

H.R. 1006: Mrs. BIGGERT.
 H.R. 1163: Mr. CONYERS, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, and Mr. CROWLEY.
 H.R. 1180: Mr. GALLEGLY and Mr. UDALL of New Mexico.
 H.R. 1271: Mr. CUMMINGS and Mr. SABO.
 H.R. 1303: Mr. ANDREWS.
 H.R. 1304: Mr. UPTON, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mr. PHELPS.
 H.R. 1367: Mr. HORN.
 H.R. 1478: Mr. CONYERS, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. CROWLEY, and Mr. WEINER.
 H.R. 1482: Mr. SABO.
 H.R. 1525: Mr. LATOURETTE.
 H.R. 1579: Mr. LAMPSON, Ms. BROWN of Florida, and Mr. KUYKENDALL.
 H.R. 1592: Ms. McCARTHY of Missouri and Mr. SESSIONS.
 H.R. 1625: Mr. SERRANO, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. TANCREDO, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. RUSH.
 H.R. 1650: Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. WU, Mr. FORBES, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. CUMMINGS.
 H.R. 1775: Mr. GILMAN, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. CANDY of Florida, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. MICA.
 H.R. 1821: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
 H.R. 1824: Mr. EHRLICH.
 H.R. 1869: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Ms. DUNN.
 H.R. 1876: Mr. FROST, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. BONILLA, Ms. GRANGER, and Mr. COBURN.
 H.R. 1977: Mr. HOLDEN.
 H.R. 1994: Ms. DEGETTE.
 H.R. 1998: Mr. LINDER.
 H.R. 2001: Mr. MCINNIS.
 H.R. 2002: Mr. MARTINEZ.
 H.R. 2053: Mr. LAMPSON.
 H.R. 2166: Mr. BASS, Mr. DIXON, Mr. WEINER, and Mr. GILCHREST.
 H.R. 2260: Mr. WELLER and Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey.
 H.R. 2289: Mr. CALVERT.
 H.R. 2418: Mr. LINDER, Ms. RIVERS, and Mr. JENKINS.
 H.R. 2451: Mr. DOOLITTLE and Mr. DEAL of Georgia.
 H.R. 2470: Mr. BRYANT.
 H.R. 2512: Mr. GORDON, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, and Mr. REYES.
 H.R. 2539: Mr. GARY MILLER of California.
 H.R. 2573: Mr. MATSUI, Mr. SKELTON, and Mr. BERMAN.
 H.R. 2590: Mr. McGOVERN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. COSTELLO.
 H.R. 2640: Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. BLUNT, and Mr. RAMSTAD.
 H.R. 2678: Mr. STRICKLAND.
 H.R. 2720: Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. MEEHAN, and Mr. KLECKZA.
 H.R. 2731: Mr. WEINER.
 H.R. 2748: Mrs. CLAYTON and Mr. JONES of North Carolina.
 H.R. 2813: Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
 H.R. 2827: Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. EVANS, and Mr. WELLER.
 H.R. 2828: Mr. WEYGAND, Mr. FROST, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. KLINK, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. BONIOR, Ms. DELAUR, Mr. TURNER, Ms. LOFGREN, Mrs. McCARTHY of New York, and Mr. DINGELL.
 H.R. 2864: Mr. OLVER, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. NADLER, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. BARCIA, Mr. OBERSTAR, and Mr. PAYNE.
 H.R. 2865: Ms. LEE and Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.
 H.R. 2870: Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. WYNN, Mr. KING, and Mr. SANDERS.
 H.R. 2882: Mr. BARCIA.

H.R. 2899: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.
 H.R. 2900: Mr. KILPATRICK, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. NADLER, Mr. WEINER, Mr. GEJDENSON, and Ms. ESHOO.
 H.R. 2915: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. OWENS, Mr. BONIOR, and Mr. BROWN of Ohio.
 H.R. 2936: Mr. LEVIN, Mr. TIERNEY, Mrs. CAPPS, and Mr. PAUL.
 H.R. 2939: Mr. CLAY and Ms. LEE.
 H.R. 2947: Mr. KUCINICH and Mr. SALMON.
 H.R. 2966: Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. FROST, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. PHELPS, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. STUPAK.
 H.R. 2980: Mr. STARK.
 H.R. 3011: Mr. PICKERING.
 H.R. 3044: Mr. BONIOR.
 H.R. 3057: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.
 H.R. 3070: Mr. CRANE and Mr. ISAKSON.
 H.R. 3072: Mr. MASCARA and Mr. DOYLE.
 H.R. 3075: Mr. HAYES, Mr. COOKSEY, Mr. POMBO, Mr. GILCHREST, and Mr. SKEEN.
 H.R. 3082: Mr. CAMP.
 H.R. 3087: Mr. REYNOLDS and Mrs. MALONEY of New York.

H.J. Res. 46: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. REYES, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. WALSH, and Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi.

H. Con. Res. 51: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GEJDENSON, and Mr. LARSON.

H. Con. Res. 111: Mr. RUSH.
 H. Con. Res. 134: Mr. BERMAN.
 H. Con. Res. 188: Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. LANTOS, and Mr. DINGELL.

H. Con. Res. 190: Mr. ARMEY.
 H. Con. Res. 197: Mr. ARMEY, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. BASS, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. COBURN, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. DICKEY, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. FELINGHUYSEN, Mr. GUTKNECHT, Mr. HILLEARY, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. ISTOOK, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. KASICH, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. LEACH, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. NEY, Mrs. NORTHUP, Mr. OSE, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. PICKERING, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. WHITFIELD.

H. Res. 169: Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. McGOVERN, and Mr. HINCHY.

H. Res. 325: Mr. KLECKZA, Mr. SHOWS, and Mr. RAHALL.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 3081: Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 8 of rule XVIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 2

OFFERED BY: MR. ARMEY

AMENDMENT NO. 1: Before section 111 of the bill, insert the following (and redesignate any subsequent sections accordingly):

SEC. 111. PUPIL SAFETY AND FAMILY SCHOOL CHOICE.

Subpart 1 of part A of title I is amended by inserting after section 1115A of the Act the following:

“SEC. 1115B. PUPIL SAFETY AND FAMILY SCHOOL CHOICE.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—If a student is eligible to be served under section 1115(b), or attends a school eligible for a schoolwide program under section 1114, and becomes a victim of a violent criminal offense while in or on the grounds of a public elementary school or secondary school that the student attends and that receives assistance under this part, then the local educational agency may use funds provided under this part to pay the supplementary costs for such student to attend another school. The agency may use the funds to pay for the supplementary costs of such student to attend any other public or private elementary school or secondary school, including a sectarian school, in the same State as the school where the criminal offense occurred, that is selected by the student’s parent. The State educational agency shall determine what actions constitute a violent criminal offense for purposes of this section.

