

I hope all of us in Congress will remember Wei Jingsheng, buy his book and read it, as we deliberate on the important questions of human freedom that are before us today.

#### REFORMING THE WIC PROGRAM REQUIRES BIPARTISAN COOPERATION

(Mr. RIGGS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I heard the gentleman from New Jersey, our colleague, talk about the women's, infants' and children's program, so I wanted to take the floor just to explain for a moment that through the years the WIC Program, as it is known, has received strong bipartisan support from both Republicans and Democrats because of its effectiveness in reducing low weight births and reducing birth defects resulting from nutritional deficiencies during pregnancy.

The administration did request \$76 million for additional enrollments in the WIC Program as part of the supplemental appropriations bill that will be on the floor tomorrow, and that bill actually contains half of the administration's request, \$38 million.

I am going to offer an amendment to restore the other \$38 million, but with a caveat, that being that later this fall in the committee that I chair on children, youth, and families, we are going to be looking at a number of structural and policy issues associated with this program, why it must have \$100 million in carryover funds, why the administration has asked for an additional \$100 million on our contingency funds in their 1998 budget request.

I hope we can get the same sort of bipartisan support and cooperation on the necessary policy reforms to the WIC Program as I suspect we will on my amendment to the supplemental appropriations bill tomorrow.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Sherman Williams, one of his secretaries.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5 of rule I, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 4 of rule XV.

Such rollcall votes, if postponed, will be taken after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules, but not before 5 p.m. today.

#### INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1997

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5) to amend the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act, to reauthorize and make improvements to that act, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Amendments of 1997".

#### TITLE I—AMENDMENTS TO THE INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT

##### SEC. 101. AMENDMENTS TO THE INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT.

Parts A through D of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.) are amended to read as follows:

##### "PART A—GENERAL PROVISIONS

##### "SEC. 601. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS; FINDINGS; PURPOSES.

"(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the 'Individuals with Disabilities Education Act'.

"(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

##### "PART A—GENERAL PROVISIONS

"Sec. 601. Short title; table of contents; findings; purposes.

"Sec. 602. Definitions.

"Sec. 603. Office of Special Education Programs.

"Sec. 604. Abrogation of State sovereign immunity.

"Sec. 605. Acquisition of equipment; construction or alteration of facilities.

"Sec. 606. Employment of individuals with disabilities.

"Sec. 607. Requirements for prescribing regulations.

##### "PART B—ASSISTANCE FOR EDUCATION OF ALL CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

"Sec. 611. Authorization; allotment; use of funds; authorization of appropriations.

"Sec. 612. State eligibility.

"Sec. 613. Local educational agency eligibility.

"Sec. 614. Evaluations, eligibility determinations, individualized education programs, and educational placements.

"Sec. 615. Procedural safeguards.

"Sec. 616. Withholding and judicial review.

"Sec. 617. Administration.

"Sec. 618. Program information.

"Sec. 619. Preschool grants.

##### "PART C—INFANTS AND TODDLERS WITH DISABILITIES

"Sec. 631. Findings and policy.

"Sec. 632. Definitions.

"Sec. 633. General authority.

"Sec. 634. Eligibility.

"Sec. 635. Requirements for statewide system.

"Sec. 636. Individualized family service plan.

"Sec. 637. State application and assurances.

"Sec. 638. Uses of funds.

"Sec. 639. Procedural safeguards.

"Sec. 640. Payor of last resort.

"Sec. 641. State Interagency Coordinating Council.

"Sec. 642. Federal administration.

"Sec. 643. Allocation of funds.

"Sec. 644. Federal Interagency Coordinating Council.

"Sec. 645. Authorization of appropriations.

"PART D—NATIONAL ACTIVITIES TO IMPROVE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

"SUBPART 1—STATE PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT GRANTS FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

"Sec. 651. Findings and purpose.

"Sec. 652. Eligibility and collaborative process.

"Sec. 653. Applications.

"Sec. 654. Use of funds.

"Sec. 655. Minimum State grant amounts.

"Sec. 656. Authorization of appropriations.

"SUBPART 2—COORDINATED RESEARCH, PERSONNEL PREPARATION, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, SUPPORT, AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

"Sec. 661. Administrative provisions.

"CHAPTER 1—IMPROVING EARLY INTERVENTION, EDUCATIONAL, AND TRANSITIONAL SERVICES AND RESULTS FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES THROUGH COORDINATED RESEARCH AND PERSONNEL PREPARATION

"Sec. 671. Findings and purpose.

"Sec. 672. Research and innovation to improve services and results for children with disabilities.

"Sec. 673. Personnel preparation to improve services and results for children with disabilities.

"Sec. 674. Studies and evaluations.

"CHAPTER 2—IMPROVING EARLY INTERVENTION, EDUCATIONAL, AND TRANSITIONAL SERVICES AND RESULTS FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES THROUGH COORDINATED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, SUPPORT, AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

"Sec. 681. Findings and purposes.

"Sec. 682. Parent training and information centers.

"Sec. 683. Community parent resource centers.

"Sec. 684. Technical assistance for parent training and information centers.

"Sec. 685. Coordinated technical assistance and dissemination.

"Sec. 686. Authorization of appropriations.

"Sec. 687. Technology development, demonstration, and utilization, and media services.

"(c) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

"(1) Disability is a natural part of the human experience and in no way diminishes the right of individuals to participate in or contribute to society. Improving educational results for children with disabilities is an essential element of our national policy of ensuring equality of opportunity, full participation, independent living, and economic self-sufficiency for individuals with disabilities.

"(2) Before the date of the enactment of the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975 (Public Law 94-142)—

"(A) the special educational needs of children with disabilities were not being fully met;

"(B) more than one-half of the children with disabilities in the United States did not receive appropriate educational services that would enable such children to have full equality of opportunity;

"(C) 1,000,000 of the children with disabilities in the United States were excluded entirely from the public school system and did not go through the educational process with their peers;

"(D) there were many children with disabilities throughout the United States participating in regular school programs whose disabilities prevented such children from

having a successful educational experience because their disabilities were undetected; and

“(E) because of the lack of adequate services within the public school system, families were often forced to find services outside the public school system, often at great distance from their residence and at their own expense.

“(3) Since the enactment and implementation of the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975, this Act has been successful in ensuring children with disabilities and the families of such children access to a free appropriate public education and in improving educational results for children with disabilities.

“(4) However, the implementation of this Act has been impeded by low expectations, and an insufficient focus on applying replicable research on proven methods of teaching and learning for children with disabilities.

“(5) Over 20 years of research and experience has demonstrated that the education of children with disabilities can be made more effective by—

“(A) having high expectations for such children and ensuring their access in the general curriculum to the maximum extent possible;

“(B) strengthening the role of parents and ensuring that families of such children have meaningful opportunities to participate in the education of their children at school and at home;

“(C) coordinating this Act with other local, educational service agency, State, and Federal school improvement efforts in order to ensure that such children benefit from such efforts and that special education can become a service for such children rather than a place where they are sent;

“(D) providing appropriate special education and related services and aids and supports in the regular classroom to such children, whenever appropriate;

“(E) supporting high-quality, intensive professional development for all personnel who work with such children in order to ensure that they have the skills and knowledge necessary to enable them—

“(i) to meet developmental goals and, to the maximum extent possible, those challenging expectations that have been established for all children; and

“(ii) to be prepared to lead productive, independent, adult lives, to the maximum extent possible;

“(F) providing incentives for whole-school approaches and pre-referral intervention to reduce the need to label children as disabled in order to address their learning needs; and

“(G) focusing resources on teaching and learning while reducing paperwork and requirements that do not assist in improving educational results.

“(6) While States, local educational agencies, and educational service agencies are responsible for providing an education for all children with disabilities, it is in the national interest that the Federal Government have a role in assisting State and local efforts to educate children with disabilities in order to improve results for such children and to ensure equal protection of the law.

“(7)(A) The Federal Government must be responsive to the growing needs of an increasingly more diverse society. A more equitable allocation of resources is essential for the Federal Government to meet its responsibility to provide an equal educational opportunity for all individuals.

“(B) America's racial profile is rapidly changing. Between 1980 and 1990, the rate of increase in the population for white Americans was 6 percent, while the rate of increase for racial and ethnic minorities was much

higher: 53 percent for Hispanics, 13.2 percent for African-Americans, and 107.8 percent for Asians.

“(C) By the year 2000, this Nation will have 275,000,000 people, nearly one of every three of whom will be either African-American, Hispanic, Asian-American, or American Indian.

“(D) Taken together as a group, minority children are comprising an ever larger percentage of public school students. Large-city school populations are overwhelmingly minority, for example: for fall 1993, the figure for Miami was 84 percent; Chicago, 89 percent; Philadelphia, 78 percent; Baltimore, 84 percent; Houston, 88 percent; and Los Angeles, 88 percent.

“(E) Recruitment efforts within special education must focus on bringing larger numbers of minorities into the profession in order to provide appropriate practitioner knowledge, role models, and sufficient manpower to address the clearly changing demography of special education.

“(F) The limited English proficient population is the fastest growing in our Nation, and the growth is occurring in many parts of our Nation. In the Nation's 2 largest school districts, limited English students make up almost half of all students initially entering school at the kindergarten level. Studies have documented apparent discrepancies in the levels of referral and placement of limited English proficient children in special education. The Department of Education has found that services provided to limited English proficient students often do not respond primarily to the pupil's academic needs. These trends pose special challenges for special education in the referral, assessment, and services for our Nation's students from non-English language backgrounds.

“(8)(A) Greater efforts are needed to prevent the intensification of problems connected with mislabeling and high dropout rates among minority children with disabilities.

“(B) More minority children continue to be served in special education than would be expected from the percentage of minority students in the general school population.

“(C) Poor African-American children are 2.3 times more likely to be identified by their teacher as having mental retardation than their white counterpart.

“(D) Although African-Americans represent 16 percent of elementary and secondary enrollments, they constitute 21 percent of total enrollments in special education.

“(E) The drop-out rate is 68 percent higher for minorities than for whites.

“(F) More than 50 percent of minority students in large cities drop out of school.

“(9)(A) The opportunity for full participation in awards for grants and contracts; boards of organizations receiving funds under this Act; and peer review panels; and training of professionals in the area of special education by minority individuals, organizations, and historically black colleges and universities is essential if we are to obtain greater success in the education of minority children with disabilities.

“(B) In 1993, of the 915,000 college and university professors, 4.9 percent were African-American and 2.4 percent were Hispanic. Of the 2,940,000 teachers, prekindergarten through high school, 6.8 percent were African-American and 4.1 percent were Hispanic.

“(C) Students from minority groups comprise more than 50 percent of K-12 public school enrollment in seven States yet minority enrollment in teacher training programs is less than 15 percent in all but six States.

“(D) As the number of African-American and Hispanic students in special education increases, the number of minority teachers and related service personnel produced in our

colleges and universities continues to decrease.

“(E) Ten years ago, 12 percent of the United States teaching force in public elementary and secondary schools were members of a minority group. Minorities comprised 21 percent of the national population at that time and were clearly underrepresented then among employed teachers. Today, the elementary and secondary teaching force is 13 percent minority, while one-third of the students in public schools are minority children.

“(F) As recently as 1991, historically black colleges and universities enrolled 44 percent of the African-American teacher trainees in the Nation. However, in 1993, historically black colleges and universities received only 4 percent of the discretionary funds for special education and related services personnel training under this Act.

“(G) While African-American students constitute 28 percent of total enrollment in special education, only 11.2 percent of individuals enrolled in preservice training programs for special education are African-American.

“(H) In 1986-87, of the degrees conferred in education at the B.A., M.A., and Ph.D levels, only 6, 8, and 8 percent, respectively, were awarded to African-American or Hispanic students.

“(10) Minorities and underserved persons are socially disadvantaged because of the lack of opportunities in training and educational programs, undergirded by the practices in the private sector that impede their full participation in the mainstream of society.

“(d) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this title are—

“(1)(A) to ensure that all children with disabilities have available to them a free appropriate public education that emphasizes special education and related services designed to meet their unique needs and prepare them for employment and independent living;

“(B) to ensure that the rights of children with disabilities and parents of such children are protected; and

“(C) to assist States, localities, educational service agencies, and Federal agencies to provide for the education of all children with disabilities;

“(2) to assist States in the implementation of a statewide, comprehensive, coordinated, multidisciplinary, interagency system of early intervention services for infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families;

“(3) to ensure that educators and parents have the necessary tools to improve educational results for children with disabilities by supporting systemic-change activities; coordinated research and personnel preparation; coordinated technical assistance, dissemination, and support; and technology development and media services; and

“(4) to assess, and ensure the effectiveness of, efforts to educate children with disabilities.

#### “SEC. 602. DEFINITIONS.

“Except as otherwise provided, as used in this Act:

“(1) ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY DEVICE.—The term ‘assistive technology device’ means any item, piece of equipment, or product system, whether acquired commercially off the shelf, modified, or customized, that is used to increase, maintain, or improve functional capabilities of a child with a disability.

“(2) ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY SERVICE.—The term ‘assistive technology service’ means any service that directly assists a child with a disability in the selection, acquisition, or use of an assistive technology device. Such term includes—

“(A) the evaluation of the needs of such child, including a functional evaluation of

the child in the child's customary environment;

“(B) purchasing, leasing, or otherwise providing for the acquisition of assistive technology devices by such child;

“(C) selecting, designing, fitting, customizing, adapting, applying, maintaining, repairing, or replacing of assistive technology devices;

“(D) coordinating and using other therapies, interventions, or services with assistive technology devices, such as those associated with existing education and rehabilitation plans and programs;

“(E) training or technical assistance for such child, or, where appropriate, the family of such child; and

“(F) training or technical assistance for professionals (including individuals providing education and rehabilitation services), employers, or other individuals who provide services to, employ, or are otherwise substantially involved in the major life functions of such child.

“(3) CHILD WITH A DISABILITY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘child with a disability’ means a child—

“(i) with mental retardation, hearing impairments (including deafness), speech or language impairments, visual impairments (including blindness), serious emotional disturbance (hereinafter referred to as ‘emotional disturbance’), orthopedic impairments, autism, traumatic brain injury, other health impairments, or specific learning disabilities; and

“(ii) who, by reason thereof, needs special education and related services.

“(B) CHILD AGED 3 THROUGH 9.—The term ‘child with a disability’ for a child aged 3 through 9 may, at the discretion of the State and the local educational agency, include a child—

“(i) experiencing developmental delays, as defined by the State and as measured by appropriate diagnostic instruments and procedures, in one or more of the following areas: physical development, cognitive development, communication development, social or emotional development, or adaptive development; and

“(ii) who, by reason thereof, needs special education and related services.

“(4) EDUCATIONAL SERVICE AGENCY.—The term ‘educational service agency’—

“(A) means a regional public multiservice agency—

“(i) authorized by State law to develop, manage, and provide services or programs to local educational agencies; and

“(ii) recognized as an administrative agency for purposes of the provision of special education and related services provided within public elementary and secondary schools of the State; and

“(B) includes any other public institution or agency having administrative control and direction over a public elementary or secondary school.

“(5) ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.—The term ‘elementary school’ means a nonprofit institutional day or residential school that provides elementary education, as determined under State law.

“(6) EQUIPMENT.—The term ‘equipment’ includes—

“(A) machinery, utilities, and built-in equipment and any necessary enclosures or structures to house such machinery, utilities, or equipment; and

“(B) all other items necessary for the functioning of a particular facility as a facility for the provision of educational services, including items such as instructional equipment and necessary furniture; printed, published, and audio-visual instructional materials; telecommunications, sensory, and other technological aids and devices; and

books, periodicals, documents, and other related materials.

“(7) EXCESS COSTS.—The term ‘excess costs’ means those costs that are in excess of the average annual per-student expenditure in a local educational agency during the preceding school year for an elementary or secondary school student, as may be appropriate, and which shall be computed after deducting—

“(A) amounts received—

“(i) under part B of this title;

“(ii) under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; or

“(iii) under part A of title VII of that Act; and

“(B) any State or local funds expended for programs that would qualify for assistance under any of those parts.

“(8) FREE APPROPRIATE PUBLIC EDUCATION.—The term ‘free appropriate public education’ means special education and related services that—

“(A) have been provided at public expense, under public supervision and direction, and without charge;

“(B) meet the standards of the State educational agency;

“(C) include an appropriate preschool, elementary, or secondary school education in the State involved; and

“(D) are provided in conformity with the individualized education program required under section 614(d).

“(9) INDIAN.—The term ‘Indian’ means an individual who is a member of an Indian tribe.

“(10) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ‘Indian tribe’ means any Federal or State Indian tribe, band, rancheria, pueblo, colony, or community, including any Alaska Native village or regional village corporation (as defined in or established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act).

“(11) INDIVIDUALIZED EDUCATION PROGRAM.—The term ‘individualized education program’ or ‘IEP’ means a written statement for each child with a disability that is developed, reviewed, and revised in accordance with section 614(d).

“(12) INDIVIDUALIZED FAMILY SERVICE PLAN.—The term ‘individualized family service plan’ has the meaning given such term in section 636.

“(13) INFANT OR TODDLER WITH A DISABILITY.—The term ‘infant or toddler with a disability’ has the meaning given such term in section 632.

“(14) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term ‘institution of higher education’—

“(A) has the meaning given that term in section 1201(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965; and

“(B) also includes any community college receiving funding from the Secretary of the Interior under the Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act of 1978.

“(15) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—

“(A) The term ‘local educational agency’ means a public board of education or other public authority legally constituted within a State for either administrative control or direction of, or to perform a service function for, public elementary or secondary schools in a city, county, township, school district, or other political subdivision of a State, or for such combination of school districts or counties as are recognized in a State as an administrative agency for its public elementary or secondary schools.

“(B) The term includes—

“(i) an educational service agency, as defined in paragraph (4); and

“(ii) any other public institution or agency having administrative control and direction of a public elementary or secondary school.

“(C) The term includes an elementary or secondary school funded by the Bureau of In-

dian Affairs, but only to the extent that such inclusion makes the school eligible for programs for which specific eligibility is not provided to the school in another provision of law and the school does not have a student population that is smaller than the student population of the local educational agency receiving assistance under this Act with the smallest student population, except that the school shall not be subject to the jurisdiction of any State educational agency other than the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

“(16) NATIVE LANGUAGE.—The term ‘native language’, when used with reference to an individual of limited English proficiency, means the language normally used by the individual, or in the case of a child, the language normally used by the parents of the child.

“(17) NONPROFIT.—The term ‘nonprofit’, as applied to a school, agency, organization, or institution, means a school, agency, organization, or institution owned and operated by one or more nonprofit corporations or associations no part of the net earnings of which inures, or may lawfully inure, to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

“(18) OUTLYING AREA.—The term ‘outlying area’ means the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

“(19) PARENT.—The term ‘parent’—

“(A) includes a legal guardian; and

“(B) except as used in sections 615(b)(2) and 639(a)(5), includes an individual assigned under either of those sections to be a surrogate parent.

“(20) PARENT ORGANIZATION.—The term ‘parent organization’ has the meaning given that term in section 682(g).

“(21) PARENT TRAINING AND INFORMATION CENTER.—The term ‘parent training and information center’ means a center assisted under section 682 or 683.

“(22) RELATED SERVICES.—The term ‘related services’ means transportation, and such developmental, corrective, and other supportive services (including speech-language pathology and audiology services, psychological services, physical and occupational therapy, recreation, including therapeutic recreation, social work services, counseling services, including rehabilitation counseling, orientation and mobility services, and medical services, except that such medical services shall be for diagnostic and evaluation purposes only) as may be required to assist a child with a disability to benefit from special education, and includes the early identification and assessment of disabling conditions in children.

“(23) SECONDARY SCHOOL.—The term ‘secondary school’ means a nonprofit institutional day or residential school that provides secondary education, as determined under State law, except that it does not include any education beyond grade 12.

“(24) SECRETARY.—The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of Education.

“(25) SPECIAL EDUCATION.—The term ‘special education’ means specially designed instruction, at no cost to parents, to meet the unique needs of a child with a disability, including—

“(A) instruction conducted in the classroom, in the home, in hospitals and institutions, and in other settings; and

“(B) instruction in physical education.

“(26) SPECIFIC LEARNING DISABILITY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘specific learning disability’ means a disorder in one or more of the basic psychological processes involved in understanding or in using language, spoken or written, which disorder may manifest itself in imperfect ability to listen, think, speak, read, write, spell, or do mathematical calculations.

“(B) DISORDERS INCLUDED.—Such term includes such conditions as perceptual disabilities, brain injury, minimal brain dysfunction, dyslexia, and developmental aphasia.

“(C) DISORDERS NOT INCLUDED.—Such term does not include a learning problem that is primarily the result of visual, hearing, or motor disabilities, of mental retardation, of emotional disturbance, or of environmental, cultural, or economic disadvantage.

“(27) STATE.—The term ‘State’ means each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and each of the outlying areas.

“(28) STATE EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—The term ‘State educational agency’ means the State board of education or other agency or officer primarily responsible for the State supervision of public elementary and secondary schools, or, if there is no such officer or agency, an officer or agency designated by the Governor or by State law.

“(29) SUPPLEMENTARY AIDS AND SERVICES.—The term ‘supplementary aids and services’ means, aids, services, and other supports that are provided in regular education classes or other education-related settings to enable children with disabilities to be educated with nondisabled children to the maximum extent appropriate in accordance with section 612(a)(5).

“(30) TRANSITION SERVICES.—The term ‘transition services’ means a coordinated set of activities for a student with a disability that—

“(A) is designed within an outcome-oriented process, which promotes movement from school to post-school activities, including post-secondary education, vocational training, integrated employment (including supported employment), continuing and adult education, adult services, independent living, or community participation;

“(B) is based upon the individual student’s needs, taking into account the student’s preferences and interests; and

“(C) includes instruction, related services, community experiences, the development of employment and other post-school adult living objectives, and, when appropriate, acquisition of daily living skills and functional vocational evaluation.

**“SEC. 603. OFFICE OF SPECIAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS.**

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There shall be, within the Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services in the Department of Education, an Office of Special Education Programs, which shall be the principal agency in such Department for administering and carrying out this Act and other programs and activities concerning the education of children with disabilities.

“(b) DIRECTOR.—The Office established under subsection (a) shall be headed by a Director who shall be selected by the Secretary and shall report directly to the Assistant Secretary for Special Education and Rehabilitative Services.

“(c) VOLUNTARY AND UNCOMPENSATED SERVICES.—Notwithstanding section 1342 of title 31, United States Code, the Secretary is authorized to accept voluntary and uncompensated services in furtherance of the purposes of this Act.

**“SEC. 604. ABROGATION OF STATE SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY.**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—A State shall not be immune under the eleventh amendment to the Constitution of the United States from suit in Federal court for a violation of this Act.

“(b) REMEDIES.—In a suit against a State for a violation of this Act, remedies (including remedies both at law and in equity) are available for such a violation to the same extent as those remedies are available for such a violation in the suit against any public entity other than a State.

“(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subsections (a) and (b) apply with respect to violations that occur in whole or part after the date of the enactment of the Education of the Handicapped Act Amendments of 1990.

**“SEC. 605. ACQUISITION OF EQUIPMENT; CONSTRUCTION OR ALTERATION OF FACILITIES.**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary determines that a program authorized under this Act would be improved by permitting program funds to be used to acquire appropriate equipment, or to construct new facilities or alter existing facilities, the Secretary is authorized to allow the use of those funds for those purposes.

“(b) COMPLIANCE WITH CERTAIN REGULATIONS.—Any construction of new facilities or alteration of existing facilities under subsection (a) shall comply with the requirements of—

“(1) appendix A of part 36 of title 28, Code of Federal Regulations (commonly known as the ‘Americans with Disabilities Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities’); or

“(2) appendix A of part 101-19.6 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations (commonly known as the ‘Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards’).

**“SEC. 606. EMPLOYMENT OF INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES.**

“The Secretary shall ensure that each recipient of assistance under this Act makes positive efforts to employ and advance in employment qualified individuals with disabilities in programs assisted under this Act.

**“SEC. 607. REQUIREMENTS FOR PRESCRIBING REGULATIONS.**

“(a) PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD.—The Secretary shall provide a public comment period of at least 90 days on any regulation proposed under part B or part C of this Act on which an opportunity for public comment is otherwise required by law.

“(b) PROTECTIONS PROVIDED TO CHILDREN.—The Secretary may not implement, or publish in final form, any regulation prescribed pursuant to this Act that would procedurally or substantively lessen the protections provided to children with disabilities under this Act, as embodied in regulations in effect on July 20, 1983 (particularly as such protections relate to parental consent to initial evaluation or initial placement in special education, least restrictive environment, related services, timelines, attendance of evaluation personnel at individualized education program meetings, or qualifications of personnel), except to the extent that such regulation reflects the clear and unequivocal intent of the Congress in legislation.

“(c) POLICY LETTERS AND STATEMENTS.—The Secretary may not, through policy letters or other statements, establish a rule that is required for compliance with, and eligibility under, this part without following the requirements of section 553 of title 5, United States Code.

“(d) CORRESPONDENCE FROM DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION DESCRIBING INTERPRETATIONS OF THIS PART.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall, on a quarterly basis, publish in the Federal Register, and widely disseminate to interested entities through various additional forms of communication, a list of correspondence from the Department of Education received by individuals during the previous quarter that describes the interpretations of the Department of Education of this Act or the regulations implemented pursuant to this Act.

“(2) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—For each item of correspondence published in a list under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall identify the topic addressed by the correspondence and shall include such other

summary information as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

“(e) ISSUES OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE.—If the Secretary receives a written request regarding a policy, question, or interpretation under part B of this Act, and determines that it raises an issue of general interest or applicability of national significance to the implementation of part B, the Secretary shall—

“(1) include a statement to that effect in any written response;

“(2) widely disseminate that response to State educational agencies, local educational agencies, parent and advocacy organizations, and other interested organizations, subject to applicable laws relating to confidentiality of information; and

“(3) not later than one year after the date on which the Secretary responds to the written request, issue written guidance on such policy, question, or interpretation through such means as the Secretary determines to be appropriate and consistent with law, such as a policy memorandum, notice of interpretation, or notice of proposed rulemaking.

“(f) EXPLANATION.—Any written response by the Secretary under subsection (e) regarding a policy, question, or interpretation under part B of this Act shall include an explanation that the written response—

“(1) is provided as informal guidance and is not legally binding; and

“(2) represents the interpretation by the Department of Education of the applicable statutory or regulatory requirements in the context of the specific facts presented.

**“PART B—ASSISTANCE FOR EDUCATION OF ALL CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES**

**“SEC. 611. AUTHORIZATION; ALLOTMENT; USE OF FUNDS; AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

“(a) GRANTS TO STATES.—

“(1) PURPOSE OF GRANTS.—The Secretary shall make grants to States and the outlying areas, and provide funds to the Secretary of the Interior, to assist them to provide special education and related services to children with disabilities in accordance with this part.

“(2) MAXIMUM AMOUNTS.—The maximum amount of the grant a State may receive under this section for any fiscal year is—

“(A) the number of children with disabilities in the State who are receiving special education and related services—

“(i) aged three through five if the State is eligible for a grant under section 619; and

“(ii) aged six through 21; multiplied by

“(B) 40 percent of the average per-pupil expenditure in public elementary and secondary schools in the United States.

“(b) OUTLYING AREAS AND FREELY ASSOCIATED STATES.—

“(1) FUNDS RESERVED.—From the amount appropriated for any fiscal year under subsection (j), the Secretary shall reserve not more than one percent, which shall be used—

“(A) to provide assistance to the outlying areas in accordance with their respective populations of individuals aged three through 21; and

“(B) for fiscal years 1998 through 2001, to carry out the competition described in paragraph (2), except that the amount reserved to carry out that competition shall not exceed the amount reserved for fiscal year 1996 for the competition under part B of this Act described under the heading “SPECIAL EDUCATION” in Public Law 104-134.

“(2) LIMITATION FOR FREELY ASSOCIATED STATES.—

“(A) COMPETITIVE GRANTS.—The Secretary shall use funds described in paragraph (1)(B) to award grants, on a competitive basis, to Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the freely associated States to carry out the purposes of this part.

“(B) AWARD BASIS.—The Secretary shall award grants under subparagraph (A) on a competitive basis, pursuant to the recommendations of the Pacific Region Educational Laboratory in Honolulu, Hawaii. Those recommendations shall be made by experts in the field of special education and related services.

“(C) ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS.—Any freely associated State that wishes to receive funds under this part shall include, in its application for assistance—

“(i) information demonstrating that it will meet all conditions that apply to States under this part;

“(ii) an assurance that, notwithstanding any other provision of this part, it will use those funds only for the direct provision of special education and related services to children with disabilities and to enhance its capacity to make a free appropriate public education available to all children with disabilities;

“(iii) the identity of the source and amount of funds, in addition to funds under this part, that it will make available to ensure that a free appropriate public education is available to all children with disabilities within its jurisdiction; and

“(iv) such other information and assurances as the Secretary may require.

“(D) TERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the freely associated States shall not receive any funds under this part for any program year that begins after September 30, 2001.

“(E) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—The Secretary may provide not more than five percent of the amount reserved for grants under this paragraph to pay the administrative costs of the Pacific Region Educational Laboratory under subparagraph (B).

“(3) LIMITATION.—An outlying area is not eligible for a competitive award under paragraph (2) unless it receives assistance under paragraph (1)(A).

“(4) SPECIAL RULE.—The provisions of Public Law 95-134, permitting the consolidation of grants by the outlying areas, shall not apply to funds provided to those areas or to the freely associated States under this section.

“(5) ELIGIBILITY FOR DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS.—The freely associated States shall be eligible to receive assistance under subpart 2 of part D of this Act until September 30, 2001.

“(6) DEFINITION.—As used in this subsection, the term ‘freely associated States’ means the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of Palau.

“(c) SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.—From the amount appropriated for any fiscal year under subsection (j), the Secretary shall reserve 1.226 percent to provide assistance to the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with subsection (i).

“(d) ALLOCATIONS TO STATES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—After reserving funds for studies and evaluations under section 674(e), and for payments to the outlying areas and the Secretary of the Interior under subsections (b) and (c), the Secretary shall allocate the remaining amount among the States in accordance with paragraph (2) or subsection (e), as the case may be.

“(2) INTERIM FORMULA.—Except as provided in subsection (e), the Secretary shall allocate the amount described in paragraph (1) among the States in accordance with section 611(a)(3), (4), and (5) and (b)(1), (2), and (3) of this Act, as in effect prior to the enactment of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Amendments of 1997, except that the determination of the number of children with disabilities receiving special education and related services under such section

611(a)(3) may, at the State’s discretion, be calculated as of the last Friday in October or as of December 1 of the fiscal year for which the funds are appropriated.

“(e) PERMANENT FORMULA.—

“(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF BASE YEAR.—The Secretary shall allocate the amount described in subsection (d)(1) among the States in accordance with this subsection for each fiscal year beginning with the first fiscal year for which the amount appropriated under subsection (j) is more than \$4,924,672,200.

“(2) USE OF BASE YEAR.—

“(A) DEFINITION.—As used in this subsection, the term ‘base year’ means the fiscal year preceding the first fiscal year in which this subsection applies.

“(B) SPECIAL RULE FOR USE OF BASE YEAR AMOUNT.—If a State received any funds under this section for the base year on the basis of children aged three through five, but does not make a free appropriate public education available to all children with disabilities aged three through five in the State in any subsequent fiscal year, the Secretary shall compute the State’s base year amount, solely for the purpose of calculating the State’s allocation in that subsequent year under paragraph (3) or (4), by subtracting the amount allocated to the State for the base year on the basis of those children.

“(3) INCREASE IN FUNDS.—If the amount available for allocations to States under paragraph (1) is equal to or greater than the amount allocated to the States under this paragraph for the preceding fiscal year, those allocations shall be calculated as follows:

“(A)(i) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall—

“(I) allocate to each State the amount it received for the base year;

“(II) allocate 85 percent of any remaining funds to States on the basis of their relative populations of children aged 3 through 21 who are of the same age as children with disabilities for whom the State ensures the availability of a free appropriate public education under this part; and

“(III) allocate 15 percent of those remaining funds to States on the basis of their relative populations of children described in subclause (II) who are living in poverty.

“(ii) For the purpose of making grants under this paragraph, the Secretary shall use the most recent population data, including data on children living in poverty, that are available and satisfactory to the Secretary.

“(B) Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), allocations under this paragraph shall be subject to the following:

“(i) No State’s allocation shall be less than its allocation for the preceding fiscal year.

“(ii) No State’s allocation shall be less than the greatest of—

“(I) the sum of—

“(aa) the amount it received for the base year; and

“(bb) one third of one percent of the amount by which the amount appropriated under subsection (j) exceeds the amount appropriated under this section for the base year;

“(II) the sum of—

“(aa) the amount it received for the preceding fiscal year; and

“(bb) that amount multiplied by the percentage by which the increase in the funds appropriated from the preceding fiscal year exceeds 1.5 percent; or

“(III) the sum of—

“(aa) the amount it received for the preceding fiscal year; and

“(bb) that amount multiplied by 90 percent of the percentage increase in the amount appropriated from the preceding fiscal year.

“(iii) Notwithstanding clause (ii), no State’s allocation under this paragraph shall exceed the sum of—

“(I) the amount it received for the preceding fiscal year; and

“(II) that amount multiplied by the sum of 1.5 percent and the percentage increase in the amount appropriated.

“(C) If the amount available for allocations under this paragraph is insufficient to pay those allocations in full, those allocations shall be ratably reduced, subject to subparagraph (B)(i).

“(4) DECREASE IN FUNDS.—If the amount available for allocations to States under paragraph (1) is less than the amount allocated to the States under this section for the preceding fiscal year, those allocations shall be calculated as follows:

“(A) If the amount available for allocations is greater than the amount allocated to the States for the base year, each State shall be allocated the sum of—

“(i) the amount it received for the base year; and

“(ii) an amount that bears the same relation to any remaining funds as the increase the State received for the preceding fiscal year over the base year bears to the total of all such increases for all States.

“(B)(i) If the amount available for allocations is equal to or less than the amount allocated to the States for the base year, each State shall be allocated the amount it received for the base year.

“(ii) If the amount available is insufficient to make the allocations described in clause (i), those allocations shall be ratably reduced.

“(f) STATE-LEVEL ACTIVITIES.—

“(1) GENERAL.—

“(A) Each State may retain not more than the amount described in subparagraph (B) for administration and other State-level activities in accordance with paragraphs (2) and (3).

“(B) For each fiscal year, the Secretary shall determine and report to the State educational agency an amount that is 25 percent of the amount the State received under this section for fiscal year 1997, cumulatively adjusted by the Secretary for each succeeding fiscal year by the lesser of—

“(i) the percentage increase, if any, from the preceding fiscal year in the State’s allocation under this section; or

“(ii) the rate of inflation, as measured by the percentage increase, if any, from the preceding fiscal year in the Consumer Price Index For All Urban Consumers, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

“(C) A State may use funds it retains under subparagraph (A) without regard to—

“(i) the prohibition on commingling of funds in section 612(a)(18)(B); and

“(ii) the prohibition on supplanting other funds in section 612(a)(18)(C).

“(2) STATE ADMINISTRATION.—

“(A) For the purpose of administering this part, including section 619 (including the coordination of activities under this part with, and providing technical assistance to, other programs that provide services to children with disabilities)—

“(i) each State may use not more than twenty percent of the maximum amount it may retain under paragraph (1)(A) for any fiscal year or \$500,000 (adjusted by the cumulative rate of inflation since fiscal year 1998, as measured by the percentage increase, if any, in the Consumer Price Index For All Urban Consumers, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor), whichever is greater; and

“(ii) each outlying area may use up to five percent of the amount it receives under this

section for any fiscal year or \$35,000, whichever is greater.

“(B) Funds described in subparagraph (A) may also be used for the administration of part C of this Act, if the State educational agency is the lead agency for the State under that part.

“(3) OTHER STATE-LEVEL ACTIVITIES.—Each State shall use any funds it retains under paragraph (1) and does not use for administration under paragraph (2) for any of the following:

“(A) Support and direct services, including technical assistance and personnel development and training.

“(B) Administrative costs of monitoring and complaint investigation, but only to the extent that those costs exceed the costs incurred for those activities during fiscal year 1985.

“(C) To establish and implement the mediation process required by section 615(e), including providing for the costs of mediators and support personnel.

“(D) To assist local educational agencies in meeting personnel shortages.

“(E) To develop a State Improvement Plan under subpart 1 of part D.

“(F) Activities at the State and local levels to meet the performance goals established by the State under section 612(a)(16) and to support implementation of the State Improvement Plan under subpart 1 of part D if the State receives funds under that subpart.

“(G) To supplement other amounts used to develop and implement a Statewide coordinated services system designed to improve results for children and families, including children with disabilities and their families, but not to exceed one percent of the amount received by the State under this section. This system shall be coordinated with and, to the extent appropriate, build on the system of coordinated services developed by the State under part C of this Act.

“(H) For subgrants to local educational agencies for the purposes described in paragraph (4)(A).

“(4)(A) SUBGRANTS TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES FOR CAPACITY-BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT.—In any fiscal year in which the percentage increase in the State's allocation under this section exceeds the rate of inflation (as measured by the percentage increase, if any, from the preceding fiscal year in the Consumer Price Index For All Urban Consumers, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor), each State shall reserve, from its allocation under this section, the amount described in subparagraph (B) to make subgrants to local educational agencies, unless that amount is less than \$100,000, to assist them in providing direct services and in making systemic change to improve results for children with disabilities through one or more of the following:

“(i) Direct services, including alternative programming for children who have been expelled from school, and services for children in correctional facilities, children enrolled in State-operated or State-supported schools, and children in charter schools.

“(ii) Addressing needs or carrying out improvement strategies identified in the State's Improvement Plan under subpart 1 of part D.

“(iii) Adopting promising practices, materials, and technology, based on knowledge derived from education research and other sources.

“(iv) Establishing, expanding, or implementing interagency agreements and arrangements between local educational agencies and other agencies or organizations concerning the provision of services to children with disabilities and their families.

“(v) Increasing cooperative problem-solving between parents and school personnel and promoting the use of alternative dispute resolution.

