

105TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2065

To improve teacher mastery and use of educational technology.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 25, 1997

Mrs. MORELLA (for herself and Mr. VENTO) introduced the following bill;
which was referred to the Committee on Education and the Workforce

A BILL

To improve teacher mastery and use of educational
technology.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Technology for Teach-
5 ers Act”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 The Congress makes the following findings:

8 (1) The Nation’s Governors and Congress have
9 endorsed a set of National Education Goals which
10 include the preparation of teachers in the use of
11 emerging technologies.

1 (2) Research has shown that elementary and
2 secondary school students have expanded learning
3 opportunities if various forms of educational tech-
4 nology are made available to the students.

5 (3) Employers have pointed out the need for
6 graduates who are familiar and comfortable with
7 computers, networks, and other forms of technology.
8 Tens of thousands of high technology jobs are un-
9 filled and will remain vacant unless educational tech-
10 nology is incorporated into classrooms.

11 (4) Lack of computers in schools and lack of
12 connectivity to the information superhighway are no
13 longer the principal obstacles to the use of tech-
14 nology in classrooms. The obstacles are being over-
15 come, in part, with support provided by the Depart-
16 ment of Education, the National Science Founda-
17 tion, the Department of Commerce, and other Fed-
18 eral departments and agencies, and through provi-
19 sions in the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (Public
20 Law 104–104; 110 Stat. 56) that will provide
21 schools with affordable access to the Nation’s infor-
22 mation infrastructure.

23 (5) As access to computers and computer net-
24 works has become more available, lack of adequate
25 teacher training in the use of education technology

1 is becoming the single factor that most limits the
2 benefits of computer technology accruing to stu-
3 dents.

4 (6) The ability of new and inservice teachers to
5 use technology in the classroom is strongly influ-
6 enced by several stakeholders, including schools of
7 education that are approved by a State to train new
8 teachers, State educational agencies that will license
9 new teachers, school districts that hire licensed
10 teachers and provide for the teachers' ongoing pro-
11 fessional development, and the private sector that
12 develops and markets educational technology. Co-
13 operation and collaboration among the stakeholders
14 will provide benefits to teachers, students, and the
15 community through the improved use of educational
16 technology in schools and classrooms.

17 (7) Estimates show that 2,000,000 new teach-
18 ers must enter the teaching profession by 2007 to
19 accommodate expanding enrollment and to replace
20 retiring teachers. The need to prepare the new
21 teachers for the 21st century classroom represents a
22 significant challenge to schools of education.

23 (8) According to a 1997 study, only 10 percent
24 of new teachers reported that the teachers felt pre-
25 pared to use technology in their classrooms, reflect-

1 ing inadequate training in the use of classroom edu-
2 cational technology during their undergraduate prep-
3 aration.

4 (9) There is no national standard for the capa-
5 bilities of teachers in the use of emerging tech-
6 nologies, though several voluntary standards have
7 been developed by the National Council for Accredi-
8 tation of Teacher Education (NCATE), and are
9 being developed by the Interstate New Teacher As-
10 sessment and Support Consortium (INTASC) and
11 the National Board for Professional Teaching
12 Standards (NBPTS).

13 (10) Licensure of new teachers is at the discre-
14 tion of the States and mastery of education tech-
15 nology is not a universal performance standard in
16 State requirements for the licensing of new teachers.
17 Eighteen States do not require applicants for a
18 teaching license to have any technology training.
19 Thirty-two other States require a course or some
20 equivalent experience in educational technology.

21 (11) Training for teachers in the use of edu-
22 cational technology is inadequate because it is only
23 one of many important areas in which teachers need
24 ongoing professional development. As a result of this
25 competition for limited professional development

1 support, only 15 percent of the Nation's teachers
2 have had 9 hours or more of training in 1994 in how
3 to use educational technology. Washington and Ken-
4 tucky have shown the most progress on this front,
5 but only 28 percent of their teachers had 9 hours of
6 technology training in 1994. Support for training in
7 educational technology must be ensured in the face
8 of competition for limited professional development
9 resources.

10 (12) Advances in educational hardware and
11 software are generally much more frequent than are
12 revisions of professional development courses for in-
13 service teachers, making it difficult for teachers to
14 have access to the most recent educational software
15 and hardware. Private sector developers of edu-
16 cational technology are most aware of the state-of-
17 the-art at any moment.

