

EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—The terms “elementary school”, “local educational agency,” “secondary school”, 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).

(2) ELIGIBLE LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—The term “eligible local educational agency” means a local educational agency that serves—

(A) a school age population 15 percent or more of whom are from families with incomes below the poverty line; and

(B)(i) a school locale code of 6, 7, 8; or

(ii) a school age population of 800 or fewer students.

(3) RURAL AREA.—The term “rural area” includes the area defined by the Department of Education using school local codes 6, 7, and 8.

(4) POVERTY LINE.—The term “poverty line” means the 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.

(5) SCHOOL LOCALE CODE.—The term “school locale code” has the meaning as defined by the Department of Education.

(6) SCHOOL AGE POPULATION.—The term “School age population” means the number of students aged 5 through 17.

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

SEC. 5. PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.

(a) RESERVATION.—From amounts appropriated under section 9 for a fiscal year the Secretary shall reserve 0.5 percent to make awards to elementary or secondary schools operated or supported by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to carry out the purpose of this Act.

(b) GRANTS TO STATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—From amounts appropriated under section 9 that are not reserved under subsection (a) for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall award grants to State educational agencies that have applications approved under section 7 to enable the State educational agencies to award grants to eligible local educational agencies for local authorized activities described in subsection (c).

(2) FORMULA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each State educational agency shall receive a grant under this section in an amount that bears the same relation to the amount of funds appropriated under section 9 that are not reserved under subsection (a) for a fiscal year as the school age population served by eligible local educational agencies in the State bears to the school age population served by eligible local educational agencies in all States.

(B) DATA.—In determining the school age population under subparagraph (A) the Secretary shall use the most recent date available from the Bureau of the Census.

(3) DIRECT AWARDS TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.—If a State educational agency elects not to participate in the program under this Act or does not have an application approved under section 7, the Secretary may award, on a competitive basis, the amount the State educational agency is eligible to receive under paragraph (2) directly to eligible local educational agencies in the State.

(4) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—Each eligible local educational agency that receives a

grant under this Act shall contribute resources with respect to the local authorized activities to be assisted, in cash or in kind, from non-Federal sources, in an amount equal to the Federal funds awarded under the grant.

(c) LOCAL AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—Grant funds awarded to local educational agencies under this Act shall be used for—

(1) for local educational technology efforts as established under section 6844 of Title 20, United States Code;

(2) for professional development activities designed to prepare those teachers teaching out of their primary subject area;

(3) for academic enrichment programs established under section 10204 of Title 20 in United States Code;

(4) innovative academic enrichment programs related to the educational needs of students at-risk of academic failure, including remedial instruction in one or more of the core subject areas of English, Mathematics, Science, and History; or

(4) activities to recruit and retain qualified teachers in Special Education, Math, and Science.

(d) RELATION TO OTHER FEDERAL FUNDING.—Funds received under this Act by a State educational agency or an eligible local educational agency shall not be taken into consideration in determining the eligibility for, or amount of, any other Federal funding awarded to the agency.

SEC. 6. STATE DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.

(a) AWARD BASIS.—A State educational agency shall award grants to eligible local educational agencies according to a formula or competitive grant program developed by the State educational agency and approved by the Secretary.

(b) FIRST YEAR.—For the first year that a State educational agency receives a grant under this Act, the State educational agency—

(1) shall use not less than 99 percent of the grant funds to award grants to eligible local educational agencies in the State; and

(2) may use not more than 1 percent for State activities and administrative costs and technical assistance related to the program.

(c) SUCCEEDING YEARS.—For the second and each succeeding year that a State educational agency receives a grant under this Act, the State educational agency—

(1) shall use not less than 99.5 percent of the grant funds to award grants to eligible local educational agencies in the State; and

(2) may use not more than 0.5 percent of the grant funds for State activities and administrative costs related to the program.

SEC. 7. APPLICATIONS.