“(B) MAXIMUM SUBGRANT.—For each fiscal year, the amount referred to in subparagraph (A) is—

“(i) the maximum amount the State was allowed to retain under paragraph (1)(A) for the prior fiscal year, or for fiscal year 1998, 25 percent of the State's allocation for fiscal year 1997 under this section; multiplied by

“(ii) the difference between the percentage increase in the State's allocation under this section and the rate of inflation, as measured by the percentage increase, if any, from the preceding fiscal year in the Consumer Price Index For All Urban Consumers, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

“(5) REPORT ON USE OF FUNDS.—As part of the information required to be submitted to the Secretary under section 612, each State shall annually describe—

“(A) how amounts retained under paragraph (1) will be used to meet the requirements of this part;

“(B) how those amounts will be allocated among the activities described in paragraphs (2) and (3) to meet State priorities based on input from local educational agencies; and

“(C) the percentage of those amounts, if any, that will be distributed to local educational agencies by formula.

“(g) SUBGRANTS TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.—

“(1) SUBGRANTS REQUIRED.—Each State that receives a grant under this section for any fiscal year shall distribute any funds it does not retain under subsection (f) (at least 75 percent of the grant funds) to local educational agencies in the State that have established their eligibility under section 613, and to State agencies that received funds under section 614A(a) of this Act for fiscal year 1997, as then in effect, and have established their eligibility under section 613, for use in accordance with this part.

“(2) ALLOCATIONS TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.—

“(A) INTERIM PROCEDURE.—For each fiscal year for which funds are allocated to States under subsection (d)(2), each State shall allocate funds under paragraph (1) in accordance with section 611(d) of this Act, as in effect prior to the enactment of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Amendments of 1997.

“(B) PERMANENT PROCEDURE.—For each fiscal year for which funds are allocated to States under subsection (e), each State shall allocate funds under paragraph (1) as follows:

“(i) BASE PAYMENTS.—The State shall first award each agency described in paragraph (1) the amount that agency would have received under this section for the base year, as defined in subsection (e)(2)(A), if the State had distributed 75 percent of its grant for that year under section 611(d), as then in effect.

“(ii) ALLOCATION OF REMAINING FUNDS.—After making allocations under clause (i), the State shall—

“(I) allocate 85 percent of any remaining funds to those agencies on the basis of the relative numbers of children enrolled in public and private elementary and secondary schools within the agency's jurisdiction; and

“(II) allocate 15 percent of those remaining funds to those agencies in accordance with their relative numbers of children living in poverty, as determined by the State educational agency.

“(3) FORMER CHAPTER 1 STATE AGENCIES.—

“(A) To the extent necessary, the State—

“(i) shall use funds that are available under subsection (f)(1)(A) to ensure that each State agency that received fiscal year 1994 funds under subpart 2 of part D of chapter 1

of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 receives, from the combination of funds under subsection (f)(1)(A) and funds provided under paragraph (1) of this subsection, an amount equal to—

“(I) the number of children with disabilities, aged 6 through 21, to whom the agency was providing special education and related services on December 1 of the fiscal year for which the funds were appropriated, subject to the limitation in subparagraph (B); multiplied by

“(II) the per-child amount provided under such subpart for fiscal year 1994; and

“(ii) may use those funds to ensure that each local educational agency that received fiscal year 1994 funds under that subpart for children who had transferred from a State-operated or State-supported school or program assisted under that subpart receives, from the combination of funds available under subsection (f)(1)(A) and funds provided under paragraph (1) of this subsection, an amount for each such child, aged 3 through 21 to whom the agency was providing special education and related services on December 1 of the fiscal year for which the funds were appropriated, equal to the per-child amount the agency received under that subpart for fiscal year 1994.

“(B) The number of children counted under subparagraph (A)(i)(I) shall not exceed the number of children aged 3 through 21 for whom the agency received fiscal year 1994 funds under subpart 2 of part D of chapter 1 of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

“(4) REALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—If a State educational agency determines that a local educational agency is adequately providing a free appropriate public education to all children with disabilities residing in the area served by that agency with State and local funds, the State educational agency may reallocate any portion of the funds under this part that are not needed by that local agency to provide a free appropriate public education to other local educational agencies in the State that are not adequately providing special education and related services to all children with disabilities residing in the areas they serve.

“(h) DEFINITIONS.—For the purpose of this section—

“(1) the term ‘average per-pupil expenditure in public elementary and secondary schools in the United States’ means—

“(A) without regard to the source of funds—

“(i) the aggregate current expenditures, during the second fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which the determination is made (or, if satisfactory data for that year are not available, during the most recent preceding fiscal year for which satisfactory data are available) of all local educational agencies in the 50 States and the District of Columbia; plus

“(ii) any direct expenditures by the State for the operation of those agencies; divided by

“(B) the aggregate number of children in average daily attendance to whom those agencies provided free public education during that preceding year; and

“(2) the term ‘State’ means each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

“(i) USE OF AMOUNTS BY SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.—

“(1) PROVISION OF AMOUNTS FOR ASSISTANCE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Education shall provide amounts to the Secretary of the Interior to meet the need for assistance for the education of children with

disabilities on reservations aged 5 to 21, inclusive, enrolled in elementary and secondary schools for Indian children operated or funded by the Secretary of the Interior. The amount of such payment for any fiscal year shall be equal to 80 percent of the amount allotted under subsection (c) for that fiscal year.

“(B) CALCULATION OF NUMBER OF CHILDREN.—In the case of Indian students aged 3 to 5, inclusive, who are enrolled in programs affiliated with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (hereafter in this subsection referred to as ‘BIA’) schools and that are required by the States in which such schools are located to attain or maintain State accreditation, and which schools have such accreditation prior to the date of enactment of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Amendments of 1991, the school shall be allowed to count those children for the purpose of distribution of the funds provided under this paragraph to the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior shall be responsible for meeting all of the requirements of this part for these children, in accordance with paragraph (2).

“(C) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.—With respect to all other children aged 3 to 21, inclusive, on reservations, the State educational agency shall be responsible for ensuring that all of the requirements of this part are implemented.

“(2) SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION.—The Secretary of Education may provide the Secretary of the Interior amounts under paragraph (1) for a fiscal year only if the Secretary of the Interior submits to the Secretary of Education information that—

“(A) demonstrates that the Department of the Interior meets the appropriate requirements, as determined by the Secretary of Education, of sections 612 (including monitoring and evaluation activities) and 613;

“(B) includes a description of how the Secretary of the Interior will coordinate the provision of services under this part with local educational agencies, tribes and tribal organizations, and other private and Federal service providers;

“(C) includes an assurance that there are public hearings, adequate notice of such hearings, and an opportunity for comment afforded to members of tribes, tribal governing bodies, and affected local school boards before the adoption of the policies, programs, and procedures described in subparagraph (A);

“(D) includes an assurance that the Secretary of the Interior will provide such information as the Secretary of Education may require to comply with section 618;

“(E) includes an assurance that the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Health and Human Services have entered into a memorandum of agreement, to be provided to the Secretary of Education, for the coordination of services, resources, and personnel between their respective Federal, State, and local offices and with State and local educational agencies and other entities to facilitate the provision of services to Indian children with disabilities residing on or near reservations (such agreement shall provide for the apportionment of responsibilities and costs including, but not limited to, child find, evaluation, diagnosis, remediation or therapeutic measures, and (where appropriate) equipment and medical or personal supplies as needed for a child to remain in school or a program); and

“(F) includes an assurance that the Department of the Interior will cooperate with the Department of Education in its exercise of monitoring and oversight of this application, and any agreements entered into between the Secretary of the Interior and

other entities under this part, and will fulfill its duties under this part.

Section 616(a) shall apply to the information described in this paragraph.

“(3) PAYMENTS FOR EDUCATION AND SERVICES FOR INDIAN CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES AGED 3 THROUGH 5.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—With funds appropriated under subsection (j), the Secretary of Education shall make payments to the Secretary of the Interior to be distributed to tribes or tribal organizations (as defined under section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act) or consortia of the above to provide for the coordination of assistance for special education and related services for children with disabilities aged 3 through 5 on reservations served by elementary and secondary schools for Indian children operated or funded by the Department of the Interior. The amount of such payments under subparagraph (B) for any fiscal year shall be equal to 20 percent of the amount allotted under subsection (c).

“(B) DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.—The Secretary of the Interior shall distribute the total amount of the payment under subparagraph (A) by allocating to each tribe or tribal organization an amount based on the number of children with disabilities ages 3 through 5 residing on reservations as reported annually, divided by the total of those children served by all tribes or tribal organizations.

“(C) SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION.—To receive a payment under this paragraph, the tribe or tribal organization shall submit such figures to the Secretary of the Interior as required to determine the amounts to be allocated under subparagraph (B). This information shall be compiled and submitted to the Secretary of Education.

“(D) USE OF FUNDS.—The funds received by a tribe or tribal organization shall be used to assist in child find, screening, and other procedures for the early identification of children aged 3 through 5, parent training, and the provision of direct services. These activities may be carried out directly or through contracts or cooperative agreements with the BIA, local educational agencies, and other public or private nonprofit organizations. The tribe or tribal organization is encouraged to involve Indian parents in the development and implementation of these activities. The above entities shall, as appropriate, make referrals to local, State, or Federal entities for the provision of services or further diagnosis.

“(E) BIENNIAL REPORT.—To be eligible to receive a grant pursuant to subparagraph (A), the tribe or tribal organization shall provide to the Secretary of the Interior a biennial report of activities undertaken under this paragraph, including the number of contracts and cooperative agreements entered into, the number of children contacted and receiving services for each year, and the estimated number of children needing services during the 2 years following the one in which the report is made. The Secretary of the Interior shall include a summary of this information on a biennial basis in the report to the Secretary of Education required under this subsection. The Secretary of Education may require any additional information from the Secretary of the Interior.

“(F) PROHIBITIONS.—None of the funds allocated under this paragraph may be used by the Secretary of the Interior for administrative purposes, including child count and the provision of technical assistance.

“(4) PLAN FOR COORDINATION OF SERVICES.—The Secretary of the Interior shall develop and implement a plan for the coordination of services for all Indian children with disabilities residing on reservations covered under this Act. Such plan shall provide for the co-

ordination of services benefiting these children from whatever source, including tribes, the Indian Health Service, other BIA divisions, and other Federal agencies. In developing the plan, the Secretary of the Interior shall consult with all interested and involved parties. It shall be based on the needs of the children and the system best suited for meeting those needs, and may involve the establishment of cooperative agreements between the BIA, other Federal agencies, and other entities. The plan shall also be distributed upon request to States, State and local educational agencies, and other agencies providing services to infants, toddlers, and children with disabilities, to tribes, and to other interested parties.

“(5) ESTABLISHMENT OF ADVISORY BOARD.—To meet the requirements of section 612(a)(21), the Secretary of the Interior shall establish, not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Amendments of 1997, under the BIA, an advisory board composed of individuals involved in or concerned with the education and provision of services to Indian infants, toddlers, children, and youth with disabilities, including Indians with disabilities, Indian parents or guardians of such children, teachers, service providers, State and local educational officials, representatives of tribes or tribal organizations, representatives from State Interagency Coordinating Councils under section 641 in States having reservations, and other members representing the various divisions and entities of the BIA. The chairperson shall be selected by the Secretary of the Interior. The advisory board shall—

“(A) assist in the coordination of services within the BIA and with other local, State, and Federal agencies in the provision of education for infants, toddlers, and children with disabilities;

“(B) advise and assist the Secretary of the Interior in the performance of the Secretary's responsibilities described in this subsection;

“(C) develop and recommend policies concerning effective inter- and intra-agency collaboration, including modifications to regulations, and the elimination of barriers to inter- and intra-agency programs and activities;

“(D) provide assistance and disseminate information on best practices, effective program coordination strategies, and recommendations for improved educational programming for Indian infants, toddlers, and children with disabilities; and

“(E) provide assistance in the preparation of information required under paragraph (2)(D).

“(6) ANNUAL REPORTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The advisory board established under paragraph (5) shall prepare and submit to the Secretary of the Interior and to the Congress an annual report containing a description of the activities of the advisory board for the preceding year.

“(B) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary of the Interior shall make available to the Secretary of Education the report described in subparagraph (A).

“(j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For the purpose of carrying out this part, other than section 619, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary.

**“SEC. 612. STATE ELIGIBILITY.**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—A State is eligible for assistance under this part for a fiscal year if the State demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the State has in effect policies and procedures to ensure that it meets each of the following conditions:

“(1) FREE APPROPRIATE PUBLIC EDUCATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A free appropriate public education is available to all children with disabilities residing in the State between the ages of 3 and 21, inclusive, including children with disabilities who have been suspended or expelled from school.

“(B) LIMITATION.—The obligation to make a free appropriate public education available to all children with disabilities does not apply with respect to children:

“(i) aged 3 through 5 and 18 through 21 in a State to the extent that its application to those children would be inconsistent with State law or practice, or the order of any court, respecting the provision of public education to children in those age ranges; and

“(ii) aged 18 through 21 to the extent that State law does not require that special education and related services under this part be provided to children with disabilities who, in the educational placement prior to their incarceration in an adult correctional facility:

“(I) were not actually identified as being a child with a disability under section 602(3) of this Act; or

“(II) did not have an Individualized Education Program under this part.

“(2) FULL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY GOAL.—The State has established a goal of providing full educational opportunity to all children with disabilities and a detailed timetable for accomplishing that goal.

“(3) CHILD FIND.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—All children with disabilities residing in the State, including children with disabilities attending private schools, regardless of the severity of their disabilities, and who are in need of special education and related services, are identified, located, and evaluated and a practical method is developed and implemented to determine which children with disabilities are currently receiving needed special education and related services.

“(B) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act requires that children be classified by their disability so long as each child who has a disability listed in section 602 and who, by reason of that disability, needs special education and related services is regarded as a child with a disability under this part.

“(4) INDIVIDUALIZED EDUCATION PROGRAM.—An individualized education program, or an individualized family service plan that meets the requirements of section 636(d), is developed, reviewed, and revised for each child with a disability in accordance with section 614(d).

“(5) LEAST RESTRICTIVE ENVIRONMENT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—To the maximum extent appropriate, children with disabilities, including children in public or private institutions or other care facilities, are educated with children who are not disabled, and special classes, separate schooling, or other removal of children with disabilities from the regular educational environment occurs only when the nature or severity of the disability of a child is such that education in regular classes with the use of supplementary aids and services cannot be achieved satisfactorily.

“(B) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—If the State uses a funding mechanism by which the State distributes State funds on the basis of the type of setting in which a child is served, the funding mechanism does not result in placements that violate the requirements of subparagraph (A).

“(ii) ASSURANCE.—If the State does not have policies and procedures to ensure compliance with clause (i), the State shall provide the Secretary an assurance that it will revise the funding mechanism as soon as feasible to ensure that such mechanism does not result in such placements.

“(6) PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Children with disabilities and their parents are afforded the procedural safeguards required by section 615.

“(B) ADDITIONAL PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS.—Procedures to ensure that testing and evaluation materials and procedures utilized for the purposes of evaluation and placement of children with disabilities will be selected and administered so as not to be racially or culturally discriminatory. Such materials or procedures shall be provided and administered in the child's native language or mode of communication, unless it clearly is not feasible to do so, and no single procedure shall be the sole criterion for determining an appropriate educational program for a child.

“(7) EVALUATION.—Children with disabilities are evaluated in accordance with subsections (a) through (c) of section 614.

“(8) CONFIDENTIALITY.—Agencies in the State comply with section 617(c) (relating to the confidentiality of records and information).

“(9) TRANSITION FROM PART C TO PRESCHOOL PROGRAMS.—Children participating in early-intervention programs assisted under part C, and who will participate in preschool programs assisted under this part, experience a smooth and effective transition to those preschool programs in a manner consistent with section 637(a)(8). By the third birthday of such a child, an individualized education program or, if consistent with sections 614(d)(2)(B) and 636(d), an individualized family service plan, has been developed and is being implemented for the child. The local educational agency will participate in transition planning conferences arranged by the designated lead agency under section 637(a)(8).

“(10) CHILDREN IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—

“(A) CHILDREN ENROLLED IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS BY THEIR PARENTS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—To the extent consistent with the number and location of children with disabilities in the State who are enrolled by their parents in private elementary and secondary schools, provision is made for the participation of those children in the program assisted or carried out under this part by providing for such children special education and related services in accordance with the following requirements, unless the Secretary has arranged for services to those children under subsection (f):

“(I) Amounts expended for the provision of those services by a local educational agency shall be equal to a proportionate amount of Federal funds made available under this part.

“(II) Such services may be provided to children with disabilities on the premises of private, including parochial, schools, to the extent consistent with law.

“(ii) CHILD-FIND REQUIREMENT.—The requirements of paragraph (3) of this subsection (relating to child find) shall apply with respect to children with disabilities in the State who are enrolled in private, including parochial, elementary and secondary schools.

“(B) CHILDREN PLACED IN, OR REFERRED TO, PRIVATE SCHOOLS BY PUBLIC AGENCIES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Children with disabilities in private schools and facilities are provided special education and related services, in accordance with an individualized education program, at no cost to their parents, if such children are placed in, or referred to, such schools or facilities by the State or appropriate local educational agency as the means of carrying out the requirements of this part or any other applicable law requiring the provision of special education and related services to all children with disabilities within such State.

“(ii) STANDARDS.—In all cases described in clause (i), the State educational agency shall determine whether such schools and facilities meet standards that apply to State and local educational agencies and that children so served have all the rights they would have if served by such agencies.

“(C) PAYMENT FOR EDUCATION OF CHILDREN ENROLLED IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS WITHOUT CONSENT OF OR REFERRAL BY THE PUBLIC AGENCY.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (A), this part does not require a local educational agency to pay for the cost of education, including special education and related services, of a child with a disability at a private school or facility if that agency made a free appropriate public education available to the child and the parents elected to place the child in such private school or facility.

“(ii) REIMBURSEMENT FOR PRIVATE SCHOOL PLACEMENT.—If the parents of a child with a disability, who previously received special education and related services under the authority of a public agency, enroll the child in a private elementary or secondary school without the consent of or referral by the public agency, a court or a hearing officer may require the agency to reimburse the parents for the cost of that enrollment if the court or hearing officer finds that the agency had not made a free appropriate public education available to the child in a timely manner prior to that enrollment.

“(iii) LIMITATION ON REIMBURSEMENT.—The cost of reimbursement described in clause (ii) may be reduced or denied—

“(I) if—

“(aa) at the most recent IEP meeting that the parents attended prior to removal of the child from the public school, the parents did not inform the IEP team that they were rejecting the placement proposed by the public agency to provide a free appropriate public education to their child, including stating their concerns and their intent to enroll their child in a private school at public expense; or

“(bb) 10 business days (including any holidays that occur on a business day) prior to the removal of the child from the public school, the parents did not give written notice to the public agency of the information described in division (aa);

“(II) if, prior to the parents' removal of the child from the public school, the public agency informed the parents, through the notice requirements described in section 615(b)(7), of its intent to evaluate the child (including a statement of the purpose of the evaluation that was appropriate and reasonable), but the parents did not make the child available for such evaluation; or

“(III) upon a judicial finding of unreasonableness with respect to actions taken by the parents.

“(iv) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding the notice requirement in clause (iii)(I), the cost of reimbursement may not be reduced or denied for failure to provide such notice if—

“(I) the parent is illiterate and cannot write in English;

“(II) compliance with clause (iii)(I) would likely result in physical or serious emotional harm to the child;

“(III) the school prevented the parent from providing such notice; or

“(IV) the parents had not received notice, pursuant to section 615, of the notice requirement in clause (iii)(I).

“(1) STATE EDUCATIONAL AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR GENERAL SUPERVISION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The State educational agency is responsible for ensuring that—

“(i) the requirements of this part are met; and

“(i) all educational programs for children with disabilities in the State, including all such programs administered by any other State or local agency—

“(I) are under the general supervision of individuals in the State who are responsible for educational programs for children with disabilities; and

“(II) meet the educational standards of the State educational agency.

“(B) LIMITATION.—Subparagraph (A) shall not limit the responsibility of agencies in the State other than the State educational agency to provide, or pay for some or all of the costs of, a free appropriate public education for any child with a disability in the State.

“(C) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding subparagraphs (A) and (B), the Governor (or another individual pursuant to State law), consistent with State law, may assign to any public agency in the State the responsibility of ensuring that the requirements of this part are met with respect to children with disabilities who are convicted as adults under State law and incarcerated in adult prisons.

“(12) OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO AND METHODS OF ENSURING SERVICES.—

“(A) ESTABLISHING RESPONSIBILITY FOR SERVICES.—The Chief Executive Officer or designee of the officer shall ensure that an interagency agreement or other mechanism for interagency coordination is in effect between each public agency described in subparagraph (B) and the State educational agency, in order to ensure that all services described in subparagraph (B)(i) that are needed to ensure a free appropriate public education are provided, including the provision of such services during the pendency of any dispute under clause (iii). Such agreement or mechanism shall include the following:

“(i) AGENCY FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY.—An identification of, or a method for defining, the financial responsibility of each agency for providing services described in subparagraph (B)(i) to ensure a free appropriate public education to children with disabilities, provided that the financial responsibility of each public agency described in subparagraph (B), including the State Medicaid agency and other public insurers of children with disabilities, shall precede the financial responsibility of the local educational agency (or the State agency responsible for developing the child's IEP).

“(ii) CONDITIONS AND TERMS OF REIMBURSEMENT.—The conditions, terms, and procedures under which a local educational agency shall be reimbursed by other agencies.

“(iii) INTERAGENCY DISPUTES.—Procedures for resolving interagency disputes (including procedures under which local educational agencies may initiate proceedings) under the agreement or other mechanism to secure reimbursement from other agencies or otherwise implement the provisions of the agreement or mechanism.

“(iv) COORDINATION OF SERVICES PROCEDURES.—Policies and procedures for agencies to determine and identify the interagency coordination responsibilities of each agency to promote the coordination and timely and appropriate delivery of services described in subparagraph (B)(i).

“(B) OBLIGATION OF PUBLIC AGENCY.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—If any public agency other than an educational agency is otherwise obligated under Federal or State law, or assigned responsibility under State policy or pursuant to subparagraph (A), to provide or pay for any services that are also considered special education or related services (such as, but not limited to, services described in sections 602(1) relating to assistive technology devices, 602(2) relating to assistive

technology services, 602(22) relating to related services, 602(29) relating to supplementary aids and services, and 602(30) relating to transition services) that are necessary for ensuring a free appropriate public education to children with disabilities within the State, such public agency shall fulfill that obligation or responsibility, either directly or through contract or other arrangement.

“(ii) REIMBURSEMENT FOR SERVICES BY PUBLIC AGENCY.—If a public agency other than an educational agency fails to provide or pay for the special education and related services described in clause (i), the local educational agency (or State agency responsible for developing the child's IEP) shall provide or pay for such services to the child. Such local educational agency or State agency may then claim reimbursement for the services from the public agency that failed to provide or pay for such services and such public agency shall reimburse the local educational agency or State agency pursuant to the terms of the interagency agreement or other mechanism described in subparagraph (A)(i) according to the procedures established in such agreement pursuant to subparagraph (A)(ii).

“(C) SPECIAL RULE.—The requirements of subparagraph (A) may be met through—

“(i) State statute or regulation;

“(ii) signed agreements between respective agency officials that clearly identify the responsibilities of each agency relating to the provision of services; or

“(iii) other appropriate written methods as determined by the Chief Executive Officer of the State or designee of the officer.

“(13) PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY ELIGIBILITY.—The State educational agency will not make a final determination that a local educational agency is not eligible for assistance under this part without first affording that agency reasonable notice and an opportunity for a hearing.

“(14) COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT.—The State has in effect, consistent with the purposes of this Act and with section 635(a)(8), a comprehensive system of personnel development that is designed to ensure an adequate supply of qualified special education, regular education, and related services personnel that meets the requirements for a State improvement plan relating to personnel development in subsections (b)(2)(B) and (c)(3)(D) of section 653.

“(15) PERSONNEL STANDARDS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The State educational agency has established and maintains standards to ensure that personnel necessary to carry out this part are appropriately and adequately prepared and trained.

“(B) STANDARDS DESCRIBED.—Such standards shall—

“(i) be consistent with any State-approved or State-recognized certification, licensing, registration, or other comparable requirements that apply to the professional discipline in which those personnel are providing special education or related services;

“(ii) to the extent the standards described in subparagraph (A) are not based on the highest requirements in the State applicable to a specific profession or discipline, the State is taking steps to require retraining or hiring of personnel that meet appropriate professional requirements in the State; and

“(iii) allow paraprofessionals and assistants who are appropriately trained and supervised, in accordance with State law, regulations, or written policy, in meeting the requirements of this part to be used to assist in the provision of special education and related services to children with disabilities under this part.

“(C) POLICY.—In implementing this paragraph, a State may adopt a policy that in-

cludes a requirement that local educational agencies in the State make an ongoing good-faith effort to recruit and hire appropriately and adequately trained personnel to provide special education and related services to children with disabilities, including, in a geographic area of the State where there is a shortage of such personnel, the most qualified individuals available who are making satisfactory progress toward completing applicable course work necessary to meet the standards described in subparagraph (B)(i), consistent with State law, and the steps described in subparagraph (B)(ii) within three years.

“(16) PERFORMANCE GOALS AND INDICATORS.—The State—

“(A) has established goals for the performance of children with disabilities in the State that—

“(i) will promote the purposes of this Act, as stated in section 601(d); and

“(ii) are consistent, to the maximum extent appropriate, with other goals and standards for children established by the State;

“(B) has established performance indicators the State will use to assess progress toward achieving those goals that, at a minimum, address the performance of children with disabilities on assessments, drop-out rates, and graduation rates;

“(C) will, every two years, report to the Secretary and the public on the progress of the State, and of children with disabilities in the State, toward meeting the goals established under subparagraph (A); and

“(D) based on its assessment of that progress, will revise its State improvement plan under subpart 1 of part D as may be needed to improve its performance, if the State receives assistance under that subpart.

“(17) PARTICIPATION IN ASSESSMENTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Children with disabilities are included in general State and district-wide assessment programs, with appropriate accommodations, where necessary. As appropriate, the State or local educational agency—

“(i) develops guidelines for the participation of children with disabilities in alternate assessments for those children who cannot participate in State and district-wide assessment programs; and

“(ii) develops and, beginning not later than July 1, 2000, conducts those alternate assessments.

“(B) REPORTS.—The State educational agency makes available to the public, and reports to the public with the same frequency and in the same detail as it reports on the assessment of nondisabled children, the following:

“(i) The number of children with disabilities participating in regular assessments.

“(ii) The number of those children participating in alternate assessments.

“(iii)(I) The performance of those children on regular assessments (beginning not later than July 1, 1998) and on alternate assessments (not later than July 1, 2000), if doing so would be statistically sound and would not result in the disclosure of performance results identifiable to individual children.

“(II) Data relating to the performance of children described under subclause (I) shall be disaggregated—

“(aa) for assessments conducted after July 1, 1998; and

“(bb) for assessments conducted before July 1, 1998, if the State is required to disaggregate such data prior to July 1, 1998.

“(18) SUPPLEMENTATION OF STATE, LOCAL, AND OTHER FEDERAL FUNDS.—

“(A) EXPENDITURES.—Funds paid to a State under this part will be expended in accordance with all the provisions of this part.

“(B) PROHIBITION AGAINST COMMINGLING.—Funds paid to a State under this part will not be commingled with State funds.

“(C) PROHIBITION AGAINST SUPPLANTATION AND CONDITIONS FOR WAIVER BY SECRETARY.—Except as provided in section 613, funds paid to a State under this part will be used to supplement the level of Federal, State, and local funds (including funds that are not under the direct control of State or local educational agencies) expended for special education and related services provided to children with disabilities under this part and in no case to supplant such Federal, State, and local funds, except that, where the State provides clear and convincing evidence that all children with disabilities have available to them a free appropriate public education, the Secretary may waive, in whole or in part, the requirements of this subparagraph if the Secretary concurs with the evidence provided by the State.

“(19) MAINTENANCE OF STATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The State does not reduce the amount of State financial support for special education and related services for children with disabilities, or otherwise made available because of the excess costs of educating those children, below the amount of that support for the preceding fiscal year.

“(B) REDUCTION OF FUNDS FOR FAILURE TO MAINTAIN SUPPORT.—The Secretary shall reduce the allocation of funds under section 611 for any fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the State fails to comply with the requirement of subparagraph (A) by the same amount by which the State fails to meet the requirement.

“(C) WAIVERS FOR EXCEPTIONAL OR UNCONTROLLABLE CIRCUMSTANCES.—The Secretary may waive the requirement of subparagraph (A) for a State, for one fiscal year at a time, if the Secretary determines that—

“(i) granting a waiver would be equitable due to exceptional or uncontrollable circumstances such as a natural disaster or a precipitous and unforeseen decline in the financial resources of the State; or

“(ii) the State meets the standard in paragraph (18)(C) of this section for a waiver of the requirement to supplement, and not to supplant, funds received under this part.

“(D) SUBSEQUENT YEARS.—If, for any year, a State fails to meet the requirement of subparagraph (A), including any year for which the State is granted a waiver under subparagraph (C), the financial support required of the State in future years under subparagraph (A) shall be the amount that would have been required in the absence of that failure and not the reduced level of the State's support.

“(E) REGULATIONS.—

“(i) The Secretary shall, by regulation, establish procedures (including objective criteria and consideration of the results of compliance reviews of the State conducted by the Secretary) for determining whether to grant a waiver under subparagraph (C)(ii).

“(ii) The Secretary shall publish proposed regulations under clause (i) not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Amendments of 1997, and shall issue final regulations under clause (i) not later than 1 year after such date of enactment.

“(20) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.—Prior to the adoption of any policies and procedures needed to comply with this section (including any amendments to such policies and procedures), the State ensures that there are public hearings, adequate notice of the hearings, and an opportunity for comment available to the general public, including individuals with disabilities and parents of children with disabilities.

“(21) STATE ADVISORY PANEL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The State has established and maintains an advisory panel for the purpose of providing policy guidance with respect to special education and related services for children with disabilities in the State.

“(B) MEMBERSHIP.—Such advisory panel shall consist of members appointed by the Governor, or any other official authorized under State law to make such appointments, that is representative of the State population and that is composed of individuals involved in, or concerned with, the education of children with disabilities, including—

“(i) parents of children with disabilities;

“(ii) individuals with disabilities;

“(iii) teachers;

“(iv) representatives of institutions of higher education that prepare special education and related services personnel;

“(v) State and local education officials;

“(vi) administrators of programs for children with disabilities;

“(vii) representatives of other State agencies involved in the financing or delivery of related services to children with disabilities;

“(viii) representatives of private schools and public charter schools;

“(ix) at least one representative of a vocational, community, or business organization concerned with the provision of transition services to children with disabilities; and

“(x) representatives from the State juvenile and adult corrections agencies.

“(C) SPECIAL RULE.—A majority of the members of the panel shall be individuals with disabilities or parents of children with disabilities.

“(D) DUTIES.—The advisory panel shall—

“(i) advise the State educational agency of unmet needs within the State in the education of children with disabilities;

“(ii) comment publicly on any rules or regulations proposed by the State regarding the education of children with disabilities;

“(iii) advise the State educational agency in developing evaluations and reporting on data to the Secretary under section 618;

“(iv) advise the State educational agency in developing corrective action plans to address findings identified in Federal monitoring reports under this part; and

“(v) advise the State educational agency in developing and implementing policies relating to the coordination of services for children with disabilities.

“(22) SUSPENSION AND EXPULSION RATES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The State educational agency examines data to determine if significant discrepancies are occurring in the rate of long-term suspensions and expulsions of children with disabilities—

“(i) among local educational agencies in the State; or

“(ii) compared to such rates for non-disabled children within such agencies.

“(B) REVIEW AND REVISION OF POLICIES.—If such discrepancies are occurring, the State educational agency reviews and, if appropriate, revises (or requires the affected State or local educational agency to revise) its policies, procedures, and practices relating to the development and implementation of IEPs, the use of behavioral interventions, and procedural safeguards, to ensure that such policies, procedures, and practices comply with this Act.

“(b) STATE EDUCATIONAL AGENCY AS PROVIDER OF FREE APPROPRIATE PUBLIC EDUCATION OR DIRECT SERVICES.—If the State educational agency provides free appropriate public education to children with disabilities, or provides direct services to such children, such agency—

“(1) shall comply with any additional requirements of section 613(a), as if such agency were a local educational agency; and

“(2) may use amounts that are otherwise available to such agency under this part to serve those children without regard to section 613(a)(2)(A)(i) (relating to excess costs).

“(c) EXCEPTION FOR PRIOR STATE PLANS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—If a State has on file with the Secretary policies and procedures that demonstrate that such State meets any requirement of subsection (a), including any policies and procedures filed under this part as in effect before the effective date of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Amendments of 1997, the Secretary shall consider such State to have met such requirement for purposes of receiving a grant under this part.

“(2) MODIFICATIONS MADE BY STATE.—Subject to paragraph (3), an application submitted by a State in accordance with this section shall remain in effect until the State submits to the Secretary such modifications as the State deems necessary. This section shall apply to a modification to an application to the same extent and in the same manner as this section applies to the original plan.

“(3) MODIFICATIONS REQUIRED BY THE SECRETARY.—If, after the effective date of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Amendments of 1997, the provisions of this Act are amended (or the regulations developed to carry out this Act are amended), or there is a new interpretation of this Act by a Federal court or a State's highest court, or there is an official finding of noncompliance with Federal law or regulations, the Secretary may require a State to modify its application only to the extent necessary to ensure the State's compliance with this part.

“(d) APPROVAL BY THE SECRETARY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary determines that a State is eligible to receive a grant under this part, the Secretary shall notify the State of that determination.

“(2) NOTICE AND HEARING.—The Secretary shall not make a final determination that a State is not eligible to receive a grant under this part until after providing the State—

“(A) with reasonable notice; and

“(B) with an opportunity for a hearing.

“(e) ASSISTANCE UNDER OTHER FEDERAL PROGRAMS.—Nothing in this title permits a State to reduce medical and other assistance available, or to alter eligibility, under titles V and XIX of the Social Security Act with respect to the provision of a free appropriate public education for children with disabilities in the State.

“(f) BY-PASS FOR CHILDREN IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—If, on the date of enactment of the Education of the Handicapped Act Amendments of 1983, a State educational agency is prohibited by law from providing for the participation in special programs of children with disabilities enrolled in private elementary and secondary schools as required by subsection (a)(10)(A), the Secretary shall, notwithstanding such provision of law, arrange for the provision of services to such children through arrangements which shall be subject to the requirements of such subsection.

“(2) PAYMENTS.—

“(A) DETERMINATION OF AMOUNTS.—If the Secretary arranges for services pursuant to this subsection, the Secretary, after consultation with the appropriate public and private school officials, shall pay to the provider of such services for a fiscal year an amount per child that does not exceed the amount determined by dividing—

“(i) the total amount received by the State under this part for such fiscal year; by

“(ii) the number of children with disabilities served in the prior year, as reported to the Secretary by the State under section 618.

“(B) WITHHOLDING OF CERTAIN AMOUNTS.—Pending final resolution of any investigation or complaint that could result in a determination under this subsection, the Secretary may withhold from the allocation of the affected State educational agency the amount the Secretary estimates would be necessary to pay the cost of services described in subparagraph (A).

“(C) PERIOD OF PAYMENTS.—The period under which payments are made under subparagraph (A) shall continue until the Secretary determines that there will no longer be any failure or inability on the part of the State educational agency to meet the requirements of subsection (a)(10)(A).

“(3) NOTICE AND HEARING.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall not take any final action under this subsection until the State educational agency affected by such action has had an opportunity, for at least 45 days after receiving written notice thereof, to submit written objections and to appear before the Secretary or the Secretary’s designee to show cause why such action should not be taken.

“(B) REVIEW OF ACTION.—If a State educational agency is dissatisfied with the Secretary’s final action after a proceeding under subparagraph (A), such agency may, not later than 60 days after notice of such action, file with the United States court of appeals for the circuit in which such State is located a petition for review of that action. A copy of the petition shall be forthwith transmitted by the clerk of the court to the Secretary. The Secretary thereupon shall file in the court the record of the proceedings on which the Secretary based the Secretary’s action, as provided in section 2112 of title 28, United States Code.

“(C) REVIEW OF FINDINGS OF FACT.—The findings of fact by the Secretary, if supported by substantial evidence, shall be conclusive, but the court, for good cause shown, may remand the case to the Secretary to take further evidence, and the Secretary may thereupon make new or modified findings of fact and may modify the Secretary’s previous action, and shall file in the court the record of the further proceedings. Such new or modified findings of fact shall likewise be conclusive if supported by substantial evidence.

“(D) JURISDICTION OF COURT OF APPEALS; REVIEW BY UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.—Upon the filing of a petition under subparagraph (B), the United States court of appeals shall have jurisdiction to affirm the action of the Secretary or to set it aside, in whole or in part. The judgment of the court shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court of the United States upon certiorari or certification as provided in section 1254 of title 28, United States Code.

**“SEC. 613. LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY ELIGIBILITY.**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—A local educational agency is eligible for assistance under this part for a fiscal year if such agency demonstrates to the satisfaction of the State educational agency that it meets each of the following conditions:

“(1) CONSISTENCY WITH STATE POLICIES.—The local educational agency, in providing for the education of children with disabilities within its jurisdiction, has in effect policies, procedures, and programs that are consistent with the State policies and procedures established under section 612.

“(2) USE OF AMOUNTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Amounts provided to the local educational agency under this part shall be expended in accordance with the applicable provisions of this part and—

“(i) shall be used only to pay the excess costs of providing special education and related services to children with disabilities;

“(ii) shall be used to supplement State, local, and other Federal funds and not to supplant such funds; and

“(iii) shall not be used, except as provided in subparagraphs (B) and (C), to reduce the level of expenditures for the education of children with disabilities made by the local educational agency from local funds below the level of those expenditures for the preceding fiscal year.