18 (13) In light of proven value of educational
19 technology and the many stakeholders seeking to ex-
20 pand and improve the use of educational technology,
21 promoting partnerships among the stakeholders is
22 an appropriate Federal role.

23 **SEC. 3. PURPOSE.**

24 (a) PURPOSE.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—It is the purpose of this title
2 to enrich the quality of elementary and secondary
3 education by preparing new and inservice teachers
4 and enabling inservice teachers to use the most mod-
5 ern technology as a tool in teaching and learning,
6 by—

7 (A) promoting the creation and growth of
8 partnerships among State educational agencies,
9 schools of education, local educational agencies,
10 and nongovernmental education organizations,
11 with the partnerships being devoted to improv-
12 ing the ability of new and inservice teachers to
13 use educational technology in the classroom;

14 (B) promoting greater non-Federal invest-
15 ment in technology training for teachers;

16 (C) increasing the public sharing of infor-
17 mation by State educational agencies, schools of
18 education, and local educational agencies, on
19 the use of educational technology;

20 (D) encouraging and enabling schools of
21 education to develop and improve courses in the
22 use of educational technology as part of the
23 curriculum offered to students pursuing a
24 teaching career;

1 (E) encouraging State educational agencies
2 to include proficiency in the classroom use of
3 educational technology among the requirements
4 for teaching licenses;

5 (F) stimulating and enabling development
6 of new mechanisms for professional develop-
7 ment of teachers seeking to increase their abil-
8 ity to use technology and to integrate tech-
9 nology into the classroom; and

10 (G) stimulating the creation and develop-
11 ment of more rapid-response training opportu-
12 nities that will give teachers access to the most
13 recent educational software and hardware.

14 (2) SPECIAL RULE.—It is not the purpose of
15 this Act to provide Federal support to nongovern-
16 mental education organizations firms wishing to use
17 teacher training as a way to represent or sell par-
18 ticular educational technology products or services to
19 teachers, schools, or school districts.

20 **SEC. 4. STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES.**

21 This Act is based on the following principles:

22 (1) All elementary schools and secondary
23 schools in the States, and all elementary schools and
24 secondary schools administered by the Bureau of In-
25 dian Affairs and the Department of Defense, should

1 have equal access to teachers who are prepared to
2 use the most modern technology to improve teaching
3 and learning.

4 (2) Two forces should have the potential to mo-
5 tivate schools of education and professional develop-
6 ment programs to improve their training and devel-
7 opment of teachers to use technology for education.
8 The forces are—

9 (A) competition for resources; and

10 (B) pressure from stakeholders at the
11 State and local levels.

12 (3) An appropriate Federal role with respect to
13 educational technology is to—

14 (A) set performance standards;

15 (B) provide the greatest resources to those
16 meeting the standards;

17 (C) enable the poorest performers to begin
18 the process of attaining the standards;

19 (D) set accountability standards; and

20 (E) motivate all performers to be account-
21 able to their constituent stakeholders.

22 **SEC. 5. DEFINITIONS.**

23 In this Act:

24 (1) **EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY.**—The term
25 “educational technology” means computers, com-

puter software, computer networks, digital storage media such as CD-ROM, interactive video, and other advanced technologies designed or used to improve classroom teaching and learning.

(2) ELEMENTARY SCHOOL; SECONDARY SCHOOL; LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY; STATE EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—The terms “elementary school”, “secondary school”, “local educational agency”, and “State educational agency” have the meanings given the terms in section 14101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 8801).

(3) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term “institution of higher education” has the meaning given the term in section 1201 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1141).

(4) LICENSED TEACHER.—The term “licensed teacher” means an individual who possesses a document certifying that the individual has met the requirements of a State for employment as a public school teacher in the State.

(5) SCHOOL OF EDUCATION.—The term “school of education” means a school, department, or other division within an institution of higher education that trains individuals to serve as licensed teachers.

1 (6) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means
2 the Secretary of Education.

3 (7) STATE.—The term “State” means each of
4 the several States of the United States, the District
5 of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico,
6 Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin
7 Islands, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the
8 Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of
9 Palau.

10 (8) TEACHER.—The term “teacher” means an
11 elementary school or secondary school teacher.