Each State educational agency, or local educational agency eligible for a grant under section 5(b)(3), that desires a grant under this Act shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and accompanied by such information as the Secretary may require.

SEC. 8. REPORTS; ACCOUNTABILITY; STUDY.

(a) STATE REPORTS.—

(1) CONTENTS.—Each State educational agency that receives a grant under this Act shall provide an annual report to the Secretary. The report shall describe—

(A) the method the State education agency used to award grants to eligible local educational agencies under this Act;

(B) how eligible local educational agencies used funds provided under this Act;

(C) how the State educational agency provided technical assistance for an eligible local educational agency that did not meet the goals and objectives described in subsection (c)(3); and

(D) how the State educational agency took action against an eligible local educational agency if the local educational agency failed, for 2 consecutive years, to meet the goals and objectives described in subsection (c)(3).

(2) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall make the annual State reports received under paragraph (1) available for dissemination to Congress, interested parties (including educators, parents, students, and advocacy and civil rights organizations), and the public.

(b) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY REPORTS.—Each eligible local educational agency that receives a grant under section 5(b)(93) shall provide an annual report to the Secretary. The report shall describe how the local educational agency used funds provided under this Act and how the local educational agency coordinated funds received under this Act with other Federal, State, and local funds.

(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary shall prepare and submit to Congress an annual report. The report shall describe—

(1) the methods the State educational agencies used to award grants to eligible local educational agencies under this Act;

(2) how eligible local educational agencies used funds provided under this Act; and

(3) the progress made by State educational agencies and eligible local educational agencies receiving assistance under this Act in meeting specific, annual, measurable performance goals and objectives established by such agencies for activities assisted under this Act.

(d) ACCOUNTABILITY.—The Secretary, at the end of the third year that a State educational agency participates in the program assisted under this Act, shall permit only those State educational agencies that met their performance goals and objectives, for two consecutive years, to continue to participate in the program.

(e) STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study regarding the impact of assistance provided under this Act on student achievement. The Comptroller General shall report the results of the study to Congress.

SEC. 9. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act \$300,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2002 through 2005.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 29

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. CARNAHAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 29, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction for 100 percent of the health insurance costs of self-employed individuals.

S. 99

At the request of Mr. KOHL, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 99, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit

against tax for employers who provide child care assistance for dependents of their employees, and for other purposes.

S. 143

At the request of Mr. GRAMM, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. ENSIGN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 143, a bill to amend the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, to reduce securities fees in excess of those required to fund the operations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, to adjust compensation provisions for employees of the Commission, and for other purposes.

S. 149

At the request of Mr. ENZI, the names of the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT) and the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID) were added as a cosponsors of S. 149, a bill to provide authority to control exports, and for other purposes.

S. 237

At the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. FITZGERALD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 237, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the 1993 income tax increase on Social Security benefits.

S. 275

At the request of Mr. KYL, the names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ALLEN) and the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. THOMAS) were added as a cosponsors of S. 275, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the Federal estate and gift taxes and the tax on generation-skipping transfers, to preserve a step up in basis of certain property acquired from a decedent, and for other purposes.

S. 277

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the names of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. BYRD) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH) were added as a cosponsor of S. 277, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide for an increase in the Federal minimum wage.

S. 307

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 307, a bill to provide grants to State educational agencies and local educational agencies for the provision of classroom-related technology training for elementary and secondary school teachers.

S. CON. RES. 3

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. LELAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 3, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that a commemorative postage stamp should be issued in honor of the U.S.S. *Wisconsin* and all those who served aboard her.