“(b) SUPPLEMENTARY COSTS.—The supplementary costs referred to in subsection (a) shall not exceed—

“(1) in the case of a student for whom funds under this section are used to enable the student to attend a public elementary school or secondary school served by a local educational agency that also serves the school where the violent criminal offense occurred, the costs of supplementary educational services and activities described in section 1114(b) or 1115(c) that are provided to the student;

“(2) in the case of a student for whom funds under this section are used to enable the student to attend a public elementary school or secondary school served by a local educational agency that does not serve the school where the violent criminal offense occurred but is located in the same State—

“(A) the costs of supplementary educational services and activities described in section 1114(b) or 1115(c) that are provided to the student; and

“(B) the reasonable costs of transportation for the student to attend the school selected by the student’s parent; and

“(3) in the case of a student for whom funds under this section are used to enable the student to attend a private elementary school or secondary school, including a sectarian school, the costs of tuition, required fees, and the reasonable costs of such transportation.

“(c) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act or any other Federal law shall be construed to prevent a parent assisted under this section from selecting the public or private elementary school or secondary school that a child of the parent will attend within the State.

“(d) CONSIDERATION OF ASSISTANCE.—Assistance used under this section to pay the costs for a student to attend a private school shall not be considered to be Federal aid to the school, and the Federal Government shall have no authority to influence or regulate the operations of a private school as a result of assistance received under this section.

“(e) CONTINUING ELIGIBILITY.—A student assisted under this section shall remain eligible to continue receiving assistance under this section for 5 academic years without regard to whether the student is eligible for assistance under section 1114 or 1115(b).

“(f) STATE LAW.—All actions undertaken under this section shall be undertaken in accordance with State law and may be undertaken only to the extent such actions are permitted under State law.

“(g) TUITION CHARGES.—Assistance under this section may not be used to pay tuition or required fees at a private elementary school or secondary school in an amount that is greater than the tuition and required

fees paid by students not assisted under this section at such school.

“(h) SPECIAL RULE.—Any school receiving assistance provided under this section shall comply with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.) and not discriminate on the basis of race, color, or national origin.

“(i) ASSISTANCE; TAXES AND OTHER FEDERAL PROGRAMS.—

“(j) ASSISTANCE TO FAMILIES, NOT SCHOOLS.—Assistance provided under this section shall be considered to be aid to families, not schools. Use of such assistance at a school shall not be construed to be Federal financial aid or assistance to that school.

“(2) TAXES AND DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY FOR OTHER FEDERAL PROGRAMS.—Assistance provided under this section to a student shall not be considered to be income of the student or the parent of such student for Federal, State, or local tax purposes or for determining eligibility for any other Federal program.

“(j) PART B OF THE INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the requirements of part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1411 et seq.).

“(k) SECTARIAN INSTITUTIONS.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to supersede or modify any provision of a State constitution that prohibits the expenditure of public funds in or by sectarian institutions.

“(l) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the amount of assistance provided under this part for a student shall not exceed the per pupil expenditure for elementary or secondary education, as appropriate, by the local educational agency that serves the school where the criminal offense occurred for the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which the determination is made.”.

After part G of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as proposed to be added by section 171 of the bill, insert the following:

PART F—ACADEMIC EMERGENCIES

SEC. 181. ACADEMIC EMERGENCIES.

(a) ACADEMIC EMERGENCIES.—Title I of the Act is amended by adding at the end the following:

PART H—ACADEMIC EMERGENCIES

SEC. 1801. SHORT TITLE.

“This part may be cited as the “Academic Emergency Act”.

SEC. 1802. PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to provide funds to States that have 1 or more schools designated under section 1803 as academic emergency schools to provide parents whose children attend such schools with education alternatives.

“(b) GRANTS TO STATES.—Grants awarded to a State under this part shall be awarded for a period of not more than 5 years.

SEC. 1803. ACADEMIC EMERGENCY DESIGNATION.

“(a) DESIGNATION.—The Governor of each State may designate 1 or more schools in the State that meet the eligibility requirements set forth in subsection (b) or are identified for school improvement under section 1116(b) as academic emergency schools.

“(b) ELIGIBILITY.—To be designated as an academic emergency school, the school shall be a public elementary school—

“(1) with a consistent record of poor performance by failing to meet minimum academic standards as determined by the State; and

“(2) in which more than 50 percent of the children attending are eligible for free or reduced price lunches under the National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.).

“(c) LIST TO SECRETARY.—To receive a grant under this part, the Governor shall submit a list of academic emergency schools to the State educational agency and the Secretary.

SEC. 1804. APPLICATION AND STATE SELECTION.

“(a) APPLICATION.—Each State in which the Governor has designated 1 or more schools as academic emergency schools shall submit an application to the Secretary that includes the following:

“(i) ASSURANCES.—Assurances that the State shall—

“(A) use the funds provided under this part to supplement, not supplant, State and local funds that would otherwise be available for the purposes of this part;

“(B) provide written notification to the parents of every student eligible to receive academic emergency relief funds under this part, informing the parents of the voluntary nature of the program established under this part, and the availability of qualified schools within their geographic area;

“(C) provide parents and the education community with easily accessible information regarding available education alternatives; and

“(D) not reserve more than 4 percent of the amount made available under this part to pay administrative expenses.

“(2) INFORMATION.—Information regarding each academic emergency school, for the school year in which the application is submitted, regarding the number of children attending such school, including the number of children who are eligible for free or reduced-price lunch under the National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) and the level of student performance.

“(b) STATE AWARDS.—

“(1) STATE SELECTION.—From the amount appropriated pursuant to the authority of section 1814 in any fiscal year, the Secretary shall award grants to States in accordance with this section.

“(2) PRIORITY.—To the extent practicable, the Secretary shall ensure that each State that completes an application in accordance with subsection (a) shall receive a grant of sufficient size to provide education alternatives to not less than 1 academic emergency school.

“(3) AWARD CRITERIA.—In determining the amount of a grant award to a State under this part, the Secretary shall take into consideration the number of schools designated as academic emergencies in the State and the number of eligible students in such schools.

“(4) STATE PLAN.—Each State that applies for funds under this part shall establish a plan—

“(A) to ensure that the greatest number of eligible students who attend academic emergency schools have an opportunity to receive an academic emergency relief funds; and

“(B) to develop a simple procedure to allow parents of participating eligible students to redeem academic emergency relief funds.

