

ONE HUNDRED FIFTEENTH CONGRESS
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE
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WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6115

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MEMORANDUM

July 11, 2018

To: Full Committee Democratic Members and Staff

Fr: Committee on Energy and Commerce Democratic Staff

Re: Committee Markup of H.R. 1320, the “Nuclear Utilization of Keynote Energy Act;” H.R. 6140, the “Advanced Nuclear Fuel Availability Act;” H.R. 2278, “the Responsible Disposal Reauthorization Act of 2018;” H.R. 2389, To reauthorize the West Valley demonstration project, and for other purposes; H.R. 2345, the “National Suicide Hotline Improvement Act of 2017;” H.R. 5709, the “Preventing Illegal Radio Abuse Through Enforcement (PIRATE) Act;” H.R. 3994, the “Advancing Critical Connectivity Expands Service, Small Business Resources, Opportunities, Access, and Data Based on Assessed Need and Demand (ACCESS BROADBAND) Act;” H.R. 4881, the “Precision Agriculture Connectivity Act;” and H.R. 6032, the “State of Modern Application, Research, and Trends of IOT (SMART IOT) Act”; H.R. 959, Title VIII Nursing Workforce Reauthorization Act of 2017; H.R. 1676, Palliative Care and Hospice Education and Training Act; H.R. 3728, “Educating Medical Professionals and Optimizing Workforce Efficiency Readiness (EMPOWER) Act of 2017”; H.R. 5385, “Children’s Hospital GME Support Reauthorization Act of 2018;” H. Res. 982, Of Inquiry

On **Thursday, July 12, 2018, at 10:00 a.m. in room 2123 of the Rayburn House Office Building**, the full Committee will hold a markup of the following bills: H.R. 1320, the “Nuclear Utilization of Keynote Energy Act;” H.R. 6140, the “Advanced Nuclear Fuel Availability Act;” H.R. 2278, “the Responsible Disposal Reauthorization Act of 2018;” H.R. 2389, To reauthorize the West Valley demonstration project, and for other purposes; H.R. 2345, the “National Suicide Hotline Improvement Act of 2017;” H.R. 5709, the “Preventing Illegal Radio Abuse Through Enforcement (PIRATE) Act;” H.R. 3994, the “Advancing Critical Connectivity Expands Service, Small Business Resources, Opportunities, Access, and Data Based on Assessed Need and Demand (ACCESS BROADBAND) Act;” H.R. 4881, the “Precision Agriculture Connectivity Act;” and H.R. 6032, the “State of Modern Application,

Research, and Trends of IOT (SMART IOT) Act;” H.R. 959, “Title VIII Nursing Workforce Reauthorization Act of 2017;” H.R. 1676, “Palliative Care and Hospice Education and Training Act;” H.R. 3728, “Educating Medical Professionals and Optimizing Workforce Efficiency Readiness (EMPOWER) Act of 2017”; H.R. 5385, “Children’s Hospital GME Support Reauthorization Act of 2018;” and H. Res. 982, Of Inquiry.

I. H.R. 1320, THE NUCLEAR UTILIZATION OF KEYNOTE ENERGY ACT

A. Background

Reps. Kinzinger (R-IL) and Doyle (D-PA) introduced H.R. 1320, the Nuclear Utilization of Keynote Energy Act, on March 2, 2017. The bill alters the Nuclear Regulatory Commission’s (NRC) budget and fee structure, and makes changes to the process by which the NRC evaluates and processes license applications for nuclear power reactors in the United States. The legislation also commissions several reports on nuclear power licensing issues, and sets a deadline for a NRC rulemaking on decommissioning commercial reactors.

B. Features of the Bill

Section 2 amends Section 6101 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 to remove the amounts appropriated for the Advanced Reactor Program from the NRC’s fee recovery requirement. NRC currently recovers approximately 90 percent of its budget from license fees, with the remaining ten percent coming from appropriated funds.