“(B) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding the restriction in subparagraph (A)(iii), a local educational agency may reduce the level of expenditures where such reduction is attributable to—

“(i) the voluntary departure, by retirement or otherwise, or departure for just cause, of special education personnel;

“(ii) a decrease in the enrollment of children with disabilities;

“(iii) the termination of the obligation of the agency, consistent with this part, to provide a program of special education to a particular child with a disability that is an exceptionally costly program, as determined by the State educational agency, because the child—

“(I) has left the jurisdiction of the agency;

“(II) has reached the age at which the obligation of the agency to provide a free appropriate public education to the child has terminated; or

“(III) no longer needs such program of special education; or

“(iv) the termination of costly expenditures for long-term purchases, such as the acquisition of equipment or the construction of school facilities.

“(C) TREATMENT OF FEDERAL FUNDS IN CERTAIN FISCAL YEARS.—

“(i) Notwithstanding clauses (ii) and (iii) of subparagraph (A), for any fiscal year for which amounts appropriated to carry out section 611 exceeds \$4,100,000,000, a local educational agency may treat as local funds, for the purpose of such clauses, up to 20 percent of the amount of funds it receives under this part that exceeds the amount it received under this part for the previous fiscal year.

“(ii) Notwithstanding clause (i), if a State educational agency determines that a local educational agency is not meeting the requirements of this part, the State educational agency may prohibit the local educational agency from treating funds received under this part as local funds under clause (i) for any fiscal year, only if it is authorized to do so by the State constitution or a State statute.

“(D) SCHOOLWIDE PROGRAMS UNDER TITLE I OF THE ESEA.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A) or any other provision of this part, a local educational agency may use funds received under this part for any fiscal year to carry out a schoolwide program under section 1114 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, except that the amount so used in any such program shall not exceed—

“(i) the number of children with disabilities participating in the schoolwide program; multiplied by

“(ii)(I) the amount received by the local educational agency under this part for that fiscal year; divided by

“(II) the number of children with disabilities in the jurisdiction of that agency.

“(3) PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT.—The local educational agency—

“(A) shall ensure that all personnel necessary to carry out this part are appropriately and adequately prepared, consistent with the requirements of section 653(c)(3)(D); and

“(B) to the extent such agency determines appropriate, shall contribute to and use the comprehensive system of personnel develop-

ment of the State established under section 612(a)(14).

“(4) PERMISSIVE USE OF FUNDS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (2)(A) or section 612(a)(18)(B) (relating to commingled funds), funds provided to the local educational agency under this part may be used for the following activities:

“(A) SERVICES AND AIDS THAT ALSO BENEFIT NONDISABLED CHILDREN.—For the costs of special education and related services and supplementary aids and services provided in a regular class or other education-related setting to a child with a disability in accordance with the individualized education program of the child, even if one or more non-disabled children benefit from such services.

“(B) INTEGRATED AND COORDINATED SERVICES SYSTEM.—To develop and implement a fully integrated and coordinated services system in accordance with subsection (f).

“(5) TREATMENT OF CHARTER SCHOOLS AND THEIR STUDENTS.—In carrying out this part with respect to charter schools that are public schools of the local educational agency, the local educational agency—

“(A) serves children with disabilities attending those schools in the same manner as it serves children with disabilities in its other schools; and

“(B) provides funds under this part to those schools in the same manner as it provides those funds to its other schools.

“(6) INFORMATION FOR STATE EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—The local educational agency shall provide the State educational agency with information necessary to enable the State educational agency to carry out its duties under this part, including, with respect to paragraphs (16) and (17) of section 612(a), information relating to the performance of children with disabilities participating in programs carried out under this part.

“(7) PUBLIC INFORMATION.—The local educational agency shall make available to parents of children with disabilities and to the general public all documents relating to the eligibility of such agency under this part.

“(b) EXCEPTION FOR PRIOR LOCAL PLANS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—If a local educational agency or State agency has on file with the State educational agency policies and procedures that demonstrate that such local educational agency, or such State agency, as the case may be, meets any requirement of subsection (a), including any policies and procedures filed under this part as in effect before the effective date of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Amendments of 1997, the State educational agency shall consider such local educational agency or State agency, as the case may be, to have met such requirement for purposes of receiving assistance under this part.

“(2) MODIFICATION MADE BY LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—Subject to paragraph (3), an application submitted by a local educational agency in accordance with this section shall remain in effect until it submits to the State educational agency such modifications as the local educational agency deems necessary.

“(3) MODIFICATIONS REQUIRED BY STATE EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—If, after the effective date of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Amendments of 1997, the provisions of this Act are amended (or the regulations developed to carry out this Act are amended), or there is a new interpretation of this Act by Federal or State courts, or there is an official finding of noncompliance with Federal or State law or regulations, the State educational agency may require a local educational agency to modify its application only to the extent necessary to ensure the local educational agency’s compliance with this part or State law.

“(c) NOTIFICATION OF LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY OR STATE AGENCY IN CASE OF INELIGIBILITY.—If the State educational agency determines that a local educational agency or State agency is not eligible under this section, the State educational agency shall notify the local educational agency or State agency, as the case may be, of that determination and shall provide such local educational agency or State agency with reasonable notice and an opportunity for a hearing.

“(d) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY COMPLIANCE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—If the State educational agency, after reasonable notice and an opportunity for a hearing, finds that a local educational agency or State agency that has been determined to be eligible under this section is failing to comply with any requirement described in subsection (a), the State educational agency shall reduce or shall not provide any further payments to the local educational agency or State agency until the State educational agency is satisfied that the local educational agency or State agency, as the case may be, is complying with that requirement.

“(2) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.—Any State agency or local educational agency in receipt of a notice described in paragraph (1) shall, by means of public notice, take such measures as may be necessary to bring the pendency of an action pursuant to this subsection to the attention of the public within the jurisdiction of such agency.

“(3) CONSIDERATION.—In carrying out its responsibilities under paragraph (1), the State educational agency shall consider any decision made in a hearing held under section 615 that is adverse to the local educational agency or State agency involved in that decision.

“(e) JOINT ESTABLISHMENT OF ELIGIBILITY.—

“(1) JOINT ESTABLISHMENT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A State educational agency may require a local educational agency to establish its eligibility jointly with another local educational agency if the State educational agency determines that the local educational agency would be ineligible under this section because the local educational agency would not be able to establish and maintain programs of sufficient size and scope to effectively meet the needs of children with disabilities.

“(B) CHARTER SCHOOL EXCEPTION.—A State educational agency may not require a charter school that is a local educational agency to jointly establish its eligibility under subparagraph (A) unless it is explicitly permitted to do so under the State's charter school statute.

“(2) AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS.—If a State educational agency requires the joint establishment of eligibility under paragraph (1), the total amount of funds made available to the affected local educational agencies shall be equal to the sum of the payments that each such local educational agency would have received under section 611(g) if such agencies were eligible for such payments.

“(3) REQUIREMENTS.—Local educational agencies that establish joint eligibility under this subsection shall—

“(A) adopt policies and procedures that are consistent with the State's policies and procedures under section 612(a); and

“(B) be jointly responsible for implementing programs that receive assistance under this part.

“(4) REQUIREMENTS FOR EDUCATIONAL SERVICE AGENCIES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If an educational service agency is required by State law to carry out programs under this part, the joint responsibilities given to local educational agencies under this subsection shall—

“(i) not apply to the administration and disbursement of any payments received by that educational service agency; and

“(ii) be carried out only by that educational service agency.

“(B) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, an educational service agency shall provide for the education of children with disabilities in the least restrictive environment, as required by section 612(a)(5).

“(f) COORDINATED SERVICES SYSTEM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A local educational agency may not use more than 5 percent of the amount such agency receives under this part for any fiscal year, in combination with other amounts (which shall include amounts other than education funds), to develop and implement a coordinated services system designed to improve results for children and families, including children with disabilities and their families.

“(2) ACTIVITIES.—In implementing a coordinated services system under this subsection, a local educational agency may carry out activities that include—

“(A) improving the effectiveness and efficiency of service delivery, including developing strategies that promote accountability for results;

“(B) service coordination and case management that facilitates the linkage of individualized education programs under this part and individualized family service plans under part C with individualized service plans under multiple Federal and State programs, such as title I of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (vocational rehabilitation), title XIX of the Social Security Act (Medicaid), and title XVI of the Social Security Act (supplemental security income);

“(C) developing and implementing interagency financing strategies for the provision of education, health, mental health, and social services, including transition services and related services under this Act; and

“(D) interagency personnel development for individuals working on coordinated services.

“(3) COORDINATION WITH CERTAIN PROJECTS UNDER ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1965.—If a local educational agency is carrying out a coordinated services project under title XI of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 and a coordinated services project under this part in the same schools, such agency shall use amounts under this subsection in accordance with the requirements of that title.

“(g) SCHOOL-BASED IMPROVEMENT PLAN.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Each local educational agency may, in accordance with paragraph (2), use funds made available under this part to permit a public school within the jurisdiction of the local educational agency to design, implement, and evaluate a school-based improvement plan that is consistent with the purposes described in section 651(b) and that is designed to improve educational and transitional results for all children with disabilities and, as appropriate, for other children consistent with subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (a)(4) in that public school.

“(2) AUTHORITY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A State educational agency may grant authority to a local educational agency to permit a public school described in paragraph (1) (through a school-based standing panel established under paragraph (4)(B)) to design, implement, and evaluate a school-based improvement plan described in paragraph (1) for a period not to exceed 3 years.

“(B) RESPONSIBILITY OF LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—If a State educational agency grants the authority described in subparagraph (A), a local educational agency that is granted such authority shall have the sole

responsibility of oversight of all activities relating to the design, implementation, and evaluation of any school-based improvement plan that a public school is permitted to design under this subsection.

“(3) PLAN REQUIREMENTS.—A school-based improvement plan described in paragraph (1) shall—

“(A) be designed to be consistent with the purposes described in section 651(b) and to improve educational and transitional results for all children with disabilities and, as appropriate, for other children consistent with subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (a)(4), who attend the school for which the plan is designed and implemented;

“(B) be designed, evaluated, and, as appropriate, implemented by a school-based standing panel established in accordance with paragraph (4)(B);

“(C) include goals and measurable indicators to assess the progress of the public school in meeting such goals; and

“(D) ensure that all children with disabilities receive the services described in the individualized education programs of such children.

“(4) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—A local educational agency that is granted authority under paragraph (2) to permit a public school to design, implement, and evaluate a school-based improvement plan shall—

“(A) select each school under the jurisdiction of such agency that is eligible to design, implement, and evaluate such a plan;

“(B) require each school selected under subparagraph (A), in accordance with criteria established by such local educational agency under subparagraph (C), to establish a school-based standing panel to carry out the duties described in paragraph (3)(B);

“(C) establish—

“(i) criteria that shall be used by such local educational agency in the selection of an eligible school under subparagraph (A);

“(ii) criteria that shall be used by a public school selected under subparagraph (A) in the establishment of a school-based standing panel to carry out the duties described in paragraph (3)(B) and that shall ensure that the membership of such panel reflects the diversity of the community in which the public school is located and includes, at a minimum—

“(I) parents of children with disabilities who attend such public school, including parents of children with disabilities from unserved and underserved populations, as appropriate;

“(II) special education and general education teachers of such public school;

“(III) special education and general education administrators, or the designee of such administrators, of such public school; and

“(IV) related services providers who are responsible for providing services to the children with disabilities who attend such public school; and

“(iii) criteria that shall be used by such local educational agency with respect to the distribution of funds under this part to carry out this subsection;

“(D) disseminate the criteria established under subparagraph (C) to local school district personnel and local parent organizations within the jurisdiction of such local educational agency;

“(E) require a public school that desires to design, implement, and evaluate a school-based improvement plan to submit an application at such time, in such manner, and accompanied by such information as such local educational agency shall reasonably require; and

“(F) establish procedures for approval by such local educational agency of a school-

based improvement plan designed under this subsection.

“(5) LIMITATION.—A school-based improvement plan described in paragraph (1) may be submitted to a local educational agency for approval only if a consensus with respect to any matter relating to the design, implementation, or evaluation of the goals of such plan is reached by the school-based standing panel that designed such plan.

“(6) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—

“(A) PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT.—In carrying out the requirements of this subsection, a local educational agency shall ensure that the parents of children with disabilities are involved in the design, evaluation, and, where appropriate, implementation of school-based improvement plans in accordance with this subsection.

“(B) PLAN APPROVAL.—A local educational agency may approve a school-based improvement plan of a public school within the jurisdiction of such agency for a period of 3 years, if—

“(i) the approval is consistent with the policies, procedures, and practices established by such local educational agency and in accordance with this subsection; and

“(ii) a majority of parents of children who are members of the school-based standing panel, and a majority of other members of the school-based standing panel, that designed such plan agree in writing to such plan.

“(7) EXTENSION OF PLAN.—If a public school within the jurisdiction of a local educational agency meets the applicable requirements and criteria described in paragraphs (3) and (4) at the expiration of the 3-year approval period described in paragraph (6)(B), such agency may approve a school-based improvement plan of such school for an additional 3-year period.

“(h) DIRECT SERVICES BY THE STATE EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—A State educational agency shall use the payments that would otherwise have been available to a local educational agency or to a State agency to provide special education and related services directly to children with disabilities residing in the area served by that local agency, or for whom that State agency is responsible, if the State educational agency determines that the local education agency or State agency, as the case may be—

“(A) has not provided the information needed to establish the eligibility of such agency under this section;

“(B) is unable to establish and maintain programs of free appropriate public education that meet the requirements of subsection (a);

“(C) is unable or unwilling to be consolidated with one or more local educational agencies in order to establish and maintain such programs; or

“(D) has one or more children with disabilities who can best be served by a regional or State program or service-delivery system designed to meet the needs of such children.

“(2) MANNER AND LOCATION OF EDUCATION AND SERVICES.—The State educational agency may provide special education and related services under paragraph (1) in such manner and at such locations (including regional or State centers) as the State agency considers appropriate. Such education and services shall be provided in accordance with this part.

“(i) STATE AGENCY ELIGIBILITY.—Any State agency that desires to receive a subgrant for any fiscal year under section 611(g) shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the State educational agency that—

“(1) all children with disabilities who are participating in programs and projects funded under this part receive a free appropriate

public education, and that those children and their parents are provided all the rights and procedural safeguards described in this part; and

“(2) the agency meets such other conditions of this section as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

“(j) DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION.—The State may require that a local educational agency include in the records of a child with a disability a statement of any current or previous disciplinary action that has been taken against the child and transmit such statement to the same extent that such disciplinary information is included in, and transmitted with, the student records of non-disabled children. The statement may include a description of any behavior engaged in by the child that required disciplinary action, a description of the disciplinary action taken, and any other information that is relevant to the safety of the child and other individuals involved with the child. If the State adopts such a policy, and the child transfers from one school to another, the transmission of any of the child's records must include both the child's current individualized education program and any such statement of current or previous disciplinary action that has been taken against the child.

**“SEC. 614. EVALUATIONS, ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATIONS, INDIVIDUALIZED EDUCATION PROGRAMS, AND EDUCATIONAL PLACEMENTS.**

“(a) EVALUATIONS AND REEVALUATIONS.—

“(1) INITIAL EVALUATIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A State educational agency, other State agency, or local educational agency shall conduct a full and individual initial evaluation, in accordance with this paragraph and subsection (b), before the initial provision of special education and related services to a child with a disability under this part.

“(B) PROCEDURES.—Such initial evaluation shall consist of procedures—

“(i) to determine whether a child is a child with a disability (as defined in section 602(3)); and

“(ii) to determine the educational needs of such child.

“(C) PARENTAL CONSENT.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The agency proposing to conduct an initial evaluation to determine if the child qualifies as a child with a disability as defined in section 602(3)(A) or 602(3)(B) shall obtain an informed consent from the parent of such child before the evaluation is conducted. Parental consent for evaluation shall not be construed as consent for placement for receipt of special education and related services.

“(ii) REFUSAL.—If the parents of such child refuse consent for the evaluation, the agency may continue to pursue an evaluation by utilizing the mediation and due process procedures under section 615, except to the extent inconsistent with State law relating to parental consent.

“(2) REEVALUATIONS.—A local educational agency shall ensure that a reevaluation of each child with a disability is conducted—

“(A) if conditions warrant a reevaluation or if the child's parent or teacher requests a reevaluation, but at least once every 3 years; and

“(B) in accordance with subsections (b) and (c).

“(b) EVALUATION PROCEDURES.—

“(1) NOTICE.—The local educational agency shall provide notice to the parents of a child with a disability, in accordance with subsections (b)(3), (b)(4), and (c) of section 615, that describes any evaluation procedures such agency proposes to conduct.

“(2) CONDUCT OF EVALUATION.—In conducting the evaluation, the local educational agency shall—

“(A) use a variety of assessment tools and strategies to gather relevant functional and developmental information, including information provided by the parent, that may assist in determining whether the child is a child with a disability and the content of the child's individualized education program, including information related to enabling the child to be involved in and progress in the general curriculum or, for preschool children, to participate in appropriate activities;

“(B) not use any single procedure as the sole criterion for determining whether a child is a child with a disability or determining an appropriate educational program for the child; and

“(C) use technically sound instruments that may assess the relative contribution of cognitive and behavioral factors, in addition to physical or developmental factors.

“(3) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—Each local educational agency shall ensure that—

“(A) tests and other evaluation materials used to assess a child under this section—

“(i) are selected and administered so as not to be discriminatory on a racial or cultural basis; and

“(ii) are provided and administered in the child's native language or other mode of communication, unless it is clearly not feasible to do so; and

“(B) any standardized tests that are given to the child—

“(i) have been validated for the specific purpose for which they are used;

“(ii) are administered by trained and knowledgeable personnel; and

“(iii) are administered in accordance with any instructions provided by the producer of such tests;

“(C) the child is assessed in all areas of suspected disability; and

“(D) assessment tools and strategies that provide relevant information that directly assists persons in determining the educational needs of the child are provided.

“(4) DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY.—Upon completion of administration of tests and other evaluation materials—

“(A) the determination of whether the child is a child with a disability as defined in section 602(3) shall be made by a team of qualified professionals and the parent of the child in accordance with paragraph (5); and

“(B) a copy of the evaluation report and the documentation of determination of eligibility will be given to the parent.

“(5) SPECIAL RULE FOR ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION.—In making a determination of eligibility under paragraph (4)(A), a child shall not be determined to be a child with a disability if the determinant factor for such determination is lack of instruction in reading or math or limited English proficiency.

“(c) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR EVALUATION AND REEVALUATIONS.—

“(1) REVIEW OF EXISTING EVALUATION DATA.—As part of an initial evaluation (if appropriate) and as part of any reevaluation under this section, the IEP Team described in subsection (d)(1)(B) and other qualified professionals, as appropriate, shall—

“(A) review existing evaluation data on the child, including evaluations and information provided by the parents of the child, current classroom-based assessments and observations, and teacher and related services providers observation; and

“(B) on the basis of that review, and input from the child's parents, identify what additional data, if any, are needed to determine—

“(i) whether the child has a particular category of disability, as described in section 602(3), or, in case of a reevaluation of a child, whether the child continues to have such a disability;

“(ii) the present levels of performance and educational needs of the child;

“(iii) whether the child needs special education and related services, or in the case of a reevaluation of a child, whether the child continues to need special education and related services; and

“(iv) whether any additions or modifications to the special education and related services are needed to enable the child to meet the measurable annual goals set out in the individualized education program of the child and to participate, as appropriate, in the general curriculum.

“(2) SOURCE OF DATA.—The local educational agency shall administer such tests and other evaluation materials as may be needed to produce the data identified by the IEP Team under paragraph (1)(B).

“(3) PARENTAL CONSENT.—Each local educational agency shall obtain informed parental consent, in accordance with subsection (a)(1)(C), prior to conducting any reevaluation of a child with a disability, except that such informed parent consent need not be obtained if the local educational agency can demonstrate that it had taken reasonable measures to obtain such consent and the child's parent has failed to respond.

“(4) REQUIREMENTS IF ADDITIONAL DATA ARE NOT NEEDED.—If the IEP Team and other qualified professionals, as appropriate, determine that no additional data are needed to determine whether the child continues to be a child with a disability, the local educational agency—

“(A) shall notify the child's parents of—

“(i) that determination and the reasons for it; and

“(ii) the right of such parents to request an assessment to determine whether the child continues to be a child with a disability; and

“(B) shall not be required to conduct such an assessment unless requested to by the child's parents.

“(5) EVALUATIONS BEFORE CHANGE IN ELIGIBILITY.—A local educational agency shall evaluate a child with a disability in accordance with this section before determining that the child is no longer a child with a disability.

“(d) INDIVIDUALIZED EDUCATION PROGRAMS.—

“(1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this title:

“(A) INDIVIDUALIZED EDUCATION PROGRAM.—The term ‘individualized education program’ or ‘IEP’ means a written statement for each child with a disability that is developed, reviewed, and revised in accordance with this section and that includes—

“(i) a statement of the child's present levels of educational performance, including—

“(I) how the child's disability affects the child's involvement and progress in the general curriculum; or

“(II) for preschool children, as appropriate, how the disability affects the child's participation in appropriate activities;

“(ii) a statement of measurable annual goals, including benchmarks or short-term objectives, related to—

“(I) meeting the child's needs that result from the child's disability to enable the child to be involved in and progress in the general curriculum; and

“(II) meeting each of the child's other educational needs that result from the child's disability;

“(iii) a statement of the special education and related services and supplementary aids and services to be provided to the child, or on behalf of the child, and a statement of the program modifications or supports for school personnel that will be provided for the child—

“(I) to advance appropriately toward attaining the annual goals;

“(II) to be involved and progress in the general curriculum in accordance with clause (i) and to participate in extra-

curricular and other nonacademic activities; and

“(III) to be educated and participate with other children with disabilities and nondisabled children in the activities described in this paragraph;

“(iv) an explanation of the extent, if any, to which the child will not participate with nondisabled children in the regular class and in the activities described in clause (iii);

“(v)(I) a statement of any individual modifications in the administration of State or districtwide assessments of student achievement that are needed in order for the child to participate in such assessment; and

“(II) if the IEP Team determines that the child will not participate in a particular State or districtwide assessment of student achievement (or part of such an assessment), a statement of—

“(aa) why that assessment is not appropriate for the child; and

“(bb) how the child will be assessed;

“(vi) the projected date for the beginning of the services and modifications described in clause (iii), and the anticipated frequency, location, and duration of those services and modifications;

“(vii)(I) beginning at age 14, and updated annually, a statement of the transition service needs of the child under the applicable components of the child's IEP that focuses on the child's courses of study (such as participation in advanced-placement courses or a vocational education program);

“(II) beginning at age 16 (or younger, if determined appropriate by the IEP Team), a statement of needed transition services for the child, including, when appropriate, a statement of the interagency responsibilities or any needed linkages; and

“(III) beginning at least one year before the child reaches the age of majority under State law, a statement that the child has been informed of his or her rights under this title, if any, that will transfer to the child on reaching the age of majority under section 615(m); and

“(viii) a statement of—

“(I) how the child's progress toward the annual goals described in clause (ii) will be measured; and

“(II) how the child's parents will be regularly informed (by such means as periodic report cards), at least as often as parents are informed of their nondisabled children's progress, of—

“(aa) their child's progress toward the annual goals described in clause (ii); and

“(bb) the extent to which that progress is sufficient to enable the child to achieve the goals by the end of the year.

“(B) INDIVIDUALIZED EDUCATION PROGRAM TEAM.—The term ‘individualized education program team’ or ‘IEP Team’ means a group of individuals composed of—

“(i) the parents of a child with a disability;

“(ii) at least one regular education teacher of such child (if the child is, or may be, participating in the regular education environment);

“(iii) at least one special education teacher, or where appropriate, at least one special education provider of such child;

“(iv) a representative of the local educational agency who—

“(I) is qualified to provide, or supervise the provision of, specially designed instruction to meet the unique needs of children with disabilities;

“(II) is knowledgeable about the general curriculum; and

“(III) is knowledgeable about the availability of resources of the local educational agency;

“(v) an individual who can interpret the instructional implications of evaluation re-

sults, who may be a member of the team described in clauses (ii) through (vi);

“(vi) at the discretion of the parent or the agency, other individuals who have knowledge or special expertise regarding the child, including related services personnel as appropriate; and

“(vii) whenever appropriate, the child with a disability.

“(2) REQUIREMENT THAT PROGRAM BE IN EFFECT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—At the beginning of each school year, each local educational agency, State educational agency, or other State agency, as the case may be, shall have in effect, for each child with a disability in its jurisdiction, an individualized education program, as defined in paragraph (1)(A).

“(B) PROGRAM FOR CHILD AGED 3 THROUGH 5.—In the case of a child with a disability aged 3 through 5 (or, at the discretion of the State educational agency, a 2 year-old child with a disability who will turn age 3 during the school year), an individualized family service plan that contains the material described in section 636, and that is developed in accordance with this section, may serve as the IEP of the child if using that plan as the IEP is—

“(i) consistent with State policy; and

“(ii) agreed to by the agency and the child's parents.

“(3) DEVELOPMENT OF IEP.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In developing each child's IEP, the IEP Team, subject to subparagraph (C), shall consider—

“(i) the strengths of the child and the concerns of the parents for enhancing the education of their child; and

“(ii) the results of the initial evaluation or most recent evaluation of the child.

“(B) CONSIDERATION OF SPECIAL FACTORS.—The IEP Team shall—

“(i) in the case of a child whose behavior impedes his or her learning or that of others, consider, when appropriate, strategies, including positive behavioral interventions, strategies, and supports to address that behavior;

“(ii) in the case of a child with limited English proficiency, consider the language needs of the child as such needs relate to the child's IEP;

“(iii) in the case of a child who is blind or visually impaired, provide for instruction in Braille and the use of Braille unless the IEP Team determines, after an evaluation of the child's reading and writing skills, needs, and appropriate reading and writing media (including an evaluation of the child's future needs for instruction in Braille or the use of Braille), that instruction in Braille or the use of Braille is not appropriate for the child;

“(iv) consider the communication needs of the child, and in the case of a child who is deaf or hard of hearing, consider the child's language and communication needs, opportunities for direct communications with peers and professional personnel in the child's language and communication mode, academic level, and full range of needs, including opportunities for direct instruction in the child's language and communication mode; and

“(v) consider whether the child requires assistive technology devices and services.

“(C) REQUIREMENT WITH RESPECT TO REGULAR EDUCATION TEACHER.—The regular education teacher of the child, as a member of the IEP Team, shall, to the extent appropriate, participate in the development of the IEP of the child, including the determination of appropriate positive behavioral interventions and strategies and the determination of supplementary aids and services, program modifications, and support for school personnel consistent with paragraph (1)(A)(iii).

“(4) REVIEW AND REVISION OF IEP.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The local educational agency shall ensure that, subject to subparagraph (B), the IEP Team—

“(i) reviews the child’s IEP periodically, but not less than annually to determine whether the annual goals for the child are being achieved; and

“(ii) revises the IEP as appropriate to address—

“(I) any lack of expected progress toward the annual goals and in the general curriculum, where appropriate;

“(II) the results of any reevaluation conducted under this section;

“(III) information about the child provided to, or by, the parents, as described in subsection (c)(1)(B);

“(IV) the child’s anticipated needs; or

“(V) other matters.

“(B) REQUIREMENT WITH RESPECT TO REGULAR EDUCATION TEACHER.—The regular education teacher of the child, as a member of the IEP Team, shall, to the extent appropriate, participate in the review and revision of the IEP of the child.

“(5) FAILURE TO MEET TRANSITION OBJECTIVES.—If a participating agency, other than the local educational agency, fails to provide the transition services described in the IEP in accordance with paragraph (1)(A)(vii), the local educational agency shall reconvene the IEP Team to identify alternative strategies to meet the transition objectives for the child set out in that program.

“(6) CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES IN ADULT PRISONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The following requirements do not apply to children with disabilities who are convicted as adults under State law and incarcerated in adult prisons:

“(i) The requirements contained in section 612(a)(17) and paragraph (1)(A)(v) of this subsection (relating to participation of children with disabilities in general assessments).

“(ii) The requirements of subclauses (I) and (II) of paragraph (1)(A)(vii) of this subsection (relating to transition planning and transition services), do not apply with respect to such children whose eligibility under this part will end, because of their age, before they will be released from prison.

“(B) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.—If a child with a disability is convicted as an adult under State law and incarcerated in an adult prison, the child’s IEP Team may modify the child’s IEP or placement notwithstanding the requirements of sections 612(a)(5)(A) and 614(d)(1)(A) if the State has demonstrated a bona fide security or compelling penological interest that cannot otherwise be accommodated.

“(e) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the IEP Team to include information under one component of a child’s IEP that is already contained under another component of such IEP.

“(f) EDUCATIONAL PLACEMENTS.—Each local educational agency or State educational agency shall ensure that the parents of each child with a disability are members of any group that makes decisions on the educational placement of their child.

#### “SEC. 615. PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROCEDURES.—Any State educational agency, State agency, or local educational agency that receives assistance under this part shall establish and maintain procedures in accordance with this section to ensure that children with disabilities and their parents are guaranteed procedural safeguards with respect to the provision of free appropriate public education by such agencies.

“(b) TYPES OF PROCEDURES.—The procedures required by this section shall include—

“(1) an opportunity for the parents of a child with a disability to examine all records relating to such child and to participate in meetings with respect to the identification, evaluation, and educational placement of the child, and the provision of a free appropriate public education to such child, and to obtain an independent educational evaluation of the child;

“(2) procedures to protect the rights of the child whenever the parents of the child are not known, the agency cannot, after reasonable efforts, locate the parents, or the child is a ward of the State, including the assignment of an individual (who shall not be an employee of the State educational agency, the local educational agency, or any other agency that is involved in the education or care of the child) to act as a surrogate for the parents;

“(3) written prior notice to the parents of the child whenever such agency—

“(A) proposes to initiate or change; or

“(B) refuses to initiate or change;

the identification, evaluation, or educational placement of the child, in accordance with subsection (c), or the provision of a free appropriate public education to the child;

“(4) procedures designed to ensure that the notice required by paragraph (3) is in the native language of the parents, unless it clearly is not feasible to do so;

“(5) an opportunity for mediation in accordance with subsection (e);

“(6) an opportunity to present complaints with respect to any matter relating to the identification, evaluation, or educational placement of the child, or the provision of a free appropriate public education to such child;

“(7) procedures that require the parent of a child with a disability, or the attorney representing the child, to provide notice (which shall remain confidential)—

“(A) to the State educational agency or local educational agency, as the case may be, in the complaint filed under paragraph (6); and

“(B) that shall include—

“(i) the name of the child, the address of the residence of the child, and the name of the school the child is attending;

“(ii) a description of the nature of the problem of the child relating to such proposed initiation or change, including facts relating to such problem; and

“(iii) a proposed resolution of the problem to the extent known and available to the parents at the time; and

“(8) procedures that require the State educational agency to develop a model form to assist parents in filing a complaint in accordance with paragraph (7).

“(c) CONTENT OF PRIOR WRITTEN NOTICE.—The notice required by subsection (b)(3) shall include—

“(1) a description of the action proposed or refused by the agency;

“(2) an explanation of why the agency proposes or refuses to take the action;

“(3) a description of any other options that the agency considered and the reasons why those options were rejected;

“(4) a description of each evaluation procedure, test, record, or report the agency used as a basis for the proposed or refused action;

“(5) a description of any other factors that are relevant to the agency’s proposal or refusal;

“(6) a statement that the parents of a child with a disability have protection under the procedural safeguards of this part and, if this notice is not an initial referral for evaluation, the means by which a copy of a description of the procedural safeguards can be obtained; and

“(7) sources for parents to contact to obtain assistance in understanding the provisions of this part.

“(d) PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS NOTICE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A copy of the procedural safeguards available to the parents of a child with a disability shall be given to the parents, at a minimum—

“(A) upon initial referral for evaluation;

“(B) upon each notification of an individualized education program meeting and upon reevaluation of the child; and

“(C) upon registration of a complaint under subsection (b)(6).

“(2) CONTENTS.—The procedural safeguards notice shall include a full explanation of the procedural safeguards, written in the native language of the parents, unless it clearly is not feasible to do so, and written in an easily understandable manner, available under this section and under regulations promulgated by the Secretary relating to—

“(A) independent educational evaluation;

“(B) prior written notice;

“(C) parental consent;

“(D) access to educational records;

“(E) opportunity to present complaints;

“(F) the child’s placement during pendency of due process proceedings;

“(G) procedures for students who are subject to placement in an interim alternative educational setting;

“(H) requirements for unilateral placement by parents of children in private schools at public expense;

“(I) mediation;

“(J) due process hearings, including requirements for disclosure of evaluation results and recommendations;

“(K) State-level appeals (if applicable in that State);

“(L) civil actions; and

“(M) attorneys’ fees.

“(e) MEDIATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Any State educational agency or local educational agency that receives assistance under this part shall ensure that procedures are established and implemented to allow parties to disputes involving any matter described in subsection (b)(6) to resolve such disputes through a mediation process which, at a minimum, shall be available whenever a hearing is requested under subsection (f) or (k).

“(2) REQUIREMENTS.—Such procedures shall meet the following requirements:

“(A) The procedures shall ensure that the mediation process—

“(i) is voluntary on the part of the parties;

“(ii) is not used to deny or delay a parent’s right to a due process hearing under subsection (f), or to deny any other rights afforded under this part; and

“(iii) is conducted by a qualified and impartial mediator who is trained in effective mediation techniques.

“(B) A local educational agency or a State agency may establish procedures to require parents who choose not to use the mediation process to meet, at a time and location convenient to the parents, with a disinterested party who is under contract with—

“(i) a parent training and information center or community parent resource center in the State established under section 682 or 683; or

“(ii) an appropriate alternative dispute resolution entity;

to encourage the use, and explain the benefits, of the mediation process to the parents.

“(C) The State shall maintain a list of individuals who are qualified mediators and knowledgeable in laws and regulations relating to the provision of special education and related services.

“(D) The State shall bear the cost of the mediation process, including the costs of meetings described in subparagraph (B).

“(E) Each session in the mediation process shall be scheduled in a timely manner and shall be held in a location that is convenient to the parties to the dispute.

“(F) An agreement reached by the parties to the dispute in the mediation process shall be set forth in a written mediation agreement.

“(G) Discussions that occur during the mediation process shall be confidential and may not be used as evidence in any subsequent due process hearings or civil proceedings and the parties to the mediation process may be required to sign a confidentiality pledge prior to the commencement of such process.

“(f) IMPARTIAL DUE PROCESS HEARING.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Whenever a complaint has been received under subsection (b)(6) or (k) of this section, the parents involved in such complaint shall have an opportunity for an impartial due process hearing, which shall be conducted by the State educational agency or by the local educational agency, as determined by State law or by the State educational agency.

“(2) DISCLOSURE OF EVALUATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—At least 5 business days prior to a hearing conducted pursuant to paragraph (1), each party shall disclose to all other parties all evaluations completed by that date and recommendations based on the offering party's evaluations that the party intends to use at the hearing.

“(B) FAILURE TO DISCLOSE.—A hearing officer may bar any party that fails to comply with subparagraph (A) from introducing the relevant evaluation or recommendation at the hearing without the consent of the other party.

“(3) LIMITATION ON CONDUCT OF HEARING.—A hearing conducted pursuant to paragraph (1) may not be conducted by an employee of the State educational agency or the local educational agency involved in the education or care of the child.

“(g) APPEAL.—If the hearing required by subsection (f) is conducted by a local educational agency, any party aggrieved by the findings and decision rendered in such a hearing may appeal such findings and decision to the State educational agency. Such agency shall conduct an impartial review of such decision. The officer conducting such review shall make an independent decision upon completion of such review.

“(h) SAFEGUARDS.—Any party to a hearing conducted pursuant to subsection (f) or (k), or an appeal conducted pursuant to subsection (g), shall be accorded—

“(1) the right to be accompanied and advised by counsel and by individuals with special knowledge or training with respect to the problems of children with disabilities;

“(2) the right to present evidence and confront, cross-examine, and compel the attendance of witnesses;

“(3) the right to a written, or, at the option of the parents, electronic verbatim record of such hearing; and

“(4) the right to written, or, at the option of the parents, electronic findings of fact and decisions (which findings and decisions shall be made available to the public consistent with the requirements of section 617(c) (relating to the confidentiality of data, information, and records) and shall also be transmitted to the advisory panel established pursuant to section 612(a)(21)).

“(i) ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—

“(A) DECISION MADE IN HEARING.—A decision made in a hearing conducted pursuant to subsection (f) or (k) shall be final, except that any party involved in such hearing may appeal such decision under the provisions of subsection (g) and paragraph (2) of this section.

“(B) DECISION MADE AT APPEAL.—A decision made under subsection (g) shall be final, except that any party may bring an action under paragraph (2) of this subsection.

“(2) RIGHT TO BRING CIVIL ACTION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Any party aggrieved by the findings and decision made under subsection (f) or (k) who does not have the right to an appeal under subsection (g), and any party aggrieved by the findings and decision under this subsection, shall have the right to bring a civil action with respect to the complaint presented pursuant to this section, which action may be brought in any State court of competent jurisdiction or in a district court of the United States without regard to the amount in controversy.

“(B) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—In any action brought under this paragraph, the court—

“(i) shall receive the records of the administrative proceedings;

“(ii) shall hear additional evidence at the request of a party; and

“(iii) basing its decision on the preponderance of the evidence, shall grant such relief as the court determines is appropriate.

“(3) JURISDICTION OF DISTRICT COURTS; ATTORNEYS' FEES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction of actions brought under this section without regard to the amount in controversy.

“(B) AWARD OF ATTORNEYS' FEES.—In any action or proceeding brought under this section, the court, in its discretion, may award reasonable attorneys' fees as part of the costs to the parents of a child with a disability who is the prevailing party.

“(C) DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT OF ATTORNEYS' FEES.—Fees awarded under this paragraph shall be based on rates prevailing in the community in which the action or proceeding arose for the kind and quality of services furnished. No bonus or multiplier may be used in calculating the fees awarded under this subsection.

“(D) PROHIBITION OF ATTORNEYS' FEES AND RELATED COSTS FOR CERTAIN SERVICES.—

“(i) Attorneys' fees may not be awarded and related costs may not be reimbursed in any action or proceeding under this section for services performed subsequent to the time of a written offer of settlement to a parent if—

“(I) the offer is made within the time prescribed by Rule 68 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or, in the case of an administrative proceeding, at any time more than ten days before the proceeding begins;

“(II) the offer is not accepted within 10 days; and

“(III) the court or administrative hearing officer finds that the relief finally obtained by the parents is not more favorable to the parents than the offer of settlement.