SEC. 1805. SELECTION OF ACADEMIC EMERGENCY SCHOOLS AND AWARDS TO PARENTS.

“(a) SELECTION.—The State shall select academic emergency schools based on—

“(1) the number of eligible students attending an academic emergency school;

“(2) the availability of qualified schools near the academic emergency school; and

“(3) the academic performance of students in the academic emergency school.

“(b) INSUFFICIENT FUNDS.—If the amount of funds made available to a State under this part is insufficient to provide every eligible student in a selected academic emergency school with academic emergency relief funds, the State shall devise a random selec-

tion process to provide eligible students in such school whose family income does not exceed 185 percent of the poverty line the opportunity to participate in education alternatives established pursuant to this part.

“(c) PAYMENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—From the funds made available to a State under this part and not reserved under section 1804(a)(1)(D), a State shall pay not more than \$3,500 in academic emergency relief funds to the parents of each participating eligible student.

“(2) PERIOD OF AWARDS.—The academic emergency relief funds awarded to parents of participating eligible students shall be awarded for each school year during the grant period which shall terminate—

“(A) when a participating eligible student is no longer a student in the State; or

“(B) at the end of 5 years, whichever occurs first.

“(3) DURATION.—A State shall continue to receive funds under this part for distribution to parents of participating eligible students throughout the 5-year grant period.

SEC. 1806. QUALIFIED SCHOOLS.

“(a) QUALIFICATIONS.—A State that submits an application to the Secretary under section 1804 shall publish the qualifications necessary for a school to participate as a qualified school under this part. At a minimum, each such school shall—

“(1) provide assurances to the State that it will comply with section 1810;

“(2) certify to the State that the amount charged to a parent using academic relief funds for tuition and fees does not exceed the amount for such tuition and fees charged to a parent not using such relief funds whose child attends the qualified school (excluding scholarship students attending such school); and

“(3) report to the State, not later than July 30 of each year in a manner prescribed by the State, information regarding student performance.

“(b) CONFIDENTIALITY.—No personal identifiers may be used in such report described in subsection (a)(3), except that the State may request such personal identifiers solely for the purpose of verifying student performance.

SEC. 1807. ACADEMIC EMERGENCY RELIEF FUNDS.

“(a) USE OF ACADEMIC EMERGENCY RELIEF FUNDS.—A parent who receives academic emergency relief funds from a State under this part may use such funds to pay the costs of tuition and mandatory fees for a program of instruction at a qualified school.

“(b) NOT SCHOOL AID.—Academic emergency relief funds under this part shall be considered assistance to the student and shall not be considered assistance to a qualified school.

SEC. 1808. EVALUATION.

“(a) ANNUAL EVALUATION.—

“(1) CONTRACT.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall enter into a contract, with an evaluating agency that has demonstrated experience in conducting evaluations, for the conduct of an ongoing rigorous evaluation of the education alternative program established under this part.

“(2) ANNUAL EVALUATION REQUIREMENT.—The contract described in paragraph (1) shall require the evaluating agency entering into such contract to annually evaluate the education alternative program established under this part in accordance with the evaluation criteria described in subsection (b).

“(3) TRANSMISSION.—The contract described in paragraph (1) shall require the evaluating agency entering into such contract to transmit to the Comptroller General of the United States the findings of each annual evaluation under paragraph (2).

“(b) EVALUATION CRITERIA.—The Comptroller General of the United States, in consultation with the Secretary, shall establish minimum criteria for evaluating the education alternative program established under this part. Such criteria shall provide for—

“(1) a description of the effects of the programs on the level of student participation and parental satisfaction with the education alternatives provided pursuant to this part compared to the educational achievement of students who choose to remain at academic emergency schools selected for participation under this part; and

“(2) a description of the effects of the programs on the educational performance of eligible students who receive academic emergency relief funds compared to the educational performance of students who choose to remain at academic emergency schools selected for participation under this part.

“SEC. 1809. REPORTS BY COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

“(a) INTERIM REPORTS.—Three years after the date of enactment of the Student Results Act of 1999, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit an interim report to Congress on the findings of the annual evaluations under section 1808(a)(2) for the education alternative program established under this part. The report shall contain a copy of the annual evaluation under section 1808(a)(2) of education alternative program established under this part.

“(b) FINAL REPORT.—The Comptroller General shall submit a final report to Congress, not later than 7 years after the date of the enactment of the Student Results Act of 1999, that summarizes the findings of the annual evaluations under section 1808(a)(2).

“SEC. 1810. CIVIL RIGHTS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—A qualified school under this part shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex in carrying out the provisions of this part.

“(b) APPLICABILITY AND CONSTRUCTION WITH RESPECT TO DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF SEX.

“(1) APPLICABILITY.—With respect to discrimination on the basis of sex, subsection (a) shall not apply to a qualified school that is controlled by a religious organization if the application of subsection (a) is inconsistent with the religious tenets of the qualified school.

“(2) SINGLE-SEX SCHOOLS, CLASSES, OR ACTIVITIES.—With respect to discrimination on the basis of sex, nothing in subsection (a) shall be construed to prevent a parent from choosing, or a qualified school from offering, a single-sex school, class, or activity.

“SEC. 1811. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this part shall be construed to prevent a qualified school that is operated by, supervised by, controlled by, or connected to a religious organization from employing, admitting, or giving preference to persons of the same religion to the extent determined by such school to promote the religious purpose for which the qualified school is established or maintained.

“(b) SECTARIAN PURPOSES.—Nothing in this part shall be construed to prohibit the use of funds made available under this part for sectarian educational purposes, or to require a qualified school to remove religious art, icons, scripture, or other symbols.

“SEC. 1812. CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES.

“Nothing in this part shall affect the rights of students, or the obligations of public schools of a State, under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.).

“SEC. 1813. DEFINITIONS.

“As used in this part:

“(1) The terms “local educational agency” and “State educational agency” have the same meanings given such terms in section 14101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 8801).

“(2) The term “eligible student” means a student enrolled, in a grade between kindergarten and 4th, in an academic emergency school during the school year in which the Governor designates the school as an academic emergency school, except that the parents of a child enrolled in kindergarten at the time of the Governor’s designation shall not be eligible to receive academic emergency relief funds until the child is in first grade.

“(3) The term “Governor” means the chief executive officer of the State.

