians.

“(3) A majority of the graduates of these schools practice in poor urban and rural areas of the country providing care to many disadvantaged Americans.

“(4) The survival of these schools will contribute to the improved health status of disadvantaged persons, and of all Americans.”

§ 1063c. Reporting and audit requirements

(a) Recordkeeping

Each recipient of a grant under this part shall keep such records as the Secretary shall prescribe, including records which fully disclose—

- (1) the amount and disposition by such recipient of the proceeds of such assistance;
- (2) the cost of the project or undertaking in connection with which such assistance is given or used;
- (3) the amount of that portion of the cost of the project or undertaking supplied by other sources; and
- (4) such other records as will facilitate an effective audit.

(b) Use of unexpended funds

Any funds paid to an institution and not expended or used for the purposes for which the funds were paid during the five-year period following the date of the initial grant award, may be carried over and expended during the succeeding five-year period, if such funds were obligated for a purpose for which the funds were paid during the five-year period following the date of the initial grant award.

(Pub. L. 89–329, title III, § 327, as added Pub. L. 99–498, title III, § 301(a), Oct. 17, 1986, 100 Stat. 1298; amended Pub. L. 100–50, § 2(a)(11), June 3, 1987, 101 Stat. 335; Pub. L. 110–315, title III, § 312, Aug. 14, 2008, 122 Stat. 3180.)

AMENDMENTS

2008—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 110–315 amended subsec. (b) generally. Prior to amendment, text read as follows: “Any funds paid to an institution and not expended or used for the purposes for which the funds were paid within 10 years following the date of the initial grant awarded to an institution under part B of this subchapter shall be repaid to the Treasury of the United States.”

1987—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 100–50 substituted “part” for “chapter” in introductory text.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1987 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 100–50 effective as if enacted as part of the Higher Education Amendments of 1986, Pub. L. 99–498, see section 27 of Pub. L. 100–50, set out as a note under section 1001 of this title.

§ 1063d. Strengthening HBCUS through Federal agency plans

(a) Designating applicable agencies

The Secretary, in consultation with the Executive Director, shall—

- (1) identify each Federal agency with which an HBCU—
 - (A) has entered into a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement; or

(B) is eligible to participate in the programs and initiatives under the jurisdiction of such Federal agency; and

(2) designate each Federal agency so identified as an applicable agency.

(b) Submitting agency plans

Not later than February 1 of each year, the head of each applicable agency shall submit to the Secretary, the Executive Director, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate, the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives, and the President’s Board of Advisors an annual Agency Plan describing efforts to strengthen the capacity of HBCUs to participate or be eligible to participate in the programs and initiatives under the jurisdiction of such applicable agency as described in subsection (a)(1)(B).

(c) Further requirements for submission and accessibility

The Executive Director shall make all annual Agency Plan submissions publicly available online in a user-friendly format.

(d) Agency plan content

Where appropriate, each Agency Plan shall include—

- (1) a description of how the applicable agency intends to increase the capacity of HBCUs to compete effectively for grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements;
- (2) an identification of Federal programs and initiatives under the jurisdiction of the applicable agency in which HBCUs are underrepresented;
- (3) an outline of proposed efforts to improve HBCUs’ participation in such programs and initiatives;
- (4) a description of any progress made towards advancing or achieving goals and efforts from previous Agency Plans submitted under this section by such applicable agency;
- (5) a description of how the applicable agency plans to encourage public-sector, private-sector, and community involvement to improve the capacity of HBCUs to compete effectively for grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements, and to participate in programs and initiatives under the jurisdiction of such agency;
- (6) an identification of programs and initiatives not listed in a previous Agency Plan in which an HBCU may participate;
- (7) any other information the applicable agency determines is relevant to promoting opportunities to fund, partner, contract, or otherwise interact with HBCUs; and
- (8) any additional criteria established by the Secretary or the White House Initiative.

(e) Agency engagement

To help fulfill the objectives of the Agency Plans, the head of each applicable agency—

- (1) shall provide, as appropriate, technical assistance and information to the Executive Director to enhance communication with HBCUs concerning the applicable agency’s—
 - (A) programs and initiatives described in subsection (d)(2); and
 - (B) the preparation of applications or proposals for grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements; and

(2) shall appoint a senior official to report directly to the agency head on the applicable agency's progress under this section.

(Pub. L. 116–270, §4, Dec. 31, 2020, 134 Stat. 3327.)

CODIFICATION

This section was enacted as part of the HBCU Propelling Agency Relationships Towards a New Era of Results for Students Act or the HBCU PARTNERS Act, and not as part of the Higher Education Act of 1965 which comprises this chapter.