Section 3 makes several changes to the NRC budget and fee structure. Subsection (a) directs NRC to identify expenditures necessary to complete work on requested activities anticipated to occur during the fiscal year. This subsection also directs NRC to limit its corporate support costs to 30 percent of the Commission’s total budget request beginning in Fiscal Year (FY) 2020, with the percentage decreasing every two years until it reaches 28 percent in FY 2024. Subsection (b) would remove the current structure whereby NRC recovers 90 percent of its budget from license fees, and replace it with a list of activities excluded from fee recovery. This subsection also places a \$4.8 million cap on fees NRC may charge to an operating reactor. Subsection (c) requires NRC to develop performance metrics and milestone schedules for reactor licensing activities. Subsection (d) requires NRC to implement processes for auditing invoices to ensure accuracy, transparency, and fairness.

Section 4 requires the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to transmit to Congress a report on the feasibility and implications of repealing current statutory restrictions that prevent foreign interests from obtaining commercial and other nuclear licenses. Section 103(d) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (AEA) provides that “[n]o license may be issued to an alien or any corporation or other entity if the commission knows or has reason to believe it is owned, controlled, or dominated by an alien, a foreign corporation, or a foreign government.”¹

Section 5 requires GAO, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, to transmit to

¹ P.L. No. 83-703.

Congress a report on the impact of eliminating the mandatory public hearing held by NRC before granting a license for operation of a nuclear power reactor. This hearing is typically a one-day proceeding in which stakeholders can participate, and NRC commissioners perform a final check on all items related to the overall safety and environmental impact of a facility.

Section 6 requires NRC to use more informal adjudicatory procedures for hearings under section 189(a) of the Atomic Energy Act. In 2004, NRC finalized a rule that made changes to the adjudicatory process largely similar to the provisions outlined in section 5.² Additionally, the section eliminates the requirement in current law mandating an on-the-record adjudicatory hearing with regard to licensing for construction and operation of a uranium enrichment facility.

Section 7 sets up an expedited NRC review process for nuclear energy projects. It requires draft environmental impact statements to be issued within 24 months, and sets a 42-month deadline for completing the technical review process and final environmental impact statement. This section also requires NRC to issue an early site permit or construction permit for a facility, even if an entity has requested a hearing challenging the basis of the permit.

Section 8 requires NRC to finalize a decommissioning rulemaking within 48 months. In November 2015, NRC published an advance notice of proposed rulemaking regarding potential changes to its regulations for the decommissioning of nuclear power reactors. The NRC's goals in amending these regulations are to provide a more efficient decommissioning process, reduce the need for exemptions from existing regulations, and support the principles of good regulation, including openness, clarity, and reliability.³

When the Subcommittee on Energy marked up H.R. 1320 on June 21, 2018, it adopted by voice vote an amendment in the nature of a substitute (AINS). The AINS made a number of technical changes to the bill, including delaying the implementation timeline in the bill by one year and replacing Section 8 with a sense of Congress relating to nuclear reactor decommissioning.

II. H.R. 6140, THE ADVANCED NUCLEAR FUEL AVAILABILITY ACT

A. Background

The current commercial U.S. fleet of light-water reactors uses fuel composed of low enriched uranium, enriched to between three and five percent, but advanced reactors require higher percentage enrichments. High Assay Low Enriched Uranium (HA-LEU) fuel is enriched to between five and 20 percent, allowing for higher burn rates and better plant economics, making HA-LEU more efficient than low enriched uranium fuel.

Federal investments in producing and commercializing HA-LEU could open the way for

² Nuclear Regulatory Commission, *Changes to Adjudicatory Process*, 69 Fed. Reg. 2182

³ Nuclear Regulatory Commission, *Regulatory Improvements for Decommissioning Power Reactors*, 80 Fed. Reg. 72358 (November 19, 2015) (Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking).

operation of advanced reactors in the U.S. by the early 2030s; yet, several challenges still would remain. First, there are currently no approved packages for transporting HA-LEU. Second, research to establish safety margins to prevent unintended nuclear reactions is also necessary. Furthermore, future regulation of HA-LEU requires benchmark data to inform for transportation packages and for fuel fabrication and enrichment facility licensing and regulation.⁴

B. Features of the Bill

H.R. 6140, introduced by Reps. Flores (R-TX) and McNerney (D-CA), directs the Secretary of Energy to establish a program to support the availability of HA-LEU for commercial use in an attempt to address these challenges.