12 (9) NONGOVERNMENTAL EDUCATION ORGANI-
13 ZATION.—The term “nongovernmental organization”
14 means a private organization, either for-profit or
15 nonprofit, that has an interest in the use of tech-
16 nology to improve education, and would, for exam-
17 ple, include private sector education technology
18 firms, professional organizations of educators, and
19 education research organizations.

1 **TITLE I—EDUCATIONAL TECH-**
2 **NOLOGY TRAINING FOR NEW**
3 **TEACHERS**

4 **SEC. 101. NATIONAL ACTIVITIES.**

5 From the amount available to carry out this title for
6 a fiscal year, the Secretary shall reserve 10 percent to en-
7 able the Secretary—

8 (1) to provide assistance to entities that receive
9 assistance under subpart 3 of part A of title III of
10 the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of
11 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6861) to enable the entities to pro-
12 vide technical assistance to applicants for and recipi-
13 ents of assistance under this Act, and to disseminate
14 information on activities, results, and impacts of re-
15 cipients of assistance under this Act to other organi-
16 zations within the State and region, and to equiva-
17 lent organizations in other regions;

18 (2) to carry out evaluations and studies nec-
19 essary to monitor and assess the impacts of the as-
20 sistance provided under this Act; and

21 (3) to provide support through grants or coop-
22 erative agreements to a limited number of national
23 model projects that involve collaborations among or-
24 ganizations in several States but in all other ways
25 serve the goals of this Act.

1 **SEC. 102. STATE EDUCATIONAL AGENCY GRANTS.**

2 (a) RESERVATION.—From the amount available to
3 carry out this title for each fiscal year and not reserved
4 under section 101, the Secretary shall reserve not less
5 than 2 percent of the amount to award grants to the Bu-
6 reau of Indian Affairs and the Department of Defense on
7 the basis of their relative need to improve teacher mastery
8 and use of educational technology at the elementary
9 schools or secondary schools administered by the Bureau
10 of Indian Affairs and the Department of Defense, respec-
11 tively. Applications for the grants shall be subject to re-
12 view criteria that are based on the review criteria de-
13 scribed in section 104(b).

14 (b) GRANTS.—

15 (1) IN GENERAL.—From the amount available
16 to carry out this title and not reserved under section
17 101 or subsection (a) for a fiscal year, the Secretary
18 may award planning or implementation grants under
19 this section to State educational agencies to improve
20 teacher mastery and use of educational technology.

21 (2) AWARD BASIS.—The Secretary shall award
22 grants under this section on a competitive basis and
23 pursuant to an application review process that in-
24 volves the use of experts and takes into consider-
25 ation the criteria described in section 104(b).

26 (c) AMOUNT.—

1 (1) DETERMINATION OF STATE BASE
2 AMOUNT.—The Secretary shall determine the State
3 base amount for each State for each fiscal year. The
4 State base amount for a State for a fiscal year is
5 an amount that bears the same relation to the sum
6 of no less than 88 percent of the amount appro-
7 priated under the authority of section 109 for the
8 fiscal year as the amount all local educational agen-
9 cies in the State received under part A of title I of
10 the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of
11 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6311 et seq.) for the preceding fis-
12 cal year bears to the amount all local educational
13 agencies in all States received under such part for
14 the preceding fiscal year.

15 (2) MAXIMUM AMOUNTS.—

16 (A) PLANNING GRANTS.—The Secretary
17 may award a State educational agency a plan-
18 ning grant for a fiscal year in an amount that
19 does not exceed 10 percent of the applicable
20 State base amount for the fiscal year.

21 (B) IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS.—The Sec-
22 retary may award a State educational agency
23 an implementation grant for a fiscal year in an
24 amount that does not exceed twice the applica-
25 ble State base amount for the fiscal year.

1 (d) DURATION AND RENEWAL.—

2 (1) PLANNING GRANTS.—The Secretary shall
3 award planning grants under this section for a pe-
4 riod of 1 fiscal year. The grants may be renewed for
5 periods of 1 fiscal year upon reapplication under sec-
6 tion 104.

7 (2) IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS.—The Secretary
8 shall award implementation grants under this sec-
9 tion for a period of not less than 3 fiscal years and
10 not more than 5 fiscal years. The grants may be re-
11 newed for periods of not less than 3 fiscal years and
12 not more than 5 fiscal years upon reapplication
13 under section 104.

14 (e) SPECIAL RULES.—

15 (1) 1 GRANT REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary
16 shall award each State educational agency not more
17 than 1 grant under this section for a fiscal year.