“(4) The term “parent” includes a legal guardian or other person standing in loco parentis.

“(5) The term “poverty line” means the income official poverty line (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget, and revised annually in accordance with section 673(2) of the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9902(2)) applicable to a family of the size involved.

“(6) The term “qualified school” means a public, private, or independent elementary school that meets the requirements of section 1806 and any other qualifications established by the State to accept academic emergency relief funds from the parents of participating eligible students.

“(7) The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Education.

“(8) The term “State” means each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

“SEC. 1814. AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this part \$100,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2001 through 2004, except that the amount authorized to be appropriated may not exceed \$100,000,000 for any fiscal year.”

“(b) REPEALS.—The following programs are repealed:

(1) NATIVE HAWAIIANS.—Part B of title IX of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7901 et seq.).

(2) FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF EDUCATION.—Part A of title X of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 8001 et seq.).

(3) 21ST CENTURY COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTERS.—Part I of title X of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 8241 et seq.).

H.R. 2

OFFERED BY: MR. ARMEY

AMENDMENT NO. 2: Before section 111 of the bill, insert the following (and redesignate any subsequent sections accordingly):

SEC. 111. PUPIL SAFETY AND FAMILY SCHOOL CHOICE.

Subpart 1 of part A of title I is amended by inserting after section 1115A of the Act the following:

SEC. 1115B. PUPIL SAFETY AND FAMILY SCHOOL CHOICE.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—If a student is eligible to be served under section 1115(b), or attends a school eligible for a schoolwide program under section 1114, and becomes a victim of a violent criminal offense while in or on the grounds of a public elementary school or secondary school that the student attends and that receives assistance under this part, then the local educational agency may use funds provided under this part to pay the supplementary costs for such student to attend another school. The agency may use the funds to pay for the supplementary costs of such student to attend any other public or private

elementary school or secondary school, including a sectarian school, in the same State as the school where the criminal offense occurred, that is selected by the student’s parent. The State educational agency shall determine what actions constitute a violent criminal offense for purposes of this section.

“(b) SUPPLEMENTARY COSTS.—The supplementary costs referred to in subsection (a) shall not exceed—

“(1) in the case of a student for whom funds under this section are used to enable the student to attend a public elementary school or secondary school served by a local educational agency that also serves the school where the violent criminal offense occurred, the costs of supplementary educational services and activities described in section 1114(b) or 1115(c) that are provided to the student;

“(2) in the case of a student for whom funds under this section are used to enable the student to attend a public elementary school or secondary school served by a local educational agency that does not serve the school where the violent criminal offense occurred but is located in the same State—

“(A) the costs of supplementary educational services and activities described in section 1114(b) or 1115(c) that are provided to the student; and

“(B) the reasonable costs of transportation for the student to attend the school selected by the student’s parent;

“(3) in the case of a student for whom funds under this section are used to enable the student to attend a private elementary school or secondary school, including a sectarian school, the costs of tuition, required fees, and the reasonable costs of such transportation.

“(c) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act or any other Federal law shall be construed to prevent a parent assisted under this section from selecting the public or private elementary school or secondary school that a child of the parent will attend within the State.

“(d) CONSIDERATION OF ASSISTANCE.—Assistance used under this section to pay the costs for a student to attend a private school shall not be considered to be Federal aid to the school, and the Federal Government shall have no authority to influence or regulate the operations of a private school as a result of assistance received under this section.

“(e) CONTINUING ELIGIBILITY.—A student assisted under this section shall remain eligible to continue receiving assistance under this section for 5 academic years without regard to whether the student is eligible for assistance under section 1114 or 1115(b).

“(f) STATE LAW.—All actions undertaken under this section shall be undertaken in accordance with State law and may be undertaken only to the extent such actions are permitted under State law.

“(g) TUITION CHARGES.—Assistance under this section may not be used to pay tuition or required fees at a private elementary school or secondary school in an amount that is greater than the tuition and required fees paid by students not assisted under this section at such school.

“(h) SPECIAL RULE.—Any school receiving assistance provided under this section shall comply with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.) and not discriminate on the basis of race, color, or national origin.

“(i) ASSISTANCE TO FAMILIES.—Assistance provided under this section shall be considered to be aid to families, not schools. Use of such assistance at a school shall not be construed to be Federal financial aid or assistance to that school.

“(j) PART B OF THE INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT.—Nothing in this

section shall be construed to affect the requirements of part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1411 et seq.).

“(k) SECTARIAN INSTITUTIONS.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to supersede or modify any provision of a State constitution that prohibits the expenditure of public funds in or by sectarian institutions.

“(l) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the amount of assistance provided under this part for a student shall not exceed the per pupil expenditure for elementary or secondary education, as appropriate, by the local educational agency that serves the school where the criminal offense occurred for the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which the determination is made.”.

After part G of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as proposed to be added by section 171 of the bill, insert the following:

PART F—ACADEMIC EMERGENCIES

SEC. 181. ACADEMIC EMERGENCIES.

(a) ACADEMIC EMERGENCIES.—Title I of the Act is amended by adding at the end the following:

PART H—ACADEMIC EMERGENCIES

SEC. 1801. SHORT TITLE.

“This part may be cited as the “Academic Emergency Act”.

SEC. 1802. PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to provide funds to States that have 1 or more schools designated under section 1803 as academic emergency schools to provide parents whose children attend such schools with education alternatives.

“(b) GRANTS TO STATES.—Grants awarded to a State under this part shall be awarded for a period of not more than 5 years.

SEC. 1803. ACADEMIC EMERGENCY DESIGNATION.

“(a) DESIGNATION.—The Governor of each State may designate 1 or more schools in the State that meet the eligibility requirements set forth in subsection (b) or are identified for school improvement under section 1116(b) as academic emergency schools.

“(b) ELIGIBILITY.—To be designated as an academic emergency school, the school shall be a public elementary school—

“(1) with a consistent record of poor performance by failing to meet minimum academic standards as determined by the State; and

“(2) in which more than 50 percent of the children attending are eligible for free or reduced price lunches under the National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.).

“(c) LIST TO SECRETARY.—To receive a grant under this part, the Governor shall submit a list of academic emergency schools to the State educational agency and the Secretary.

SEC. 1804. APPLICATION AND STATE SELECTION.

