

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.