18 (2) PLANNING.—Each State educational agency
19 submitting an application for an implementation
20 grant for a fiscal year that is denied funding shall
21 receive a planning grant from the Secretary for the
22 fiscal year after submitting an application for the
23 planning grant that the Secretary approves.

24 (f) MATCHING FUNDS.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—In order to receive a grant
2 under this section a State educational agency shall
3 include in the application submitted under section
4 104 an assurance that, with respect to the costs to
5 be incurred by the State educational agency in car-
6 rying out the activities for which the grant is award-
7 ed, the State educational agency will provide match-
8 ing funds from non-Federal sources in an amount
9 equal to the amount received under the grant.

10 (2) NON-FEDERAL FUNDS.—Non-Federal funds
11 provided pursuant to paragraph (1) may be in cash
12 or in kind, including plant, equipment or services.

13 (g) DIRECT GRANTS TO SCHOOLS FOR EDU-
14 CATION.—

15 (1) IN GENERAL.—If a State educational agen-
16 cy does not receive a grant under this title for a fis-
17 cal year then the Secretary may award grants to
18 schools of education in the State.

19 (2) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—The total amount of
20 all grants awarded to schools of education within a
21 State under paragraph (1) for a fiscal year shall not
22 exceed the State base amount determined under sub-
23 section (c) for the State for the fiscal year.

24 (3) APPLICATION.—Each school of education
25 desiring a grant under paragraph (1) shall submit

1 an application to the Secretary at such time, in such
2 manner, and accompanied by such information as
3 the Secretary may require.

4 **SEC. 103. STATE USE OF FUNDS.**

5 Each State educational agency receiving a grant
6 under this title for a fiscal year—

7 (1) may use not more than 10 percent of the
8 grant funds for State activities that the State edu-
9 cational agency determines carry out the purposes of
10 this title; and

11 (2) shall use not less than 90 percent of the
12 grant funds to award grants to schools of education
13 pursuant to section 105.

14 **SEC. 104. STATE APPLICATIONS; REVIEW CRITERIA.**

15 (a) STATE APPLICATIONS.—Each State educational
16 agency desiring a grant under this title shall submit an
17 application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner,
18 and accompanied by such information, as the Secretary
19 may require.

20 (b) REVIEW CRITERIA.—The Secretary, with the as-
21 sistance of experts representing education organizations,
22 shall review applications from State educational agencies
23 for grants under this title on the basis of the following
24 criteria:

1 (1) AVAILABILITY OF EDUCATIONAL TECH-
2 NOLOGY INFORMATION.—The degree to which a
3 State educational agency has made, or plans to
4 make, the public aware of the extent to which edu-
5 cational technology is used in elementary schools
6 and secondary schools in the State. Factors relevant
7 to the extent may include—

8 (A) the amount of training and teaching
9 experience in the classroom use of educational
10 technology that is required to become a licensed
11 teacher in the State;

12 (B) the amount of training and teaching
13 experience in the classroom use of educational
14 technology that newly licensed teachers in the
15 State have received;

16 (C) the yearly investment by the State
17 educational agency in educational technology
18 for the classroom;

19 (D) the percentage of elementary schools
20 and secondary schools in the State that are con-
21 nected to the Internet; and

22 (E) the percentage of elementary school
23 and secondary school classrooms in the State
24 that are connected to the Internet.

1 (2) PLANS FOR IMPROVING THE USE OF EDU-
 2 CATIONAL TECHNOLOGY.—The degree to which a
 3 State educational agency—

4 (A) has established or plans to establish
 5 high standards for experience in the use of edu-
 6 cational technology for teacher licensure;

7 (B) has promoted or plans to promote the
 8 preparation of new teachers in the use of edu-
 9 cational technology; and

10 (C) has demonstrated or plans to dem-
 11 onstrate leadership in promoting the use of edu-
 12 cational technology to improve classroom in-
 13 struction.

14 **SEC. 105. GRANTS TO SCHOOLS OF EDUCATION.**

15 (a) IN GENERAL.—Each State educational agency re-
 16 ceiving a grant under this title shall use the grant funds
 17 described in section 103(2) to award grants to schools of
 18 education to improve teacher mastery and use of edu-
 19 cational technology.