Section 2 of the bill outlines the core elements of the program. The Secretary may provide funding to commercial entities to design transportation packages for HA-LEU, and shall encourage NRC to have the transportation packages certified by January 1, 2023. The bill authorizes \$1.5 million for transportation package design for FY 2019 through FY 2021 and includes a requirement for the Department of Energy (DOE) to submit a report to Congress on its uranium inventory. The legislation also requires the Secretary to survey how much HA-LEU is necessary for commercial purposes, and to assess the options available to acquire HA-LEU. The Secretary must also establish a consortium of commercial nuclear companies to collaborate with DOE to provide information on HA-LEU needs and the purchase of HA-LEU. The Secretary may acquire HA-LEU and make it available for purchase to members of the consortium by January 1, 2025. Lastly, the Secretary, in consultation with NRC, shall develop criticality benchmark data that will inform and steer the licensing requirements of HA-LEU fabrication and enrichment, as well as the certification of transportation packages.

Section 3 requires NRC to submit a report within one year of enactment on any necessary updates to regulations, policy, or certifications needed for HA-LEU to be commercially available.

The Subcommittee on Energy forwarded H.R. 6140 to the full Committee by voice vote on June 21, 2018.

III. H.R. 2278, THE RESPONSIBLE DISPOSAL REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2018

A. Background

The Climax Uranium Company began processing uranium in Grand Junction, Colorado in 1951. The milling process produced millions of tons of radioactive mill tailings. Before the

⁴ Michael Tschiltz et al., *Addressing the Challenges with Establishing the Infrastructure for the Front-End of the Fuel Cycle for Advanced Reactors*, Nuclear Energy Institute (January 2018).

health risks and dangers of the mill tailings were well understood, an estimated 300,000 tons of radioactive tailings were incorporated into building materials.⁵ Congress passed the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978 (UMTRCA) in response to the dangers and necessary cleanup of these radioactive tailings.⁶ Title I of UMTRCA authorized the creation of disposal cells for the encapsulation of uranium mill tailings and the associated contaminated construction materials. Today, the Cheney Disposal Cell in Grand Junction is the only active disposal cell created under Title I authority still accepting uranium mill tailings. Additional information on the Grand Junction site can be found within the Subcommittee on Environment's May 18, 2018 [hearing memo](#).

B. Features of the Bill

Rep. Tipton (R-CO) introduced H.R. 2278, the Responsible Disposal Reauthorization Act of 2017, on May 1, 2017. The bill amends UMTRCA to authorize the Department of Energy (DOE) to operate the Cheney Disposal Cell until September 30, 2048, or until the disposal cell is filled to capacity, whichever occurs first. Current law allows the Cheney Disposal Cell to operate through September 2023.

The Subcommittee on Environment forwarded H.R. 2278 to the Full Committee by voice vote on June 27, 2018.

IV. H.R. 2389, TO REAUTHORIZE THE WEST VALLEY DEMONSTRATION PROJECT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

A. Background

The Western New York Nuclear Service Center (WNYNSC) in West Valley, New York, was an experimental project to reprocess spent nuclear fuel (SNF) and to assess its beneficial applications. Given the unique history of the site and the associated costs of remediation, New York State and the Department of Energy have been debating the designation of the waste and the fiscal liabilities for decades. The disagreement is rooted in conflicting legislation; specifically, the West Valley Demonstration Project Act (WVDPA), enacted in 1980, and the Nuclear Waste Policy Act (NWPA) of 1982. The WVDPA states the “[a]ct does not authorize the Federal Government to acquire title to any high level radioactive waste at the Center or to the Center or any portion thereof.”⁷ The NWPA states that, “costs resulting from permanent disposal of high-level radioactive waste from atomic energy defense activities should be paid by the Federal Government.”⁸ Approximately 60 percent of the SNF reprocessed at WNYNSC came from DOE's Hanford facility; 80 percent of the reprocessed plutonium was returned to

⁵ Department of Energy, *Grand Junction, Colorado, Site, Fact Sheet* (Nov. 2017) (www.lm.doe.gov/Grand_Junction/Fact_Sheet_GJO.pdf).

⁶ 42 U.S.C. § 7922.

⁷ P.L. 104-259.

⁸ 42 U.S.C. § 2021a note Sec. 5. (B).

