

Rome, Italy. Her concern for hungry children, her command of the facts and her extreme competence and management abilities have made her a truly outstanding director.

In an interesting coincidence, my chief advisor and legal counsel on nutrition policies since 1987, Ed Barron, has been a friend of Cathy's since high school. He went to school in Homer, NY, and Cathy attended neighboring Cortland High School.

Cathy explained that in one original idea the WFP offered "take home" food to a family for every month that a girl attended school regularly. Cathy noted that "the results have been dramatic" as school attendance greatly increased. Cathy proposed some great principles that, I agree, should be followed. Such an international feeding program should be sustainable, it should be mostly school-based, and it should be targeted to the most needy. Of course, we need to employ a loose definition of school, since a teacher can teach and school children can learn in practically any setting.

In addition, she noted that the United States should use its special knowledge and experience to help other countries develop these programs. USDA and US AID experts should make periodic visits to work with national personnel and PVOs and others to build capacity and sustainable projects.

Joseph Scalise who represents the World Food Program here in Washington, D.C. has done a wonderful job keeping me and my staff informed of developments regarding WFP efforts and views.

Another major force in international feeding efforts is Ellen Levinson. As Executive Director of the Coalition for Food Aid, she has done a very effective job representing many private voluntary organizations who provide food and other assistance throughout the world. She is a strong advocate for an integrated approach for physical and cognitive child development, with a focus on much more than just a meal or food ration. In addition to food assistance, Ellen wants the initiative to provide quality education and development.

Another leader in the area has been my good friend Marshall Matz. He has been a vigorous advocate and friendly adviser in this effort.

I also want to mention Elizabeth Darrow of my staff who has played a major role in helping organize this effort and making sure we kept it on track.

This bill has been greatly advanced by staff of Senators HARKIN and LUGER. Chief of Staff Mark Halverson and chief economist Stephanie Mercier attended many meetings and helped craft a fine bill. The Republican Chief of Staff for the Committee, Keith Luse, and his staff including Chris Salisbury, Dave Johnson and Michael Knipe, provided extremely useful guidance and advice about how best to structure this

program and help ensure that the benefits get delivered to needy children. This was truly a team effort.

As always, the outstanding drafting skills of Gary Endicott of Senate Legislative Counsel are much appreciated. I have many times recognized his tremendous service to the Senate.

Congressman JIM MCGOVERN and Congresswoman JO ANN EMERSON, along with Congressman TONY HALL and others, recognized the bold potential of this effort right from the start. Many staff working for the other body provided a great deal of assistance, but Cindy Buhl needs to be especially recognized for her long hours of work, and dedication to the project. Cindy, and her boss JIM MCGOVERN, took command of this effort and deserve a lot of credit.

This bipartisan, bicameral effort, now looks to the new Administration for assistance. I, and all my colleagues, are eager to work with the Bush White House and Secretary Veneman to make this international education and child nutrition initiative a success. It may be imperative to have the President extend the current pilot program for one more year to insure continuity of service, and to provide an opportunity to work out all the kinks in a new project. The President could provide additional funding out of the Commodity Credit Corporation to help us bridge the gap.

I also want to thank the GAO team that is working on analyzing the current effort. The GAO is helping to provide valuable advice on how to improve this effort.

I want to briefly mention some thoughts from Ambassador McGovern's book, "The Third Freedom." He begins with: "Hunger is a political condition. The earth has enough knowledge and resources to eradicate this ancient scourge."

I completely agree—and because addressing hunger is a moral imperative, the U.S. should lead the way. I am very hopeful that many nations who we have helped in the past—including economic gains in Europe who benefited from our Marshall Plan after WWII—will follow our lead and offer food, technical assistance and financial aid.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on this legislative and moral effort.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I am proud to join so many of my colleagues in sponsoring the global school lunch legislation proposed today by Senators LEAHY and DEWINE. This bill is the product of much hard work by our former colleagues Dole and McGovern, and also by officials at all levels of government, the World Food Program, and the many non-governmental agencies that have pioneered international school feeding programs.