20 (b) AWARD BASIS.—A State educational agency shall
 21 award grants under this title on a competitive basis and
 22 pursuant to an application review process that involves the
 23 use of experts and takes into consideration the criteria de-
 24 scribed in section 106(b).

1 (c) AMOUNT AND DURATION.—A State educational
2 agency shall determine the amount and duration of each
3 grant awarded under this section.

4 (d) MATCHING FUNDS.—

5 (1) IN GENERAL.—In order to receive a grant
6 under this section a school of education shall include
7 in the application submitted under section 106 an
8 assurance that, with respect to the costs to be in-
9 curred by the school of education in carrying out the
10 activities for which the grant is awarded, the school
11 of education will provide matching funds from non-
12 Federal sources in an amount equal to one-half of
13 the amount received under the grant.

14 (2) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The non-Federal
15 funds provided pursuant to paragraph (1) may be in
16 cash or in kind, fairly evaluated, including plant,
17 equipment or services.

18 **SEC. 106. LOCAL APPLICATIONS; REVIEW CRITERIA.**

19 (a) LOCAL APPLICATIONS.—Each school of education
20 desiring a grant from a State educational agency under
21 this title shall submit an application to the State edu-
22 cational agency at such time, in such manner, and accom-
23 panied by such information, as the State educational agen-
24 cy may require.

1 (b) CRITERIA.—The State educational agency, with
2 the assistance of experts representing education organiza-
3 tions, shall review applications for grants under this title
4 on the basis of the following criteria:

5 (1) PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY.—The degree to
6 which a school of education has made, or plans to
7 make, the public aware of the amount and quality
8 of instruction in the use of educational technology
9 being provided in the teacher preparation program
10 of the school of education. Factors relevant to the
11 amount and quality may include—

12 (A) the number of courses offered in the
13 use of education technology;

14 (B) the number and types of courses in the
15 use of educational technology that are required
16 for graduation from the school of education;

17 (C) the amount and type of teaching expe-
18 rience in the classroom use of technology that
19 is required for graduation from the school of
20 education; and

21 (D) the average number of courses in the
22 use of educational technology taken by grad-
23 uates of the school of education in each of the
24 3 years preceding the year for which the deter-
25 mination is made.

1 (2) PLANS FOR IMPROVING THE PREPARATION
2 OF NEW TEACHERS IN THE USE OF EDUCATIONAL
3 TECHNOLOGY.—The degree to which a school of
4 education has incorporated or plans to incorporate
5 into the undergraduate preparation of teachers the
6 following:

7 (A) Expanded instruction in the use of
8 educational technology.

9 (B) Partnerships with local educational
10 agencies to improve teacher preparation in the
11 use of educational technology.

12 (C) Partnerships with nongovernmental
13 education organizations to improve teacher
14 preparation in the use of educational tech-
15 nology.

16 (D) Special efforts to engage underrep-
17 resented groups in the use of educational tech-
18 nology.

19 **SEC. 107. MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT; SUPPLEMENT NOT**
20 **SUPPLANT.**

21 (a) MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT.—A State educational
22 agency and a school of education, in utilizing the grant
23 funds received under this title, shall maintain the expendi-
24 tures of the State educational agency and school of edu-
25 cation, respectively, for improving teacher mastery and use

1 of educational technology at a level equal to not less than
 2 the level of expenditures maintained by the State edu-
 3 cational agency and school of education, respectively, for
 4 the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which the
 5 grant is received.

6 (b) SUPPLEMENT NOT SUPPLANT.—Funds appro-
 7 priated under the authority of section 109 shall be used
 8 to supplement and not supplant other Federal, State, and
 9 local public funds expended to improve teacher mastery
 10 and use of educational technology.

11 **SEC. 108. ADMINISTRATION.**

12 The Secretary shall carry out the program authorized
 13 by this title through the Office of Educational Technology
 14 in the Office of the Deputy Secretary of the Department
 15 of Education.

16 **SEC. 109. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

17 There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out
 18 this title \$40,000,000 for fiscal year 1998, and such sums
 19 as may be necessary for fiscal year 1999.