Hanford; and the site's recovered plutonium was used in Department of Defense nuclear weapons testing.⁹

This ongoing disagreement has delayed the permanent disposal of the site's transuranic waste (TRU). The sole permanent TRU waste disposal site in the United States, the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant in New Mexico, only accepts TRU created through atomic energy defense activity.¹⁰

B. Features of the Bill

Rep. Reed (R-NY) introduced H.R. 2389, to reauthorize the West Valley demonstration project, and for other purposes, on May 4, 2017. H.R. 2389 amends the WVDPA to authorize \$75,000,000 for the West Valley Demonstration Project for each of FY 2017 through FY 2026. As introduced, section 1(b) of the bill would have designated all of the radioactive waste at the high-level radioactive waste management demonstration project at the WNYNSC in West Valley, New York as waste resulting from atomic energy defense activities.

The Subcommittee on Environment forwarded H.R. 2389 to the Full Committee by voice vote on June 27, 2018. An AINS, adopted by a voice vote, modified the fiscal year date range to 2019 – 2028 to reflect the predicted date of passage, and struck the entirety of section 1(b), substituting a GAO study in its place. The new subsection requires GAO to review the nature and volume of the remaining radioactive waste at the WNYNSC, as well as report on the disposal options available for the remaining radioactive waste.

V. H.R. 2345, NATIONAL SUICIDE HOTLINE IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2017

Reps. Stewart (R-UT) and Eddie Bernice Johnson (D-TX) introduced H.R. 2345, the National Suicide Hotline Improvement Act with an additional three Democratic and three Republican original cosponsors.

As amended by the Subcommittee on Communications and Technology, the bill would require the Federal Communications Commission (FCC)—in coordination with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)—to produce a study evaluating the feasibility of designating a 3-digit dialing code to be used for a national suicide prevention and mental health crisis hotline system. The study also must evaluate the effectiveness of the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline (1-800-273-TALK), including how the hotline is working for veterans. The bill would also require both SAMHSA and the VA to produce independent studies to help assist the FCC. The Senate has passed a companion bill by unanimous consent.

⁹ 42 U.S.C. § 10107(b)(2).

¹⁰ The New York State Energy Research and Development Authority, *NYSERDA's View on the Defense Origin of the West Valley Waste at the Western New York Nuclear Service Center* (Mar. 2017) (westvalleyctf.org/2017_Materials/03/2017-03-22_NYSERDA_Waste_Classification_Presentation.pdf); Department of Energy, *Plutonium: The First 50 Years* (Feb. 1996).

VI. H.R. 5709, THE PREVENTING ILLEGAL RADIO ABUSE THROUGH ENFORCEMENT (PIRATE) ACT

Reps. Lance (R-NJ) and Tonko (D-NY) introduced H.R. 5709, the Preventing Illegal Radio Abuse Through Enforcement (PIRATE) Act. As amended by the Subcommittee on Communications and Technology, this legislation aims to reduce unauthorized radio broadcasting by:

- Increasing the maximum forfeiture, the FCC can assess against illegal pirate operators, from \$10,000 per violation per day to \$100,000 per violation per day, up to a maximum of \$2,000,000;
- Establishing liability for anyone who “knowingly and intentionally” facilitates pirate radio operations;
- Requiring the FCC to produce an annual report summarizing the implementation of the PIRATE Act, including efforts to enlist the cooperation of Federal, State, and local law enforcement for service of process, collection of fines, or forfeitures, seizures of equipment, and enforcement of orders;
- Focusing sustained enforcement attention on pirate broadcasting by requiring biannual sweeps in the top five radio markets identified as prevalent for pirate radio broadcasting;
- Ensuring that state and local laws prohibiting unauthorized broadcasting are not preempted; and
- Requiring the Commission to revise its rules to require that “absent compelling circumstances,” the Commission shall not issue warnings to alleged pirate broadcasters, but should instead move directly to issuing a proposed forfeiture.