“(ii) Attorneys' fees may not be awarded relating to any meeting of the IEP Team unless such meeting is convened as a result of an administrative proceeding or judicial action, or, at the discretion of the State, for a mediation described in subsection (e) that is conducted prior to the filing of a complaint under subsection (b)(6) or (k) of this section.

“(E) EXCEPTION TO PROHIBITION ON ATTORNEYS' FEES AND RELATED COSTS.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (D), an award of attorneys' fees and related costs may be made to a parent who is the prevailing party and who was substantially justified in rejecting the settlement offer.

“(F) REDUCTION IN AMOUNT OF ATTORNEYS' FEES.—Except as provided in subparagraph (G), whenever the court finds that—

“(i) the parent, during the course of the action or proceeding, unreasonably protracted the final resolution of the controversy;

“(ii) the amount of the attorneys' fees otherwise authorized to be awarded unreasonably exceeds the hourly rate prevailing in the community for similar services by attorneys of reasonably comparable skill, reputation, and experience;

“(iii) the time spent and legal services furnished were excessive considering the nature of the action or proceeding; or

“(iv) the attorney representing the parent did not provide to the school district the appropriate information in the due process complaint in accordance with subsection (b)(7);

the court shall reduce, accordingly, the amount of the attorneys' fees awarded under this section.

“(G) EXCEPTION TO REDUCTION IN AMOUNT OF ATTORNEYS' FEES.—The provisions of subparagraph (F) shall not apply in any action or proceeding if the court finds that the State or local educational agency unreasonably protracted the final resolution of the action or proceeding or there was a violation of this section.

“(j) MAINTENANCE OF CURRENT EDUCATIONAL PLACEMENT.—Except as provided in subsection (k)(7), during the pendency of any proceedings conducted pursuant to this section, unless the State or local educational agency and the parents otherwise agree, the child shall remain in the then-current educational placement of such child, or, if applying for initial admission to a public school, shall, with the consent of the parents, be placed in the public school program until all such proceedings have been completed.

“(k) PLACEMENT IN ALTERNATIVE EDUCATIONAL SETTING.—

“(1) AUTHORITY OF SCHOOL PERSONNEL.—

“(A) School personnel under this section may order a change in the placement of a child with a disability—

“(i) to an appropriate interim alternative educational setting, another setting, or suspension, for not more than 10 school days (to the extent such alternatives would be applied to children without disabilities); and

“(ii) to an appropriate interim alternative educational setting for the same amount of time that a child without a disability would be subject to discipline, but for not more than 45 days if—

“(I) the child carries a weapon to school or to a school function under the jurisdiction of a State or a local educational agency; or

“(II) the child knowingly possesses or uses illegal drugs or sells or solicits the sale of a controlled substance while at school or a school function under the jurisdiction of a State or local educational agency.

“(B) Either before or not later than 10 days after taking a disciplinary action described in subparagraph (A)—

“(i) if the local educational agency did not conduct a functional behavioral assessment and implement a behavioral intervention plan for such child before the behavior that resulted in the suspension described in subparagraph (A), the agency shall convene an IEP meeting to develop an assessment plan to address that behavior; or

“(ii) if the child already has a behavioral intervention plan, the IEP Team shall review the plan and modify it, as necessary, to address the behavior.

“(2) AUTHORITY OF HEARING OFFICER.—A hearing officer under this section may order a change in the placement of a child with a disability to an appropriate interim alternative educational setting for not more than 45 days if the hearing officer—

“(A) determines that the public agency has demonstrated by substantial evidence that maintaining the current placement of such child is substantially likely to result in injury to the child or to others;

“(B) considers the appropriateness of the child’s current placement;

“(C) considers whether the public agency has made reasonable efforts to minimize the risk of harm in the child’s current placement, including the use of supplementary aids and services; and

“(D) determines that the interim alternative educational setting meets the requirements of paragraph (3)(B).

“(3) DETERMINATION OF SETTING.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The alternative educational setting described in paragraph (1)(A)(ii) shall be determined by the IEP Team.

“(B) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—Any interim alternative educational setting in which a child is placed under paragraph (1) or (2) shall—

“(i) be selected so as to enable the child to continue to participate in the general curriculum, although in another setting, and to continue to receive those services and modifications, including those described in the child’s current IEP, that will enable the child to meet the goals set out in that IEP; and

“(ii) include services and modifications designed to address the behavior described in paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) so that it does not recur.

“(4) MANIFESTATION DETERMINATION REVIEW.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If a disciplinary action is contemplated as described in paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) for a behavior of a child with a disability described in either of those paragraphs, or if a disciplinary action involving a change of placement for more than 10 days is contemplated for a child with a disability who has engaged in other behavior that violated any rule or code of conduct of the local educational agency that applies to all children—

“(i) not later than the date on which the decision to take that action is made, the parents shall be notified of that decision and of all procedural safeguards accorded under this section; and

“(ii) immediately, if possible, but in no case later than 10 school days after the date on which the decision to take that action is made, a review shall be conducted of the relationship between the child’s disability and the behavior subject to the disciplinary action.

“(B) INDIVIDUALS TO CARRY OUT REVIEW.—A review described in subparagraph (A) shall be conducted by the IEP Team and other qualified personnel.

“(C) CONDUCT OF REVIEW.—In carrying out a review described in subparagraph (A), the IEP Team may determine that the behavior of the child was not a manifestation of such child’s disability only if the IEP Team—

“(i) first considers, in terms of the behavior subject to disciplinary action, all relevant information, including—

“(I) evaluation and diagnostic results, including such results or other relevant information supplied by the parents of the child;

“(II) observations of the child; and

“(III) the child’s IEP and placement; and

“(ii) then determines that—

“(I) in relationship to the behavior subject to disciplinary action, the child’s IEP and placement were appropriate and the special education services, supplementary aids and services, and behavior intervention strategies were provided consistent with the child’s IEP and placement;

“(II) the child’s disability did not impair the ability of the child to understand the impact and consequences of the behavior subject to disciplinary action; and

“(III) the child’s disability did not impair the ability of the child to control the behavior subject to disciplinary action.

“(5) DETERMINATION THAT BEHAVIOR WAS NOT MANIFESTATION OF DISABILITY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If the result of the review described in paragraph (4) is a determination, consistent with paragraph (4)(C), that the behavior of the child with a disability was not a manifestation of the child’s disability, the relevant disciplinary procedures applicable to children without disabilities may be applied to the child in the same manner in which they would be applied to children without disabilities, except as provided in section 612(a)(1).

“(B) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.—If the public agency initiates disciplinary procedures applicable to all children, the agency shall ensure that the special education and disciplinary records of the child with a disability are transmitted for consideration by the person or persons making the final determination regarding the disciplinary action.

“(6) PARENT APPEAL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—

“(i) If the child’s parent disagrees with a determination that the child’s behavior was not a manifestation of the child’s disability or with any decision regarding placement, the parent may request a hearing.

“(ii) The State or local educational agency shall arrange for an expedited hearing in any case described in this subsection when requested by a parent.

“(B) REVIEW OF DECISION.—

“(i) In reviewing a decision with respect to the manifestation determination, the hearing officer shall determine whether the public agency has demonstrated that the child’s behavior was not a manifestation of such child’s disability consistent with the requirements of paragraph (4)(C).

“(ii) In reviewing a decision under paragraph (1)(A)(ii) to place the child in an interim alternative educational setting, the hearing officer shall apply the standards set out in paragraph (2).

“(7) PLACEMENT DURING APPEALS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—When a parent requests a hearing regarding a disciplinary action described in paragraph (1)(A)(ii) or paragraph (2) to challenge the interim alternative educational setting or the manifestation determination, the child shall remain in the interim alternative educational setting pending the decision of the hearing officer or until the expiration of the time period provided for in paragraph (1)(A)(ii) or paragraph (2), whichever occurs first, unless the parent and the State or local educational agency agree otherwise.

“(B) CURRENT PLACEMENT.—If a child is placed in an interim alternative educational setting pursuant to paragraph (1)(A)(ii) or paragraph (2) and school personnel propose to change the child’s placement after expiration of the interim alternative placement, during the pendency of any proceeding to challenge the proposed change in placement, the child shall remain in the current placement (the child’s placement prior to the interim alternative educational setting), except as provided in subparagraph (C).

“(C) EXPEDITED HEARING.—

“(i) If school personnel maintain that it is dangerous for the child to be in the current placement (placement prior to removal to the interim alternative education setting) during the pendency of the due process proceedings, the local educational agency may request an expedited hearing.

“(ii) In determining whether the child may be placed in the alternative educational setting or in another appropriate placement ordered by the hearing officer, the hearing officer shall apply the standards set out in paragraph (2).

“(8) PROTECTIONS FOR CHILDREN NOT YET ELIGIBLE FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A child who has not been determined to be eligible for special education and related services under this part and who has engaged in behavior that violated any rule or code of conduct of the local educational agency, including any behavior described in paragraph (1), may assert any of the protections provided for in this part if the local educational agency had knowledge (as determined in accordance with this paragraph) that the child was a child with a disability before the behavior that precipitated the disciplinary action occurred.

“(B) BASIS OF KNOWLEDGE.—A local educational agency shall be deemed to have knowledge that a child is a child with a disability if—

“(i) the parent of the child has expressed concern in writing (unless the parent is illiterate or has a disability that prevents compliance with the requirements contained in this clause) to personnel of the appropriate educational agency that the child is in need of special education and related services;

“(ii) the behavior or performance of the child demonstrates the need for such services;

“(iii) the parent of the child has requested an evaluation of the child pursuant to section 614; or

“(iv) the teacher of the child, or other personnel of the local educational agency, has expressed concern about the behavior or performance of the child to the director of special education of such agency or to other personnel of the agency.

“(C) CONDITIONS THAT APPLY IF NO BASIS OF KNOWLEDGE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—If a local educational agency does not have knowledge that a child is a child with a disability (in accordance with subparagraph (B)) prior to taking disciplinary measures against the child, the child may be subjected to the same disciplinary measures as measures applied to children without disabilities who engaged in comparable behaviors consistent with clause (ii).

“(ii) LIMITATIONS.—If a request is made for an evaluation of a child during the time period in which the child is subjected to disciplinary measures under paragraph (1) or (2), the evaluation shall be conducted in an expedited manner. If the child is determined to be a child with a disability, taking into consideration information from the evaluation conducted by the agency and information provided by the parents, the agency shall provide special education and related services in accordance with the provisions of this part, except that, pending the results of the evaluation, the child shall remain in the educational placement determined by school authorities.

“(9) REFERRAL TO AND ACTION BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AND JUDICIAL AUTHORITIES.—

“(A) Nothing in this part shall be construed to prohibit an agency from reporting a crime committed by a child with a disability to appropriate authorities or to prevent State law enforcement and judicial authorities from exercising their responsibilities with regard to the application of Federal and State law to crimes committed by a child with a disability.

“(B) An agency reporting a crime committed by a child with a disability shall ensure that copies of the special education and disciplinary records of the child are transmitted for consideration by the appropriate authorities to whom it reports the crime.

“(10) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection, the following definitions apply:

“(A) CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE.—The term ‘controlled substance’ means a drug or other substance identified under schedules I, II, III,

IV, or V in section 202(c) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812(c)).

“(B) ILLEGAL DRUG.—The term ‘illegal drug’—

“(i) means a controlled substance; but

“(ii) does not include such a substance that is legally possessed or used under the supervision of a licensed health-care professional or that is legally possessed or used under any other authority under that Act or under any other provision of Federal law.

“(C) SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—The term ‘substantial evidence’ means beyond a preponderance of the evidence.

“(D) WEAPON.—The term ‘weapon’ has the meaning given the term ‘dangerous weapon’ under paragraph (2) of the first subsection (g) of section 930 of title 18, United States Code.

“(I) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this part shall be construed to restrict or limit the rights, procedures, and remedies available under the Constitution, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, title V of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, or other Federal laws protecting the rights of children with disabilities, except that before the filing of a civil action under such laws seeking relief that is also available under this part, the procedures under subsections (f) and (g) shall be exhausted to the same extent as would be required had the action been brought under this part.

“(m) TRANSFER OF PARENTAL RIGHTS AT AGE OF MAJORITY.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—A State that receives amounts from a grant under this part may provide that, when a child with a disability reaches the age of majority under State law (except for a child with a disability who has been determined to be incompetent under State law)—

“(A) the public agency shall provide any notice required by this section to both the individual and the parents;

“(B) all other rights accorded to parents under this part transfer to the child;

“(C) the agency shall notify the individual and the parents of the transfer of rights; and

“(D) all rights accorded to parents under this part transfer to children who are incarcerated in an adult or juvenile Federal, State, or local correctional institution.

“(2) SPECIAL RULE.—If, under State law, a child with a disability who has reached the age of majority under State law, who has not been determined to be incompetent, but who is determined not to have the ability to provide informed consent with respect to the educational program of the child, the State shall establish procedures for appointing the parent of the child, or if the parent is not available, another appropriate individual, to represent the educational interests of the child throughout the period of eligibility of the child under this part.

“SEC. 616. WITHHOLDING AND JUDICIAL REVIEW.

“(a) WITHHOLDING OF PAYMENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Whenever the Secretary, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State educational agency involved (and to any local educational agency or State agency affected by any failure described in subparagraph (B)), finds—

“(A) that there has been a failure by the State to comply substantially with any provision of this part; or

“(B) that there is a failure to comply with any condition of a local educational agency’s or State agency’s eligibility under this part, including the terms of any agreement to achieve compliance with this part within the timelines specified in the agreement;

the Secretary shall, after notifying the State educational agency, withhold, in whole or in part, any further payments to the State under this part, or refer the matter for appropriate enforcement action, which may include referral to the Department of Justice.

“(2) NATURE OF WITHHOLDING.—If the Secretary withholds further payments under paragraph (1), the Secretary may determine that such withholding will be limited to programs or projects, or portions thereof, affected by the failure, or that the State educational agency shall not make further payments under this part to specified local educational agencies or State agencies affected by the failure. Until the Secretary is satisfied that there is no longer any failure to comply with the provisions of this part, as specified in subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1), payments to the State under this part shall be withheld in whole or in part, or payments by the State educational agency under this part shall be limited to local educational agencies and State agencies whose actions did not cause or were not involved in the failure, as the case may be. Any State educational agency, State agency, or local educational agency that has received notice under paragraph (1) shall, by means of a public notice, take such measures as may be necessary to bring the pendency of an action pursuant to this subsection to the attention of the public within the jurisdiction of such agency.

“(b) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—If any State is dissatisfied with the Secretary’s final action with respect to the eligibility of the State under section 612, such State may, not later than 60 days after notice of such action, file with the United States court of appeals for the circuit in which such State is located a petition for review of that action. A copy of the petition shall be forthwith transmitted by the clerk of the court to the Secretary. The Secretary thereupon shall file in the court the record of the proceedings upon which the Secretary’s action was based, as provided in section 2112 of title 28, United States Code.

“(2) JURISDICTION; REVIEW BY UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.—Upon the filing of such petition, the court shall have jurisdiction to affirm the action of the Secretary or to set it aside, in whole or in part. The judgment of the court shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court of the United States upon certiorari or certification as provided in section 1254 of title 28, United States Code.

“(3) STANDARD OF REVIEW.—The findings of fact by the Secretary, if supported by substantial evidence, shall be conclusive, but the court, for good cause shown, may remand the case to the Secretary to take further evidence, and the Secretary may thereupon make new or modified findings of fact and may modify the Secretary’s previous action, and shall file in the court the record of the further proceedings. Such new or modified findings of fact shall likewise be conclusive if supported by substantial evidence.

“(c) DIVIDED STATE AGENCY RESPONSIBILITY.—For purposes of this section, where responsibility for ensuring that the requirements of this part are met with respect to children with disabilities who are convicted as adults under State law and incarcerated in adult prisons is assigned to a public agency other than the State educational agency pursuant to section 612(a)(11)(C), the Secretary, in instances where the Secretary finds that the failure to comply substantially with the provisions of this part are related to a failure by the public agency, shall take appropriate corrective action to ensure compliance with this part, except—

“(1) any reduction or withholding of payments to the State is proportionate to the total funds allotted under section 611 to the State as the number of eligible children with disabilities in adult prisons under the supervision of the other public agency is proportionate to the number of eligible individuals with disabilities in the State under the su-

pervision of the State educational agency; and

“(2) any withholding of funds under paragraph (1) shall be limited to the specific agency responsible for the failure to comply with this part.

“SEC. 617. ADMINISTRATION.

“(a) RESPONSIBILITIES OF SECRETARY.—In carrying out this part, the Secretary shall—

“(1) cooperate with, and (directly or by grant or contract) furnish technical assistance necessary to, the State in matters relating to—

“(A) the education of children with disabilities; and

“(B) carrying out this part; and

“(2) provide short-term training programs and institutes.

“(b) RULES AND REGULATIONS.—In carrying out the provisions of this part, the Secretary shall issue regulations under this Act only to the extent that such regulations are necessary to ensure that there is compliance with the specific requirements of this Act.

“(c) CONFIDENTIALITY.—The Secretary shall take appropriate action, in accordance with the provisions of section 444 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1232g), to assure the protection of the confidentiality of any personally identifiable data, information, and records collected or maintained by the Secretary and by State and local educational agencies pursuant to the provisions of this part.

“(d) PERSONNEL.—The Secretary is authorized to hire qualified personnel necessary to carry out the Secretary’s duties under subsection (a) and under sections 618, 661, and 673 (or their predecessor authorities through October 1, 1997) without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, relating to appointments in the competitive service and without regard to chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and general schedule pay rates, except that no more than twenty such personnel shall be employed at any time.

“SEC. 618. PROGRAM INFORMATION.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Each State that receives assistance under this part, and the Secretary of the Interior, shall provide data each year to the Secretary—

“(1)(A) on—

“(i) the number of children with disabilities, by race, ethnicity, and disability category, who are receiving a free appropriate public education;

“(ii) the number of children with disabilities, by race and ethnicity, who are receiving early intervention services;

“(iii) the number of children with disabilities, by race, ethnicity, and disability category, who are participating in regular education;

“(iv) the number of children with disabilities, by race, ethnicity, and disability category, who are in separate classes, separate schools or facilities, or public or private residential facilities;

“(v) the number of children with disabilities, by race, ethnicity, and disability category, who, for each year of age from age 14 to 21, stopped receiving special education and related services because of program completion or other reasons and the reasons why those children stopped receiving special education and related services;

“(vi) the number of children with disabilities, by race and ethnicity, who, from birth through age two, stopped receiving early intervention services because of program completion or for other reasons; and

“(vii)(I) the number of children with disabilities, by race, ethnicity, and disability category, who under subparagraphs (A)(ii) and (B) of section 615(k)(1), are removed to an interim alternative educational setting;

“(II) the acts or items precipitating those removals; and

“(III) the number of children with disabilities who are subject to long-term suspensions or expulsions; and

“(B) on the number of infants and toddlers, by race and ethnicity, who are at risk of having substantial developmental delays (as described in section 632), and who are receiving early intervention services under part C; and

“(2) on any other information that may be required by the Secretary.

“(b) SAMPLING.—The Secretary may permit States and the Secretary of the Interior to obtain the data described in subsection (a) through sampling.

“(c) DISPROPORTIONALITY.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—Each State that receives assistance under this part, and the Secretary of the Interior, shall provide for the collection and examination of data to determine if significant disproportionality based on race is occurring in the State with respect to—

“(A) the identification of children as children with disabilities, including the identification of children as children with disabilities in accordance with a particular impairment described in section 602(3); and

“(B) the placement in particular educational settings of such children.

“(2) REVIEW AND REVISION OF POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND PROCEDURES.—In the case of a determination of significant disproportionality with respect to the identification of children as children with disabilities, or the placement in particular educational settings of such children, in accordance with paragraph (1), the State or the Secretary of the Interior, as the case may be, shall provide for the review and, if appropriate, revision of the policies, procedures, and practices used in such identification or placement to ensure that such policies, procedures, and practices comply with the requirements of this Act.

**“SEC. 619. PRESCHOOL GRANTS.**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide grants under this section to assist States to provide special education and related services, in accordance with this part—

“(1) to children with disabilities aged 3 to 5, inclusive; and

“(2) at the State’s discretion, to 2-year-old children with disabilities who will turn 3 during the school year.

“(b) ELIGIBILITY.—A State shall be eligible for a grant under this section if such State—

“(1) is eligible under section 612 to receive a grant under this part; and

“(2) makes a free appropriate public education available to all children with disabilities, aged 3 through 5, residing in the State.

“(c) ALLOCATIONS TO STATES.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—After reserving funds for studies and evaluations under section 674(e), the Secretary shall allocate the remaining amount among the States in accordance with paragraph (2) or (3), as the case may be.

“(2) INCREASE IN FUNDS.—If the amount available for allocations to States under paragraph (1) is equal to or greater than the amount allocated to the States under this section for the preceding fiscal year, those allocations shall be calculated as follows:

“(A)(i) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall—

“(I) allocate to each State the amount it received for fiscal year 1997;

“(II) allocate 85 percent of any remaining funds to States on the basis of their relative populations of children aged 3 through 5; and

“(III) allocate 15 percent of those remaining funds to States on the basis of their relative populations of all children aged 3 through 5 who are living in poverty.

“(ii) For the purpose of making grants under this paragraph, the Secretary shall use

the most recent population data, including data on children living in poverty, that are available and satisfactory to the Secretary.

“(B) Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), allocations under this paragraph shall be subject to the following:

“(i) No State’s allocation shall be less than its allocation for the preceding fiscal year.

“(ii) No State’s allocation shall be less than the greatest of—

“(I) the sum of—

“(aa) the amount it received for fiscal year 1997; and

“(bb) one third of one percent of the amount by which the amount appropriated under subsection (j) exceeds the amount appropriated under this section for fiscal year 1997;

“(II) the sum of—

“(aa) the amount it received for the preceding fiscal year; and

“(bb) that amount multiplied by the percentage by which the increase in the funds appropriated from the preceding fiscal year exceeds 1.5 percent; or

“(III) the sum of—

“(aa) the amount it received for the preceding fiscal year; and

“(bb) that amount multiplied by 90 percent of the percentage increase in the amount appropriated from the preceding fiscal year.

“(iii) Notwithstanding clause (ii), no State’s allocation under this paragraph shall exceed the sum of—

“(I) the amount it received for the preceding fiscal year; and

“(II) that amount multiplied by the sum of 1.5 percent and the percentage increase in the amount appropriated.

“(C) If the amount available for allocations under this paragraph is insufficient to pay those allocations in full, those allocations shall be ratably reduced, subject to subparagraph (B)(i).

“(3) DECREASE IN FUNDS.—If the amount available for allocations to States under paragraph (1) is less than the amount allocated to the States under this section for the preceding fiscal year, those allocations shall be calculated as follows:

“(A) If the amount available for allocations is greater than the amount allocated to the States for fiscal year 1997, each State shall be allocated the sum of—

“(i) the amount it received for fiscal year 1997; and

“(ii) an amount that bears the same relation to any remaining funds as the increase the State received for the preceding fiscal year over fiscal year 1997 bears to the total of all such increases for all States.

“(B) If the amount available for allocations is equal to or less than the amount allocated to the States for fiscal year 1997, each State shall be allocated the amount it received for that year, ratably reduced, if necessary.

“(4) OUTLYING AREAS.—The Secretary shall increase the fiscal year 1998 allotment of each outlying area under section 611 by at least the amount that that area received under this section for fiscal year 1997.

“(d) RESERVATION FOR STATE ACTIVITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Each State may retain not more than the amount described in paragraph (2) for administration and other State-level activities in accordance with subsections (e) and (f).

“(2) AMOUNT DESCRIBED.—For each fiscal year, the Secretary shall determine and report to the State educational agency an amount that is 25 percent of the amount the State received under this section for fiscal year 1997, cumulatively adjusted by the Secretary for each succeeding fiscal year by the lesser of—

“(A) the percentage increase, if any, from the preceding fiscal year in the State’s allocation under this section; or

“(B) the percentage increase, if any, from the preceding fiscal year in the Consumer Price Index For All Urban Consumers published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

“(e) STATE ADMINISTRATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of administering this section (including the coordination of activities under this part with, and providing technical assistance to, other programs that provide services to children with disabilities) a State may use not more than 20 percent of the maximum amount it may retain under subsection (d) for any fiscal year.

“(2) ADMINISTRATION OF PART C.—Funds described in paragraph (1) may also be used for the administration of part C of this Act, if the State educational agency is the lead agency for the State under that part.

“(f) OTHER STATE-LEVEL ACTIVITIES.—Each State shall use any funds it retains under subsection (d) and does not use for administration under subsection (e)—

“(1) for support services (including establishing and implementing the mediation process required by section 615(e)), which may benefit children with disabilities younger than 3 or older than 5 as long as those services also benefit children with disabilities aged 3 through 5;

“(2) for direct services for children eligible for services under this section;

“(3) to develop a State improvement plan under subpart 1 of part D;

“(4) for activities at the State and local levels to meet the performance goals established by the State under section 612(a)(16) and to support implementation of the State improvement plan under subpart 1 of part D if the State receives funds under that subpart; or

“(5) to supplement other funds used to develop and implement a Statewide coordinated services system designed to improve results for children and families, including children with disabilities and their families, but not to exceed one percent of the amount received by the State under this section for a fiscal year.

“(g) SUBGRANTS TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.—

“(1) SUBGRANTS REQUIRED.—Each State that receives a grant under this section for any fiscal year shall distribute any of the grant funds that it does not reserve under subsection (d) to local educational agencies in the State that have established their eligibility under section 613, as follows:

“(A) BASE PAYMENTS.—The State shall first award each agency described in paragraph (1) the amount that agency would have received under this section for fiscal year 1997 if the State had distributed 75 percent of its grant for that year under section 619(c)(3), as then in effect.

“(B) ALLOCATION OF REMAINING FUNDS.—After making allocations under subparagraph (A), the State shall—

“(i) allocate 85 percent of any remaining funds to those agencies on the basis of the relative numbers of children enrolled in public and private elementary and secondary schools within the agency’s jurisdiction; and

“(ii) allocate 15 percent of those remaining funds to those agencies in accordance with their relative numbers of children living in poverty, as determined by the State educational agency.

“(2) REALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—If a State educational agency determines that a local educational agency is adequately providing a free appropriate public education to all children with disabilities aged three through five residing in the area served by that agency

with State and local funds, the State educational agency may reallocate any portion of the funds under this section that are not needed by that local agency to provide a free appropriate public education to other local educational agencies in the State that are not adequately providing special education and related services to all children with disabilities aged three through five residing in the areas they serve.

“(h) PART C INAPPLICABLE.—Part C of this Act does not apply to any child with a disability receiving a free appropriate public education, in accordance with this part, with funds received under this section.

“(i) DEFINITION.—For the purpose of this section, the term ‘State’ means each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

“(j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For the purpose of carrying out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary \$500,000,000 for fiscal year 1998 and such sums as may be necessary for each subsequent fiscal year.

#### “PART C—INFANTS AND TODDLERS WITH DISABILITIES

##### “SEC. 631. FINDINGS AND POLICY.

“(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that there is an urgent and substantial need—

“(1) to enhance the development of infants and toddlers with disabilities and to minimize their potential for developmental delay;

“(2) to reduce the educational costs to our society, including our Nation’s schools, by minimizing the need for special education and related services after infants and toddlers with disabilities reach school age;

“(3) to minimize the likelihood of institutionalization of individuals with disabilities and maximize the potential for their independently living in society;

“(4) to enhance the capacity of families to meet the special needs of their infants and toddlers with disabilities; and

“(5) to enhance the capacity of State and local agencies and service providers to identify, evaluate, and meet the needs of historically underrepresented populations, particularly minority, low-income, inner-city, and rural populations.

“(b) POLICY.—It is therefore the policy of the United States to provide financial assistance to States—

“(1) to develop and implement a statewide, comprehensive, coordinated, multidisciplinary, interagency system that provides early intervention services for infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families;

“(2) to facilitate the coordination of payment for early intervention services from Federal, State, local, and private sources (including public and private insurance coverage);

“(3) to enhance their capacity to provide quality early intervention services and expand and improve existing early intervention services being provided to infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families; and

“(4) to encourage States to expand opportunities for children under 3 years of age who would be at risk of having substantial developmental delay if they did not receive early intervention services.

##### “SEC. 632. DEFINITIONS.

“As used in this part:

“(1) AT-RISK INFANT OR TODDLER.—The term ‘at-risk infant or toddler’ means an individual under 3 years of age who would be at risk of experiencing a substantial developmental delay if early intervention services were not provided to the individual.

“(2) COUNCIL.—The term ‘council’ means a State interagency coordinating council established under section 641.

“(3) DEVELOPMENTAL DELAY.—The term ‘developmental delay’, when used with respect

to an individual residing in a State, has the meaning given such term by the State under section 635(a)(1).

“(4) EARLY INTERVENTION SERVICES.—The term ‘early intervention services’ means developmental services that—

“(A) are provided under public supervision;

“(B) are provided at no cost except where Federal or State law provides for a system of payments by families, including a schedule of sliding fees;

“(C) are designed to meet the developmental needs of an infant or toddler with a disability in any one or more of the following areas—

“(i) physical development;

“(ii) cognitive development;

“(iii) communication development;

“(iv) social or emotional development; or

“(v) adaptive development;

“(D) meet the standards of the State in which they are provided, including the requirements of this part;

“(E) include—

“(i) family training, counseling, and home visits;

“(ii) special instruction;

“(iii) speech-language pathology and audiology services;

“(iv) occupational therapy;

“(v) physical therapy;

“(vi) psychological services;

“(vii) service coordination services;

“(viii) medical services only for diagnostic or evaluation purposes;

“(ix) early identification, screening, and assessment services;

“(x) health services necessary to enable the infant or toddler to benefit from the other early intervention services;

“(xi) social work services;

“(xii) vision services;

“(xiii) assistive technology devices and assistive technology services; and

“(xiv) transportation and related costs that are necessary to enable an infant or toddler and the infant’s or toddler’s family to receive another service described in this paragraph;

“(F) are provided by qualified personnel, including—

“(i) special educators;

“(ii) speech-language pathologists and audiologists;

“(iii) occupational therapists;

“(iv) physical therapists;

“(v) psychologists;

“(vi) social workers;

“(vii) nurses;

“(viii) nutritionists;

“(ix) family therapists;

“(x) orientation and mobility specialists; and

“(xi) pediatricians and other physicians;

“(G) to the maximum extent appropriate, are provided in natural environments, including the home, and community settings in which children without disabilities participate; and

“(H) are provided in conformity with an individualized family service plan adopted in accordance with section 636.

“(5) INFANT OR TODDLER WITH A DISABILITY.—The term ‘infant or toddler with a disability’—

“(A) means an individual under 3 years of age who needs early intervention services because the individual—

“(i) is experiencing developmental delays, as measured by appropriate diagnostic instruments and procedures in one or more of the areas of cognitive development, physical development, communication development, social or emotional development, and adaptive development; or

“(ii) has a diagnosed physical or mental condition which has a high probability of resulting in developmental delay; and

“(B) may also include, at a State’s discretion, at-risk infants and toddlers.

##### “SEC. 633. GENERAL AUTHORITY.

“The Secretary shall, in accordance with this part, make grants to States (from their allotments under section 643) to assist each State to maintain and implement a statewide, comprehensive, coordinated, multidisciplinary, interagency system to provide early intervention services for infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families.

##### “SEC. 634. ELIGIBILITY.

“In order to be eligible for a grant under section 633, a State shall demonstrate to the Secretary that the State—

“(1) has adopted a policy that appropriate early intervention services are available to all infants and toddlers with disabilities in the State and their families, including Indian infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families residing on a reservation geographically located in the State; and

“(2) has in effect a statewide system that meets the requirements of section 635.

##### “SEC. 635. REQUIREMENTS FOR STATEWIDE SYSTEM.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—A statewide system described in section 633 shall include, at a minimum, the following components:

“(1) A definition of the term ‘developmental delay’ that will be used by the State in carrying out programs under this part.

“(2) A State policy that is in effect and that ensures that appropriate early intervention services are available to all infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families, including Indian infants and toddlers and their families residing on a reservation geographically located in the State.

“(3) A timely, comprehensive, multidisciplinary evaluation of the functioning of each infant or toddler with a disability in the State, and a family-directed identification of the needs of each family of such an infant or toddler, to appropriately assist in the development of the infant or toddler.

“(4) For each infant or toddler with a disability in the State, an individualized family service plan in accordance with section 636, including service coordination services in accordance with such service plan.

“(5) A comprehensive child find system, consistent with part B, including a system for making referrals to service providers that includes timelines and provides for participation by primary referral sources.

“(6) A public awareness program focusing on early identification of infants and toddlers with disabilities, including the preparation and dissemination by the lead agency designated or established under paragraph (10) to all primary referral sources, especially hospitals and physicians, of information for parents on the availability of early intervention services, and procedures for determining the extent to which such sources disseminate such information to parents of infants and toddlers.

“(7) A central directory which includes information on early intervention services, resources, and experts available in the State and research and demonstration projects being conducted in the State.

“(8) A comprehensive system of personnel development, including the training of paraprofessionals and the training of primary referral sources respecting the basic components of early intervention services available in the State, that is consistent with the comprehensive system of personnel development described in section 612(a)(14) and may include—

“(A) implementing innovative strategies and activities for the recruitment and retention of early education service providers;

“(B) promoting the preparation of early intervention providers who are fully and appropriately qualified to provide early intervention services under this part;

“(C) training personnel to work in rural and inner-city areas; and

“(D) training personnel to coordinate transition services for infants and toddlers served under this part from an early intervention program under this part to preschool or other appropriate services.

“(9) Subject to subsection (b), policies and procedures relating to the establishment and maintenance of standards to ensure that personnel necessary to carry out this part are appropriately and adequately prepared and trained, including—

“(A) the establishment and maintenance of standards which are consistent with any State-approved or recognized certification, licensing, registration, or other comparable requirements which apply to the area in which such personnel are providing early intervention services; and

“(B) to the extent such standards are not based on the highest requirements in the State applicable to a specific profession or discipline, the steps the State is taking to require the retraining or hiring of personnel that meet appropriate professional requirements in the State;

except that nothing in this part, including this paragraph, prohibits the use of paraprofessionals and assistants who are appropriately trained and supervised, in accordance with State law, regulations, or written policy, to assist in the provision of early intervention services to infants and toddlers with disabilities under this part.

“(10) A single line of responsibility in a lead agency designated or established by the Governor for carrying out—

“(A) the general administration and supervision of programs and activities receiving assistance under section 633, and the monitoring of programs and activities used by the State to carry out this part, whether or not such programs or activities are receiving assistance made available under section 633, to ensure that the State complies with this part;

“(B) the identification and coordination of all available resources within the State from Federal, State, local, and private sources;

“(C) the assignment of financial responsibility in accordance with section 637(a)(2) to the appropriate agencies;

“(D) the development of procedures to ensure that services are provided to infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families under this part in a timely manner pending the resolution of any disputes among public agencies or service providers;

“(E) the resolution of intra- and inter-agency disputes; and

“(F) the entry into formal interagency agreements that define the financial responsibility of each agency for paying for early intervention services (consistent with State law) and procedures for resolving disputes and that include all additional components necessary to ensure meaningful cooperation and coordination.

“(11) A policy pertaining to the contracting or making of other arrangements with service providers to provide early intervention services in the State, consistent with the provisions of this part, including the contents of the application used and the conditions of the contract or other arrangements.

“(12) A procedure for securing timely reimbursements of funds used under this part in accordance with section 640(a).

“(13) Procedural safeguards with respect to programs under this part, as required by section 639.

“(14) A system for compiling data requested by the Secretary under section 618 that relates to this part.

“(15) A State interagency coordinating council that meets the requirements of section 641.

“(16) Policies and procedures to ensure that, consistent with section 636(d)(5)—

“(A) to the maximum extent appropriate, early intervention services are provided in natural environments; and

“(B) the provision of early intervention services for any infant or toddler occurs in a setting other than a natural environment only when early intervention cannot be achieved satisfactorily for the infant or toddler in a natural environment.

“(b) POLICY.—In implementing subsection (a)(9), a State may adopt a policy that includes making ongoing good-faith efforts to recruit and hire appropriately and adequately trained personnel to provide early intervention services to infants and toddlers with disabilities, including, in a geographic area of the State where there is a shortage of such personnel, the most qualified individuals available who are making satisfactory progress toward completing applicable course work necessary to meet the standards described in subsection (a)(9), consistent with State law, within 3 years.

**“SEC. 636. INDIVIDUALIZED FAMILY SERVICE PLAN.**

“(a) ASSESSMENT AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT.—A statewide system described in section 633 shall provide, at a minimum, for each infant or toddler with a disability, and the infant's or toddler's family, to receive—

“(1) a multidisciplinary assessment of the unique strengths and needs of the infant or toddler and the identification of services appropriate to meet such needs;

“(2) a family-directed assessment of the resources, priorities, and concerns of the family and the identification of the supports and services necessary to enhance the family's capacity to meet the developmental needs of the infant or toddler; and

“(3) a written individualized family service plan developed by a multidisciplinary team, including the parents, as required by subsection (e).

“(b) PERIODIC REVIEW.—The individualized family service plan shall be evaluated once a year and the family shall be provided a review of the plan at 6-month intervals (or more often where appropriate based on infant or toddler and family needs).

“(c) PROMPTNESS AFTER ASSESSMENT.—The individualized family service plan shall be developed within a reasonable time after the assessment required by subsection (a)(1) is completed. With the parents' consent, early intervention services may commence prior to the completion of the assessment.