20 **TITLE II—EDUCATIONAL TECH-**
 21 **NOLOGY TRAINING FOR IN-**
 22 **SERVICE TEACHERS**

23 **SEC. 201. STATE EDUCATIONAL AGENCY GRANTS.**

24 (a) RESERVATION.—From the amount available to
 25 carry out this title for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall

1 reserve not less than 2 percent of the amount to award
2 grants to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Depart-
3 ment of Defense on the basis of their relative need to ex-
4 pand and improve the use of technology by inservice teach-
5 ers at the elementary schools or secondary schools admin-
6 istered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Depart-
7 ment of Defense, respectively. Applications for the grants
8 shall be subject to review criteria that are based on the
9 review criteria described in section 203(b).

10 (b) GRANTS.—

11 (1) IN GENERAL.—From the amount available
12 to carry out this title and not reserved under sub-
13 section (a) for a fiscal year, the Secretary may
14 award planning or implementation grants under this
15 section to State educational agencies to expand and
16 improve the use of technology by inservice teachers.

17 (2) AWARD BASIS.—The Secretary shall award
18 grants under paragraph (1) on a competitive basis
19 and pursuant to an application review process that
20 involves the use of experts and takes into consider-
21 ation the criteria described in section 203(b).

22 (c) MAXIMUM AMOUNTS.—

23 (1) PLANNING GRANTS.—The Secretary may
24 award a State educational agency a planning grant
25 under subsection (a)(1) for a fiscal year in an

1 amount that does not exceed 10 percent of the appli-
2 cable State base amount for the fiscal year.

3 (2) IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS.—The Secretary
4 may award a State educational agency an implemen-
5 tation grant under subsection (a)(1) for a fiscal year
6 in an amount that does not exceed twice the applica-
7 ble State base amount for the fiscal year.

8 (3) STATE BASE AMOUNT.—For purposes of
9 this subsection, the State base amount for a State
10 for a fiscal year shall be determined in the same
11 manner as the amount is determined under section
12 102(c)(1), except that subparagraphs (A) and (B) of
13 section 102(c)(1) shall be applied by striking “sec-
14 tion 109” each place it appears and inserting “sec-
15 tion 208”.

16 (d) DURATION AND RENEWAL.—

17 (1) PLANNING GRANTS.—The Secretary shall
18 award planning grants under this section for a pe-
19 riod of 1 fiscal year. The grants may be renewed for
20 periods of 1 fiscal year upon reapplication under sec-
21 tion 203.

22 (2) IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS.—The Secretary
23 shall award implementation grants under this sec-
24 tion for a period of not less than 3 fiscal years and
25 not more than 5 fiscal years. The grants may be re-

1 newed for periods of not less than 3 fiscal years and
2 not more than 5 fiscal years upon reapplication
3 under section 203.

4 (e) SPECIAL RULES.—

5 (1) 1 GRANT REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary
6 shall award each State educational agency not more
7 than 1 grant under this section for a fiscal year.

8 (2) PLANNING.—Each State educational agency
9 submitting an application for an implementation
10 grant for a fiscal year that is denied funding shall
11 receive a planning grant from the Secretary for the
12 fiscal year after submitting an application for the
13 planning grant that the Secretary approves.

14 (f) MATCHING FUNDS.—

15 (1) IN GENERAL.—In order to receive a grant
16 under this section a State educational agency shall
17 include in the application submitted under section
18 203 an assurance that, with respect to the costs to
19 be incurred by the State educational agency in car-
20 rying out the activities for which the grant is award-
21 ed, the State educational agency will provide match-
22 ing funds from non-Federal sources in an amount
23 equal to the amount received under the grant.

1 (2) NON-FEDERAL FUNDS.—Non-Federal funds
 2 provided pursuant to paragraph (1) may be in cash
 3 or in kind, including plant, equipment or services.

4 (g) DIRECT GRANTS TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGEN-
 5 CIES.—

6 (1) IN GENERAL.—If a State educational agen-
 7 cy does not receive a grant under this title for a fis-
 8 cal year then the Secretary may award grants to
 9 local educational agencies in the State.

10 (2) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—The total amount of
 11 all grants awarded to local educational agencies
 12 within a State under paragraph (1) shall not exceed
 13 the State base amount determined under subsection
 14 (c)(3) for the State for the fiscal year.

15 (3) APPLICATION.—Each local educational
 16 agency desiring a grant under paragraph (1) shall
 17 submit an application to the Secretary at such time,
 18 in such manner and accompanied by such informa-
 19 tion as the Secretary may require.