(a) APPLICATION.—Each State in which the Governor has designated 1 or more schools as academic emergency schools shall submit an application to the Secretary that includes the following:

“(1) ASSURANCES.—Assurances that the State shall—

“(A) use the funds provided under this part to supplement, not supplant, State and local funds that would otherwise be available for the purposes of this part;

“(B) provide written notification to the parents of every student eligible to receive academic emergency relief funds under this part, informing the parents of the voluntary nature of the program established under this part, and the availability of qualified schools within their geographic area;

“(C) provide parents and the education community with easily accessible informa-

tion regarding available education alternatives; and

“(D) not reserve more than 4 percent of the amount made available under this part to pay administrative expenses.

“(2) INFORMATION.—Information regarding each academic emergency school, for the school year in which the application is submitted, regarding the number of children attending such school, including the number of children who are eligible for free or reduced-price lunch under the National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) and the level of student performance.

“(b) STATE AWARDS.—

“(1) STATE SELECTION.—From the amount appropriated pursuant to the authority of section 1814 in any fiscal year, the Secretary shall award grants to States in accordance with this section.

“(2) PRIORITY.—To the extent practicable, the Secretary shall ensure that each State that completes an application in accordance with subsection (a) shall receive a grant of sufficient size to provide education alternatives to not less than 1 academic emergency school.

“(3) AWARD CRITERIA.—In determining the amount of a grant award to a State under this part, the Secretary shall take into consideration the number of schools designated as academic emergencies in the State and the number of eligible students in such schools.

“(4) STATE PLAN.—Each State that applies for funds under this part shall establish a plan—

“(A) to ensure that the greatest number of eligible students who attend academic emergency schools have an opportunity to receive an academic emergency relief funds; and

“(B) to develop a simple procedure to allow parents of participating eligible students to redeem academic emergency relief funds.

SEC. 1805. SELECTION OF ACADEMIC EMERGENCY SCHOOLS AND AWARDS TO PARENTS.

“(a) SELECTION.—The State shall select academic emergency schools based on—

“(1) the number of eligible students attending an academic emergency school;

“(2) the availability of qualified schools near the academic emergency school; and

“(3) the academic performance of students in the academic emergency school.

“(b) INSUFFICIENT FUNDS.—If the amount of funds made available to a State under this part is insufficient to provide every eligible student in a selected academic emergency school with academic emergency relief funds, the State shall devise a random selection process to provide eligible students in such school whose family income does not exceed 185 percent of the poverty line the opportunity to participate in education alternatives established pursuant to this part.

“(c) PAYMENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—From the funds made available to a State under this part and not reserved under section 1804(a)(1)(D), a State shall pay not more than \$3,500 in academic emergency relief funds to the parents of each participating eligible student.

“(2) PERIOD OF AWARDS.—The academic emergency relief funds awarded to parents of participating eligible students shall be awarded for each school year during the grant period which shall terminate—

“(A) when a participating eligible student is no longer a student in the State; or

“(B) at the end of 5 years, whichever occurs first.

“(3) DURATION.—A State shall continue to receive funds under this part for distribution to parents of participating eligible students throughout the 5-year grant period.

“SEC. 1806. QUALIFIED SCHOOLS.

“(a) QUALIFICATIONS.—A State that submits an application to the Secretary under section 1804 shall publish the qualifications necessary for a school to participate as a qualified school under this part. At a minimum, each such school shall—

“(1) provide assurances to the State that it will comply with section 1810;

“(2) certify to the State that the amount charged to a parent using academic relief funds for tuition and fees does not exceed the amount for such tuition and fees charged to a parent not using such relief funds whose child attends the qualified school (excluding scholarship students attending such school); and

“(3) report to the State, not later than July 30 of each year in a manner prescribed by the State, information regarding student performance.

“(b) CONFIDENTIALITY.—No personal identifiers may be used in such report described in subsection (a)(3), except that the State may request such personal identifiers solely for the purpose of verifying student performance.

“SEC. 1807. ACADEMIC EMERGENCY RELIEF FUNDS.

“(a) USE OF ACADEMIC EMERGENCY RELIEF FUNDS.—A parent who receives academic emergency relief funds from a State under this part may use such funds to pay the costs of tuition and mandatory fees for a program of instruction at a qualified school.

“(b) NOT SCHOOL AID.—Academic emergency relief funds under this part shall be considered assistance to the student and shall not be considered assistance to a qualified school.

“SEC. 1808. EVALUATION.

“(a) ANNUAL EVALUATION.—

“(1) CONTRACT.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall enter into a contract, with an evaluating agency that has demonstrated experience in conducting evaluations, for the conduct of an ongoing rigorous evaluation of the education alternative program established under this part.

“(2) ANNUAL EVALUATION REQUIREMENT.—The contract described in paragraph (1) shall require the evaluating agency entering into such contract to annually evaluate the education alternative program established under this part in accordance with the evaluation criteria described in subsection (b).

“(3) TRANSMISSION.—The contract described in paragraph (1) shall require the evaluating agency entering into such contract to transmit to the Comptroller General of the United States the findings of each annual evaluation under paragraph (2).

“(b) EVALUATION CRITERIA.—The Comptroller General of the United States, in consultation with the Secretary, shall establish minimum criteria for evaluating the education alternative program established under this part. Such criteria shall provide for—

“(1) a description of the effects of the programs on the level of student participation and parental satisfaction with the education alternatives provided pursuant to this part compared to the educational achievement of students who choose to remain at academic emergency schools selected for participation under this part; and

“(2) a description of the effects of the programs on the educational performance of eligible students who receive academic emergency relief funds compared to the educational performance of students who choose to remain at academic emergency schools selected for participation under this part.

“SEC. 1809. REPORTS BY COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

“(a) INTERIM REPORTS.—Three years after the date of enactment of the Student Results

Act of 1999, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit an interim report to Congress on the findings of the annual evaluations under section 1808(a)(2) for the education alternative program established under this part. The report shall contain a copy of the annual evaluation under section 1808(a)(2) of education alternative program established under this part.

“(b) FINAL REPORT.—The Comptroller General shall submit a final report to Congress, not later than 7 years after the date of the enactment of the Student Results Act of 1999, that summarizes the findings of the annual evaluations under section 1808(a)(2).

“SEC. 1810. CIVIL RIGHTS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—A qualified school under this part shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex in carrying out the provisions of this part.

“(b) APPLICABILITY AND CONSTRUCTION WITH RESPECT TO DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF SEX.—

“(1) APPLICABILITY.—With respect to discrimination on the basis of sex, subsection (a) shall not apply to a qualified school that is controlled by a religious organization if the application of subsection (a) is inconsistent with the religious tenets of the qualified school.