VII. H.R. 3994, THE ADVANCING CRITICAL CONNECTIVITY EXPANDS SERVICE, SMALL BUSINESS RESOURCES, OPPORTUNITIES, ACCESS, AND DATA BASED ON ASSESSED NEED AND DEMAND ACT

Reps. Tonko (D-NY) and Lance (R-NJ) introduced H.R. 3994, the ACCESS BROADBAND Act. As amended by the Subcommittee on Communications and Technology, this bill establishes an Office of Internet Connectivity and Growth within the National Telecommunications and Information Administration. The bill requires that Office to:

- Connect with communities that need access to high-speed internet and improved digital inclusion efforts;
- Hold regional workshops to share best practices and effective strategies for promoting broadband access and adoption;

- Develop targeted broadband training and presentations for various demographic communities through media;
- Develop and distribute publications providing guidance to communities for expanding broadband access and adoption; and
- Track construction and use of any broadband infrastructure built using any federal support in a central database.

The ACCESS BROADBAND Act would also require the Office to annually report a description of its work, the number of U.S. residents who received broadband as result of federal broadband programs and the Universal Service Fund program, and an estimate of the economic impact of such broadband deployment efforts on the local economy.

The Office is required to consult with any agency offering a federal broadband support program to streamline the application process and, to the greatest extent practicable, create one application that may be submitted for all or substantially all Federal broadband support programs.

Finally, any agency that offers a federal broadband support program, including the FCC, is required to coordinate with the Office to ensure that broadband support is being distributed in an efficient, technology-neutral, and financially sustainable manner, with the goal of serving the largest number of persons in the U.S. while avoiding overbuilding and promoting the most jobs and economic growth for all residents.

VIII. H.R. 4881, THE PRECISION AGRICULTURE CONNECTIVITY ACT

Reps. Latta (R-OH) and Loeb sack (D-IA) introduced H.R. 4881, the Precision Agriculture Connectivity Act. As amended by the Subcommittee on Communications and Technology, this legislation requires the FCC to form a task force within one year of the bill's enactment to review the connectivity and technological needs of precision agriculture. Among other things, the task force is charged with:

- Identifying and measuring current gaps in the availability of broadband on agricultural land;
- Developing policy recommendations with the goal of expanding reliable broadband capabilities to 95 percent of agricultural land in the U.S. by 2025;
- Promoting effective policy and regulatory solutions that encourage broadband adoption on farms and ranches to promote precision agriculture;
- Recommending specific steps that the FCC should take to obtain reliable and standardized data measures on the availability of broadband service to better target funding to unserved agricultural land; and

- Recommending specific steps to ensure available farm data are reflected in future FCC programs dedicated to deploying broadband to unserved agricultural land where needed.

The FCC Chairman is empowered to appoint members to the task force, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture to ensure the task force is fairly balanced in terms of technologies, points of view, and fields represented.

IX. H.R. 6032, THE STATE OF MODERN APPLICATION, RESEARCH, AND TRENDS OF IOT ACT

A. Background

The Subcommittee on Digital Commerce and Consumer Protection held several hearings on IoT topics as part of its Disrupter Series, including wearable devices, smart communities, health care apps, and two previous IoT-specific hearings. A hearing was held on a discussion draft of this bill on May 22, 2018, and a subcommittee markup was held on June 13, 2018.

B. Features of the Bill

Section 1 of the bill provides that the Act may be cited as the “State of Modern Application, Research, and Trends of IoT Act” or the “SMART IoT Act.”

Section 2 directs the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a study on the state of internet-connected devices. Internet-connected devices are defined in the draft as physical objects capable of connecting directly or indirectly to the internet to communicate information at the direction of an individual and also capable of collecting, sending, or receiving data.

The study includes a survey of entities that develop such devices, entities promoting the adoption of internet-connected devices including those that develop standards for such devices, the status of the standards identified, and a description of the ways internet-connected devices are developed, used, or promoted. The study would also include a survey of the federal agencies that have jurisdiction over entities and industry sectors participating in the IoT economy and the activities undertaken by these agencies with regard to IoT. Before it was introduced, the bill was edited to remove a survey of the industry sectors that use internet-connected devices and to add to the study the status of standards.

The bill would also require the Secretary of Commerce to submit a report to Congress within one year on the results of the study and recommendations for growth of the United States economy through the secure advancement of internet-connected devices.