20 **SEC. 202. STATE USE OF FUNDS.**

21 Each State educational agency receiving a grant
 22 under this title for a fiscal year—

23 (1) may use not more than 10 percent of the
 24 grant funds for State activities that the State edu-

1 cational agency determines carry out the purposes of
2 this title; and

3 (2) shall use at least 90 percent of the grant
4 funds to award grants to local educational agencies
5 pursuant to section 204.

6 **SEC. 203. STATE APPLICATIONS; REVIEW CRITERIA.**

7 (a) STATE APPLICATIONS.—Each State educational
8 agency desiring a grant under this title shall submit an
9 application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner,
10 and accompanied by such information, as the Secretary
11 may require.

12 (b) REVIEW CRITERIA.—The Secretary, with the as-
13 sistance of experts representing education organizations,
14 shall review applications from State educational agencies
15 for grants under this title on the basis of the following
16 criteria:

17 (1) AVAILABILITY OF EDUCATIONAL TECH-
18 NOLOGY INFORMATION.—The degree to which a
19 State educational agency has made, or plans to
20 make, the public aware of the extent to which edu-
21 cational technology is used in elementary schools or
22 secondary schools in the State. Factors relevant to
23 the extent may include—

24 (A) investments made by the State edu-
25 cational agency in the professional development

1 of teachers in the State for improving their
2 mastery and use of educational technology in
3 each of the 3 years preceding the year for which
4 the determination is made;

5 (B) State standards for advancement or
6 recertification of teachers that involve edu-
7 cational technology;

8 (C) the percentage of teachers in the State
9 receiving a significant professional development
10 experience in the use of education technology in
11 each of the 3 years preceding the year for which
12 the determination is made;

13 (D) the percentage of elementary schools
14 and secondary schools in the State that are con-
15 nected to the Internet; and

16 (E) the percentage of elementary school
17 and secondary school classrooms in the State
18 that are connected to the Internet.

19 (2) PLANS FOR IMPROVING THE USE OF EDU-
20 CATIONAL TECHNOLOGY.—The degree to which a
21 State educational agency—

22 (A) has established or plans to establish
23 high standards for inservice professional devel-
24 opment of teachers in the use of educational
25 technology;

1 (B) has provided or plans to provide sup-
2 port for inservice professional development of
3 teachers in the use of educational technology;
4 and

5 (C) has demonstrated or plans to dem-
6 onstrate leadership in promoting the use of edu-
7 cational technology to improve classroom in-
8 struction.

9 **SEC. 204. GRANTS TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.**

10 (a) IN GENERAL.—Each State educational agency re-
11 ceiving a grant under this title shall use the grant funds
12 described in section 202(2) to award grants to local edu-
13 cational agencies in the State to expand and improve the
14 use of technology by inservice teachers.

15 (b) AWARD BASIS.—A State educational agency shall
16 award grants under this title on a competitive basis and
17 pursuant to an application review process that involves the
18 use of experts and takes into consideration the criteria de-
19 scribed in section 205(b).

20 (c) AMOUNT AND DURATION.—A State educational
21 agency shall determine the amount and duration of each
22 grant awarded under this section.

23 (d) MATCHING FUNDS.—

24 (1) IN GENERAL.—In order to receive a grant
25 under this section a local educational agency shall

1 include in the application submitted under section
 2 205 an assurance that, with respect to the costs to
 3 be incurred by the local educational agency in carry-
 4 ing out the activities for which the grant is awarded,
 5 the local educational agency will provide matching
 6 funds from non-Federal sources in an amount equal
 7 to one-half of the amount received under the grant.

8 (2) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The non-Federal
 9 funds provided pursuant to paragraph (1) may be in
 10 cash or in kind, fairly evaluated, including plant,
 11 equipment or services.

12 **SEC. 205. LOCAL APPLICATIONS; REVIEW CRITERIA.**

13 (a) LOCAL APPLICATIONS.—Each local educational
 14 agency desiring a grant from a State educational agency
 15 under this title shall submit an application to the State
 16 educational agency at such time, in such manner, and ac-
 17 companied by such information, as the State educational
 18 agency may require.