“(d) CONTENT OF PLAN.—The individualized family service plan shall be in writing and contain—

“(1) a statement of the infant's or toddler's present levels of physical development, cognitive development, communication development, social or emotional development, and adaptive development, based on objective criteria;

“(2) a statement of the family's resources, priorities, and concerns relating to enhancing the development of the family's infant or toddler with a disability;

“(3) a statement of the major outcomes expected to be achieved for the infant or toddler and the family, and the criteria, procedures, and timelines used to determine the degree to which progress toward achieving the outcomes is being made and whether modifications or revisions of the outcomes or services are necessary;

“(4) a statement of specific early intervention services necessary to meet the unique

needs of the infant or toddler and the family, including the frequency, intensity, and method of delivering services;

“(5) a statement of the natural environments in which early intervention services shall appropriately be provided, including a justification of the extent, if any, to which the services will not be provided in a natural environment;

“(6) the projected dates for initiation of services and the anticipated duration of the services;

“(7) the identification of the service coordinator from the profession most immediately relevant to the infant's or toddler's or family's needs (or who is otherwise qualified to carry out all applicable responsibilities under this part) who will be responsible for the implementation of the plan and coordination with other agencies and persons; and

“(8) the steps to be taken to support the transition of the toddler with a disability to preschool or other appropriate services.

“(e) PARENTAL CONSENT.—The contents of the individualized family service plan shall be fully explained to the parents and informed written consent from the parents shall be obtained prior to the provision of early intervention services described in such plan. If the parents do not provide consent with respect to a particular early intervention service, then the early intervention services to which consent is obtained shall be provided.

**“SEC. 637. STATE APPLICATION AND ASSURANCES.**

“(a) APPLICATION.—A State desiring to receive a grant under section 633 shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may reasonably require. The application shall contain—

“(1) a designation of the lead agency in the State that will be responsible for the administration of funds provided under section 633;

“(2) a designation of an individual or entity responsible for assigning financial responsibility among appropriate agencies;

“(3) information demonstrating eligibility of the State under section 634, including—

“(A) information demonstrating to the Secretary's satisfaction that the State has in effect the statewide system required by section 633; and

“(B) a description of services to be provided to infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families through the system;

“(4) if the State provides services to at-risk infants and toddlers through the system, a description of such services;

“(5) a description of the uses for which funds will be expended in accordance with this part;

“(6) a description of the procedure used to ensure that resources are made available under this part for all geographic areas within the State;

“(7) a description of State policies and procedures that ensure that, prior to the adoption by the State of any other policy or procedure necessary to meet the requirements of this part, there are public hearings, adequate notice of the hearings, and an opportunity for comment available to the general public, including individuals with disabilities and parents of infants and toddlers with disabilities;

“(8) a description of the policies and procedures to be used—

“(A) to ensure a smooth transition for toddlers receiving early intervention services under this part to preschool or other appropriate services, including a description of how--

“(i) the families of such toddlers will be included in the transition plans required by subparagraph (C); and

“(ii) the lead agency designated or established under section 635(a)(10) will—

“(I) notify the local educational agency for the area in which such a child resides that the child will shortly reach the age of eligibility for preschool services under part B, as determined in accordance with State law;

“(II) in the case of a child who may be eligible for such preschool services, with the approval of the family of the child, convene a conference among the lead agency, the family, and the local educational agency at least 90 days (and at the discretion of all such parties, up to 6 months) before the child is eligible for the preschool services, to discuss any such services that the child may receive; and

“(III) in the case of a child who may not be eligible for such preschool services, with the approval of the family, make reasonable efforts to convene a conference among the lead agency, the family, and providers of other appropriate services for children who are not eligible for preschool services under part B, to discuss the appropriate services that the child may receive;

“(B) to review the child’s program options for the period from the child’s third birthday through the remainder of the school year; and

“(C) to establish a transition plan; and

“(9) such other information and assurances as the Secretary may reasonably require.

“(b) ASSURANCES.—The application described in subsection (a)—

“(1) shall provide satisfactory assurance that Federal funds made available under section 643 to the State will be expended in accordance with this part;

“(2) shall contain an assurance that the State will comply with the requirements of section 640;

“(3) shall provide satisfactory assurance that the control of funds provided under section 643, and title to property derived from those funds, will be in a public agency for the uses and purposes provided in this part and that a public agency will administer such funds and property;

“(4) shall provide for—

“(A) making such reports in such form and containing such information as the Secretary may require to carry out the Secretary’s functions under this part; and

“(B) keeping such records and affording such access to them as the Secretary may find necessary to ensure the correctness and verification of those reports and proper disbursement of Federal funds under this part;

“(5) provide satisfactory assurance that Federal funds made available under section 643 to the State—

“(A) will not be commingled with State funds; and

“(B) will be used so as to supplement the level of State and local funds expended for infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families and in no case to supplant those State and local funds;

“(6) shall provide satisfactory assurance that such fiscal control and fund accounting procedures will be adopted as may be necessary to ensure proper disbursement of, and accounting for, Federal funds paid under section 643 to the State;

“(7) shall provide satisfactory assurance that policies and procedures have been adopted to ensure meaningful involvement of underserved groups, including minority, low-income, and rural families, in the planning and implementation of all the requirements of this part; and

“(8) shall contain such other information and assurances as the Secretary may reasonably require by regulation.

“(c) STANDARD FOR DISAPPROVAL OF APPLICATION.—The Secretary may not disapprove such an application unless the Secretary de-

termines, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, that the application fails to comply with the requirements of this section.

“(d) SUBSEQUENT STATE APPLICATION.—If a State has on file with the Secretary a policy, procedure, or assurance that demonstrates that the State meets a requirement of this section, including any policy or procedure filed under part H (as in effect before July 1, 1998), the Secretary shall consider the State to have met the requirement for purposes of receiving a grant under this part.

“(e) MODIFICATION OF APPLICATION.—An application submitted by a State in accordance with this section shall remain in effect until the State submits to the Secretary such modifications as the State determines necessary. This section shall apply to a modification of an application to the same extent and in the same manner as this section applies to the original application.

“(f) MODIFICATIONS REQUIRED BY THE SECRETARY.—The Secretary may require a State to modify its application under this section, but only to the extent necessary to ensure the State’s compliance with this part, if—

“(1) an amendment is made to this Act, or a Federal regulation issued under this Act;

“(2) a new interpretation of this Act is made by a Federal court or the State’s highest court; or

“(3) an official finding of noncompliance with Federal law or regulations is made with respect to the State.

**“SEC. 638. USES OF FUNDS.**

“In addition to using funds provided under section 633 to maintain and implement the statewide system required by such section, a State may use such funds—

“(1) for direct early intervention services for infants and toddlers with disabilities, and their families, under this part that are not otherwise funded through other public or private sources;

“(2) to expand and improve on services for infants and toddlers and their families under this part that are otherwise available;

“(3) to provide a free appropriate public education, in accordance with part B, to children with disabilities from their third birthday to the beginning of the following school year; and

“(4) in any State that does not provide services for at-risk infants and toddlers under section 637(a)(4), to strengthen the statewide system by initiating, expanding, or improving collaborative efforts related to at-risk infants and toddlers, including establishing linkages with appropriate public or private community-based organizations, services, and personnel for the purposes of—

“(A) identifying and evaluating at-risk infants and toddlers;

“(B) making referrals of the infants and toddlers identified and evaluated under subparagraph (A); and

“(C) conducting periodic follow-up on each such referral to determine if the status of the infant or toddler involved has changed with respect to the eligibility of the infant or toddler for services under this part.

**“SEC. 639. PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS.**

“(a) MINIMUM PROCEDURES.—The procedural safeguards required to be included in a statewide system under section 635(a)(13) shall provide, at a minimum, the following:

“(1) The timely administrative resolution of complaints by parents. Any party aggrieved by the findings and decision regarding an administrative complaint shall have the right to bring a civil action with respect to the complaint in any State court of competent jurisdiction or in a district court of the United States without regard to the amount in controversy. In any action brought under this paragraph, the court shall receive the records of the administra-

tive proceedings, shall hear additional evidence at the request of a party, and, basing its decision on the preponderance of the evidence, shall grant such relief as the court determines is appropriate.

“(2) The right to confidentiality of personally identifiable information, including the right of parents to written notice of and written consent to the exchange of such information among agencies consistent with Federal and State law.

“(3) The right of the parents to determine whether they, their infant or toddler, or other family members will accept or decline any early intervention service under this part in accordance with State law without jeopardizing other early intervention services under this part.

“(4) The opportunity for parents to examine records relating to assessment, screening, eligibility determinations, and the development and implementation of the individualized family service plan.

“(5) Procedures to protect the rights of the infant or toddler whenever the parents of the infant or toddler are not known or cannot be found or the infant or toddler is a ward of the State, including the assignment of an individual (who shall not be an employee of the State lead agency, or other State agency, and who shall not be any person, or any employee of a person, providing early intervention services to the infant or toddler or any family member of the infant or toddler) to act as a surrogate for the parents.

“(6) Written prior notice to the parents of the infant or toddler with a disability whenever the State agency or service provider proposes to initiate or change or refuses to initiate or change the identification, evaluation, or placement of the infant or toddler with a disability, or the provision of appropriate early intervention services to the infant or toddler.

“(7) Procedures designed to ensure that the notice required by paragraph (6) fully informs the parents, in the parents’ native language, unless it clearly is not feasible to do so, of all procedures available pursuant to this section.

“(8) The right of parents to use mediation in accordance with section 615(e), except that—

“(A) any reference in the section to a State educational agency shall be considered to be a reference to a State’s lead agency established or designated under section 635(a)(10);

“(B) any reference in the section to a local educational agency shall be considered to be a reference to a local service provider or the State’s lead agency under this part, as the case may be; and

“(C) any reference in the section to the provision of free appropriate public education to children with disabilities shall be considered to be a reference to the provision of appropriate early intervention services to infants and toddlers with disabilities.

“(b) SERVICES DURING PENDENCY OF PROCEEDINGS.—During the pendency of any proceeding or action involving a complaint by the parents of an infant or toddler with a disability, unless the State agency and the parents otherwise agree, the infant or toddler shall continue to receive the appropriate early intervention services currently being provided or, if applying for initial services, shall receive the services not in dispute.

**“SEC. 640. PAYOR OF LAST RESORT.**

“(a) NONSUBSTITUTION.—Funds provided under section 643 may not be used to satisfy a financial commitment for services that would have been paid for from another public or private source, including any medical program administered by the Secretary of Defense, but for the enactment of this part, except that whenever considered necessary to

prevent a delay in the receipt of appropriate early intervention services by an infant, toddler, or family in a timely fashion, funds provided under section 643 may be used to pay the provider of services pending reimbursement from the agency that has ultimate responsibility for the payment.

“(b) REDUCTION OF OTHER BENEFITS.—Nothing in this part shall be construed to permit the State to reduce medical or other assistance available or to alter eligibility under title V of the Social Security Act (relating to maternal and child health) or title XIX of the Social Security Act (relating to Medicaid for infants or toddlers with disabilities) within the State.

**“SEC. 641. STATE INTERAGENCY COORDINATING COUNCIL.**

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A State that desires to receive financial assistance under this part shall establish a State interagency coordinating council.

“(2) APPOINTMENT.—The council shall be appointed by the Governor. In making appointments to the council, the Governor shall ensure that the membership of the council reasonably represents the population of the State.

“(3) CHAIRPERSON.—The Governor shall designate a member of the council to serve as the chairperson of the council, or shall require the council to so designate such a member. Any member of the council who is a representative of the lead agency designated under section 635(a)(10) may not serve as the chairperson of the council.

“(b) COMPOSITION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The council shall be composed as follows:

“(A) PARENTS.—At least 20 percent of the members shall be parents of infants or toddlers with disabilities or children with disabilities aged 12 or younger, with knowledge of, or experience with, programs for infants and toddlers with disabilities. At least one such member shall be a parent of an infant or toddler with a disability or a child with a disability aged 6 or younger.

“(B) SERVICE PROVIDERS.—At least 20 percent of the members shall be public or private providers of early intervention services.

“(C) STATE LEGISLATURE.—At least one member shall be from the State legislature.

“(D) PERSONNEL PREPARATION.—At least one member shall be involved in personnel preparation.

“(E) AGENCY FOR EARLY INTERVENTION SERVICES.—At least one member shall be from each of the State agencies involved in the provision of, or payment for, early intervention services to infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families and shall have sufficient authority to engage in policy planning and implementation on behalf of such agencies.

“(F) AGENCY FOR PRESCHOOL SERVICES.—At least one member shall be from the State educational agency responsible for preschool services to children with disabilities and shall have sufficient authority to engage in policy planning and implementation on behalf of such agency.

“(G) AGENCY FOR HEALTH INSURANCE.—At least one member shall be from the agency responsible for the State governance of health insurance.

“(H) HEAD START AGENCY.—At least one representative from a Head Start agency or program in the State.

“(I) CHILD CARE AGENCY.—At least one representative from a State agency responsible for child care.

“(2) OTHER MEMBERS.—The council may include other members selected by the Governor, including a representative from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or where there is no BIA-operated or BIA-funded school, from

the Indian Health Service or the tribe or tribal council.

“(c) MEETINGS.—The council shall meet at least quarterly and in such places as it deems necessary. The meetings shall be publicly announced, and, to the extent appropriate, open and accessible to the general public.

“(d) MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY.—Subject to the approval of the Governor, the council may prepare and approve a budget using funds under this part to conduct hearings and forums, to reimburse members of the council for reasonable and necessary expenses for attending council meetings and performing council duties (including child care for parent representatives), to pay compensation to a member of the council if the member is not employed or must forfeit wages from other employment when performing official council business, to hire staff, and to obtain the services of such professional, technical, and clerical personnel as may be necessary to carry out its functions under this part.

“(e) FUNCTIONS OF COUNCIL.—

“(1) DUTIES.—The council shall—

“(A) advise and assist the lead agency designated or established under section 635(a)(10) in the performance of the responsibilities set forth in such section, particularly the identification of the sources of fiscal and other support for services for early intervention programs, assignment of financial responsibility to the appropriate agency, and the promotion of the interagency agreements;

“(B) advise and assist the lead agency in the preparation of applications and amendments thereto;

“(C) advise and assist the State educational agency regarding the transition of toddlers with disabilities to preschool and other appropriate services; and

“(D) prepare and submit an annual report to the Governor and to the Secretary on the status of early intervention programs for infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families operated within the State.

“(2) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITY.—The council may advise and assist the lead agency and the State educational agency regarding the provision of appropriate services for children from birth through age 5. The council may advise appropriate agencies in the State with respect to the integration of services for infants and toddlers with disabilities and at-risk infants and toddlers and their families, regardless of whether at-risk infants and toddlers are eligible for early intervention services in the State.

“(f) CONFLICT OF INTEREST.—No member of the council shall cast a vote on any matter that would provide direct financial benefit to that member or otherwise give the appearance of a conflict of interest under State law.

**“SEC. 642. FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION.**

“Sections 616, 617, and 618 shall, to the extent not inconsistent with this part, apply to the program authorized by this part, except that—

“(1) any reference in such sections to a State educational agency shall be considered to be a reference to a State's lead agency established or designated under section 635(a)(10);

“(2) any reference in such sections to a local educational agency, educational service agency, or a State agency shall be considered to be a reference to an early intervention service provider under this part; and

“(3) any reference to the education of children with disabilities or the education of all children with disabilities shall be considered to be a reference to the provision of appropriate early intervention services to infants and toddlers with disabilities.

**“SEC. 643. ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.**

“(a) RESERVATION OF FUNDS FOR OUTLYING AREAS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—From the sums appropriated to carry out this part for any fiscal year, the Secretary may reserve up to one percent for payments to Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in accordance with their respective needs.

“(2) CONSOLIDATION OF FUNDS.—The provisions of Public Law 95-134, permitting the consolidation of grants to the outlying areas, shall not apply to funds those areas receive under this part.

“(b) PAYMENTS TO INDIANS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall, subject to this subsection, make payments to the Secretary of the Interior to be distributed to tribes, tribal organizations (as defined under section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act), or consortia of the above entities for the coordination of assistance in the provision of early intervention services by the States to infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families on reservations served by elementary and secondary schools for Indian children operated or funded by the Department of the Interior. The amount of such payment for any fiscal year shall be 1.25 percent of the aggregate of the amount available to all States under this part for such fiscal year.

“(2) ALLOCATION.—For each fiscal year, the Secretary of the Interior shall distribute the entire payment received under paragraph (1) by providing to each tribe, tribal organization, or consortium an amount based on the number of infants and toddlers residing on the reservation, as determined annually, divided by the total of such children served by all tribes, tribal organizations, or consortia.

“(3) INFORMATION.—To receive a payment under this subsection, the tribe, tribal organization, or consortium shall submit such information to the Secretary of the Interior as is needed to determine the amounts to be distributed under paragraph (2).

“(4) USE OF FUNDS.—The funds received by a tribe, tribal organization, or consortium shall be used to assist States in child-find, screening, and other procedures for the early identification of Indian children under 3 years of age and for parent training. Such funds may also be used to provide early intervention services in accordance with this part. Such activities may be carried out directly or through contracts or cooperative agreements with the BIA, local educational agencies, and other public or private nonprofit organizations. The tribe, tribal organization, or consortium is encouraged to involve Indian parents in the development and implementation of these activities. The above entities shall, as appropriate, make referrals to local, State, or Federal entities for the provision of services or further diagnosis.

“(5) REPORTS.—To be eligible to receive a grant under paragraph (2), a tribe, tribal organization, or consortium shall make a biennial report to the Secretary of the Interior of activities undertaken under this subsection, including the number of contracts and cooperative agreements entered into, the number of children contacted and receiving services for each year, and the estimated number of children needing services during the 2 years following the year in which the report is made. The Secretary of the Interior shall include a summary of this information on a biennial basis to the Secretary of Education along with such other information as required under section 611(i)(3)(E). The Secretary of Education may require any additional information from the Secretary of the Interior.

“(6) PROHIBITED USES OF FUNDS.—None of the funds under this subsection may be used by the Secretary of the Interior for administrative purposes, including child count, and the provision of technical assistance.

“(c) STATE ALLOTMENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraphs (2), (3), and (4), from the funds remaining for each fiscal year after the reservation and payments under subsections (a) and (b), the Secretary shall first allot to each State an amount that bears the same ratio to the amount of such remainder as the number of infants and toddlers in the State bears to the number of infants and toddlers in all States.

“(2) MINIMUM ALLOTMENTS.—Except as provided in paragraphs (3) and (4), no State shall receive an amount under this section for any fiscal year that is less than the greatest of—

“(A) one-half of one percent of the remaining amount described in paragraph (1); or

“(B) \$500,000.

“(3) SPECIAL RULE FOR 1998 AND 1999.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (4), no State may receive an amount under this section for either fiscal year 1998 or 1999 that is less than the sum of the amounts such State received for fiscal year 1994 under—

“(i) part H (as in effect for such fiscal year); and

“(ii) subpart 2 of part D of chapter 1 of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of the Improving America's Schools Act of 1994) for children with disabilities under 3 years of age.

“(B) EXCEPTION.—If, for fiscal year 1998 or 1999, the number of infants and toddlers in a State, as determined under paragraph (1), is less than the number of infants and toddlers so determined for fiscal year 1994, the amount determined under subparagraph (A) for the State shall be reduced by the same percentage by which the number of such infants and toddlers so declined.

“(4) RATABLE REDUCTION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If the sums made available under this part for any fiscal year are insufficient to pay the full amounts that all States are eligible to receive under this subsection for such year, the Secretary shall ratably reduce the allotments to such States for such year.

“(B) ADDITIONAL FUNDS.—If additional funds become available for making payments under this subsection for a fiscal year, allotments that were reduced under subparagraph (A) shall be increased on the same basis they were reduced.

“(5) DEFINITIONS.—For the purpose of this subsection—

“(A) the terms ‘infants’ and ‘toddlers’ mean children under 3 years of age; and

“(B) the term ‘State’ means each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

“(d) REALLOTMENT OF FUNDS.—If a State elects not to receive its allotment under subsection (c), the Secretary shall reallocate, among the remaining States, amounts from such State in accordance with such subsection.

**“SEC. 644. FEDERAL INTERAGENCY COORDINATING COUNCIL.**

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT AND PURPOSE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a Federal Interagency Coordinating Council in order to—

“(A) minimize duplication of programs and activities across Federal, State, and local agencies, relating to—

“(i) early intervention services for infants and toddlers with disabilities (including at-risk infants and toddlers) and their families; and

“(ii) preschool or other appropriate services for children with disabilities;

“(B) ensure the effective coordination of Federal early intervention and preschool programs and policies across Federal agencies;

“(C) coordinate the provision of Federal technical assistance and support activities to States;

“(D) identify gaps in Federal agency programs and services; and

“(E) identify barriers to Federal interagency cooperation.

“(2) APPOINTMENTS.—The council established under paragraph (1) (hereafter in this section referred to as the ‘‘Council’’) and the chairperson of the Council shall be appointed by the Secretary in consultation with other appropriate Federal agencies. In making the appointments, the Secretary shall ensure that each member has sufficient authority to engage in policy planning and implementation on behalf of the department, agency, or program that the member represents.

“(b) COMPOSITION.—The Council shall be composed of—

“(1) a representative of the Office of Special Education Programs;

“(2) a representative of the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research and a representative of the Office of Educational Research and Improvement;

“(3) a representative of the Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant Program;

“(4) a representative of programs administered under the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act;

“(5) a representative of the Health Care Financing Administration;

“(6) a representative of the Division of Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities of the Centers for Disease Control;

“(7) a representative of the Social Security Administration;

“(8) a representative of the special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children of the Department of Agriculture;

“(9) a representative of the National Institute of Mental Health;

“(10) a representative of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development;

“(11) a representative of the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior;

“(12) a representative of the Indian Health Service;

“(13) a representative of the Surgeon General;

“(14) a representative of the Department of Defense;

“(15) a representative of the Children's Bureau, and a representative of the Head Start Bureau, of the Administration for Children and Families;

“(16) a representative of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration;

“(17) a representative of the Pediatric AIDS Health Care Demonstration Program in the Public Health Service;

“(18) parents of children with disabilities age 12 or under (who shall constitute at least 20 percent of the members of the Council), of whom at least one must have a child with a disability under the age of 6;

“(19) at least 2 representatives of State lead agencies for early intervention services to infants and toddlers, one of whom must be a representative of a State educational agency and the other a representative of a non-educational agency;

“(20) other members representing appropriate agencies involved in the provision of, or payment for, early intervention services and special education and related services to infants and toddlers with disabilities and

their families and preschool children with disabilities; and

“(21) other persons appointed by the Secretary.

“(c) MEETINGS.—The Council shall meet at least quarterly and in such places as the Council deems necessary. The meetings shall be publicly announced, and, to the extent appropriate, open and accessible to the general public.

“(d) FUNCTIONS OF THE COUNCIL.—The Council shall—

“(1) advise and assist the Secretary of Education, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Commissioner of Social Security in the performance of their responsibilities related to serving children from birth through age 5 who are eligible for services under this part or under part B;

“(2) conduct policy analyses of Federal programs related to the provision of early intervention services and special educational and related services to infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families, and preschool children with disabilities, in order to determine areas of conflict, overlap, duplication, or inappropriate omission;

“(3) identify strategies to address issues described in paragraph (2);

“(4) develop and recommend joint policy memoranda concerning effective interagency collaboration, including modifications to regulations, and the elimination of barriers to interagency programs and activities;

“(5) coordinate technical assistance and disseminate information on best practices, effective program coordination strategies, and recommendations for improved early intervention programming for infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families and preschool children with disabilities; and

“(6) facilitate activities in support of States' interagency coordination efforts.

“(e) CONFLICT OF INTEREST.—No member of the Council shall cast a vote on any matter that would provide direct financial benefit to that member or otherwise give the appearance of a conflict of interest under Federal law.

“(f) FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the establishment or operation of the Council.

**“SEC. 645. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

“For the purpose of carrying out this part, there are authorized to be appropriated \$400,000,000 for fiscal year 1998 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1999 through 2002.

**“PART D—NATIONAL ACTIVITIES TO IMPROVE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES**

**“Subpart 1—State Program Improvement Grants for Children with Disabilities**

**“SEC. 651. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.**

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

“(1) States are responding with some success to multiple pressures to improve educational and transitional services and results for children with disabilities in response to growing demands imposed by ever-changing factors, such as demographics, social policies, and labor and economic markets.

“(2) In order for States to address such demands and to facilitate lasting systemic change that is of benefit to all students, including children with disabilities, States must involve local educational agencies, parents, individuals with disabilities and their families, teachers and other service providers, and other interested individuals and organizations in carrying out comprehensive strategies to improve educational results for children with disabilities.

“(3) Targeted Federal financial resources are needed to assist States, working in partnership with others, to identify and make needed changes to address the needs of children with disabilities into the next century.

“(4) State educational agencies, in partnership with local educational agencies and other individuals and organizations, are in the best position to identify and design ways to meet emerging and expanding demands to improve education for children with disabilities and to address their special needs.

“(5) Research, demonstration, and practice over the past 20 years in special education and related disciplines have built a foundation of knowledge on which State and local systemic-change activities can now be based.

“(6) Such research, demonstration, and practice in special education and related disciplines have demonstrated that an effective educational system now and in the future must—

“(A) maintain high academic standards and clear performance goals for children with disabilities, consistent with the standards and expectations for all students in the educational system, and provide for appropriate and effective strategies and methods to ensure that students who are children with disabilities have maximum opportunities to achieve those standards and goals;

“(B) create a system that fully addresses the needs of all students, including children with disabilities, by addressing the needs of children with disabilities in carrying out educational reform activities;

“(C) clearly define, in measurable terms, the school and post-school results that children with disabilities are expected to achieve;

“(D) promote service integration, and the coordination of State and local education, social, health, mental health, and other services, in addressing the full range of student needs, particularly the needs of children with disabilities who require significant levels of support to maximize their participation and learning in school and the community;

“(E) ensure that children with disabilities are provided assistance and support in making transitions as described in section 674(b)(3)(C);

“(F) promote comprehensive programs of professional development to ensure that the persons responsible for the education or a transition of children with disabilities possess the skills and knowledge necessary to address the educational and related needs of those children;

“(G) disseminate to teachers and other personnel serving children with disabilities research-based knowledge about successful teaching practices and models and provide technical assistance to local educational agencies and schools on how to improve results for children with disabilities;

“(H) create school-based disciplinary strategies that will be used to reduce or eliminate the need to use suspension and expulsion as disciplinary options for children with disabilities;

“(I) establish placement-neutral funding formulas and cost-effective strategies for meeting the needs of children with disabilities; and

“(J) involve individuals with disabilities and parents of children with disabilities in planning, implementing, and evaluating systemic-change activities and educational reforms.

“(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this subpart is to assist State educational agencies, and their partners referred to in section 652(b), in reforming and improving their systems for providing educational, early intervention, and transitional services, including their systems for professional development, technical

assistance, and dissemination of knowledge about best practices, to improve results for children with disabilities.

**“SEC. 652. ELIGIBILITY AND COLLABORATIVE PROCESS.**

“(a) ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS.—A State educational agency may apply for a grant under this subpart for a grant period of not less than 1 year and not more than 5 years.

“(b) PARTNERS.—

“(1) REQUIRED PARTNERS.—

“(A) CONTRACTUAL PARTNERS.—In order to be considered for a grant under this subpart, a State educational agency shall establish a partnership with local educational agencies and other State agencies involved in, or concerned with, the education of children with disabilities.

“(B) OTHER PARTNERS.—In order to be considered for a grant under this subpart, a State educational agency shall work in partnership with other persons and organizations involved in, and concerned with, the education of children with disabilities, including—

“(i) the Governor;

“(ii) parents of children with disabilities;

“(iii) parents of nondisabled children;

“(iv) individuals with disabilities;

“(v) organizations representing individuals with disabilities and their parents, such as parent training and information centers;

“(vi) community-based and other nonprofit organizations involved in the education and employment of individuals with disabilities;

“(vii) the lead State agency for part C;

“(viii) general and special education teachers, and early intervention personnel;

“(ix) the State advisory panel established under part C;

“(x) the State interagency coordinating council established under part C; and

“(xi) institutions of higher education within the State.

“(2) OPTIONAL PARTNERS.—A partnership under subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1) may also include—

“(A) individuals knowledgeable about vocational education;

“(B) the State agency for higher education;

“(C) the State vocational rehabilitation agency;

“(D) public agencies with jurisdiction in the areas of health, mental health, social services, and juvenile justice; and

“(E) other individuals.

**“SEC. 653. APPLICATIONS.**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—

“(1) SUBMISSION.—A State educational agency that desires to receive a grant under this subpart shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and including such information as the Secretary may require.

“(2) STATE IMPROVEMENT PLAN.—The application shall include a State improvement plan that—

“(A) is integrated, to the maximum extent possible, with State plans under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as appropriate; and

“(B) meets the requirements of this section.

“(b) DETERMINING CHILD AND PROGRAM NEEDS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Each State improvement plan shall identify those critical aspects of early intervention, general education, and special education programs (including professional development, based on an assessment of State and local needs) that must be improved to enable children with disabilities to meet the goals established by the State under section 612(a)(16).

“(2) REQUIRED ANALYSES.—To meet the requirement of paragraph (1), the State improvement plan shall include at least—

“(A) an analysis of all information, reasonably available to the State educational agency, on the performance of children with disabilities in the State, including—

“(i) their performance on State assessments and other performance indicators established for all children, including drop-out rates and graduation rates;

“(ii) their participation in postsecondary education and employment; and

“(iii) how their performance on the assessments and indicators described in clause (i) compares to that of non-disabled children;

“(B) an analysis of State and local needs for professional development for personnel to serve children with disabilities that includes, at a minimum—

“(i) the number of personnel providing special education and related services; and

“(ii) relevant information on current and anticipated personnel vacancies and shortages (including the number of individuals described in clause (i) with temporary certification), and on the extent of certification or retraining necessary to eliminate such shortages, that is based, to the maximum extent possible, on existing assessments of personnel needs;

“(C) an analysis of the major findings of the Secretary's most recent reviews of State compliance, as they relate to improving results for children with disabilities; and

“(D) an analysis of other information, reasonably available to the State, on the effectiveness of the State's systems of early intervention, special education, and general education in meeting the needs of children with disabilities.

“(c) IMPROVEMENT STRATEGIES.—Each State improvement plan shall—

“(1) describe a partnership agreement that—

“(A) specifies—

“(i) the nature and extent of the partnership among the State educational agency, local educational agencies, and other State agencies involved in, or concerned with, the education of children with disabilities, and the respective roles of each member of the partnership; and

“(ii) how such agencies will work in partnership with other persons and organizations involved in, and concerned with, the education of children with disabilities, including the respective roles of each of these persons and organizations; and

“(B) is in effect for the period of the grant;

“(2) describe how grant funds will be used in undertaking the systemic-change activities, and the amount and nature of funds from any other sources, including part B funds retained for use at the State level under sections 611(f) and 619(d), that will be committed to the systemic-change activities;

“(3) describe the strategies the State will use to address the needs identified under subsection (b), including—

“(A) how the State will change State policies and procedures to address systemic barriers to improving results for children with disabilities;

“(B) how the State will hold local educational agencies and schools accountable for educational progress of children with disabilities;

“(C) how the State will provide technical assistance to local educational agencies and schools to improve results for children with disabilities;

“(D) how the State will address the identified needs for in-service and pre-service preparation to ensure that all personnel who work with children with disabilities (including both professional and paraprofessional personnel who provide special education, general education, related services, or early intervention services) have the skills and

knowledge necessary to meet the needs of children with disabilities, including a description of how—

“(i) the State will prepare general and special education personnel with the content knowledge and collaborative skills needed to meet the needs of children with disabilities, including how the State will work with other States on common certification criteria;

“(ii) the State will prepare professionals and paraprofessionals in the area of early intervention with the content knowledge and collaborative skills needed to meet the needs of infants and toddlers with disabilities;

“(iii) the State will work with institutions of higher education and other entities that (on both a pre-service and an in-service basis) prepare personnel who work with children with disabilities to ensure that those institutions and entities develop the capacity to support quality professional development programs that meet State and local needs;

“(iv) the State will work to develop collaborative agreements with other States for the joint support and development of programs to prepare personnel for which there is not sufficient demand within a single State to justify support or development of such a program of preparation;

“(v) the State will work in collaboration with other States, particularly neighboring States, to address the lack of uniformity and reciprocity in the credentialing of teachers and other personnel;

“(vi) the State will enhance the ability of teachers and others to use strategies, such as behavioral interventions, to address the conduct of children with disabilities that impedes the learning of children with disabilities and others;

“(vii) the State will acquire and disseminate, to teachers, administrators, school board members, and related services personnel, significant knowledge derived from educational research and other sources, and how the State will, when appropriate, adopt promising practices, materials, and technology;

“(viii) the State will recruit, prepare, and retain qualified personnel, including personnel with disabilities and personnel from groups that are underrepresented in the fields of regular education, special education, and related services;

“(ix) the plan is integrated, to the maximum extent possible, with other professional development plans and activities, including plans and activities developed and carried out under other Federal and State laws that address personnel recruitment and training; and

“(x) the State will provide for the joint training of parents and special education, related services, and general education personnel;

“(E) strategies that will address systemic problems identified in Federal compliance reviews, including shortages of qualified personnel;

“(F) how the State will disseminate results of the local capacity-building and improvement projects funded under section 611(f)(4);

“(G) how the State will address improving results for children with disabilities in the geographic areas of greatest need; and

“(H) how the State will assess, on a regular basis, the extent to which the strategies implemented under this subpart have been effective; and

“(4) describe how the improvement strategies described in paragraph (3) will be coordinated with public and private sector resources.

“(d) COMPETITIVE AWARDS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall make grants under this subpart on a competitive basis.

“(2) PRIORITY.—The Secretary may give priority to applications on the basis of need, as indicated by such information as the findings of Federal compliance reviews.

“(e) PEER REVIEW.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall use a panel of experts who are competent, by virtue of their training, expertise, or experience, to evaluate applications under this subpart.

“(2) COMPOSITION OF PANEL.—A majority of a panel described in paragraph (1) shall be composed of individuals who are not employees of the Federal Government.

“(3) PAYMENT OF FEES AND EXPENSES OF CERTAIN MEMBERS.—The Secretary may use available funds appropriated to carry out this subpart to pay the expenses and fees of panel members who are not employees of the Federal Government.

“(f) REPORTING PROCEDURES.—Each State educational agency that receives a grant under this subpart shall submit performance reports to the Secretary pursuant to a schedule to be determined by the Secretary, but not more frequently than annually. The reports shall describe the progress of the State in meeting the performance goals established under section 612(a)(16), analyze the effectiveness of the State's strategies in meeting those goals, and identify any changes in the strategies needed to improve its performance.

“SEC. 654. USE OF FUNDS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—

“(1) ACTIVITIES.—A State educational agency that receives a grant under this subpart may use the grant to carry out any activities that are described in the State's application and that are consistent with the purpose of this subpart.

“(2) CONTRACTS AND SUBGRANTS.—Each such State educational agency—

“(A) shall, consistent with its partnership agreement under section 652(b), award contracts or subgrants to local educational agencies, institutions of higher education, and parent training and information centers, as appropriate, to carry out its State improvement plan under this subpart; and

“(B) may award contracts and subgrants to other public and private entities, including the lead agency under part C, to carry out such plan.

“(b) USE OF FUNDS FOR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT.—A State educational agency that receives a grant under this subpart—

“(1) shall use not less than 75 percent of the funds it receives under the grant for any fiscal year—

“(A) to ensure that there are sufficient regular education, special education, and related services personnel who have the skills and knowledge necessary to meet the needs of children with disabilities and developmental goals of young children; or

“(B) to work with other States on common certification criteria; or

“(2) shall use not less than 50 percent of such funds for such purposes, if the State demonstrates to the Secretary's satisfaction that it has the personnel described in paragraph (1)(A).

“(c) GRANTS TO OUTLYING AREAS.—Public Law 95-134, permitting the consolidation of grants to the outlying areas, shall not apply to funds received under this subpart.

“SEC. 655. MINIMUM STATE GRANT AMOUNTS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall make a grant to each State educational agency whose application the Secretary has selected for funding under this subpart in an amount for each fiscal year that is—

“(1) not less than \$500,000, nor more than \$2,000,000, in the case of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; and

“(2) not less than \$80,000, in the case of an outlying area.

“(b) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—Beginning with fiscal year 1999, the Secretary may increase the maximum amount described in subsection (a)(1) to account for inflation.

“(c) FACTORS.—The Secretary shall set the amount of each grant under subsection (a) after considering—

“(1) the amount of funds available for making the grants;

“(2) the relative population of the State or outlying area; and

“(3) the types of activities proposed by the State or outlying area.

“SEC. 656. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subpart such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

“Subpart 2—Coordinated Research, Personnel Preparation, Technical Assistance, Support, and Dissemination of Information

“SEC. 661. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

“(a) COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall develop and implement a comprehensive plan for activities carried out under this subpart in order to enhance the provision of educational, related, transitional, and early intervention services to children with disabilities under parts B and C. The plan shall include mechanisms to address educational, related services, transitional, and early intervention needs identified by State educational agencies in applications submitted for State program improvement grants under subpart 1.

“(2) PARTICIPANTS IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT.—In developing the plan described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consult with—

“(A) individuals with disabilities;

“(B) parents of children with disabilities;

“(C) appropriate professionals; and

“(D) representatives of State and local educational agencies, private schools, institutions of higher education, other Federal agencies, the National Council on Disability, and national organizations with an interest in, and expertise in, providing services to children with disabilities and their families.

“(3) PUBLIC COMMENT.—The Secretary shall take public comment on the plan.

“(4) DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.—In implementing the plan, the Secretary shall, to the extent appropriate, ensure that funds are awarded to recipients under this subpart to carry out activities that benefit, directly or indirectly, children with disabilities of all ages.

“(5) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary shall periodically report to the Congress on the Secretary's activities under this subsection, including an initial report not later than the date that is 18 months after the date of the enactment of the Individuals with Disabilities Act Amendments of 1997.

“(b) ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subpart, the following entities are eligible to apply for a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement under this subpart:

“(A) A State educational agency.

“(B) A local educational agency.

“(C) An institution of higher education.

“(D) Any other public agency.

“(E) A private nonprofit organization.

“(F) An outlying area.

“(G) An Indian tribe or a tribal organization (as defined under section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act).

“(H) A for-profit organization, if the Secretary finds it appropriate in light of the purposes of a particular competition for a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement under this subpart.