Much has already been accomplished. Under a trial program, the Department of Agriculture is preparing to ship 630,000 tons of wheat, soybeans, rice, dry milk, corn, and other food to nine

million children in 38 nations throughout Latin America, Africa, Asia, and Eastern Europe. This legislation will be an important incentive to strengthen the worldwide effort.

Bob Dole and George McGovern worked well together in the Senate to promote child nutrition in America. The results of their landmark National School Lunch program have been impressive—improved nutrition and health, and increased academic performance as well. Their successful school lunch idea can benefit children in need throughout the world.

Hunger remains a painful reality every day for over 300 million children across the globe, and we can do more—much more to combat it. We know the cure for hunger, and I hope that Congress will move quickly to enact this needed legislation.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 800. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mrs. BOXER) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 358 submitted by Mr. JEFFORDS and intended to be proposed to the bill (S. 1) to extend programs and activities under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

SA 801. Mr. DOMENICI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 358 submitted by Mr. JEFFORDS and intended to be proposed to the bill (S. 1) supra.

SA 802. Mr. HARKIN (for Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. HARKIN)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 358 submitted by Mr. JEFFORDS and intended to be proposed to the bill (S. 1) supra.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 800. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mrs. BOXER) proposed an amendment to amendment No. 358 submitted by Mr. JEFFORDS and intended to be proposed to the bill (S. 1) to extend programs and activities under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; as follows:

At the appropriate place insert the following:

SEC. 902. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON APPROPRIATION OF ALL FUNDS AUTHORIZED FOR ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) President George W. Bush has said that bipartisan education reform will be the cornerstone of his administration and that no child should be left behind;

(2) the Bush administration has said that too many of the neediest students of our Nation are being left behind and that the Federal Government can, and must, help close the achievement gap between disadvantaged students and their peers;

(3) more of the children of our Nation are enrolled in public school today than at any time since 1971;

(4) math and science skills are increasingly important as the global economy transforms into a high tech economy;

(5) last year's Glenn Commission concluded that the most consistent and powerful predictors of student achievement in math and science are whether the student's teacher had full teaching certification and a college major in the field being taught; and

(6) Congress increased appropriations for elementary and secondary education by 20 percent in fiscal year 2001.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that Congress should appropriate all funds authorized for elementary and secondary education in fiscal year 2002.

SA 801. Mr. DOMENICI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment No. 358 submitted by Mr. JEFFORDS and intended to be proposed to the bill (S. 1) to extend programs and activities under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE ON EDUCATION FUNDING CONSISTENT WITH THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET AND THE CONGRESSIONALLY PASSED BUDGET RESOLUTION.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) President George W. Bush has said that bipartisan education reform will be the cornerstone of his administration, and that no child should be left behind;

(2) The Bush Administration has said that too many of the neediest students of our nation are being left behind and that the Federal Government can, and must, help close the achievement gap between disadvantaged students and their peers;

(3) Congress should devote to high-priority education programs, such as Title I, a substantial portion of the \$6.2 billion reserved for domestic discretionary programs in the budget resolution;

(4) The budget resolution assumes substantially increased funding for high priority education programs, including:

(a) \$11.0 billion for Title I, Education for the Disadvantaged, including \$9.1 billion for grants to local educational agencies and \$975 million for new Reading First programs;

(b) \$8.7 billion for programs under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, including \$7.6 billion for part B grants to states, a 20 percent increase over last year;

(c) \$2.6 billion for teacher quality programs, a 17 percent increase over last year; and

(d) \$1.1 billion for Impact Aid, a 14 percent increase over last year;

(5) Spending restraint is necessary to ensure debt reduction and protection of Social Security; and

(6) Congress should pass all 13 appropriations bills consistent with the spending limits and restraints in the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2002.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that:

(1) the appropriations committees should fulfill the authorized spending levels in this bill to the extent that it is consistent with the parameters of the budget resolution; and

(2) these spending increases will be ineffective unless they are coupled with a strong, bipartisan education reform plan in accord with the basic principles put forward by the President.