S. CON. RES. 7

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor

of S. Con. Res. 7, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the United States should establish an international education policy to enhance national security and significantly further United States foreign policy and global competitiveness.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 11—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS TO FULLY USE THE POWERS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO ENHANCE THE SCIENCE BASE REQUIRED TO MORE FULLY DEVELOP THE FIELD OF HEALTH PROMOTION AND DISEASE PREVENTION, AND TO EXPLORE HOW STRATEGIES CAN BE DEVELOPED TO INTEGRATE LIFESTYLE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS INTO NATIONAL POLICY, OUR HEALTH CARE SYSTEM, SCHOOLS, WORKPLACES, FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. BINGAMAN, and Mr. CRAPO) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

S. CON. RES. 11

Whereas the New England Journal of Medicine has reported that modifiable lifestyle factors such as smoking, sedentary lifestyle, poor nutrition, unmanaged stress, and obesity account for approximately 50 percent of the premature deaths in the United States;

Whereas the New England Journal of Medicine has reported that spending on chronic diseases related to lifestyle and other preventable diseases accounts for an estimated 70 percent of total health care spending;

Whereas preventing disease and disability can extend life and reduce the need for health care services;

Whereas the Department of Health and Human Services has concluded that the health burden of these behaviors falls in greatest proportion on older adults, young children, racial and ethnic minority groups and citizens who have the least resources;

Whereas business leaders of America have asserted that spending for health care can divert private sector resources from investments that could produce greater financial returns and higher wages paid to employees;

Whereas the Office of Management and Budget reports that the Medicaid and Medicare expenditures continue to grow;

Whereas the American Journal of Public Health reports that expenditures for the Medicare program will increase substantially as the population ages and increasing numbers of people are covered by Medicare;

Whereas the American Journal of Health Promotion reports that a growing research base demonstrates that lifestyle factors can be modified to improve health, improve the quality of life, reduce medical care costs, and enhance workplace productivity through health promotion programs;

Whereas the Health Care Financing Administration has determined that less than 5 percent of health care spending is devoted to the whole area of public health, and a very small portion of that 5 percent is devoted to health promotion and disease prevention;

Whereas research in the basic and applied science of health promotion can yield a better understanding of health and disease prevention;

Whereas additional research can clarify the impact of health promotion programs on long term health behaviors, health conditions, morbidity and mortality, medical care utilization and cost, as well as quality of life and productivity;

Whereas the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Science has concluded that additional research is required to determine the most effective strategies to create lasting health behavior changes, reduce health care utilization, and enhanced productivity;

Whereas the private sector and academia cannot sponsor broad public health promotion, disease prevention, and research programs;

Whereas the full benefits of health promotion cannot be realized—

(1) unless strategies are developed to reach all groups including older adults, young children, and minority groups;

(2) until a more professional consensus on the management of health and clinical protocols is developed;

(3) until protocols are more broadly disseminated to scientists and practitioners in health care, workplace, school, and other community settings; and

(4) until the merits of health promotion programs are disseminated to policy makers;

Whereas investments in health promotion can contribute to reducing health disparities; and

Whereas Research America reports that most American citizens strongly support increased Federal investment in health promotion and disease prevention: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring).

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This resolution may be cited as the "Building Health Promotion and Disease Prevention into the National Agenda Resolution of 2001".

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that the Federal Government should—

(1) increase resources to enhance the science base required to further develop the field of health promotion and disease prevention; and

(2) explore strategies to integrate life-style improvement programs into national policy, health care, schools, workplaces, families, and communities in order to promote health and prevent disease.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, today Senator CRAIG and I are introducing the "Building Health Promotion and Disease Prevention into the National Agenda Resolution of 2001."

This resolution expresses the sense of Congress that the federal government should do two things: (1) Support scientific research on health promotion and (2) explore ways in which the government can develop a national policy to integrate lifestyle improvement programs into our health care, schools, families and communities.

This resolution is supported by a coalition of 47 organizations, including the Wellness Council of America, the American Journal of Health Promotion, the American Preventive Medical Association, the National Alliance for Hispanic Health, the National Center for Health Education, Partnership for Prevention, and the Society for Prevention Research.

According to the American Journal of Health Promotion, health promotion