"(2) SPECIAL RULE.—The Secretary may limit the entities eligible for an award of a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement to one or more categories of eligible entities described in paragraph (1).

"(c) USE OF FUNDS BY SECRETARY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and in addition to any authority granted the Secretary under chapter 1 or chapter 2, the Secretary may use up to 20 percent of the funds available under either chapter 1 or chapter 2 for any fiscal year to carry out any activity, or combination of activities, subject to such conditions as the Secretary determines are appropriate effectively to carry out the purposes of such chapters, that—

"(A) is consistent with the purposes of chapter 1, chapter 2, or both; and

"(B) involves—

"(i) research;

"(ii) personnel preparation;

"(iii) parent training and information;

"(iv) technical assistance and dissemination;

"(v) technology development, demonstration, and utilization; or

"(vi) media services.

"(d) SPECIAL POPULATIONS.—

"(1) APPLICATION REQUIREMENT.—In making an award of a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement under this subpart, the Secretary shall, as appropriate, require an applicant to demonstrate how the applicant will address the needs of children with disabilities from minority backgrounds.

"(2) OUTREACH AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—

"(A) REQUIREMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary shall ensure that at least one percent of the total amount of funds appropriated to carry out this subpart is used for either or both of the following activities:

"(i) To provide outreach and technical assistance to Historically Black Colleges and Universities, and to institutions of higher education with minority enrollments of at least 25 percent, to promote the participation of such colleges, universities, and institutions in activities under this subpart.

"(ii) To enable Historically Black Colleges and Universities, and the institutions described in clause (i), to assist other colleges, universities, institutions, and agencies in improving educational and transitional results for children with disabilities.

"(B) RESERVATION OF FUNDS.—The Secretary may reserve funds appropriated under this subpart to satisfy the requirement of subparagraph (A).

"(e) PRIORITIES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise explicitly authorized in this subpart, the Secretary shall ensure that a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement under chapter 1 or 2 is awarded only—

"(A) for activities that are designed to benefit children with disabilities, their families, or the personnel employed to work with such children or their families; or

"(B) to benefit other individuals with disabilities that such chapter is intended to benefit.

"(2) PRIORITY FOR PARTICULAR ACTIVITIES.—Subject to paragraph (1), the Secretary, in making an award of a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement under this subpart, may, without regard to the rule making procedures under section 553 of title 5, United States Code, limit competitions to, or otherwise give priority to—

"(A) projects that address one or more—

"(i) age ranges;

"(ii) disabilities;

"(iii) school grades;

"(iv) types of educational placements or early intervention environments;

"(v) types of services;

"(vi) content areas, such as reading; or

"(vii) effective strategies for helping children with disabilities learn appropriate behavior in the school and other community-based educational settings;

"(B) projects that address the needs of children based on the severity of their disability;

"(C) projects that address the needs of—

"(i) low-achieving students;

"(ii) underserved populations;

"(iii) children from low-income families;

"(iv) children with limited English proficiency;

"(v) unserved and underserved areas;

"(vi) particular types of geographic areas; or

"(vii) children whose behavior interferes with their learning and socialization;

"(D) projects to reduce inappropriate identification of children as children with disabilities, particularly among minority children;

"(E) projects that are carried out in particular areas of the country, to ensure broad geographic coverage; and

"(F) any activity that is expressly authorized in chapter 1 or 2.

"(f) APPLICANT AND RECIPIENT RESPONSIBILITIES.—

"(1) DEVELOPMENT AND ASSESSMENT OF PROJECTS.—The Secretary shall require that an applicant for, and a recipient of, a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement for a project under this subpart—

"(A) involve individuals with disabilities or parents of individuals with disabilities in planning, implementing, and evaluating the project; and

"(B) where appropriate, determine whether the project has any potential for replication and adoption by other entities.

"(2) ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Secretary may require a recipient of a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement for a project under this subpart—

"(A) to share in the cost of the project;

"(B) to prepare the research and evaluation findings and products from the project in formats that are useful for specific audiences, including parents, administrators, teachers, early intervention personnel, related services personnel, and individuals with disabilities;

"(C) to disseminate such findings and products; and

"(D) to collaborate with other such recipients in carrying out subparagraphs (B) and (C).

"(g) APPLICATION MANAGEMENT.—

"(1) STANDING PANEL.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish and use a standing panel of experts who are competent, by virtue of their training, expertise, or experience, to evaluate applications under this subpart that, individually, request more than \$75,000 per year in Federal financial assistance.

"(B) MEMBERSHIP.—The standing panel shall include, at a minimum—

"(i) individuals who are representatives of institutions of higher education that plan, develop, and carry out programs of personnel preparation;

"(ii) individuals who design and carry out programs of research targeted to the improvement of special education programs and services;

"(iii) individuals who have recognized experience and knowledge necessary to integrate and apply research findings to improve educational and transitional results for children with disabilities;

"(iv) individuals who administer programs at the State or local level in which children with disabilities participate;

"(v) individuals who prepare parents of children with disabilities to participate in

making decisions about the education of their children;

"(vi) individuals who establish policies that affect the delivery of services to children with disabilities;

"(vii) individuals who are parents of children with disabilities who are benefiting, or have benefited, from coordinated research, personnel preparation, and technical assistance; and

"(viii) individuals with disabilities.

"(C) TRAINING.—The Secretary shall provide training to the individuals who are selected as members of the standing panel under this paragraph.

"(D) TERM.—No individual shall serve on the standing panel for more than 3 consecutive years, unless the Secretary determines that the individual's continued participation is necessary for the sound administration of this subpart.

"(2) PEER-REVIEW PANELS FOR PARTICULAR COMPETITIONS.—

"(A) COMPOSITION.—The Secretary shall ensure that each sub-panel selected from the standing panel that reviews applications under this subpart includes—

"(i) individuals with knowledge and expertise on the issues addressed by the activities authorized by the subpart; and

"(ii) to the extent practicable, parents of children with disabilities, individuals with disabilities, and persons from diverse backgrounds.

"(B) FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT LIMITATION.—A majority of the individuals on each sub-panel that reviews an application under this subpart shall be individuals who are not employees of the Federal Government.

"(3) USE OF DISCRETIONARY FUNDS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES.—

"(A) EXPENSES AND FEES OF NON-FEDERAL PANEL MEMBERS.—The Secretary may use funds available under this subpart to pay the expenses and fees of the panel members who are not officers or employees of the Federal Government.

"(B) ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT.—The Secretary may use not more than 1 percent of the funds appropriated to carry out this subpart to pay non-Federal entities for administrative support related to management of applications submitted under this subpart.

"(C) MONITORING.—The Secretary may use funds available under this subpart to pay the expenses of Federal employees to conduct on-site monitoring of projects receiving \$500,000 or more for any fiscal year under this subpart.

"(h) PROGRAM EVALUATION.—The Secretary may use funds appropriated to carry out this subpart to evaluate activities carried out under the subpart.

"(i) MINIMUM FUNDING REQUIRED.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary shall ensure that, for each fiscal year, at least the following amounts are provided under this subpart to address the following needs:

"(A) \$12,832,000 to address the educational, related services, transitional, and early intervention needs of children with deaf-blindness.

"(B) \$4,000,000 to address the postsecondary, vocational, technical, continuing, and adult education needs of individuals with deafness.

"(C) \$4,000,000 to address the educational, related services, and transitional needs of children with an emotional disturbance and those who are at risk of developing an emotional disturbance.

"(2) RATABLE REDUCTION.—If the total amount appropriated to carry out sections 672, 673, and 685 for any fiscal year is less than \$130,000,000, the amounts listed in paragraph (1) shall be ratably reduced.

“(j) ELIGIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—Effective for fiscal years for which the Secretary may make grants under section 619(b), no State or local educational agency or educational service agency or other public institution or agency may receive a grant under this subpart which relates exclusively to programs, projects, and activities pertaining to children aged three to five, inclusive, unless the State is eligible to receive a grant under section 619(b).

**“Chapter 1—Improving Early Intervention, Educational, and Transitional Services and Results for Children with Disabilities through Coordinated Research and Personnel Preparation**

**“SEC. 671. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.**

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

“(1) The Federal Government has an ongoing obligation to support programs, projects, and activities that contribute to positive results for children with disabilities, enabling them—

“(A) to meet their early intervention, educational, and transitional goals and, to the maximum extent possible, educational standards that have been established for all children; and

“(B) to acquire the skills that will empower them to lead productive and independent adult lives.

“(2)(A) As a result of more than 20 years of Federal support for research, demonstration projects, and personnel preparation, there is an important knowledge base for improving results for children with disabilities.

“(B) Such knowledge should be used by States and local educational agencies to design and implement state-of-the-art educational systems that consider the needs of, and include, children with disabilities, especially in environments in which they can learn along with their peers and achieve results measured by the same standards as the results of their peers.

“(3)(A) Continued Federal support is essential for the development and maintenance of a coordinated and high-quality program of research, demonstration projects, dissemination of information, and personnel preparation.

“(B) Such support—

“(i) enables State educational agencies and local educational agencies to improve their educational systems and results for children with disabilities;

“(ii) enables State and local agencies to improve early intervention services and results for infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families; and

“(iii) enhances the opportunities for general and special education personnel, related services personnel, parents, and paraprofessionals to participate in pre-service and in-service training, to collaborate, and to improve results for children with disabilities and their families.

“(4) The Federal Government plays a critical role in facilitating the availability of an adequate number of qualified personnel—

“(A) to serve effectively the over 5,000,000 children with disabilities;

“(B) to assume leadership positions in administrative and direct-service capacities related to teacher training and research concerning the provision of early intervention services, special education, and related services; and

“(C) to work with children with low-incidence disabilities and their families.

“(5) The Federal Government performs the role described in paragraph (4)—

“(A) by supporting models of personnel development that reflect successful practice, including strategies for recruiting, preparing, and retaining personnel;

“(B) by promoting the coordination and integration of—

“(i) personnel-development activities for teachers of children with disabilities; and

“(ii) other personnel-development activities supported under Federal law, including this chapter;

“(C) by supporting the development and dissemination of information about teaching standards; and

“(D) by promoting the coordination and integration of personnel-development activities through linkage with systemic-change activities within States and nationally.

“(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this chapter is to provide Federal funding for coordinated research, demonstration projects, outreach, and personnel-preparation activities that—

“(1) are described in sections 672 through 674;

“(2) are linked with, and promote, systemic change; and

“(3) improve early intervention, educational, and transitional results for children with disabilities.

**“SEC. 672. RESEARCH AND INNOVATION TO IMPROVE SERVICES AND RESULTS FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES.**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall make competitive grants to, or enter into contracts or cooperative agreements with, eligible entities to produce, and advance the use of, knowledge—

“(1) to improve—

“(A) services provided under this Act, including the practices of professionals and others involved in providing such services to children with disabilities; and

“(B) educational results for children with disabilities;

“(2) to address the special needs of preschool-aged children and infants and toddlers with disabilities, including infants and toddlers who would be at risk of having substantial developmental delays if early intervention services were not provided to them;

“(3) to address the specific problems of over-identification and under-identification of children with disabilities;

“(4) to develop and implement effective strategies for addressing inappropriate behavior of students with disabilities in schools, including strategies to prevent children with emotional and behavioral problems from developing emotional disturbances that require the provision of special education and related services;

“(5) to improve secondary and postsecondary education and transitional services for children with disabilities; and

“(6) to address the range of special education, related services, and early intervention needs of children with disabilities who need significant levels of support to maximize their participation and learning in school and in the community.

**“(b) NEW KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION; AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—**

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall support activities, consistent with the objectives described in subsection (a), that lead to the production of new knowledge.

“(2) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—Activities that may be carried out under this subsection include activities such as the following:

“(A) Expanding understanding of the relationships between learning characteristics of children with disabilities and the diverse ethnic, cultural, linguistic, social, and economic backgrounds of children with disabilities and their families.

“(B) Developing or identifying innovative, effective, and efficient curricula designs, instructional approaches, and strategies, and developing or identifying positive academic and social learning opportunities, that—

“(i) enable children with disabilities to make effective transitions described in section 674(b)(3)(C) or transitions between educational settings; and

“(ii) improve educational and transitional results for children with disabilities at all levels of the educational system in which the activities are carried out and, in particular, that improve the progress of the children, as measured by assessments within the general education curriculum involved.

“(C) Advancing the design of assessment tools and procedures that will accurately and efficiently determine the special instructional, learning, and behavioral needs of children with disabilities, especially within the context of general education.

“(D) Studying and promoting improved alignment and compatibility of general and special education reforms concerned with curricular and instructional reform, evaluation and accountability of such reforms, and administrative procedures.

“(E) Advancing the design, development, and integration of technology, assistive technology devices, media, and materials, to improve early intervention, educational, and transitional services and results for children with disabilities.

“(F) Improving designs, processes, and results of personnel preparation for personnel who provide services to children with disabilities through the acquisition of information on, and implementation of, research-based practices.

“(G) Advancing knowledge about the coordination of education with health and social services.

“(H) Producing information on the long-term impact of early intervention and education on results for individuals with disabilities through large-scale longitudinal studies.

**“(c) INTEGRATION OF RESEARCH AND PRACTICE; AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—**

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall support activities, consistent with the objectives described in subsection (a), that integrate research and practice, including activities that support State systemic-change and local capacity-building and improvement efforts.

“(2) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—Activities that may be carried out under this subsection include activities such as the following:

“(A) Model demonstration projects to apply and test research findings in typical service settings to determine the usability, effectiveness, and general applicability of such research findings in such areas as improving instructional methods, curricula, and tools, such as textbooks and media.

“(B) Demonstrating and applying research-based findings to facilitate systemic changes, related to the provision of services to children with disabilities, in policy, procedure, practice, and the training and use of personnel.

“(C) Promoting and demonstrating the coordination of early intervention and educational services for children with disabilities with services provided by health, rehabilitation, and social service agencies.

“(D) Identifying and disseminating solutions that overcome systemic barriers to the effective and efficient delivery of early intervention, educational, and transitional services to children with disabilities.

**“(d) IMPROVING THE USE OF PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE; AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—**

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall support activities, consistent with the objectives described in subsection (a), that improve the use of professional knowledge, including activities that support State systemic-change and

local capacity-building and improvement efforts.

“(2) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—Activities that may be carried out under this subsection include activities such as the following:

“(A) Synthesizing useful research and other information relating to the provision of services to children with disabilities, including effective practices.

“(B) Analyzing professional knowledge bases to advance an understanding of the relationships, and the effectiveness of practices, relating to the provision of services to children with disabilities.

“(C) Ensuring that research and related products are in appropriate formats for distribution to teachers, parents, and individuals with disabilities.

“(D) Enabling professionals, parents of children with disabilities, and other persons, to learn about, and implement, the findings of research, and successful practices developed in model demonstration projects, relating to the provision of services to children with disabilities.

“(E) Conducting outreach, and disseminating information relating to successful approaches to overcoming systemic barriers to the effective and efficient delivery of early intervention, educational, and transitional services, to personnel who provide services to children with disabilities.

“(e) BALANCE AMONG ACTIVITIES AND AGE RANGES.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall ensure that there is an appropriate balance—

“(1) among knowledge production, integration of research and practice, and use of professional knowledge; and

“(2) across all age ranges of children with disabilities.

“(f) APPLICATIONS.—An eligible entity that wishes to receive a grant, or enter into a contract or cooperative agreement, under this section shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

“(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

**“SEC. 673. PERSONNEL PREPARATION TO IMPROVE SERVICES AND RESULTS FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES.**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall, on a competitive basis, make grants to, or enter into contracts or cooperative agreements with, eligible entities—

“(1) to help address State-identified needs for qualified personnel in special education, related services, early intervention, and regular education, to work with children with disabilities; and

“(2) to ensure that those personnel have the skills and knowledge, derived from practices that have been determined, through research and experience, to be successful, that are needed to serve those children.

“(b) LOW-INCIDENCE DISABILITIES; AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall support activities, consistent with the objectives described in subsection (a), that benefit children with low-incidence disabilities.

“(2) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—Activities that may be carried out under this subsection include activities such as the following:

“(A) Preparing persons who—

“(i) have prior training in educational and other related service fields; and

“(ii) are studying to obtain degrees, certificates, or licensure that will enable them to assist children with disabilities to achieve

the objectives set out in their individualized education programs described in section 614(d), or to assist infants and toddlers with disabilities to achieve the outcomes described in their individualized family service plans described in section 636.

“(B) Providing personnel from various disciplines with interdisciplinary training that will contribute to improvement in early intervention, educational, and transitional results for children with disabilities.

“(C) Preparing personnel in the innovative uses and application of technology to enhance learning by children with disabilities through early intervention, educational, and transitional services.

“(D) Preparing personnel who provide services to visually impaired or blind children to teach and use Braille in the provision of services to such children.

“(E) Preparing personnel to be qualified educational interpreters, to assist children with disabilities, particularly deaf and hard-of-hearing children in school and school-related activities and deaf and hard-of-hearing infants and toddlers and preschool children in early intervention and preschool programs.

“(F) Preparing personnel who provide services to children with significant cognitive disabilities and children with multiple disabilities.

“(3) DEFINITION.—As used in this section, the term ‘low-incidence disability’ means—

“(A) a visual or hearing impairment, or simultaneous visual and hearing impairments;

“(B) a significant cognitive impairment; or

“(C) any impairment for which a small number of personnel with highly specialized skills and knowledge are needed in order for children with that impairment to receive early intervention services or a free appropriate public education.

“(4) SELECTION OF RECIPIENTS.—In selecting recipients under this subsection, the Secretary may give preference to applications that propose to prepare personnel in more than one low-incidence disability, such as deafness and blindness.

“(5) PREPARATION IN USE OF BRAILLE.—The Secretary shall ensure that all recipients of assistance under this subsection who will use that assistance to prepare personnel to provide services to visually impaired or blind children that can appropriately be provided in Braille will prepare those individuals to provide those services in Braille.

“(c) LEADERSHIP PREPARATION; AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall support leadership preparation activities that are consistent with the objectives described in subsection (a).

“(2) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—Activities that may be carried out under this subsection include activities such as the following:

“(A) Preparing personnel at the advanced graduate, doctoral, and postdoctoral levels of training to administer, enhance, or provide services for children with disabilities.

“(B) Providing interdisciplinary training for various types of leadership personnel, including teacher preparation faculty, administrators, researchers, supervisors, principals, and other persons whose work affects early intervention, educational, and transitional services for children with disabilities.

“(d) PROJECTS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE; AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall support activities, consistent with the objectives described in subsection (a), that are of national significance and have broad applicability.

“(2) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—Activities that may be carried out under this sub-

section include activities such as the following:

“(A) Developing and demonstrating effective and efficient practices for preparing personnel to provide services to children with disabilities, including practices that address any needs identified in the State’s improvement plan under part C;

“(B) Demonstrating the application of significant knowledge derived from research and other sources in the development of programs to prepare personnel to provide services to children with disabilities.

“(C) Demonstrating models for the preparation of, and interdisciplinary training of, early intervention, special education, and general education personnel, to enable the personnel—

“(i) to acquire the collaboration skills necessary to work within teams to assist children with disabilities; and

“(ii) to achieve results that meet challenging standards, particularly within the general education curriculum.

“(D) Demonstrating models that reduce shortages of teachers, and personnel from other relevant disciplines, who serve children with disabilities, through reciprocity arrangements between States that are related to licensure and certification.

“(E) Developing, evaluating, and disseminating model teaching standards for persons working with children with disabilities.

“(F) Promoting the transferability, across State and local jurisdictions, of licensure and certification of teachers and administrators working with such children.

“(G) Developing and disseminating models that prepare teachers with strategies, including behavioral interventions, for addressing the conduct of children with disabilities that impedes their learning and that of others in the classroom.

“(H) Institutes that provide professional development that addresses the needs of children with disabilities to teachers or teams of teachers, and where appropriate, to school board members, administrators, principals, pupil-service personnel, and other staff from individual schools.

“(I) Projects to improve the ability of general education teachers, principals, and other administrators to meet the needs of children with disabilities.

“(J) Developing, evaluating, and disseminating innovative models for the recruitment, induction, retention, and assessment of new, qualified teachers, especially from groups that are underrepresented in the teaching profession, including individuals with disabilities.

“(K) Supporting institutions of higher education with minority enrollments of at least 25 percent for the purpose of preparing personnel to work with children with disabilities.

“(e) HIGH-INCIDENCE DISABILITIES; AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall support activities, consistent with the objectives described in subsection (a), to benefit children with high-incidence disabilities, such as children with specific learning disabilities, speech or language impairment, or mental retardation.

“(2) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—Activities that may be carried out under this subsection include the following:

“(A) Activities undertaken by institutions of higher education, local educational agencies, and other local entities—

“(i) to improve and reform their existing programs to prepare teachers and related services personnel—

“(I) to meet the diverse needs of children with disabilities for early intervention, educational, and transitional services; and

“(II) to work collaboratively in regular classroom settings; and

“(ii) to incorporate best practices and research-based knowledge about preparing personnel so they will have the knowledge and skills to improve educational results for children with disabilities.

“(B) Activities incorporating innovative strategies to recruit and prepare teachers and other personnel to meet the needs of areas in which there are acute and persistent shortages of personnel.

“(C) Developing career opportunities for paraprofessionals to receive training as special education teachers, related services personnel, and early intervention personnel, including interdisciplinary training to enable them to improve early intervention, educational, and transitional results for children with disabilities.

“(f) APPLICATIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Any eligible entity that wishes to receive a grant, or enter into a contract or cooperative agreement, under this section shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

“(2) IDENTIFIED STATE NEEDS.—

“(A) REQUIREMENT TO ADDRESS IDENTIFIED NEEDS.—Any application under subsection (b), (c), or (e) shall include information demonstrating to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the activities described in the application will address needs identified by the State or States the applicant proposes to serve.

“(B) COOPERATION WITH STATE EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.—Any applicant that is not a local educational agency or a State educational agency shall include information demonstrating to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the applicant and one or more State educational agencies have engaged in a cooperative effort to plan the project to which the application pertains, and will cooperate in carrying out and monitoring the project.

“(3) ACCEPTANCE BY STATES OF PERSONNEL PREPARATION REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary may require applicants to provide letters from one or more States stating that the States—

“(A) intend to accept successful completion of the proposed personnel preparation program as meeting State personnel standards for serving children with disabilities or serving infants and toddlers with disabilities; and

“(B) need personnel in the area or areas in which the applicant proposes to provide preparation, as identified in the States' comprehensive systems of personnel development under parts B and C.

“(g) SELECTION OF RECIPIENTS.—

“(1) IMPACT OF PROJECT.—In selecting recipients under this section, the Secretary may consider the impact of the project proposed in the application in meeting the need for personnel identified by the States.

“(2) REQUIREMENT ON APPLICANTS TO MEET STATE AND PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS.—The Secretary shall make grants under this section only to eligible applicants that meet State and professionally-recognized standards for the preparation of special education and related services personnel, if the purpose of the project is to assist personnel in obtaining degrees.

“(3) PREFERENCES.—In selecting recipients under this section, the Secretary may—

“(A) give preference to institutions of higher education that are educating regular education personnel to meet the needs of children with disabilities in integrated settings and educating special education personnel to work in collaboration with regular educators in integrated settings; and

“(B) give preference to institutions of higher education that are successfully recruiting and preparing individuals with disabilities and individuals from groups that are underrepresented in the profession for which they are preparing individuals.

“(h) SERVICE OBLIGATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Each application for funds under subsections (b) and (e), and to the extent appropriate subsection (d), shall include an assurance that the applicant will ensure that individuals who receive a scholarship under the proposed project will subsequently provide special education and related services to children with disabilities for a period of 2 years for every year for which assistance was received or repay all or part of the cost of that assistance, in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary.

“(2) LEADERSHIP PREPARATION.—Each application for funds under subsection (c) shall include an assurance that the applicant will ensure that individuals who receive a scholarship under the proposed project will subsequently perform work related to their preparation for a period of 2 years for every year for which assistance was received or repay all or part of such costs, in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary.

“(i) SCHOLARSHIPS.—The Secretary may include funds for scholarships, with necessary stipends and allowances, in awards under subsections (b), (c), (d), and (e).

“(j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

“SEC. 674. STUDIES AND EVALUATIONS.

“(a) STUDIES AND EVALUATIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall, directly or through grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements, assess the progress in the implementation of this Act, including the effectiveness of State and local efforts to provide—

“(A) a free appropriate public education to children with disabilities; and

“(B) early intervention services to infants and toddlers with disabilities and infants and toddlers who would be at risk of having substantial developmental delays if early intervention services were not provided to them.

“(2) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary may support studies, evaluations, and assessments, including studies that—

“(A) analyze measurable impact, outcomes, and results achieved by State educational agencies and local educational agencies through their activities to reform policies, procedures, and practices designed to improve educational and transitional services and results for children with disabilities;

“(B) analyze State and local needs for professional development, parent training, and other appropriate activities that can reduce the need for disciplinary actions involving children with disabilities;

“(C) assess educational and transitional services and results for children with disabilities from minority backgrounds, including—

“(i) data on—

“(I) the number of minority children who are referred for special education evaluation;

“(II) the number of minority children who are receiving special education and related services and their educational or other service placement; and

“(III) the number of minority children who graduated from secondary and postsecondary education programs; and

“(ii) the performance of children with disabilities from minority backgrounds on State assessments and other performance indicators established for all students;

“(D) measure educational and transitional services and results of children with disabilities under this Act, including longitudinal studies that—

“(i) examine educational and transitional services and results for children with disabilities who are 3 through 17 years of age and are receiving special education and related services under this Act, using a national, representative sample of distinct age cohorts and disability categories; and

“(ii) examine educational results, post-secondary placement, and employment status of individuals with disabilities, 18 through 21 years of age, who are receiving or have received special education and related services under this Act; and

“(E) identify and report on the placement of children with disabilities by disability category.

“(b) NATIONAL ASSESSMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out a national assessment of activities carried out with Federal funds under this Act in order—

“(A) to determine the effectiveness of this Act in achieving its purposes;

“(B) to provide information to the President, the Congress, the States, local educational agencies, and the public on how to implement the Act more effectively; and

“(C) to provide the President and the Congress with information that will be useful in developing legislation to achieve the purposes of this Act more effectively.

“(2) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall plan, review, and conduct the national assessment under this subsection in consultation with researchers, State practitioners, local practitioners, parents of children with disabilities, individuals with disabilities, and other appropriate individuals.

“(3) SCOPE OF ASSESSMENT.—The national assessment shall examine how well schools, local educational agencies, States, other recipients of assistance under this Act, and the Secretary are achieving the purposes of this Act, including—

“(A) improving the performance of children with disabilities in general scholastic activities and assessments as compared to nondisabled children;

“(B) providing for the participation of children with disabilities in the general curriculum;

“(C) helping children with disabilities make successful transitions from—

“(i) early intervention services to preschool education;

“(ii) preschool education to elementary school; and

“(iii) secondary school to adult life;

“(D) placing and serving children with disabilities, including minority children, in the least restrictive environment appropriate;

“(E) preventing children with disabilities, especially children with emotional disturbances and specific learning disabilities, from dropping out of school;

“(F) addressing behavioral problems of children with disabilities as compared to nondisabled children;

“(G) coordinating services provided under this Act with each other, with other educational and pupil services (including preschool services), and with health and social services funded from other sources;

“(H) providing for the participation of parents of children with disabilities in the education of their children; and

“(I) resolving disagreements between education personnel and parents through activities such as mediation.

“(4) INTERIM AND FINAL REPORTS.—The Secretary shall submit to the President and the Congress—

“(A) an interim report that summarizes the preliminary findings of the assessment not later than October 1, 1999; and

“(B) a final report of the findings of the assessment not later than October 1, 2001.

“(c) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary shall report annually to the Congress on—

“(1) an analysis and summary of the data reported by the States and the Secretary of the Interior under section 618;

“(2) the results of activities conducted under subsection (a);

“(3) the findings and determinations resulting from reviews of State implementation of this Act.

“(d) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO LEAS.—The Secretary shall provide directly, or through grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements, technical assistance to local educational agencies to assist them in carrying out local capacity-building and improvement projects under section 611(f)(4) and other LEA systemic improvement activities under this Act.

“(e) RESERVATION FOR STUDIES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2) and notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary may reserve up to one-half of one percent of the amount appropriated under parts B and C for each fiscal year to carry out this section.

“(2) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—For the first fiscal year in which the amount described in paragraph (1) is at least \$20,000,000, the maximum amount the Secretary may reserve under paragraph (1) is \$20,000,000. For each subsequent fiscal year, the maximum amount the Secretary may reserve under paragraph (1) is \$20,000,000, increased by the cumulative rate of inflation since the fiscal year described in the previous sentence.

“(3) USE OF MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—In any fiscal year described in paragraph (2) for which the Secretary reserves the maximum amount described in that paragraph, the Secretary shall use at least half of the reserved amount for activities under subsection (d).

**“Chapter 2—Improving Early Intervention, Educational, and Transitional Services and Results for Children With Disabilities Through Coordinated Technical Assistance, Support, and Dissemination of Information**

**“SEC. 681. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Congress finds as follows:

“(1) National technical assistance, support, and dissemination activities are necessary to ensure that parts B and C are fully implemented and achieve quality early intervention, educational, and transitional results for children with disabilities and their families.

“(2) Parents, teachers, administrators, and related services personnel need technical assistance and information in a timely, coordinated, and accessible manner in order to improve early intervention, educational, and transitional services and results at the State and local levels for children with disabilities and their families.

“(3) Parent training and information activities have taken on increased importance in efforts to assist parents of a child with a disability in dealing with the multiple pressures of rearing such a child and are of particular importance in—

“(A) ensuring the involvement of such parents in planning and decisionmaking with respect to early intervention, educational, and transitional services;

“(B) achieving quality early intervention, educational, and transitional results for children with disabilities;

“(C) providing such parents information on their rights and protections under this Act to ensure improved early intervention, edu-

cational, and transitional results for children with disabilities;

“(D) assisting such parents in the development of skills to participate effectively in the education and development of their children and in the transitions described in section 674(b)(3)(C); and

“(E) supporting the roles of such parents as participants within partnerships seeking to improve early intervention, educational, and transitional services and results for children with disabilities and their families.

“(4) Providers of parent training and information activities need to ensure that such parents who have limited access to services and supports, due to economic, cultural, or linguistic barriers, are provided with access to appropriate parent training and information activities.

“(5) Parents of children with disabilities need information that helps the parents to understand the rights and responsibilities of their children under part B.

“(6) The provision of coordinated technical assistance and dissemination of information to State and local agencies, institutions of higher education, and other providers of services to children with disabilities is essential in—

“(A) supporting the process of achieving systemic change;

“(B) supporting actions in areas of priority specific to the improvement of early intervention, educational, and transitional results for children with disabilities;

“(C) conveying information and assistance that are—

“(i) based on current research (as of the date the information and assistance are conveyed);

“(ii) accessible and meaningful for use in supporting systemic-change activities of State and local partnerships; and

“(iii) linked directly to improving early intervention, educational, and transitional services and results for children with disabilities and their families; and

“(D) organizing systems and information networks for such information, based on modern technology related to—

“(i) storing and gaining access to information; and

“(ii) distributing information in a systematic manner to parents, students, professionals, and policymakers.

“(7) Federal support for carrying out technology research, technology development, and educational media services and activities has resulted in major innovations that have significantly improved early intervention, educational, and transitional services and results for children with disabilities and their families.

“(8) Such Federal support is needed—

“(A) to stimulate the development of software, interactive learning tools, and devices to address early intervention, educational, and transitional needs of children with disabilities who have certain disabilities;

“(B) to make information available on technology research, technology development, and educational media services and activities to individuals involved in the provision of early intervention, educational, and transitional services to children with disabilities;

“(C) to promote the integration of technology into curricula to improve early intervention, educational, and transitional results for children with disabilities;

“(D) to provide incentives for the development of technology and media devices and tools that are not readily found or available because of the small size of potential markets;

“(E) to make resources available to pay for such devices and tools and educational media services and activities;

“(F) to promote the training of personnel—

“(i) to provide such devices, tools, services, and activities in a competent manner; and

“(ii) to assist children with disabilities and their families in using such devices, tools, services, and activities; and

“(G) to coordinate the provision of such devices, tools, services, and activities—

“(i) among State human services programs; and

“(ii) between such programs and private agencies.

“(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this chapter are to ensure that—

“(1) children with disabilities, and their parents, receive training and information on their rights and protections under this Act, in order to develop the skills necessary to effectively participate in planning and decisionmaking relating to early intervention, educational, and transitional services and in systemic-change activities;

“(2) parents, teachers, administrators, early intervention personnel, related services personnel, and transition personnel receive coordinated and accessible technical assistance and information to assist such persons, through systemic-change activities and other efforts, to improve early intervention, educational, and transitional services and results for children with disabilities and their families;

“(3) appropriate technology and media are researched, developed, demonstrated, and made available in timely and accessible formats to parents, teachers, and all types of personnel providing services to children with disabilities to support their roles as partners in the improvement and implementation of early intervention, educational, and transitional services and results for children with disabilities and their families;

“(4) on reaching the age of majority under State law, children with disabilities understand their rights and responsibilities under part B, if the State provides for the transfer of parental rights under section 615(m); and

“(5) the general welfare of deaf and hard-of-hearing individuals is promoted by—

“(A) bringing to such individuals understanding and appreciation of the films and television programs that play an important part in the general and cultural advancement of hearing individuals;

“(B) providing, through those films and television programs, enriched educational and cultural experiences through which deaf and hard-of-hearing individuals can better understand the realities of their environment; and

“(C) providing wholesome and rewarding experiences that deaf and hard-of-hearing individuals may share.

**“SEC. 682. PARENT TRAINING AND INFORMATION CENTERS.**

“(a) PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary may make grants to, and enter into contracts and cooperative agreements with, parent organizations to support parent training and information centers to carry out activities under this section.

“(b) REQUIRED ACTIVITIES.—Each parent training and information center that receives assistance under this section shall—

“(1) provide training and information that meets the training and information needs of parents of children with disabilities living in the area served by the center, particularly underserved parents and parents of children who may be inappropriately identified;

“(2) assist parents to understand the availability of, and how to effectively use, procedural safeguards under this Act, including encouraging the use, and explaining the benefits, of alternative methods of dispute resolution, such as the mediation process described in section 615(e);

“(3) serve the parents of infants, toddlers, and children with the full range of disabilities;

“(4) assist parents to—

“(A) better understand the nature of their children’s disabilities and their educational and developmental needs;

“(B) communicate effectively with personnel responsible for providing special education, early intervention, and related services;

“(C) participate in decisionmaking processes and the development of individualized education programs under part B and individualized family service plans under part C;

“(D) obtain appropriate information about the range of options, programs, services, and resources available to assist children with disabilities and their families;

“(E) understand the provisions of this Act for the education of, and the provision of early intervention services to, children with disabilities; and

“(F) participate in school reform activities;

“(5) in States where the State elects to contract with the parent training and information center, contract with State educational agencies to provide, consistent with subparagraphs (B) and (D) of section 615(e)(2), individuals who meet with parents to explain the mediation process to them;

“(6) network with appropriate clearinghouses, including organizations conducting national dissemination activities under section 685(d), and with other national, State, and local organizations and agencies, such as protection and advocacy agencies, that serve parents and families of children with the full range of disabilities; and

“(7) annually report to the Secretary on—

“(A) the number of parents to whom it provided information and training in the most recently concluded fiscal year; and

“(B) the effectiveness of strategies used to reach and serve parents, including underserved parents of children with disabilities.

“(c) **OPTIONAL ACTIVITIES.**—A parent training and information center that receives assistance under this section may—

“(1) provide information to teachers and other professionals who provide special education and related services to children with disabilities;

“(2) assist students with disabilities to understand their rights and responsibilities under section 615(m) on reaching the age of majority; and

“(3) assist parents of children with disabilities to be informed participants in the development and implementation of the State’s State improvement plan under subpart 1.

“(d) **APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS.**—Each application for assistance under this section shall identify with specificity the special efforts that the applicant will undertake—

“(1) to ensure that the needs for training and information of underserved parents of children with disabilities in the area to be served are effectively met; and

“(2) to work with community-based organizations.

“(e) **DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall make at least 1 award to a parent organization in each State, unless the Secretary does not receive an application from such an organization in each State of sufficient quality to warrant approval.

“(2) **SELECTION REQUIREMENT.**—The Secretary shall select among applications submitted by parent organizations in a State in a manner that ensures the most effective assistance to parents, including parents in urban and rural areas, in the State.

“(f) **QUARTERLY REVIEW.**—

“(1) **REQUIREMENTS.**—

“(A) **MEETINGS.**—The board of directors or special governing committee of each organization that receives an award under this section shall meet at least once in each calendar quarter to review the activities for which the award was made.

“(B) **ADVISING BOARD.**—Each special governing committee shall directly advise the organization’s governing board of its views and recommendations.

“(2) **CONTINUATION AWARD.**—When an organization requests a continuation award under this section, the board of directors or special governing committee shall submit to the Secretary a written review of the parent training and information program conducted by the organization during the preceding fiscal year.

“(g) **DEFINITION OF PARENT ORGANIZATION.**—As used in this section, the term ‘parent organization’ means a private nonprofit organization (other than an institution of higher education) that—

“(1) has a board of directors—

“(A) the majority of whom are parents of children with disabilities;

“(B) that includes—

“(i) individuals working in the fields of special education, related services, and early intervention; and

“(ii) individuals with disabilities; and

“(C) the parent and professional members of which are broadly representative of the population to be served; or

“(2) has—

“(A) a membership that represents the interests of individuals with disabilities and has established a special governing committee that meets the requirements of paragraph (1); and

“(B) a memorandum of understanding between the special governing committee and the board of directors of the organization that clearly outlines the relationship between the board and the committee and the decisionmaking responsibilities and authority of each.

“(h) **SEC. 683. COMMUNITY PARENT RESOURCE CENTERS.**

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may make grants to, and enter into contracts and cooperative agreements with, local parent organizations to support parent training and information centers that will help ensure that underserved parents of children with disabilities, including low-income parents, parents of children with limited English proficiency, and parents with disabilities, have the training and information they need to enable them to participate effectively in helping their children with disabilities—

“(1) to meet developmental goals and, to the maximum extent possible, those challenging standards that have been established for all children; and

“(2) to be prepared to lead productive independent adult lives, to the maximum extent possible.