FINDINGS AND PURPOSES

Pub. L. 116–270, §2, Dec. 31, 2020, 134 Stat. 3325, provided that:

“(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

“(1) As many colleges and universities across the country kept their doors closed to African American applicants, historically Black colleges and universities (referred to in this section as ‘HBCUs’) played a central role in ensuring that African Americans could attain an excellent education.

“(2) Today, HBCUs continue to play a critical role in ensuring that African Americans, and those of all races, can access high-quality educational opportunities.

“(3) HBCUs enroll nearly 300,000 students, an estimated 70 percent of whom come from low-income backgrounds and 80 percent of whom are African American.

“(4) According to the National Association For Equal Opportunity In Higher Education (referred to in this section as ‘NAFEO’), HBCUs make up just 3 percent of American institutions of higher education but serve more than a fifth of African American college students.

“(5) According to the Thurgood Marshall College Fund (referred to in this section as ‘TMCF’), approximately 9 percent of all African American college students attend HBCUs.

“(6) A March 2017 report from the Education Trust concluded that HBCUs have higher completion rates for African American students than other institutions serving similar student populations.

“(7) According to TMCF, 40 percent of African American Members of Congress, 50 percent of African American lawyers, and 80 percent of African American judges are graduates of HBCUs.

“(8) According to NAFEO, HBCUs graduate approximately 50 percent of African American public school teaching professionals.

“(9) According to the United Negro College Fund (referred to in this section as ‘UNCF’), African American graduates of HBCUs are almost twice as likely as African Americans who graduated from other institutions to report that their university prepared them well for life.

“(10) According to a study commissioned by UNCF, in 2014, HBCUs generated a total direct economic impact of \$14,800,000,000 and created more than 134,000 jobs.

“(11) According to a 2019 report produced by the American Council on Education and UNCF, despite efforts to counter a historical legacy of inequitable funding and notable investments by the Federal Government and many State governments, resource inequities continue to plague HBCUs.

“(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

“(1) to strengthen the capacity and competitiveness of HBCUs to fulfill their principal mission of equalizing educational opportunity, as described in section 301(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1051(b));

“(2) to align HBCUs with the educational and economic competitiveness priorities of the United States;

“(3) to provide students enrolled at HBCUs with the highest quality educational and economic opportunities;

“(4) to bolster and facilitate productive interactions between HBCUs and Federal agencies; and

“(5) to encourage HBCU participation in and benefit from Federal programs, grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements.”

DEFINITIONS

Pub. L. 116–270, §3, Dec. 31, 2020, 134 Stat. 3326, provided that: “In this Act [see Short Title of 2020 Amendment note set out under section 1001 of this title]:

“(1) APPLICABLE AGENCY.—The term ‘applicable agency’ means—

“(A) the Department of Agriculture;

“(B) the Department of Commerce;

“(C) the Department of Defense;

“(D) the Department of Education;

“(E) the Department of Energy;

“(F) the Department of Health and Human Services;

“(G) the Department of Homeland Security;

“(H) the Department of Housing and Urban Development;

“(I) the Department of the Interior;

“(J) the Department of Justice;

“(K) the Department of Labor;

“(L) the Department of State;

“(M) the Department of Transportation;

“(N) the Department of Treasury;

“(O) the Department of Veterans Affairs;

“(P) the National Aeronautics and Space Administration;

“(Q) the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration;

“(R) the National Science Foundation;

“(S) the Small Business Administration; and

“(T) any other Federal agency designated as an applicable agency under section 4 [enacting this section].

“(2) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.—The term ‘Executive Director’ means—

“(A) the Executive Director of the White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities, as designated by the President; or

“(B) if no such Executive Director is designated, such person as the President may designate to lead the White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

“(3) HBCU.—The term ‘HBCU’ means a historically Black college or university.

“(4) HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY.—The term ‘historically Black college or university’ has the meaning given the term ‘part B institution’ under section 322 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061).

“(5) PRESIDENT’S BOARD OF ADVISORS.—The term ‘President’s Board of Advisors’ means the President’s Board of Advisors on historically Black colleges and universities.

“(6) SECRETARY.—Except as otherwise provided, the term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of Education.

“(7) WHITE HOUSE INITIATIVE.—The term ‘White House Initiative’ means the White House Initiative on historically Black colleges and universities.”

§ 1063e. President’s Board of Advisors on HBCUS

(a) Administration

(1) In general

There is established the President’s Board of Advisors on historically Black colleges and universities in the Department of Education or, if the President so elects, within the Executive Office of the President.

(2) Funding from ED¹

Except as provided in paragraph (3), the Secretary shall provide funding and administra-

¹ So in original.