19 (b) CRITERIA.—The State educational agency, with
 20 the assistance of experts representing education organiza-
 21 tions, shall review applications for grants under this title
 22 on the basis of the following criteria:

23 (1) AVAILABILITY OF EDUCATIONAL TECH-
 24 NOLOGY INFORMATION.—The degree to which the
 25 local educational agency has made, or plans to make,

1 the public aware of the use of modern technology in
2 classrooms, and the amount and quality of profes-
3 sional development provided to teachers in the use of
4 educational technology. Factors relevant to the use,
5 amount, and quality may include—

6 (A) investments made by the local edu-
7 cational agency in the professional development
8 of teachers for improving their mastery and use
9 of educational technology in each of the 3 years
10 preceding the year for which the determination
11 is made;

12 (B) local standards for advancement or re-
13 certification of teachers that involve educational
14 technology;

15 (C) the percentage of teachers in the local
16 educational agency receiving a significant pro-
17 fessional development experience in the use of
18 education technology in each of the 3 years pre-
19 ceding the year for which the determination is
20 made;

21 (D) the percentage of elementary schools
22 and secondary schools served by the local edu-
23 cational agency that are connected to the
24 Internet; and

1 (E) the percentage of elementary school
2 and secondary school classrooms served by the
3 local educational agency that are connected to
4 the Internet.

5 (2) PLANS FOR IMPROVING THE PREPARATION
6 OF NEW TEACHERS IN THE USE OF EDUCATIONAL
7 TECHNOLOGY.—The degree to which a local edu-
8 cational agency has developed or plans to develop
9 the following:

10 (A) Higher standards for regular profes-
11 sional development of teachers in the use of
12 educational technology.

13 (B) Expanded opportunities for regular
14 professional development experiences for teach-
15 ers in the use of educational technology.

16 (C) Effective partnerships among the local
17 educational agency, the schools served by the
18 local educational agency, and other organiza-
19 tions committed to improving professional de-
20 velopment for teachers in the use of educational
21 technology.

22 (D) An appropriate commitment to and in-
23 vestment in the professional development of
24 teachers in the use of educational technology.

1 (E) Special efforts to provide minority
2 teachers and teachers in schools with high mi-
3 nority student enrollments with access to pro-
4 fessional development opportunities in edu-
5 cational technology.

6 (F) Innovative approaches by partnerships
7 described in subparagraph (C) to provide pro-
8 fessional development experiences for teachers
9 in the use of educational technology that ad-
10 dress—

11 (i) the need for resident technical ex-
12 pertise in every elementary school and sec-
13 ondary school served by the local edu-
14 cational agency;

15 (ii) the need for professional develop-
16 ment opportunities for all teachers in an
17 elementary school or secondary school
18 served by the local educational agency;

19 (iii) the need for ongoing technical
20 support for all teachers in an elementary
21 school or secondary school served by the
22 local educational agency;

23 (iv) the need for rapid responses that
24 provide timely professional development op-

1 portunities following major technological
2 developments affecting education; and
3 (v) the need for stable sources of ade-
4 quate support for professional develop-
5 ment.

6 **SEC. 206. MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT; SUPPLEMENT NOT**
7 **SUPPLANT.**

8 (a) MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT.—A State educational
9 agency and a local educational agency, in utilizing the
10 grant funds received under this title, shall maintain the
11 expenditures of the State educational agency and local
12 educational agency, respectively, for expanding and im-
13 proving the use of technology by inservice teachers at a
14 level equal to not less than the level of expenditures main-
15 tained by the State educational agency and local edu-
16 cational agency, respectively, for the fiscal year preceding
17 the fiscal year for which the grant is received.

18 (b) SUPPLEMENT NOT SUPPLANT.—Funds appro-
19 priated under the authority of section 208 shall be used
20 to supplement and not supplant other Federal, State, and
21 local public funds expended to expand and improve the
22 use of technology by inservice teachers.

1 **SEC. 207. ADMINISTRATION; PARTICIPATION OF PRIVATE**
2 **SCHOOL TEACHERS.**

3 (a) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall carry out
4 the program authorized by this title through the Office
5 of Educational Technology in the Office of the Deputy
6 Secretary of the Department of Education.

7 (b) PARTICIPATION OF PRIVATE SCHOOL TEACH-
8 ERS.—Private school teachers seeking to participate in ac-
9 tivities under this Act shall be eligible for such participa-
10 tion in the same manner and to the same extent as private
11 school teachers are eligible to participate in activities
12 under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of
13 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.).

14 **SEC. 208. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

15 There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out
16 this title \$40,000,000 for fiscal year 1998, and such sums
17 as may be necessary for fiscal year 1999.

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