“(b) **REQUIRED ACTIVITIES.**—Each parent training and information center assisted under this section shall—

“(1) provide training and information that meets the training and information needs of parents of children with disabilities proposed to be served by the grant, contract, or cooperative agreement;

“(2) carry out the activities required of parent training and information centers under paragraphs (2) through (7) of section 682(b);

“(3) establish cooperative partnerships with the parent training and information centers funded under section 682; and

“(4) be designed to meet the specific needs of families who experience significant isolation from available sources of information and support.

“(c) **DEFINITION.**—As used in this section, the term ‘local parent organization’ means a parent organization, as defined in section 682(g), that either—

“(1) has a board of directors the majority of whom are from the community to be served; or

“(2) has—

“(A) as a part of its mission, serving the interests of individuals with disabilities from such community; and

“(B) a special governing committee to administer the grant, contract, or cooperative agreement, a majority of the members of which are individuals from such community.

“(i) **SEC. 684. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR PARENT TRAINING AND INFORMATION CENTERS.**

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may, directly or through awards to eligible entities, provide technical assistance for developing, assisting, and coordinating parent training and information programs carried out by parent training and information centers receiving assistance under sections 682 and 683.

“(b) **AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.**—The Secretary may provide technical assistance to a parent training and information center under this section in areas such as—

“(1) effective coordination of parent training efforts;

“(2) dissemination of information;

“(3) evaluation by the center of itself;

“(4) promotion of the use of technology, including assistive technology devices and assistive technology services;

“(5) reaching underserved populations;

“(6) including children with disabilities in general education programs;

“(7) facilitation of transitions from—

“(A) early intervention services to preschool;

“(B) preschool to school; and

“(C) secondary school to postsecondary environments; and

“(8) promotion of alternative methods of dispute resolution.

“(j) **SEC. 685. COORDINATED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND DISSEMINATION.**

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall, by competitively making grants or entering into contracts and cooperative agreements with eligible entities, provide technical assistance and information, through such mechanisms as institutes, Regional Resource Centers, clearinghouses, and programs that support States and local entities in building capacity, to improve early intervention, educational, and transitional services and results for children with disabilities and their families, and address systemic-change goals and priorities.

“(b) **SYSTEMIC TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE; AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall carry out or support technical assistance activities, consistent with the objectives described in subsection (a), relating to systemic change.

“(2) **AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.**—Activities that may be carried out under this subsection include activities such as the following:

“(A) Assisting States, local educational agencies, and other participants in partnerships established under subpart 1 with the process of planning systemic changes that will promote improved early intervention, educational, and transitional results for children with disabilities.

“(B) Promoting change through a multistate or regional framework that benefits States, local educational agencies, and other participants in partnerships that are in the process of achieving systemic-change outcomes.

“(C) Increasing the depth and utility of information in ongoing and emerging areas of

priority need identified by States, local educational agencies, and other participants in partnerships that are in the process of achieving systemic-change outcomes.

“(D) Promoting communication and information exchange among States, local educational agencies, and other participants in partnerships, based on the needs and concerns identified by the participants in the partnerships, rather than on externally imposed criteria or topics, regarding—

“(i) the practices, procedures, and policies of the States, local educational agencies, and other participants in partnerships; and

“(ii) accountability of the States, local educational agencies, and other participants in partnerships for improved early intervention, educational, and transitional results for children with disabilities.

“(c) SPECIALIZED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE; AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall carry out or support activities, consistent with the objectives described in subsection (a), relating to areas of priority or specific populations.

“(2) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—Examples of activities that may be carried out under this subsection include activities that—

“(A) focus on specific areas of high-priority need that—

“(i) are identified by States, local educational agencies, and other participants in partnerships;

“(ii) require the development of new knowledge, or the analysis and synthesis of substantial bodies of information not readily available to the States, agencies, and other participants in partnerships; and

“(iii) will contribute significantly to the improvement of early intervention, educational, and transitional services and results for children with disabilities and their families;

“(B) focus on needs and issues that are specific to a population of children with disabilities, such as the provision of single-State and multi-State technical assistance and in-service training—

“(i) to schools and agencies serving deaf-blind children and their families; and

“(ii) to programs and agencies serving other groups of children with low-incidence disabilities and their families; or

“(C) address the postsecondary education needs of individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing.

“(d) NATIONAL INFORMATION DISSEMINATION; AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall carry out or support information dissemination activities that are consistent with the objectives described in subsection (a), including activities that address national needs for the preparation and dissemination of information relating to eliminating barriers to systemic-change and improving early intervention, educational, and transitional results for children with disabilities.

“(2) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—Examples of activities that may be carried out under this subsection include activities relating to—

“(A) infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families, and children with disabilities and their families;

“(B) services for populations of children with low-incidence disabilities, including deaf-blind children, and targeted age groupings;

“(C) the provision of postsecondary services to individuals with disabilities;

“(D) the need for and use of personnel to provide services to children with disabilities, and personnel recruitment, retention, and preparation;

“(E) issues that are of critical interest to State educational agencies and local edu-

cational agencies, other agency personnel, parents of children with disabilities, and individuals with disabilities;

“(F) educational reform and systemic change within States; and

“(G) promoting schools that are safe and conducive to learning.

“(3) LINKING STATES TO INFORMATION SOURCES.—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary may support projects that link States to technical assistance resources, including special education and general education resources, and may make research and related products available through libraries, electronic networks, parent training projects, and other information sources.

“(e) APPLICATIONS.—An eligible entity that wishes to receive a grant, or enter into a contract or cooperative agreement, under this section shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

“SEC. 686. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out sections 681 through 685 such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

“SEC. 687. TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT, DEMONSTRATION, AND UTILIZATION, AND MEDIA SERVICES.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall competitively make grants to, and enter into contracts and cooperative agreements with, eligible entities to support activities described in subsections (b) and (c).

“(b) TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT, DEMONSTRATION, AND UTILIZATION; AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall support activities to promote the development, demonstration, and utilization of technology.

“(2) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—Activities that may be carried out under this subsection include activities such as the following:

“(A) Conducting research and development activities on the use of innovative and emerging technologies for children with disabilities.

“(B) Promoting the demonstration and use of innovative and emerging technologies for children with disabilities by improving and expanding the transfer of technology from research and development to practice.

“(C) Providing technical assistance to recipients of other assistance under this section, concerning the development of accessible, effective, and usable products.

“(D) Communicating information on available technology and the uses of such technology to assist children with disabilities.

“(E) Supporting the implementation of research programs on captioning or video description.

“(F) Supporting research, development, and dissemination of technology with universal-design features, so that the technology is accessible to individuals with disabilities without further modification or adaptation.

“(G) Demonstrating the use of publicly-funded telecommunications systems to provide parents and teachers with information and training concerning early diagnosis of, intervention for, and effective teaching strategies for, young children with reading disabilities.

“(c) EDUCATIONAL MEDIA SERVICES; AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall support—

“(1) educational media activities that are designed to be of educational value to children with disabilities;

“(2) providing video description, open captioning, or closed captioning of television

programs, videos, or educational materials through September 30, 2001; and after fiscal year 2001, providing video description, open captioning, or closed captioning of educational, news, and informational television, videos, or materials;

“(3) distributing captioned and described videos or educational materials through such mechanisms as a loan service;

“(4) providing free educational materials, including textbooks, in accessible media for visually impaired and print-disabled students in elementary, secondary, postsecondary, and graduate schools;

“(5) providing cultural experiences through appropriate nonprofit organizations, such as the National Theater of the Deaf, that—

“(A) enrich the lives of deaf and hard-of-hearing children and adults;

“(B) increase public awareness and understanding of deafness and of the artistic and intellectual achievements of deaf and hard-of-hearing persons; or

“(C) promote the integration of hearing, deaf, and hard-of-hearing persons through shared cultural, educational, and social experiences; and

“(6) compiling and analyzing appropriate data relating to the activities described in paragraphs (1) through (5).

“(d) APPLICATIONS.—Any eligible entity that wishes to receive a grant, or enter into a contract or cooperative agreement, under this section shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

“(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1998 through 2002.”

## TITLE II—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

### SEC. 201. EFFECTIVE DATES.

(a) PARTS A AND B.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), parts A and B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, as amended by title I, shall take effect upon the enactment of this Act.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Sections 612(a)(4), 612(a)(14), 612(a)(16), 614(d) (except for paragraph (6)), and 618 of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, as amended by title I, shall take effect on July 1, 1998.

(B) SECTION 617.—Section 617 of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, as amended by title I, shall take effect on October 1, 1997.

(C) INDIVIDUALIZED EDUCATION PROGRAMS AND COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT.—Section 618 of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, and the provisions of parts A and B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act relating to individualized education programs and the State's comprehensive system of personnel development, as so in effect, shall remain in effect until July 1, 1998.

(D) SECTIONS 611 AND 619.—Sections 611 and 619, as amended by title I, shall take effect beginning with funds appropriated for fiscal year 1998.

(b) PART C.—Part C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, as amended by title I, shall take effect on July 1, 1998.

(c) PART D.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), part D of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, as amended by title I, shall take effect on October 1, 1997.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 661(g) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, as amended by title I, shall take effect on January 1, 1998.

**SEC. 202. TRANSITION.**

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, beginning on October 1, 1997, the Secretary of Education may use funds appropriated under part D of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to make continuation awards for projects that were funded under section 618 and parts C through G of such Act (as in effect on September 30, 1997).

**SEC. 203. REPEALERS.**

(a) PART I.—Effective October 1, 1998, part I of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act is hereby repealed.

(b) PART H.—Effective July 1, 1998, part H of such Act is hereby repealed.

(c) PARTS C, E, F, AND G.—Effective October 1, 1997, parts C, E, F, and G of such Act are hereby repealed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GOODLING] and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLAY] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GOODLING].

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 4 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, today the House of Representatives considers H.R. 5, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Amendments of 1997. This bill is the culmination of over 2 years of work by the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

Republicans believe that there is nothing more important to the future of our country than providing the opportunity for a high-quality education for all Americans. We believe this can be achieved by working together to build on what works, improving basic academics, increasing parental involvement, and moving dollars to the classroom.

In my view, H.R. 5 represents a significant step in that direction. H.R. 5 focuses the act on children's education instead of process and bureaucracy. This legislation has taken a unique path toward enactment, and I am proud to have led it to where it stands today.

Earlier this year, Chairman JEFFORDS, the gentleman from California, Mr. RIGGS, and I decided to establish a bipartisan, bicameral negotiating process to develop a consensus bill acceptable to all Members of Congress. In February we proposed this idea to our Democrat counterparts and to the administration.

As part of this process, we proposed to invite members of the interested public to participate in the development of the legislation, including educators, parents, and disability advocates. Our House and Senate Democrat colleagues accepted our offer, as did the Department of Education, and for the last 3 months we have worked to create that consensus legislation.

This process was truly historic. I never saw this happen in the 20 years that I have been here. The discussions were an open public dialog on the content of legislation, right down to every line of text that we will pass today.

During weekly sessions since mid-March, educators, parents, and other professionals from around the country

have flown to Washington, DC, at their own expense to suggest changes to IDEA. In off-the-record meetings open to any member of the general public, people expressed honest views with candor and thought, and their voices have strongly influenced the work that makes up the bill.

The change in the IDEA amendments will have positive impacts in the lives of millions of students with disabilities. There will be an emphasis on what works, instead of filling out paperwork. These changes will mean more time for teachers to dedicate to their students, and fewer resources wasted on process. The bill will assure parents' ability to participate in key decisionmaking meetings about their children's education. It ensures that States will offer mediation service to resolve disputes, and will reform the litigation system that too often impedes children's education instead of giving them access to education.

Local principals and school administrators will be given more flexibility. The bill includes a provision that will give local schools tremendous relief from IDEA funding mandates, which I might indicate came from the Federal Government, by giving schools the flexibility to actually reduce their own IDEA funding levels. This is an action unprecedented in Federal law.

The bill also ensures that local schools receive more Federal funds by capping State administrative costs at current dollar levels, to ensure that 90 to 98 percent of appropriations increases will go to local schools. The bill will make schools safer for all students, disabled and nondisabled, and for their teachers.

The bill codifies existing authority to suspend a student for 10 days without educational services, and expands upon current procedures for students with firearms. We will enable schools to quickly remove students who bring weapons or drugs to school, regardless of their disability status.

The legislation will also ensure that disability status will not affect the school's general disciplinary procedures where appropriate. Where a child's actions are not a manifestation of his or her disability, schools will need to take the same action with disabled children as they would with any child.

Finally, I would like to talk about the Federal funding formula. This is a major step in the move to reduce the overidentification of children as disabled, particularly African-American males who have been pushed into the special education system in disproportionate numbers.

Changes to IDEA in this bill have garnered broad support and praise from educators and disability groups. Before closing, I would like to particularly thank several of my colleagues who have worked on this historic markup. The subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from California [Mr. RIGGS], has worked many hours on the legisla-

tion, and I thank him for his work. In addition, the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. CASTLE] and the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. GRAHAM] have participated as House Republicans.

I would like to thank my Democrat colleagues, the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. CLAY, the gentleman from California, Mr. MARTINEZ, the gentleman from California, Mr. MILLER, and the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. SCOTT, who worked with us in this process, and our Senate colleagues, Majority Leader LOTT and Senators JEFFORDS, COATS, KENNEDY, and HARKIN. The Department of Education, and its staff, particularly Assistant Secretary Judy Heumann, are to be thanked as well.

Our congressional staffs have spent hours and hours and hours, and I want to thank all on both sides of the aisle. I particularly want to recognize Todd Jones, who, as I said the other day, can probably recite any line in this legislation. All you have to do is ask him, and he will tell you the page and probably the line. I thank all for this historic day.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD the following letters regarding the legislation.

The letters referred to are as follows:

AMERICA ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS,  
Arlington, VA, May 5, 1997.

Hon. WILLIAM F. GOODLING,  
*House Education and the Workforce Committee*  
2181 Rayburn House Office Building,  
Washington, DC

DEAR CHAIRMAN GOODLING: The American Association of School Administrators (AASA) would like to thank you for the wonderful manner in which you guided the reauthorization of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act through difficult negotiations. AASA is in full support of the IDEA as reported by the House and Senate working group. Your plan of creating one set of negotiations worked better than any of us could ever have predicted.

Local superintendents have been particularly alarmed by the fact that local school districts were bearing the entire brunt of paying for IDEA as costs escalated over the last ten years. Paying for IDEA required not one single legislative fix, but a combination of changes that included: large increases in federal funds; driving a greater share of those funds to schools; creating fairer expectations for state and local sharing of IDEA costs; forced cost sharing of related service with other local and state agencies; and cutting costs of IDEA without hurting children. We are pleased that you addressed all of our concerns regarding the costs of IDEA.

As with most legislation, there is considerable give and take and no one can be pleased with every single provision of the bill. However, because H.R. 5 puts children first we can support it. Children with disabilities are the clear victors in this bill because the program is simpler and better connected to schools in general, especially where children are directly affected, such as evaluations, instruction, and related services. All children are winners because students who bring weapons or drugs to school are easier to remove to alternative settings, as would happen to any student in a similar situation. Make no mistake, IDEA is still a complicated program to administer. Involving parents and other agencies (such as health

care) in planning and service delivery may be a challenge, but the bill shifts these complications away from educators who are already overburdened with paperwork.

We thank you for your leadership in crafting a bill that addresses the cost concerns of superintendents, simplifies the process for children, and eliminates some paperwork for educators. This is a remarkable accomplishment.

Sincerely,

BRUCE HUNTER,  
Senior Associate Executive Director.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ELEMENTARY  
SCHOOL PRINCIPALS,  
Alexandria, VA, May 6, 1997.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE:

The National Association of Elementary School Principals (NAESP), representing 27,000 elementary and middle school principals, urges your support of the Individuals With Disabilities Act (IDEA) reauthorization bill when it comes before the Education and the Workforce Committee for a mark-up on Wednesday, May 7. While the bill does not make all the changes NAESP has sought, it represents a reasonable compromise that will help to update the IDEA.

We appreciate the expansion of the discipline provisions to enhance the power of principals to take quick action to make schools safe for all students. We are also pleased that the draft reauthorization bill makes some reasonable changes in the attorneys' fees provision and encourages the use of mediation to solve disputes between families and school personnel. The provision subjecting U.S. Department of Education policy letters to public review and comment is a welcome one. Finally, we are very pleased that the bill has no provision allowing for the cessation of educational services.

NAESP congratulates the leaders in both chambers, the committee and subcommittee chairmen and ranking members, and IDEA staff working group on the prodigious work on an issue that elicits strong emotions on all sides. We hope the legislation will proceed smoothly through action in committee and on the House and Senate floors and be readily enacted into law.

Sincerely,

SALLY N. MCCONNELL,

Director of Government Relations.

This letter is being sent to members of the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

COUNCIL OF THE GREAT CITY SCHOOLS,  
Washington, DC, May 5, 1997.

Hon. WILLIAM GOODLING,  
Chairman, Committee on Education and the  
Workforce, House of Representatives, Wash-  
ington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Council of the Great City Schools, a coalition of the nation's largest central city school districts, writes to support H.R. 5, the IDEA Reauthorization bill, based on the drafts and explanations which we have received to date. The Council's fifty urban schools districts represent a major segment of the national public education system, enrolling six and a half million children, over 35% of the nation's poor children, 40% of the nation's minority children, and nearly ¾ million disabled children in 8000 schools with 300,000 teachers.

From the outset of your IDEA legislative effort back in 1995, the Council called for a balance bill which would make significant progress in delivering effective services to disabled school children and relieve some of the costs, requirements, and financial burdens placed upon local school districts. Although some issues of importance to the Council might have been addressed more fully, the Council's overall conclusion regarding the bill is distinctly positive.

We believe that H.R. 5, the IDEA Reauthorization, makes significant progress over current law, while retaining the critical protections and directions of this landmark federal statute. H.R. 5 deserves expeditious passage by the 105th Congress without substantial change.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL CASSERLY, Executive Director.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF  
NEW YORK,  
Brooklyn, NY, May 6, 1997.

Hon. WILLIAM GOODLING,  
Chairman, Committee on Education and the  
Workforce, House of Representatives, Wash-  
ington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing in support of H.R. 5, the IDEA Reauthorization bill, based on the drafts and explanations that we have received to date.

The provision of special education services and programs to all eligible students has become one of the biggest challenges facing school districts today, especially large urban school districts. Although significant progress has been made in providing a free and appropriate education to all disabled students, the New York City school district, as well as school systems across the nation, continues to struggle with the following issues:

A virtual absence of support services in general education which precludes the provision of prevention/intervention services.

An excess of students being inappropriately referred to special education services when service should be provided in general education.

A focus on compliance-driven model with little attention to student achievement.

A systematic provision of special education services in separate classes.

The need to reduce inappropriate and disproportionate referrals and placement of minority and LEP students in special education.

Based on our analysis of the working drafts, I believe that this bill goes a long way toward addressing many of these issues. Although in any sizable draft legislation, there will be areas of concern and disagreement, the bill overall appears to be balanced and fair. Some costly requirements have been removed or modified from current law, and some of the financial burdens now shouldered by local school districts appear to have been relieved. These revisions should result in improvement of services for disabled children and a more manageable special education program in general.

For the foregoing reasons, I urge you to move expeditiously H.R. 5 through the legislative process without changing the substantive provisions which have produced this balanced bill.

Sincerely yours,

RUDOLPH F. CREW, Chancellor.

LOS ANGELES UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT,  
Los Angeles, CA, May 6, 1997.

Hon. WILLIAM GOODLING,  
Chair, Committee on Education and the  
Workforce, House of Representatives, Wash-  
ington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN GOODLING: The Los Angeles Unified School District supports H.R. 5, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) reauthorization bill, based on the drafts and explanations that we have received to date.

Together with representatives of a number of other large school districts across the country, our staff went to Washington for two days last week to review the product of the IDEA working group. Although in any sizable legislative draft, there may be issues that produce concern, the bill overall ap-

pears balanced, fair, workable, and not overly prescriptive—an improvement of the current law. Some costly requirements have been removed or modified, such as inter-agency state maintenance. These revisions should result in improved services for disabled children and a more manageable special education program in general.

We respectfully request that the proposed IDEA reauthorization be moved expeditiously through the legislative process without changing the substantive provisions that have produced a balanced bill.

Sincerely,

RONALD PRESCOTT,  
Associate Superintendent.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS,  
Chicago, IL, May 5, 1997.

Hon. WILLIAM GOODLING,  
Chairman, Committee on Education and the  
Workforce, House of Representatives, Wash-  
ington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As Chief Executive Officer of the Chicago Public Schools, I am writing to voice my strong support of H.R. 5, the IDEA Reauthorization bill. Based on the drafts and explanations which I have received to date, the bill contains significant improvements over the current Federal special education law.

The work product of the IDEA Working Group provides a number of changes to the current law that would enable our staff to spend a greater period of time on direct services to children. Although suggestions could be given for any draft of legislation, the bill appears to be balanced and fair. Several costly requirements have been removed or modified from current law, such as relief in the area of attorney fees and reimbursement of unilateral placements by parents. These revisions should result in improvement of services for students with disabilities and a more manageable special education services in general.

I urge you to expeditiously move this IDEA Reauthorization through the legislative process without changing the substantive provisions which have produced this balanced bill.

Sincerely,

PAUL VALLAS,  
Chief Executive Officer.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA,  
Philadelphia, PA, May 5, 1997.

Hon. WILLIAM GOODLING,  
Chairman, Committee on Education and the  
Workforce, House of Representatives, Wash-  
ington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Our participation in discussions, sponsored by the Council of the Great City Schools on the reauthorization of IDEA, has led us to include that the bill represents a step forward in service for children with special needs. We recommend adoption of the present IDEA reauthorization.

We have expressed our suggestions through the Council of the Great City Schools, for certain clarifications in wording as well as potential issues regarding over regulation. Despite these reservations, we do believe that this legislation, particularly its modification of financial assignments, will help us to better serve the school children of Philadelphia.

We recommend your full support to bring the presently drafted IDEA reauthorization to law.

Sincerely,

DAVID W. HORNBECK, Superintendent.

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS,  
Boston, MA, May 6, 1997.

Hon. WILLIAM GOODLING,  
Chairman, Committee on Education and the  
Workforce, House of Representatives, Wash-  
ington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As Superintendent of the Boston Public School District, I write to support H.R. 5, the IDEA Reauthorization bill, based on the drafts and explanations which we have received to date.

Together with a number of other major school districts across the country, our staff came to Washington for two days last week to review the work product of the IDEA Working Group. Although in any sizable draft piece of legislation or legislative analysis there will be issues which produce concern, overall the bill appears balanced and fair. It seems to be a workable revision of this landmark Act, which if not over-regulated, would be an improvement to current law. Some costly requirements have been removed or modified from current law, and some of the financial burdens now shouldered by local school districts appear to have been relieved. These revisions should result in improvement of services for disabled children and a more manageable special education program in general.

I encourage you to expeditiously move this IDEA Reauthorization through the legislative process without changing the substantive provisions which have produced this balanced bill.

Sincerely,

THOMAS W. PAYZANT, Superintendent.

THE ARC OF THE UNITED STATES,  
GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS OFFICE,  
Washington, DC, May 5, 1997.

Congressman BILL GOODLING,  
Chairman, Committee on Education and the  
Workforce, Rayburn House Office Building,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN GOODLING: The Arc, the nation's leading organization advocating for children and adults with mental retardation and their families, has great interest in the reauthorization of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. More than 10% of students with disabilities served by IDEA have the label mental retardation.

The Arc wishes to convey its deep appreciation to you and your staff, particularly Sally Lovejoy and Todd Jones, for your untiring efforts to achieve the reauthorization of this vital law.

A review of the IDEA Staff Working Group draft in circulation as of today reveals some changes in the law that, if enacted, would improve educational opportunities for students with mental retardation. The Arc appreciates especially the removal from the draft bill of provisions regarding the cessation of educational services and the disciplining of students with disabilities alleged to be "disruptive". Other modifications may not be so clearly beneficial or may even be detrimental.

Although each provision in this bill requires scrutiny, it is important that the bill as a whole be assessed. Consequently, taken as a whole, The Arc has determined that the bill is balanced. Thus, we urge this Congress to reauthorize IDEA in accordance with the bill as developed by the Working Group.

Sincerely,

QUINCY ABBOT,  
President.

NATIONAL DOWN SYNDROME SOCIETY,  
New York, NY, May 6, 1997.

Hon. WILLIAM F. GOODLING,  
U.S. House of Representatives, Rayburn Office  
Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN GOODLING: Thank you for your continued efforts on behalf of reau-

thorizing the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). The consensus process initiated last year under your leadership has now culminated in a bill with bipartisan, bicameral support. You and your staffs continued involvement and hard work to achieve agreement on the IDEA reauthorization are very much appreciated.

The proposed bill, circulated by the IDEA Working Group on May 2, contains a number of important provisions that will improve educational outcomes for students, strengthen accountability, and increase parental participation. While we do have concerns about certain provisions of the bill, particularly some of the changes to personnel standards and discipline, we recognize that this legislation represents a delicate balance of competing concerns and interests. Taken as a whole, it represents a fair balance among those interests and should be passed.

In closing, please note that our organization, the National Down Syndrome Society, is separate from the National Down Syndrome Congress. Due to the similarity of the names, these two organizations are sometimes confused. Thank you again for your work to reauthorize the IDEA. We look forward to continuing to work with you and your staff through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

ELIZABETH GOODWIN,  
President.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF  
SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGISTS,  
Bethesda, MD, May 6, 1997.

Hon. WILLIAM GOODLING,  
Chairman, House Education and Workforce  
Committee, U.S. House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN GOODLING: The National Association of School Psychologist commends your leadership in establishing the historic consensus building in the drafting of legislative language for the amendments to and reauthorization of IDEA. This historic, cooperative effort produced legislation which has the potential for improving the educational results for all our children and youth with disabilities. It shows that Republicans and Democrats under your leadership, in cooperation with Assistant Secretary Judith Heumann, can produce positive, family-friendly legislation with a focus on positive academic and behavioral results for children with disabilities.

The National Association of School Psychologists will strive to turn this legislation into practice through school based teamwork with parents, teachers and administrators that ensures effective evaluations, instructional and behavioral interventions, measurement and analysis of results, and careful concern for individualization, inclusion and non-biased services. We will partner with others to ensure that all children will be educated in schools and classrooms that are safe and conducive to learning for all. School psychologists, working with others, will assist teachers, design and provide interventions to help all children with disabilities reach their goals and ensure that those children with challenging behaviors will be supportively educated with their peers as this law intends.

We thank the Committee and its leadership for truly making a good law better by improving the focus on results. We look forward to effective implementation, ongoing meaningful monitoring, and researched findings leading toward national best practices for the more than five million children served under IDEA.

Sincerely,

KEVIN P. DWYER,  
NCSP, Assistant Executive Director.

MAY 6, 1997.

Congressman WILLIAM F. GOODLING,  
Chairman, Committee on Education and the  
Workforce, U.S. House of Representatives,  
Rayburn Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. GOODLING: I am writing to commend you and to express my gratitude to you, particularly you, but also to your colleagues in the House of Representatives and the Senate, for the courage you have exhibited in creating the Individual With Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Working Group and the IDEA Working Group process. In developing an admirably fair and democratic discussion open to the organizations and individuals interested in the IDEA, the final product is a draft piece of legislation that focuses on achieving strong educational outcomes of children. The bill, if enacted, will allow increased fiscal flexibility as well as greater school-based innovation and accountability. I strongly urge you to support the passage of this bill.

Sincerely,

MADELEINE C. WILL,  
Former Assistant Secretary,  
Reagan Administration.

AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION,  
Washington, DC, May 7, 1997.

Hon. TRENT LOTT,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR LOTT: On behalf of the American Psychological Association (APA), its 151,000 members and affiliates, and the families and children they serve, I would like to commend the Working Group on the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) for the thoughtful effort that has gone into developing the current IDEA draft. APA appreciates that the draft represents significant effort on the Working Group's part to balance the sometimes conflicting needs of various interest groups toward timely reauthorization of this important Act.

APA is particularly pleased with several provisions of the draft language. These include:

Provisions that enable children under age nine to obtain special education and related services upon manifestation of a developmental delay and without the need for disability labelling;

Provisions that guarantee continuation of free and appropriate public educational services for children with disabilities regardless of their placement;

The requirement that states establish voluntary mediation procedures prior to due process hearings;

The elimination of the nebulous category of "seriously disruptive" as justification for suspension or expulsion of a child with a disability;

The elimination of cessation of services as an appropriate option for discipline of children with disabilities;

The attempts to increase the participation of students with disabilities in state and district-wide assessments; and

The provisions surrounding the conduct of evaluations that emphasize the need for a variety of assessment tools and strategies, the use of multiple measures, and the assessment of cognitive and behavioral factors in addition to physical and developmental factors.

These changes enable APA to support the draft, with the following modifications suggested.

(1) Qualifications of supervisors of paraprofessionals need to be specified. In Section 612(15)(C) the Working Group draft allows appropriately trained paraprofessionals who are supervised to provide special education and related services in areas where personnel

shortages occur. The language does not, however, specify that supervisors of paraprofessionals should be qualified (i.e., certified or licensed) service providers and should only supervise paraprofessionals in their own discipline. Adding this requirement (A) enhances and ensures the quality of service, and (B) reduces cost and potential liability from due process proceedings alleging inaccurate diagnosis or inappropriate treatment and placement provided by less than qualified service providers.

(2) Individual IEP team members should be restricted to interpretation of assessment results for which they are qualified (i.e., discipline-specific). Section 614(a)(4)(A) calls for the determination of disability to be made by a team of qualified professionals (i.e., the IEP team). Section 614(d)(1)(B)(v) requires that an individual who can interpret the instructional implications of the assessment results be included in the IEP team. Although it seems that the Act's intent is for the composition of the IEP team to include professionals qualified to interpret assessment results in their respective areas of qualification (e.g., a medical professional to interpret medical findings, a psychologist to interpret psychological findings), the existing language does not clearly or sufficiently specify this intent.

A specific requirement that qualified assessment professionals be included in the IEP team and interpret and apply assessment findings only within their respective disciplines will ensure cost-effectiveness in IEP diagnosis, treatment planning, and placement by (A) ensuring accurate assessment interpretation and application, and (B) reducing potential due process liability resulting from allegations of inappropriate interpretation and application of assessment data. Furthermore, if appropriately qualified assessment professionals are included in the IEP team, their expertise also will be cost-effective for interpreting and applying assessment findings for disciplinary manifestation determinations.

On behalf of the APA and children with and without disabilities and the adults who care for them, I thank you for your tireless efforts toward achieving a balanced IDEA draft. Please feel free to contact me if APA can be of any assistance as IDEA continues through the legislative and regulatory process.

Sincerely,

RAYMOND D. FOWLER, Ph.D.,  
*Executive Vice President and  
Chief Executive Officer.*

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION,  
GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS OFFICE,  
*Washington, DC, May 12, 1997.*

Hon. WILLIAM F. GOODLING,  
*U.S. House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.*

DEAR REP. GOODLING: I am writing on behalf of the American Bar Association to express our strong support for H.R. 5, legislation approved by the House Committee on Education and the Workforce May 7, 1997, to reauthorize the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). We applaud your leadership in particular in working to resolve differences that had stalled action on the reauthorization of IDEA for over a year, and we urge the Senate to support the bill that has now come forward.

IDEA is an essential component of the federal government's commitment to the civil rights of persons with disabilities. Like other civil statutes, IDEA provides legal recourse for parents of children with disabilities when school districts refuse to comply with the law. Under current law, parents are entitled to a due process hearing to challenge the identification, evaluation and educational placement of their child.

The ABA supports the proposed provision in H.R. 5 to expand the Act's due process guarantees to include a right to pursue a claim through mediation. If properly implemented, mediation can be a cost-effective form of alternative dispute resolution. However, proper implementation requires that the mediation process include adequate safeguards to protect the constitutional rights of students with disabilities to a free appropriate education. In this regard, the Education and the Workforce-reported bill is a distinct improvement on previous versions of IDEA reauthorization legislation. It permits parents to participate in mediation with their attorneys present. Previous bills would have removed attorneys from participation in a mediation or allowed their participation only at a second mediation, which we believe would have limited the efficacy and usefulness of the process. This change is consistent with our own experience in successful mediation. Our ABA Section of Dispute Resolution advises that mediation is more successful when there is the opportunity for voluntary participation by all individuals who are essential to resolving the dispute. It is important that the mediator ensure that the individuals necessary for the effective resolution of the matter participate in the first mediation.

Attorneys who represent a party are essential for a full and fair airing of the dispute and to arrive at an agreement. Clearly, this version of the bill will yield more favorable results in the mediation of these disputes.

The ABA strongly supports reauthorization of IDEA with expanded mediation opportunities. IDEA expresses the clear intent of Congress that children with mental, physical, or emotional disabilities should receive free appropriate public education. The Act also includes administrative and judicial remedies to protect the educational rights of children with disabilities and the rights of their parents or guardians to informed decision-making and participation in the provision of appropriate educational opportunities for their children. Your leadership and the hard work of your staff and many others has produced a strong, worthy bill, and we urge the strong support of the House for H.R. 5 and prompt reauthorization of IDEA.

Sincerely,

ROBERT D. EVANS.

MAY 6, 1997.

Hon. WILLIAM F. GOODLING,  
*U.S. House of Representatives, Rayburn Office  
Building, Washington, DC.*

DEAR CONGRESSMAN GOODLING: We, the undersigned national organizations, wish to commend the Members of Congress and their staff for their extraordinary efforts to reauthorize the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. The bill as drafted by the IDEA Working Group as circulated on May 2 is, on the whole, fair and balanced legislation and should be adopted.

On behalf of:  
National Parent Network on Disabilities.  
Learning Disabilities Association.  
The Arc.  
National Easter Seal Society.  
American Association of School Administrators.  
National Education Association.  
Autism Society of America.  
National Association of the Deaf.  
National Down Syndrome Society.  
Epilepsy Foundation of America.  
American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry.  
American Association of University Affiliated Programs.  
American Foundation for the Blind.  
American Physical Therapy Association.  
American Speech-Language-Hearing Association.

Association for Education & Rehabilitation of the Blind and Visually Impaired.

National Association of Developmental Disabilities Councils.

National Association of Protection and Advocacy.

National Association of School Psychologists.

National Association of State Directors of Special Education.

National Coalition on Deaf-Blindness.

National Mental Health Association.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, since the 104th Congress our committee has sought to reauthorize the Individuals with Disabilities in Education Act, particularly because it supports vitally important discretionary and early intervention programs for disabled children and their families. That objective has been a most daunting task, but today I am proud that we are one giant step closer to our goal. The bill before us not only reauthorizes the core of IDEA, but it also significantly builds and improves upon existing law.

Mr. Speaker, before IDEA was enacted in 1975, almost 2 million children with disabilities were denied a basic education.

□ 1430

Another 2½ million received grossly inadequate educational services; 25 years ago, millions of American children were effectively denied the basic dignity of an education simply because they were disabled.

Mr. Speaker, today some 6 million children are educated under IDEA and they are able to enjoy productive, meaningful lives. There are many outstanding aspects of this reauthorization bill. It strengthens the role of parents in their children's education, it guarantees that educational services for even the most troubled children will continue, it maintains high personnel standards, and it provides for a nonadversarial context in which parents and school officials can voluntarily mediate their disputes.

Mr. Speaker, achievement of this consensus bill before us today is a truly remarkable example of what we can accomplish when we work together, Democrats and Republicans, the Congress and the administration, when we work together to address the needs of the most vulnerable in our society.

I wish to thank my House colleagues, particularly the chairman, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GOODLING], the gentleman from California [Mr. RIGGS], and the gentleman from California [Mr. MARTINEZ] for their leadership and commitment to make this process work. In addition, I also want to thank the respective staffs for their dedication to this task.

As my colleagues consider this bill today, let me remind them that it represents a very delicate compromise meant to balance the various concerns of many who care deeply about the children and the families affected by

IDEA. I know that Chairman GOODLING and I have received many letters of support and encouragement from education and disability groups, as well as from parent organizations and individual parents. We very much appreciate their kind words.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this remarkable legislation.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. RIGGS], the subcommittee chairman, who worked long and hard on the legislation.

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, today is truly a remarkable and historic day. It is, I guess, a real tribute to the hard work of our staffs on a bipartisan basis that we could bring this bill, reforming and improving the landmark Federal civil rights and special education statute to the House floor under suspension of the rules, and I want to salute all involved.

As Chairman GOODLING has said, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act will help children with disabilities by focusing on their education instead of process and bureaucracy, by increasing the participation and the role of parents in the education of their children, and by giving teachers the tools that they need to teach all children.

Let me just explain that the bill that we are considering on the floor today improves the connection of students with disabilities to the regular education curriculum and provides for increased accountability for educational results. It is really significant that we are changing the focus of the bill by raising expectations for the educational achievement for all students, especially those with learning disabilities.

States under the legislation must establish goals for the performance of children with disabilities and develop indicators to judge their progress. A child's individualized educational program, otherwise known as an IEP, will focus on meaningful and measurable annual goals.

Children's IEP teams will include, to the extent appropriate, their regular education teacher. Where localities or States use assessment instruments, children with disabilities will either be included in those assessments or be given alternate assessments to meet their needs. Educational accountability also means informing parents about the educational progress of their children.

Under the IDEA amendments of 1997, parents of children with disabilities will be informed about the educational progress of their children as often as parents of children without disabilities. But even more fundamental than that, parents will be assured the ability to participate in all IEP team decisions, including those related to the placement of their child and the development of the IEP itself. Parents will also be able to access all records relating to their child, including evaluations and recommendations based on those records.

The chairman mentioned the improvements that we are making in the area of mediation and school discipline policies. I also mentioned that this bill will ensure that teachers have the tools to teach all children. Specifically, the bill will shift decisions on the expenditure of Federal training funds from the Federal Government to States and localities. That change will mean more general and special education teachers receiving the in-service training that they need instead of preservice training for special educators that universities desire. So we are shifting the focus more again to staff development and in-service training rather than teacher education in the colleges and universities.