“(2) SINGLE-SEX SCHOOLS, CLASSES, OR ACTIVITIES.—With respect to discrimination on the basis of sex, nothing in subsection (a) shall be construed to prevent a parent from choosing, or a qualified school from offering, a single-sex school, class, or activity.

“SEC. 1811. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this part shall be construed to prevent a qualified school that is operated by, supervised by, controlled by, or connected to a religious organization from employing, admitting, or giving preference to persons of the same religion to the extent determined by such school to promote the religious purpose for which the qualified school is established or maintained.

“(b) SECTARIAN PURPOSES.—Nothing in this part shall be construed to prohibit the use of funds made available under this part for sectarian educational purposes, or to require a qualified school to remove religious art, icons, scripture, or other symbols.

“SEC. 1812. CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES.

“Nothing in this part shall affect the rights of students, or the obligations of public schools of a State, under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.).

“SEC. 1813. DEFINITIONS.

“As used in this part:

“(1) The terms ‘local educational agency’ and ‘State educational agency’ have the same meanings given such terms in section 14101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 8801).

“(2) The term ‘eligible student’ means a student enrolled, in a grade between kindergarten and 4th, in an academic emergency school during the school year in which the Governor designates the school as an academic emergency school, except that the parents of a child enrolled in kindergarten at the time of the Governor’s designation shall not be eligible to receive academic emergency relief funds until the child is in first grade.

“(3) The term ‘Governor’ means the chief executive officer of the State.

“(4) The term ‘parent’ includes a legal guardian or other person standing in loco parentis.

“(5) The term ‘poverty line’ means the income official poverty line (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget, and revised annually in accordance with section 673(2) of the Community Services Block

Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9902(2)) applicable to a family of the size involved.

“(6) The term ‘qualified school’ means a public, private, or independent elementary school that meets the requirements of section 1806 and any other qualifications established by the State to accept academic emergency relief funds from the parents of participating eligible students.

“(7) The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of Education.

“(8) The term ‘State’ means each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

“SEC. 1814. AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this part \$100,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2001 through 2004, except that the amount authorized to be appropriated may not exceed \$100,000,000 for any fiscal year.”.

“(b) REPEALS.—The following programs are repealed:

“(1) NATIVE HAWAIIANS.—Part B of title IX of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7901 et seq.).

“(2) FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF EDUCATION.—Part A of title X of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 8001 et seq.).

“(3) 21ST CENTURY COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTERS.—Part I of title X of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 8241 et seq.).

H.R. 2

OFFERED BY: MR. MALONEY OF CONNECTICUT

AMENDMENT NO. 3: Add at the end of the bill the following new title:

TITLE IX—ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT ENHANCEMENT

SEC. 901. ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT ENHANCEMENT.

Title X of the Act is amended by adding at the end the following:

“PART L—ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT ENHANCEMENT

“SEC. 10994. SHORT TITLE.

“This part may be cited as the ‘Academic Achievement Enhancement Act’.

“SEC. 10995. PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—

“(1) BONUS AWARDS.—The Secretary of Education is authorized to provide bonus awards described in subsection (b) to each eligible local educational agency that has adopted or adopts a policy to end social promotion.

“(2) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to receive bonus funds under this section, a local educational agency shall submit an application to the Secretary that provides assurances that the agency has adopted a policy to end social promotion. Such policy shall include the following criteria:

“(A) Standards that clearly define and specify the content that a student must master in order to be promoted to the next grade level.

“(B) A system in place that clearly measures or assesses a student’s progress in meeting standards.

“(C) A promotion policy that is based on demonstrated achievement in meeting the standards.

“(D) A system in place that monitors student achievement and can identify, in a timely fashion, a student who is struggling to meet the standards.

“(E) An effective intervention program and support services for a student who is identified as being at risk of failing.

“(b) BONUS AMOUNTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2) and except as provided in paragraph (3), a local educational agency that meets the re-

quirements of subsection (a) shall receive a bonus award in an amount that equals 5 percent of the amount the agency received under section 1124 for the preceding fiscal year.

“(2) RATABLE REDUCTION.—

“(A) REDUCTION OF FUNDS.—If the sums made available under this part for any fiscal year are insufficient to pay the full amounts that all local educational agencies are eligible to receive under paragraph (1) or paragraph (3) for such year, the Secretary shall ratably reduce the allotment to such agencies for such year.

“(B) INCREASE IN FUNDS.—If additional funds become available for making payments under paragraph (1) for such fiscal year, allotments that were reduced under subparagraph (A) shall be increased on the same basis as such allotments were reduced.

“(3) MINIMUM AWARD.—Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1), each local educational agency that meets the requirements of subsection (a) shall receive an amount that is not less than \$25,000.

“SEC. 10996. USES OF BONUS FUNDS.

“A local educational agency that receives a bonus award under this part shall use such award to supplement the intervention and support programs for students identified as being at risk for failing which may include—

- “(1) double-dose instruction;
- “(2) weekend classes;
- “(3) summer school classes;
- “(4) extended day programs; and
- “(5) tutoring.

“SEC. 10997. REPORTS.

“Each local educational agency that receives a bonus award under this part shall submit to the Secretary a report that describes the effectiveness of programs established or enhanced as a result of a bonus award received under this part.

“SEC. 10998. DEFINITIONS.

“For purposes of this part, the term ‘double-dose instruction’ means a class in a core subject that meets more frequently than the regularly scheduled class for such subject.”.

H.R. 2

OFFERED BY: MRS. MINK OF HAWAII

AMENDMENT NO. 4: In section 1114(c)(1)(B)(ii)(III) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as proposed to be amended by section 108 of the bill, insert “, including girls and women” after “underserved populations”.

In section 1114(c)(1)(B)(iii)(I) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as proposed to be amended by section 108 of the bill, insert “, which may include incorporation of gender-equitable methods and practices” after “schoolwide program”.

In section 1119A(b)(1) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as proposed to be amended by section 116 of the bill—

(1) at the end of subparagraph (I), strike “and”;

(2) at the end of subparagraph (J), strike the period and insert “; and”; and

(3) after subparagraph (J), insert the following:

“(K) include strategies for identifying and eliminating gender and racial bias in instructional materials, methods, and practices.”.

After subparagraph (E) of section 1119A(b)(2) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as proposed to be amended by section 116 of the bill, insert the following (and redesignate any subsequent subparagraphs accordingly):

“(F) instruction in the ways that teachers, principals, and guidance counselors can work with parents and students from groups, such as females and minorities which are underrepresented in careers in mathematics,

science, engineering, and technology, to encourage and maintain the interest of such students in these careers;".