SA 802. Mr. HARKIN (for Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. HARKIN)) proposed an amendment to amendment No. 358 submitted by Mr. JEFFORDS and intended to be proposed to the bill (S. 1) to extend programs and activities under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; as follows:

At the appropriate place insert the following:

TITLE —INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

SEC. . 01. DISCIPLINE.

Section 615 of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1415) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(n) UNIFORM POLICIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), and notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, a State educational agency or local educational agency may establish and implement uniform policies regarding discipline applicable to all children under the jurisdiction of the agency to ensure the safety of such children and an appropriate educational atmosphere in the schools under the jurisdiction of the agency.

“(2) LIMITATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A child with a disability who is removed from the child's regular educational placement under paragraph (1) shall receive a free appropriate public education which may be provided in an alternative educational setting pursuant to Sec. 615K, if the behavior that led to the child's removal is a manifestation of the child's disability, as determined under subparagraphs (B) and (C) of subsection (k)(4).

“(B) MANIFESTATION DETERMINATION.—The manifestation determination shall be made immediately, if possible, but in no case later than 10 school days after school personnel decide to remove the child with a disability from the child's regular educational placement.

“(C) DETERMINATION THAT BEHAVIOR WAS NOT MANIFESTATION OF DISABILITY.—If the result of the manifestation review is a determination that the behavior of the child with a disability was not a manifestation of the child's disability, appropriate school personnel may apply to the child the same relevant disciplinary procedures as would apply to children without a disability.”, except as provided in 612(a)(1).

SEC. . 02. PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS.

Section 615 of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1415) (as amended by section 01) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(o) DISCIPLINE DETERMINATIONS BY LOCAL AUTHORITY.—

“(1) INDIVIDUAL DETERMINATIONS.—In carrying out any disciplinary policy described in subsection (n)(1), school personnel shall have discretion to consider all germane factors in each individual case and modify any disciplinary action on a case-by-case basis.

“(2) DEFENSE.—Nothing in subsection (n) precludes a child with a disability who is disciplined under such subsection from asserting a defense that the alleged act was unintentional or innocent.

“(3) LIMITATION.—

“(A) REVIEW OF MANIFESTATION DETERMINATION.—If the parents or the local educational agency disagree with a manifestation determination under subsection (n)(2), the parents or the agency may request a review of that determination through the procedures described in subsections (f) through (i).

“(B) PLACEMENT DURING REVIEW.—During the course of any review proceedings under subparagraph (A), the child shall receive a free appropriate public education which may be provided in an alternative educational placement.”.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Committee on Indian Affairs will meet on June 19, 2001, at 10:00 a.m. in room 485 Russell Senate Building to conduct a hearing

to receive testimony on the goals and priorities of the member tribes of the Midwest Alliance of Sovereign Tribes for the 107th session of the Congress.

Those wishing additional information may contact Committee staff at 202/224-2251.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Committee on Indian Affairs will meet on June 21, 2001, at 10:00 a.m. in room 485 Russell Senate Building to conduct a hearing on Native American Program Initiatives at the College and University Level.

Those wishing additional information may contact Committee staff at 202/224-2251.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 13, 2001, to conduct a hearing on the nomination of Roger Walton Ferguson, Jr., of Massachusetts, to be a member of the board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 13, 2001 at 10:15 a.m. to hold a hearing titled “The Crisis in Macedonia and U.S. Engagement in the Balkans” as follows:

Witnesses:

Panel 1: Ambassador James Pardew, Senior Advisor on the Balkans for the Bureau of European Affairs, U.S. Department of State, Washington, DC.

Panel 2: General Wesley K. Clark (USA Ret.), Corporate Consultant, Stephens Group, Inc., Washington, DC.

The Honorable Richard Perle, Resident Fellow, American Enterprise Institute, Washington, DC.

Panel 3: General William Nash (USA Ret.), Senior Fellow and Acting Director of the Center on Preventive Act, Council on Foreign Relations, Washington, DC.

Dr. Daniel P. Serwer, Director, Balkans Initiative, United States Institute of Peace, Washington, DC.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Governmental Affairs be authorized to meet on Wednesday, June 13, 2001 at 9:30 am for a hearing regarding Economic Issues Associated with the Restructuring of Energy Industries.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Indian Affairs be authorized