Finally, I would like to mention two other areas that have required attention in the bill. One is the support for charter schools. First, charter schools that are recognized or chartered as their own local education agency, LEA, may opt to be merged into larger LEAs unless the State law specifically prevents this.

Second, non-LEA charter schools, public choice schools, must receive IDEA funds in the same manner as other schools in the same LEA. Third, charter schools are eligible for State discretionary program grant funds under the amendments.

I am also pleased, Mr. Speaker, to report that the bill clarifies, this is a very important point, particularly to my home State of California, it clarifies how services are to be provided to individuals in adult prisons who have been tried and convicted as adults.

A State may now delegate its obligation to oversee prison education to the prison system or the State adult correctional department. Standards relating to IDEA services, placement, and paperwork may also be relaxed to acknowledge the unique security requirements of the prison environment. This bill also allows States, at their discretion, to deny services for adult prisoners while forfeiting only the pro rata share of Federal funding for that small segment of the total IDEA eligible population.

So if this bill becomes law and California decides to deny services to adult prison inmates, the U.S. Department of Education can only reduce California's total Federal allocation by a small percentage instead of withholding the entire allocation, as the department is currently threatening to do.

As the chairman said, this bill represents an unprecedented bipartisan, bicameral effort, bringing together folks on all sides of this issue. I too want to salute the staff for their many, many hours of hard work and say, Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, that this is a bill we can be very proud of. It is a good bill for students with disabilities, their parents, teachers, principals, and school board members. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5 today.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3½ minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. MARTINEZ].

(Mr. MARTINEZ asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Missouri for yielding the time.

Mr. Speaker, I am extremely pleased to join with the Members on the floor today on both sides of the aisle in supporting this important and historic piece of legislation, historic because of the cooperation of all parties involved. This reauthorization is the product of over 2 years of work. But unlike the past 2 years, the most recent 2½ months of negotiations were bipartisan. As has been said before, these negotiations were aimed at maintaining the safeguards provided in current law and making modifications where the last 22 years has shown the need for change.

The discussions between House and Senate Democrats and Republicans and the administration began with current law as its starting point. Careful consideration was given to the provisions of the current statute and, where necessary, it was amended to reflect the current difficulties in providing children with disabilities a free and appropriate public education.

Since this law is an extremely important civil rights initiative, I can assure my colleagues that the test used to modify current law was extremely high. This bill before us today makes several much needed changes to current law.

Included in this reauthorization are an affirmative statement barring the cessation of educational services for children with disabilities; provisions requiring that alternative educational settings be designed to allow the child to progress in the general education curriculum; and mediation which is voluntary with respect to the participation of both schools, parents and all those involved. Also included in this bill is the maintenance of high personnel standards, and improved enforcement provisions designed to give the Department of Education and the States the ability to require proper implementation of the act.

Specifically, this bill makes several significant changes to current law, including a change in the Federal funding formula from one directed by child count to a formula based on population and poverty. I want to stress that no one should view this change in Federal formula to reflect the lack of need to identify children with disabilities.

Under the act, States and localities will still be charged with identifying children with disabilities and providing proper educational and related services. In addition, the bill also makes changes regarding the mandate that States serve juveniles in adult correctional facilities.

While the bill before us today provides several exemptions for serving disabled children in adult correction facilities, States will still be required to serve those who had an individualized education program in their last

educational placement. Members need to understand that disabled children do not often go straight from school to jail. However, the high dropout rate of children with disabilities often lead to these individuals encountering our justice system.

Fortunately, the provisions in this bill will ensure that those children who drop out and then get into difficulties with our justice system will continue to be served in adult correctional facilities. Like those who have gone before me, I want to thank the Members that have worked on this bill: the chairmen, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GOODLING] and the gentleman from California [Mr. RIGGS], the ranking member, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLAY], the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER], the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. KILDEE], the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SCOTT], the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. CASTLE], and the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. GRAHAM].

The contributions of these Members and their staffs to this measure were essential to creating its carefully balanced nature. The staff in particular worked long into the night and on weekends, and this effort should not go unnoticed.

In total, Members need to remember this measure is a carefully crafted compromise that means that both sides have to negotiate with the aim of finding a middle ground upon which we could agree. This bill is reflective of this throughout the provisions it contains because it contains provisions from both sides of the aisle.

While the bill before us provides several exemptions for serving disabled children at adult correctional facilities, States will still be required to serve those individuals who had individualized education programs in the last educational placement.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is one that deserves the merit and support of all the Members of Congress, and I urge all my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. CASTLE].

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. The Individuals with Disability Act has been in existence since 1975 to ensure that all children have access to a free and appropriate public education.

Prior to the enactment of IDEA, disabled children were often denied adequate public education. This legislation is critically important to millions of disabled children in America, not to mention their families, their friends, and their teachers. This law, however, has had unintended and costly consequences.

For example, it has resulted in children being labeled as disabled when they were not. It has resulted in school districts unnecessarily paying expensive private school tuition for children. It has resulted in cases where lawyers have gamed the system to the det-

riment of schools and children. It has resulted in unsafe schools where teachers and administrators cannot discipline or remove violent disabled students.

While this consensus bill does not contain everything I would like, I give it my strong endorsement. It contains a number of important reforms that address some of current law's unintended and costly consequences. To save Members the trouble of reading this 100-plus page bill and pulling out specific reforms themselves, I have compiled the following top 10 list of reasons to support the bill, and I would deliver it David Letterman style:

No. 10. This bill encourages use of mediation, promoting cost-effective resolution of conflicts.

No. 9. This bill makes it harder for parents to unilaterally place a child in elite private schools at public taxpayer expense, lowering costs to local school districts.

No. 8. This bill sends more money to local schools, alleviating their financial burdens.

No. 7. This bill modifies attorneys' fees, reducing litigation and eliminating the incentive that lawyers have to try and game the system.

No. 6. This bill makes changes to the formula, reducing incentives to over-identify children.

No. 5. This bill prevents the identification of children as disabled if they actually have reading problems instead, also reducing overidentification of children with disabilities.

No. 4. This bill eliminates the two-track disciplinary system in schools, making schools safer and more conducive to learning.

No. 3. This bill gives parents access to more information, empowering parents to become more involved in their child's education.

No. 2. This bill reduces paperwork requirements, lessening the amount of time wasted filling out mind-numbing forms.

No. 1. This bill protects the rights of disabled children to receive a free, appropriate, public school education, assisting them in their efforts to become productive and fulfilled adults.

□ 1445

The committee had an important opportunity to approve IDEA and build on its previous successes, and it worked in a bipartisan manner to achieve this goal. I want to commend the committee leadership and staff for its excellent work in drafting this bill. I urge my colleagues to give this bill their support.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER].

(Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

I am pleased to join my colleagues in both parties today in support of this

remarkable achievement on behalf of children with disabilities and their families. I have always believed that it is an honor and a privilege to serve in Congress. I believed that 23 years ago when I was one of the original co-authors of this legislation, and I believe that today as we seek to revise this legislation to make it meet the needs of both our children and the school districts which educate them.

We had some very serious disagreements when we started this process two years ago and at that time we had several critical points that prevented us from coming together. I believed then and still believe that all children regardless of the nature or severity of their disability must be guaranteed a free and appropriate education and that no child should be denied an education. I believed then and still believe that the treatment of children with disabilities should be guided by what we know about the nature of the child's disability and its effect on his or her behavior. I believed then and still believe that parents are entitled to pursue all legal avenues available for them to ensure that the child is treated fairly. Unfortunately, some have argued for provisions which would have curtailed or severely diminished these rights. I am pleased that the bill before us maintains the fundamental rights we established in that groundbreaking law 23 years ago.

This progress was not easy. We had to overcome some real and difficult disagreements. Those of us who believed the rights of the children and parents were going to suffer were able to work with our colleagues in Congress who saw the issue differently and were able to agree that the rights should be protected. What we strove to achieve and what I believe we accomplished is a bill that protects the rights of children with disabilities and at the same time fosters cooperation between parents, teachers, school boards, administrators, and State and local agencies to help ensure that each recognizes their responsibilities and that each must make a commitment to work collaboratively to serve the best interests of all children.

Mr. Speaker, during our deliberations on this act, I received in the mail a letter from an old friend of mine, retired Superior Court Judge Robert J. Cooney, enclosing a book written by his son Peter describing what life was like for a child with Down's syndrome and for that child as he becomes an adult and seeks his place in American society. Over the years I have had the opportunity to watch Peter grow as he progressed through school, participated in the Special Olympics and achieved greater and greater independence.

Peter makes it clear in his book the importance of family and available resources. He says it is the love of parents and others that make a person special. We need help sometimes. Parents and teachers and counselors should help us when we need their help,

but do not do too much for us. Some counselors need to think of us as special. Part of their job is helping us become independent.

Peter is now 32 years old, lives in a residential facility, and works in the food service business at Cosumnes River College in Sacramento when he is not attending his book signings.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is about empowering parents and students to be able to get the best education they can so that, like Peter, they will have a chance to participate fully in American society.

Before this law, Mr. Speaker, was on the books more than a million children with disabilities were not allowed to be educated. This rewrite makes sure that they continue to have those rights.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute the gentleman from California [Mr. MCKEON], subcommittee chairman.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

I rise today in support of H.R. 5, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Amendments Act. This legislation is a result of several years work with input from individuals and organizations representing the disabled, the education community, and parents. The outcome of this great effort is legislation that will substantially improve the current system of education for the disabled. In fact, this is the first major overhaul of the IDEA legislation in over 20 years. I commend the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GOODLING], the gentleman from California [Mr. RIGGS] and all the Members involved in this vast undertaking.

H.R. 5 contains key reforms which increase parent participation, better connect students to the regular curriculum, provide support for the unique needs of individual students, provide more dollars to the classroom, reduce the costs of litigation, and reduce paperwork and process costs. There is no question these reforms will create a better system. I ask all to support the passage of this bill.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SCOTT].

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my colleagues in strong support of H.R. 5, the amendments to the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, and I want to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GOODLING], the gentleman from California [Mr. RIGGS], the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLAY], and the gentleman from California [Mr. MARTINEZ], ranking Members, and the leadership of the Senate for their leadership in crafting this truly remarkable bill. This legislation is extraordinary, not only because of its bipartisan bicameral and administration support, but also because it improves educational opportunities for children with disabilities.

With the enactment of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act,

twenty-two years ago, Congress recognized that 3.5 million of the children with disabilities in the United States were not receiving appropriate educational services and more than a million children were excluded from school altogether.

Today Congress not only reaffirms our commitment to education generally, but we are also reaffirming our commitment to ensuring that children with disabilities receive a free and appropriate education.

While some may argue that the price is too high, we know that our failure to provide appropriate education to any child will cost us even more in the long run and we know that children with disabilities who do not complete their education are less likely to be employed, more likely to rely on public assistance, and substantially more likely to be involved in crime than those others who complete high school. While the same can be said for the outcomes of children without disabilities, research demonstrates that these correlations are even stronger for children with disabilities.

Today we are here to support H.R. 5, because it significantly moves us towards fulfilling the promise we set 22 years ago, to provide a free and appropriate public education for all children with disabilities. So, Mr. Speaker, I would encourage all of my colleagues to support this remarkable legislation.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BARRETT], another member of the committee.

Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, ask any school official to identify the one program in their school in which costs have increased dramatically and that person will probably identify the special education program. Ask any parents of a disabled child the greatest source of their frustrations in the school system and they will probably point to the school's special education program.

This bill presents schools and parents with needed changes to Federal mandates that have gone underfunded. The bill would reduce paperwork and process costs without jeopardizing the educational services needed by our disabled children. It gives parents and schools the opportunity to seek mediation of their disputes before heading to costly court action.

But one particular provision will take an unprecedented step in Federal education law, by allowing local schools to actually cut back on their special education spending, once Federal appropriations reach \$4.1 billion, which is \$1 billion more than the current appropriations. I think it is proper to allow schools to relieve themselves somewhat from the burden of shouldering the cost of an underfunded Federal mandate. As Federal appropriations will be used to help supplement local spending, disabled students should not experience a decrease in their services.

I want to express my deep appreciation to the staff and to the subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from California [Mr. RIGGS] and to the chairman, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GOODLING], and to the majority leader for crafting a bill that will provide relief to schools and parents and maintain our commitment to the educational services needed by our disabled children.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. MCCARTHY].

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5. As someone that has learning disabilities, I knew what it was like to grow up and not have the educational opportunities. Luckily, my son was able to go to school and at that time they dealt with learning disabilities. It was during that time as he went to school I learned how to read, I learned how to study.

What this bill does is give children hope, certainly, but it gives them an opportunity to go out in the work field. The most important thing, though, it does allow the children to have self-esteem, and I think that is the most important thing.

I stand here because I am a Member of Congress now. I want the children out there to know, even though you have learning disabilities, you have a chance to learn and certainly you can do anything with your life that you want to.

I am pleased that H.R. 5 addresses concerns that my constituents have raised. It provides financial relief to school districts that struggle with the high cost of educating students with disabilities. It also addresses the issues of transportation training, which ensures that students have access to education and to jobs later in life.

Most of all, I am pleased that this bill is the product of bipartisan process. Educating children with disabilities is not a Democratic or a Republican issue, but a priority for all of us that must be addressed. It has been a pleasure working on this bill with both sides of the aisle and my colleagues. I think everyone did a wonderful job and everyone should be commended. But the bottom line is, we have remembered the children, and they are our best product for this country and they are the future of this country.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to gentleman from Georgia [Mr. DEAL], another member of the committee.

Mr. DEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman and commend the subcommittee chairman and the staff for their hard work and to the minority for their hard work in the development of this piece of legislation.

I rise in support of H.R. 5. As someone who is involved with education through my wife's teaching in a middle school in my district, I think that I can share with my colleagues the same concern that most administrators and

teachers would say when they consider the Disabilities Act in terms of its impact on education. That specific area that I wish to touch on is the area of discipline.

It is indeed difficult to balance and achieve a reasonable balance between those who suffer from disabilities and those who are being educated along with them who are not under those disabilities. In the area of discipline, it is a difficult subject. This bill provides some necessary relief. Under this legislation, if a child is involved with drugs or with a weapon and is a disability child, it increases to 45 days the time in which they may be placed in an alternative teaching environment. It also increases to 45 days the time in which a child that is involved in a disciplinary problem in which danger to other children is involved.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the committee and thank the gentleman for yielding the time to me.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California [Ms. SANCHEZ].

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend my colleagues on the Committee on Education and the Workforce for their efforts to create this bipartisan piece of legislation. Reauthorization of the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act, H.R. 5, was a high priority for me in this session of Congress. I was proud to be a part of a bipartisan effort to ensure that 5.8 million disabled children receive an opportunity to succeed in the classroom.

For students and parents in Orange County, CA, in my hometown, this bill envisions high expectations and standards for children in special education by requiring that they participate in State and district assessments with appropriate accommodations where necessary.

H.R. 5 would expand the authority of school officials to protect the safety of all of our children in the classroom. In addition, the bill will allow school districts to get financial relief through new cost sharing provisions and the reduction of paperwork required from teachers, from school districts, and from States.

□ 1500

I urge my colleagues to support this critical piece of legislation because it affirms that educational services will not be terminated for any child with a disability.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California [Mr. CUNNINGHAM].

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, this bill is a monumental bill. My colleagues on the other side, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLAY], and the rest of them, and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KILDEE], we worked on this bill when I was chairman of the subcommittee.

If we look at the difficulty of getting a bill through, between parent groups and schools, what the committee has

done is monumental. On one hand we have parents that are thrust into an environment they never planned on having with a special education child and they are bewildered. On the other side there are the immense costs to the schools. And to bring those two groups together, I applaud both sides of the aisle.

I think for the first time we have been able to enhance the amount of dollars and the services available to these children but, at the same time, giving the schools the flexibility that they need to handle the special education needs.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT].

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

I want to compliment the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GOODLING], the gentleman from California [Mr. RIGGS], the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLAY], the gentleman from California [Mr. MARTINEZ], and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KILDEE], and I want to thank them for including the language from my Braille Literacy Act that I submitted several years ago.

Just briefly, in 1968 there were 20,000 visually impaired students; 40 percent could read Braille, 45 percent could read large print. In 1993, there were 50,000 visually impaired students; fewer than 9 percent could read Braille, 27 percent could not read print, and, Congress, 40 percent of those visually impaired students could not read either or at all.

I want to thank my colleagues for including language from my bill, the Braille Literacy Rights for Blind Americans Act. I want to compliment Tom Anderson, a constituent from my district, for his efforts in this as well. It basically says in the case of a child who is blind or visually impaired, it provides for instruction in Braille and the use of Braille, and also to consider the communication needs of the child. In the case of a child who is deaf, hard of hearing, blind or communicatively disabled, consider the language and communication needs of the child.

I think we have done more with this bill than we may realize. I thank my colleagues for working with me and including language from my bill.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. MORELLA], the gentleman from Ohio's partner on my side of the aisle and a former teacher.

(Mrs. MORELLA asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman for yielding me this time. I will speak quickly since I only have 1 minute.

I want to congratulate the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GOODLING], the gentleman from California [Mr. RIGGS], and all the members of the Committee on Education and the Workforce for their hard work and perseverance.

This really is a historic bill. What has been done in terms of making it bicameral and bipartisan, it passed out of both the House and the Senate committees without one dissenting vote. It will continue to make it possible for millions of children and youth with disabilities to gain a meaningful education.

Before IDEA, the vast majority of children with disabilities were unserved and underserved. IDEA has created a future for these children with real opportunities and has been a real success in human terms. I can think of Cecilia Pauley in my district who had Down's syndrome. With the support of a loving family, she graduated from high school and is attending college. She could not have done this without IDEA.

The bill on the floor today will help other parents provide that kind of support for other children just like Cecilia. It encourages parents to be involved in their children's education, takes into consideration parental preferences and concerns in the development of an individualized education plan, which is guaranteed for every child in a special education program.

I am also pleased they worked out some of the problems we had last year in terms of providing for alternative settings so that students with disabilities who are expelled can continue their education. I just think this is a terrific bill and I ask the support of this entire body and congratulate all involved, Members and staff.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time is left on both sides?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLAY] has 3½ minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GOODLING] has 3 minutes.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Guam [Mr. UNDERWOOD].

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Today, Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the reauthorization of the act, and I am very pleased this Congress has been able to develop a bipartisan bill. I am especially pleased that the territories and freely associated states were appropriately considered and included in the crafting of funding mechanisms.

Disabled students and their parents on Guam and in the other territories are as eager for access to quality education as their peers in the States, and they certainly need the same tools as their peers to succeed academically. Access to quality education and a chance to succeed is all our students want, whether they are disabled or not.

The reauthorization of IDEA will go a long way in providing this opportunity, and I am proud to support this very bipartisan effort. I want to congratulate Members and staffs on both sides of the aisle who have worked out a compromise on the inclusion of the

territories and the three freely associated states, the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia, in this important legislation.

Sometimes it certainly seems to those of us in the islands that there are as many funding strategies as there are Federal programs, and this is especially true for us. The chairman may remember discussions I have had with him about this issue during the 104th Congress, and I thank him for his efforts in this regard.

H.R. 5 allows the territories to take advantage and participate in any increases in appropriations while providing funds for the freely associated states through a competition with the Pacific territories for the next 4 years. While I have continuing concerns about using a nongovernment entity as a broker of funds intended for areas in which there are some very complex relationships, I certainly support the intent of this funding.

I am informed that this mechanism will also be used as a model for future education and training legislation in an effort to clarify the patchwork nature of territorial funding.

I congratulate the chairman and ranking member on their successful bipartisan effort, and I urge my colleagues to approve H.R. 5 on behalf of our children, whether they are in urban centers or suburbs or rural areas, or what we sometimes think of as very faraway islands, especially in those islands, areas where specialized services are rare or simply unavailable.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time, and I would close by merely again thanking all on both sides of the aisle for all their efforts to put together this bipartisan, bicameral bill, and all those from the outside who worked diligently to bring this about.

I should mention Sally Lovejoy on the staff, who has been at this legislation for 13 years. So we want to pay tribute to her. She is only 25, but she has been at the legislation for 13 years.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the House of Representatives on considering H.R. 5, a bill to reauthorize and reform the Individuals With Disabilities Act [IDEA]. This bill renews and strengthens our promise to children with disabilities and their families that they will receive an education equal to that of their peers.

While the original IDEA legislation was critical in opening up educational opportunities to disabled students and enhancing efforts to include them in classes with other students, this legislation continues the commitment of the previous Congress to address the issue of actually providing adequate resources to individual States in educating children with disabilities. Last year, the Appropriations Committee, of which I am a member, increased funding for IDEA by almost \$800 million to \$3.1 billion for fiscal year 1997, the most in IDEA's history. H.R. 5 authorizes a \$1 billion increase for IDEA in fiscal year 1998 and, within 7 years, funding for the program increases to \$11 billion.

This bill, if enacted, will also improve the way States, schools, teachers, and parents work together to provide better education for children with disabilities. The new IDEA reform legislation will help children with disabilities by focusing on their education, instead of process and bureaucracy. It will also give parents increased participation and give teachers the tolls they need to teach all children. Moreover, this bipartisan legislation fulfills a proper Federal responsibility of protecting individual rights by insuring that children with disabilities have an equal opportunity to learn and succeed.

Although there were a number of contentious issues involved while drafting H.R. 5, Chairman GOODLING did a tremendous job of leading a bipartisan effort in working with the many organizations representing the concerns of individuals with disabilities, their families and teachers, as well as school administrators and nurses. Today's vote in support of the IDEA reauthorization is a testament to the bipartisan and overwhelming support of this House to the needs of children with disabilities.

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to alert you to my concerns with certain provisions contained in H.R. 5, the Individuals With Disabilities Act Amendments of 1997.

Specifically, I am opposed to the provisions in this bill that require States to provide special education services to disabled individuals aged 16 to 21 who are incarcerated. I have always been supportive of an all out effort to provide educators with the necessary resources to properly train and educate those with disabilities. For this reason, I must object to requiring States to spend their scarce education resources to serve prisoners.

As you may be aware, both the Governor of California and California's legislative bodies have registered their disapproval of provisions mandating that the State provide special education services to convicted felons. While there may be prisoners who would benefit from such services, the States ought to be trusted to make this decision on their own. Equally disturbing is the provision allowing the Department of Education to penalize States who fail to comply with this requirement by withholding all special education money granted to a State.

Notwithstanding my objections to these provisions, the overall merits of H.R. 5 warrant my support at this time. The objectionable provisions must be revisited by Congress.

Chairman BILL GOODLING, Representative BILL CLAY, Representative FRANK RIGGS, and Representative MATTHEW MARTINEZ are to be commended for expediting this reauthorization process and I look forward to working with all of them to address the concerns raised by the State of California.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation which makes some very important changes to the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act.

We need to do our very best in educating the young people in our country. In addition, I believe we especially need to help those with disabilities.

I admire the people who work very closely with these children on a daily basis. In fact, I would say that these are the people who, along with the parents, are most concerned with how this program is operating. They feel that too much money has been wasted in legal fees. Instead, they would like to see

much more of the funding go directly to helping these special students. I agree.

A few years ago, I met with a school superintendent from my district, Allen Morgan, and one of his main concerns was the cost of legal fees associated with this program. As a result, on August 5, 1993, I introduced H.R. 2882, which would have reduced the amount of money school systems have to spend for attorney fees. Do you want the money spent on lawyers or on severely disabled students?

Under the legislation I introduced, State and local education agencies would not have had to pay attorney fees for preliminary administrative hearings and negotiations. This would have saved many millions of dollars across the country. However, it would still have allowed parents who prevailed in a civil action to be reimbursed for legal expenses. I am pleased to know that the authors of this bill have included similar language in this legislation.

The bill on the floor today will save direly needed funds for educating the disabled by reducing the amount of money spent on overly excessive attorney fees. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation which will help get more money to the children who need it the most.

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to clarify some of the language in the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act that we are looking to enact into law today. This is a much needed piece of legislation which has been created with the participation and consideration of a large variety of interests. We should be proud of this historic moment.

The section I would like to clarify involves personnel standards. This section has some potentially unclear language, which I would like to make clear. When the bill refers to the qualified individual who must be making satisfactory progress toward completing applicable course work necessary to meet the standards described earlier in the legislation, it is referring to the standards that are consistent with State law applicable to the profession or discipline. This clarification is important to answer an confusion that may arise.

Mr. GOODE. Mr. Speaker, today, with reservations, I support H.R. 5, the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act Improvement Act of 1997.

Even before I came to Congress in January of this year, local school administrators and school board members from my home in Franklin County, VA, had alerted me to the grave fiscal dilemma they face in attempting to comply with IDEA. These local school officials and many of their colleagues in similar rural areas are finding it increasingly difficult to meet the needs of students with disabilities because of inadequate Federal funding and overly stringent Federal restrictions.

These local officials are sincere in their commitment to provide an education to every young person that they serve, whether that person is faced with a disability or not. They are, however, increasingly confronted with nearly impossible dilemmas as the costs of special education rapidly increase. With this bipartisan bill, we will give these dedicated local officials some relief and will begin to meet the commitment to the level of funding that Congress made to States and localities when IDEA was enacted.

There is one section of this bill that does trouble me. In some instances, a student may

engage in egregious misconduct that would result in expulsion except that such student is covered by IDEA. In those instances, I believe expulsion is merited and should be left to policies developed by the States and the localities. On February 5, 1997, the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit ruled that the U.S. Department of Education was without authority to condition receipt by the Commonwealth of Virginia of IDEA funding on the continued provision of free education to disabled students who have been expelled or suspended long term for criminal or other serious misconduct unrelated to their disability. I agree that decisionmaking on these very case-specific instances should be left to localities and States and disagree with this aspect of this bill.

On the whole, however, this bill offers improvements and gives schools greater flexibility, promotes cost-sharing between State and local agencies and recognizes the role of teachers.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise in support of H.R. 5, the IDEA Improvement Act. I am pleased to see it moving toward enactment, hopeful that continued improvements can be made, and thankful to those citizens, staff, and members who have made it possible.

The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, or IDEA, is based on one principle: That children with disabilities deserve a fighting chance to achieve the American Dream. Since its enactment in the 1970's, this law has made education and opportunity available for millions of children with disabilities. Many of these Americans, who once would have been consigned to costly institutions for life, have used their education to sustain themselves and become contributing members of society. They are better for it, and the country is better, too.

But the law has not been perfect. Over time, cooperation in pursuit of education has gradually given way to divisive and costly litigation that usurps scarce resources from children's schooling. Congress and successive administrations have failed to keep their promise to fund 40 percent of States' costs to comply with IDEA and provide free, appropriate public education in the least restrictive environment, as the law requires. And the distribution of funds among the States has grown unfair and unequal, with some States receiving substantially more funding per school-age child than others.

In the 104th Congress, we pledged and worked to do better. And we did. I was privileged at the time to serve as chairman of the House Subcommittee on Early Childhood, Youth and Families. We assembled a historic coalition of citizen representatives of children with disabilities, educators, the administration, Republicans, and Democrats to develop an IDEA Improvement Act that we could all agree upon. We reported a bill out of subcommittee, to the full committee, to the House, and forwarded it to the Senate by voice vote. Unfortunately, the late-session crunch and latent divisions forestalled its enactment. Nevertheless, Congress recognized the progress we had made by providing an equally historic, first-time substantial increase in IDEA funding, some \$4 billion total in fiscal year 1997, \$700 million more than in fiscal year 1996.

Now, the 105th Congress is completing the work we began in the 104th Congress. Under

the leadership of Education Committee Chairman BILL GOODLING, Early Childhood Subcommittee Chairman FRANK RIGGS, and the majority leader of the other body, we now have an IDEA Improvement Act that all sides agree is an improvement. It focuses anew on the education of children with disabilities. It improves schools' administration of special education. It assures that additional IDEA appropriations are distributed in a more equitable manner, freeing the Appropriations Committee on which I now serve to fund IDEA more robustly and responsibly. And it replaces litigation and division with mediation and a more cooperative process for resolving disputes.

Like the IDEA Improvement Act of the 104th Congress, this measure before us today is not perfect. H.R. 5 does not address the inequitable distribution of current IDEA funding. It does not give States enough relief from certain mandates, particularly those relating to IDEA-mandated educational services for convicts in jail. And it does not give schools and communities as much flexibility as I would prefer in implementing an educational program, and ensuring the fair conduct of disciplinary procedures. It is a product of compromise and a great deal of hard work and sacrifice from all parties. And I am glad to say that it is, on balance, a very good bill that will do well by our children and our schools.

Finally, I would like to publicly recognize a number of the people who made this measure possible. Chairmen GOODLING and RIGGS, and my former Early Childhood Subcommittee ranking member DALE KILDEE—now ranking on the Higher Education Subcommittee—have done yeoman's work in carrying this difficult task through. The Senate majority leader, and his chief of staff, David Hoppe, coordinated a months-long march of meetings between all parties to hammer out an agreeable bill, and they have done marvelously. And Jay Eagen, Sally Lovejoy, and Todd Jones of the Education and Workforce Committee staff deserve recognition for distinguished service on this issue on behalf of many Members of the Congress. I was privileged to work with all of them in the 104th Congress. Many others deserve special recognition, especially the families, special education students, teachers, school board members, and administrators who contributed their work and experience to this measure.

I urge Members to support H.R. 5. It goes to show that when we work together, we can get the job done.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose H.R. 5, the Individuals with Disabilities Reauthorization Act of 1997 [IDEA]. I oppose this bill as strong supporter of doing all possible to advance the education of persons with disabilities. However, I do not think that a huge bureaucracy is the best way to educate disabled children. Parents and local communities know their children so much better than any Federal bureaucrat, and they can do a better job of meeting a child's needs than we in Washington. There is no way that the unique needs of my grandchildren, and some young boy or girl in Los Angeles, CA or New York City can be educated by some sort of "Cookie Cutter" approach.

At a time when Congress should be returning power and funds to the States, IDEA increases Federal control over education. According to the Congressional Budget Office Federal expenditures on IDEA will reach over

\$20 billion by the year 2002. This flies in the face of many Members' public commitment to place limits on the scope of the Federal bureaucracy.

H.R. 5 imposes significant costs on State governments and localities. For example, the new bill requires one regular education teacher to take part in each individual education plan [IEP]. According to certain education experts, this could require as many as 10 to 15 teachers be present at each IEPO meeting. This bill also requires States to include disabled students in all statewide assessments by 1998 and develop alternatives for students unable to participate in the regular exams by the year 2000. According to the National Association of State Boards of Education [NASBE], this mandate will increase assessment costs by 12 percent.

NASBE's May 9 letter to Congress identifies several other provisions in H.R. 5 that will impose new financial burdens on the States. I ask that the letter be read into the RECORD.

As I see Members of Congress applaud the imposition of more mandates on States, I cannot help but think of a letter I received from the high school principal asking for some relief from Federal mandates imposed on her by laws like IDEA. I would ask all my colleagues to consider whether we are truly aiding education by imposing new mandates or just making it more difficult for hard-working, education professionals like this principal to properly educate our children?

The major Federal mandate in IDEA is that disabled children be educated in the least restrictive setting. In other words, this bill makes mainstreaming the Federal policy. Many children may thrive in a mainstream classroom environment, however, I worry that some children may be mainstreamed solely because school officials believe it is required by Federal law, even though the mainstream environment is not the most appropriate for that child.

On May 10, 1994, Dr. Mary Wagner Testified before the Education Committee that disabled children who are not placed in a mainstream classroom graduate from high school at a much higher rate than disabled children who are mainstreamed. Dr. Wagner quite properly accused Congress of sacrificing children to ideology.

Mr. Speaker, it is time to stop sacrificing children on the altar of ideology. Every child is unique and special. Given the colossal failure of Washington's existing interference, it is clear that all children will be better off when we get Washington out of their classroom and out of their parents' pocketbooks. I therefore urge my colleagues to cast a vote for constitutionally limited government and genuine compassion by opposing H.R. 5.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF  
STATE BOARDS OF EDUCATION,  
*Alexandria, VA, May 9, 1997.*

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: The National Association of State Boards of Education (NASBE) is a private nonprofit association representing state and territorial boards of education. We are writing to express our opposition to the changes made to the state set-aside formula in the compromise agreement on the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA).

Under the new legislation, the state share is capped at the FY97 level, with all future increases equal to the rate of inflation or the federal appropriations increase—whichever is less. This new formula also applies to the state's 5% administration reserve. This

limit, especially as applied to state administration, will place severe burdens on already strained state education budgets and will result in an enormous federally unfunded mandate.

IDEA is a highly prescriptive law requiring vigilant state monitoring and evaluation to ensure disabled students are receiving all appropriate educational services. The new mandates will create even more administrative and oversight responsibilities for state education agencies (SEAs), while at the same time significantly decreasing the federal funds necessary to carry out such functions. Because of the artificial limits placed on the states' administrative share, the excess costs of administering the programs, distributing grants and ensuring local education agency (LEA) compliance with the law will be borne solely by the SEA.

In addition, the proposed legislation directs the states to implement the following new programs: (1) Include disabled students in all state-wide assessments by 1998 and to develop alternatives for students unable to participate in regular exams by the year 2000. (At the very least, this mandate will increase state assessment costs by 12%, the national average of disabled students in the general school population); (2) Establish and operate a mediation system for use by LEAs and parents; (3) Develop and implement state performance goals and indicators for disabled students.

The states are responsible for all of the costs incurred by creating and maintaining the above programs. The federal government is providing absolutely no new financial assistance to help offset these expenses.

The reduction of the state set-aside severely undermines the historic federal, state and local partnership and 20-year old cost-sharing arrangement that have worked so well in delivering a free, appropriate public education to disabled students. We urge you to amend the IDEA compromise agreement by allowing funding increases of up to 5% annually for state administration.

Sincerely,

BRENDA L. WELBURN,  
*Executive Director.*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Individuals With Disabilities Education Improvement Act, H.R. 5, and commend its sponsor, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Education and the Workforce, Mr. GOODLING, and the chairman of the Subcommittee on Early Childhood, Youth and Families, Mr. RIGGS, for their diligent work in bringing this important bipartisan legislation to the floor.

This measure effectively incorporates numerous initiatives that have been proposed by educators and school board members in my district. This bill seeks to give the classroom teacher the ability to maintain adequate discipline with regard to special education students. While previous law prohibited a school from suspending or expelling a disabled student for more than 10 days, except in the situation where the student has brought a gun to school, this bill provides for removal to an alternative placement for students who bring weapons to school, bring illegal drugs to school, or illegally distribute drugs in schools, students who engage in assault or battery and students, who by proof of substantial evidence present a danger to himself or others. I believe that this bill effectively addresses that issue of classroom safety, while still maintaining protection for the students against arbitrary placement changes.

Furthermore, this measure requires States to make mediation available to school authori-

ties and parents who disagree over a disabled student's educational plan, instead of forcing the parties to move their dispute into the court. It is our hope that an increase in the use of mediation will reduce the acrimony involved in these disputes and will save money that has in the past been spent on attorney fees. Furthermore, it is my hope that the new formula changes phased in over 10 years will reduce overidentification and promote the effective use of government resources.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this worthy measure to reform our Nation's special education programs.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I want to first congratulate the chairman on his dedication to this important issue and his hard work toward crafting a bill that will help schools improve the quality of education for students with disabilities.

This bill includes a number of provisions that I strongly support. It streamlines and consolidates the requirements that States must meet for individualized education plans, allows parents to participate in all IEP decisions, guarantees that parents have access to all records relating to their children, and includes a number of provisions to limit attorney's fees and reduce litigation.

While I support most of the provisions in this bill, I am deeply concerned that in an effort to reach a compromise with the administration, this bill includes language that tramples the rights of States and localities to ensure safety and discipline in their classrooms.

The bill includes a provision that effectively overturns a recent Federal Appeals Court decision allowing States to suspend or expel disabled students for criminal or other serious misconduct when the action is unrelated to their disability. The administration's policy, which not only exceeds the mandate of IDEA, sets a glaring double standard by establishing two discipline codes—one for disabled students and another for nondisabled students. Including this provision in the bill ties the hands of States and localities when it comes to effectively disciplining students.

While I believe that the overall bill is good for disabled students, good for parents and teachers, and good for the American taxpayers, it would have been a great deal better had this provision not been included. With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GOODLING] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 5.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

#### CONCURRING IN SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 914, TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION ACT, WITH AMENDMENTS

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 145) providing for the concurrence of the House with the amendment of the Senate to H.R. 914, with amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 145

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution the bill (H.R. 914), to make certain technical corrections in the Higher Education Act of 1965 relating to graduation data disclosures, shall be considered to have been taken from the Speaker's table to the end that the Senate amendments thereto be, and the same are hereby, agreed to with amendments as follows:

Insert before section 1 the following:

#### TITLE I—TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS

Redesignate sections 1 through 5 as sections 101 through 105, and at the end of the bill add the following:

#### SEC. 106. PAYMENTS RELATING TO FEDERAL PROPERTY.

Section 8002(i) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7702(i)) is amended to read as follows:

“(i) PRIORITY PAYMENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsection (b)(1)(B), and for any fiscal year beginning with fiscal year 1997 for which the amount appropriated to carry out this section exceeds the amount so appropriated for fiscal year 1996—

“(A) the Secretary shall first use the excess amount (not to exceed the amount equal to the difference of (i) the amount appropriated to carry out this section for fiscal year 1997, and (ii) the amount appropriated to carry out this section for fiscal year 1996) to increase the payment that would otherwise be made under this section to not more than 50 percent of the maximum amount determined under subsection (b) for any local educational agency described in paragraph (2); and

“(B) the Secretary shall use the remainder of the excess amount to increase the payments to each eligible local educational agency under this section.

“(2) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY DESCRIBED.—A local educational agency described in this paragraph is a local educational agency that—

“(A) received a payment under this section for fiscal year 1996;

“(B) serves a school district that contains all or a portion of a United States military academy;

“(C) serves a school district in which the local tax assessor has certified that at least 60 percent of the real property is federally owned; and

“(D) demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Secretary that such agency's per-pupil revenue derived from local sources for current expenditures is not less than that revenue for the preceding fiscal year.”.

#### TITLE II—COST OF HIGHER EDUCATION REVIEW

#### SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE; FINDINGS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Cost of Higher Education Review Act of 1997”.