In section 1119A(b)(2) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as proposed to be amended by section 116 of the bill—

(1) at the end of subparagraph (H) (as redesignated), strike "and";

(2) at the end of subparagraph (I) (as redesignated), strike the period and insert ";; and"; and

(3) after subparagraph (I), insert the following:

"(J) instruction in gender-equitable methods, techniques, and practices."

Strike the matter proposed to be inserted in section 1401(a)(3) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, (as proposed by section 142 of the bill).

After the matter proposed to be inserted in section 1401(a)(6) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, (as proposed by section 142 of the bill), add the following:

"(7) Pregnant and parenting teenagers are a high at-risk group for dropping out of school and should be targeted by dropout prevention programs."

In section 1423(6) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as proposed to be amended by section 149 of the bill—

(1) after "social" insert ", health";

(2) after "facilities" insert ", students at risk of dropping out of school,"; and

(3) before the semicolon, insert ", including prenatal health care and nutrition services related to the health of the parent and child, parenting and child development classes, child care, targeted re-entry and outreach programs, referrals to community resources, and scheduling flexibility".

In section 1424(2) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as proposed to be amended by section 150 of the bill, before the semicolon, insert the following: ", including pregnant and parenting teenagers".

In section 1424(3) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as proposed to be amended by section 150 of the bill—

(1) after "social" insert ", health,"; and

(2) after "services" insert ", including day care,".

Strike section 152 of the bill and the amendment proposed to be made to section 1426(1) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

At the end of title V of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as proposed to be amended by section 201 of the bill, insert the following:

PART C—WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL EQUITY

SEC. 5301. SHORT TITLE; FINDINGS.

"(a) SHORT TITLE.—This part may be cited as the 'Women's Educational Equity Act of 1994'.

"(b) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

"(1) since the enactment of title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, women and girls have made strides in educational achievement and in their ability to avail themselves of educational opportunities;

"(2) because of funding provided under the Women's Educational Equity Act, more curricula, training, and other educational materials concerning educational equity for women and girls are available for national dissemination;

"(3) teaching and learning practices in the United States are frequently inequitable as such practices relate to women and girls, for example—

"(A) sexual harassment, particularly that experienced by girls, undermines the ability of schools to provide a safe and equitable learning or workplace environment;

"(B) classroom textbooks and other educational materials do not sufficiently reflect

the experiences, achievements, or concerns of women and, in most cases, are not written by women or persons of color;

"(C) girls do not take as many mathematics and science courses as boys, girls lose confidence in their mathematics and science ability as girls move through adolescence, and there are few women role models in the sciences; and

"(D) the low number of girls taking higher level computer science courses leading to technical careers, and the low degree of participation of women in the development of education technology, will perpetuate a cycle of disadvantage for girls in elementary schools and secondary schools as technology is increasingly integrated into the classroom; and"

"(E) pregnant and parenting teenagers are at high risk for dropping out of school and existing dropout prevention programs do not adequately address the needs of such teenagers;

"(4) efforts to improve the quality of public education also must include efforts to ensure equal access to quality education programs for all women and girls;

"(5) Federal support should address not only research and development of innovative model curricula and teaching and learning strategies to promote gender equity, but should also assist schools and local communities implement gender equitable practices;

"(6) Federal assistance for gender equity must be tied to systemic reform, involve collaborative efforts to implement effective gender practices at the local level, and encourage parental participation; and

"(7) excellence in education, high educational achievements and standards, and the full participation of women and girls in American society, cannot be achieved without educational equity for women and girls.

SEC. 5302. STATEMENT OF PURPOSES.

"It is the purpose of this part—

"(1) to promote gender equity in education in the United States;

"(2) to provide financial assistance to enable educational agencies and institutions to meet the requirements of title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972; and

"(3) to promote equity in education for women and girls who suffer from multiple forms of discrimination based on sex, race, ethnic origin, limited-English proficiency, disability, or age.

SEC. 5303. PROGRAMS AUTHORIZED.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized—

"(1) to promote, coordinate, and evaluate gender equity policies, programs, activities and initiatives in all Federal education programs and offices;

"(2) to develop, maintain, and disseminate materials, resources, analyses, and research relating to education equity for women and girls;

"(3) to provide information and technical assistance to assure the effective implementation of gender equity programs;

"(4) to coordinate gender equity programs and activities with other Federal agencies with jurisdiction over education and related programs;

"(5) to assist the Assistant Secretary of the Office of Educational Research and Improvement in identifying research priorities related to education equity for women and girls; and

"(6) to perform any other activities consistent with achieving the purposes of this part.

"(b) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to make grants to, and enter into contracts and cooperative agreements with, public agencies, private nonprofit agencies, or

organizations, institutions, student groups, community groups, and individuals, for a period not to exceed four years, to—

"(A) provide grants to develop model equity programs;

"(B) provide funds for the implementation of equity programs in schools throughout the Nation; and

"(C) provide grants to local educational agencies in communities with an historic tie to a major leader in the women's suffrage movement to educate its students about the significance of the community's significant former resident.

"(2) SUPPORT AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—To achieve the purposes of this part, the Secretary is authorized to provide support and technical assistance—

"(A) to implement effective gender-equity policies and programs at all educational levels, including—

"(i) assisting educational agencies and institutions to implement policies and practices to comply with title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972;

"(ii) training for teachers, counselors, administrators, and other school personnel, especially preschool and elementary school personnel, in gender equitable teaching and learning practices;

"(iii) leadership training for women and girls to develop professional and marketable skills to compete in the global marketplace, improve self-esteem, and benefit from exposure to positive role models;

"(iv) school-to-work transition programs, guidance and counseling activities, and other programs to increase opportunities for women and girls to enter a technologically demanding workplace and, in particular, to enter highly skilled, high paying careers in which women and girls have been underrepresented;

"(v) enhancing educational and career opportunities for those women and girls who suffer multiple forms of discrimination, based on sex and on race, ethnic origin, limited-English proficiency, disability, socioeconomic status, or age;

"(vi) assisting pregnant students and students rearing children to remain in or to return to secondary school, graduate, and prepare their preschool children to start school;

"(vii) evaluating exemplary model programs to assess the ability of such programs to advance educational equity for women and girls;

"(viii) introduction into the classroom of textbooks, curricula, and other materials designed to achieve equity for women and girls;

"(ix) programs and policies to address sexual harassment and violence against women and girls and to ensure that educational institutions are free from threats to the safety of students and personnel;