X. H.R. 959, TITLE VIII NURSING WORKFORCE REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2017

H.R. 959, the Title VIII Nursing Workforce Reauthorization Act of 2017 introduced by Reps. Joyce (R-OH) and Matsui (D-CA) would reauthorize those Title VIII programs that received funding through the FY 2017 Appropriations process. A hearing was held on this legislation on September 14, 2017. Please refer to the [hearing memo](#) for more information.¹¹

XI. H.R. 1676, PALLIATIVE CARE AND HOSPICE EDUCATION AND TRAINING ACT

H.R. 1676, the Palliative Care and Hospice Education and Training Act introduced by Reps. Engel (D-NY), Reed (R-NY), and Carter (R-GA) would improve education, healthcare professional training, and research into palliative care and hospice care through grant programs that create Palliative Care and Hospice Education Centers and would also support projects to fund training of physicians who plan to teach palliative medicine. A hearing was held on a version of this legislation on September 8, 2016. Please refer to the [hearing memo](#) for more information.¹²

XII. H.R. 3728, EDUCATING MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS AND OPTIMIZING WORKFORCE EFFICIENCY READINESS (EMPOWER) ACT OF 2017

H.R. 3728, the Educating Medical Professionals and Optimizing Workforce Efficiency and Readiness (EMPOWER) Act of 2017 introduced by Reps. Burgess (R-TX), Schakowsky (D-IL), and Bucshon (R-IN) would reauthorize those Title VII programs that received funding through the FY 2017 Appropriations process and make changes to the Geriatrics Workforce Enhancement Program and Geriatric Academic Career Awards Program. A hearing was held on this legislation on September 14, 2017. Please refer to the [hearing memo](#) for more information.¹³

¹¹ House Committee on Energy and Commerce, *Supporting Tomorrow's Health Providers: Examining Workforce Programs Under the Public Health Service Act*, 115th Cong. (Sept. 14, 2017) (<https://democrats-energycommerce.house.gov/sites/democrats.energycommerce.house.gov/files/documents/Dem-Memo-HE-Hrg-on-Supporting-Tomorrow%E2%80%99s-Health-Providers-Examining-Workforce-Programs-2017-09-14.pdf>).

¹² House Committee on Energy and Commerce, *Examining Legislation to Improve Public Health*, 114th Cong. (Sept. 8, 2016) (<https://democrats-energycommerce.house.gov/sites/democrats.energycommerce.house.gov/files/Dem-Memo-HE-LegHrg-PubHealthBills-090816.pdf>).

¹³ House Committee on Energy and Commerce, *Supporting Tomorrow's Health Providers: Examining Workforce Programs Under the Public Health Service Act*, 115th Cong. (Sept. 14, 2017) (<https://democrats-energycommerce.house.gov/sites/democrats.energycommerce.house.gov/files/documents/Dem-Memo-HE-Hrg-on-Supporting-Tomorrow%E2%80%99s-Health-Providers-Examining-Workforce-Programs-2017-09-14.pdf>).

XIII. H.R. 5385, CHILDREN’S HOSPITAL GME SUPPORT REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2018

H.R. 5385, the Children’s Hospital GME Support Reauthorization Act of 2018 introduced by Reps. Gene Green (D-TX) and Burgess (R-TX) would reauthorize the Children’s Hospital Graduate Medical Education (CHGME) program for FY 2019 through FY 2023 at \$325 million each year. The CHGME program provides financial support to eligible freestanding children’s hospitals for the training of medical residents and fellows. A hearing was held on this legislation on May 23, 2018. Please refer to the [hearing memo](#) for more information.¹⁴

XIV. H. RES. 982, OF INQUIRY

H. Res. 982, introduced by Ranking Member Pallone, Jr., is a resolution of inquiry that requests the President and directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) to transmit to the House of Representatives within 14 days copies of all documents and other records referring to the health and welfare of children forcibly separated from their parents or guardians resulting from President Trump’s “zero tolerance” policy, as well as the long-term implications of the “zero tolerance” policy on the health of these children.

¹⁴ House Committee on Energy and Commerce, *Reauthorization of the Children’s Hospital Graduate Medical Education Program*, 115th Cong. (May 23, 2018) (<https://democrats-energycommerce.house.gov/sites/democrats.energycommerce.house.gov/files/documents/Dem-Memo-HE-Hrg-on-Reauthorization-of-the-Children%E2%80%99s-Hospital-Graduate-Medical-Education-Program-2018-05-23.pdf>).