"(x) nondiscriminatory tests of aptitude and achievement and of alternative assessments that eliminate biased assessment instruments from use;

"(xi) programs to increase educational opportunities, including higher education, vocational training, and other educational programs for low-income women, including underemployed and unemployed women, and women receiving assistance under a State program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act;

"(xii) programs to improve representation of women in educational administration at all levels; and

"(xiii) planning, development and initial implementation of—

"(I) comprehensive institution- or district-wide evaluation to assess the presence or absence of gender equity in educational settings;

"(II) comprehensive plans for implementation of equity programs in State and local

educational agencies and institutions of higher education; including community colleges; and

“(III) innovative approaches to school-community partnerships for educational equity;

“(B) for research and development, which shall be coordinated with each of the research institutes of the Office of Educational Research and Improvement to avoid duplication of research efforts, designed to advance gender equity nationwide and to help make policies and practices in educational agencies and institutions, and local communities, gender equitable, including—

“(i) research and development of innovative strategies and model training programs for teachers and other education personnel;

“(ii) the development of high quality and challenging assessment instruments that are nondiscriminatory;

“(iii) the development and evaluation of model curricula, textbooks, software, and other educational materials to ensure the absence of gender stereotyping and bias;

“(iv) the development of instruments and procedures that employ new and innovative strategies to assess whether diverse educational settings are gender equitable;

“(v) the development of instruments and strategies for evaluation, dissemination, and replication of promising or exemplary programs designed to assist local educational agencies in integrating gender equity in their educational policies and practices;

“(vi) updating high quality educational awards previously developed through awards made under this part;

“(vii) the development of policies and programs to address and prevent sexual harassment and violence to ensure that educational institutions are free from threats to safety of students and personnel;

“(viii) the development and improvement of programs and activities to increase opportunity for women, including continuing educational activities, vocational education, and programs for low-income women, including underemployed and unemployed women, and women receiving assistance under the State program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act; and

“(ix) the development of guidance and counseling activities, including career education programs, designed to ensure gender equity.

SEC. 5204. APPLICATIONS.

“An application under this part shall—

“(I) set forth policies and procedures that will ensure a comprehensive evaluation of the activities assisted under this part, including an evaluation of the practices, policies, and materials used by the applicant and an evaluation or estimate of the continued significance of the work of the project following completion of the award period;

“(2) where appropriate, demonstrate how funds received under this part will be used to promote the attainment of one or more of the National Education Goals;

“(3) demonstrate how the applicant will address perceptions of gender roles based on cultural differences or stereotypes;

“(4) where appropriate, describe how funds under this part will be used in a manner that

is consistent with programs under the School-to-Work Opportunities Act of 1994;

“(5) for applications for assistance under section 5303(b)(1), demonstrate how the applicant will foster partnerships and, where applicable, share resources with State educational agencies, local educational agencies, institutions of higher education, community-based organizations (including organizations serving women), parent, teacher, and student groups, businesses or other recipients of Federal educational funding which may include State literacy resource centers;

“(6) for applications for assistance under section 5303(b)(1), demonstrate how parental involvement in the project will be encouraged; and

“(7) for applications for assistance under section 5303(b)(1), describe plans for continuation of the activities assisted under this part with local support following completion of the grant period and termination of Federal support under this part.

SEC. 5305. CRITERIA AND PRIORITIES.

“(a) CRITERIA AND PRIORITIES.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish separate criteria and priorities for awards under paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 5303(b) to ensure that funds under this part are used for programs that most effectively will achieve the purposes of this part.

“(2) CRITERIA.—The criteria described in subsection (a) may include the extent to which the activities assisted under this part—

“(A) address the needs of women and girls of color and women and girls with disabilities;

“(B) meet locally defined and documented educational equity needs and priorities, including compliance with title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972;

“(C) are a significant component of a comprehensive plan for educational equity and compliance with title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 in the particular school district, institution of higher education, vocational-technical institution, or other educational agency or institution; and

“(D) implement an institutional change strategy with long-term impact that will continue as a central activity of the applicant after the grant under this part has terminated.

“(b) PRIORITIES.—In approving applications under this part, the Secretary may give special consideration to applications—

“(I) submitted by applicants that have not received assistance under this part or under part C of title IX of this Act (as such part was in effect on October 1, 1988);

“(2) for projects that will contribute significantly to directly improving teaching and learning practices in the local community; and

“(3) for projects that will—

“(A) provide for a comprehensive approach to enhancing gender equity in educational institutions and agencies;

“(B) draw on a variety of resources, including the resources of local educational agencies, community-based organizations, institutions of higher education, and private organizations;

“(C) implement a strategy with long-term impact that will continue as a central activity of the applicant after the grant under this part has terminated;

“(D) address issues of national significance that can be duplicated; and

“(E) address the educational needs of women and girls who suffer multiple or compound discrimination based on sex and on race, ethnic origin, disability, or age.

“(c) SPECIAL RULE.—To the extent feasible, the Secretary shall ensure that grants awarded under this part for each fiscal year address—

“(I) all levels of education, including preschool, elementary and secondary education, higher education, vocational education, and adult education;

“(2) all regions of the United States; and

“(3) urban, rural, and suburban educational institutions.

“(d) COORDINATION.—Research activities supported under this part—

“(I) shall be carried out in consultation with the Office of Educational Research and Improvement to ensure that such activities are coordinated with and enhance the research and development activities supported by the Office; and

“(2) may include collaborative research activities which are jointly funded and carried out with the Office of Educational Research and Improvement.

“(e) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this part shall be construed as prohibiting men and boys from participating in any programs or activities assisted with funds under this part.

SEC. 5306. REPORT.

“The Secretary, not later than January 1, 2004, shall submit to the President and Congress a report on the status of educational equity for girls and women in the Nation.

SEC. 5307. ADMINISTRATION.

“(a) EVALUATION; DISSEMINATION; REPORT.—The Secretary—

“(I) shall evaluate, in accordance with section 14701, materials and programs developed under this part;

“(2) shall disseminate materials and programs developed under this part; and

“(3) shall report to Congress regarding such evaluation, materials, and programs not later than January 1, 2003.

“(b) PROGRAM OPERATIONS.—The Secretary shall ensure that the activities assisted under this part are administered within the Department by a person who has recognized professional qualifications and experience in the field of gender equity education.

SEC. 5308. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“For the purpose of carrying out this part, there are authorized to be appropriated \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years, of which not less than % of the amount appropriated under this section for each fiscal year shall be available to carry out the activities described in section 5303(b)(1).”