107TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

S. 119

To provide States with funds to support State, regional, and local school construction.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

January 22, 2001

Ms. Snowe (for herself and Mr. Chafee) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

A BILL

To provide States with funds to support State, regional, and local school construction.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
- 4 This Act may be cited as the "Building, Renovating,
- 5 Improving, and Constructing Kids' Schools Act".
- 6 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.
- 7 Congress makes the following findings:
- 8 (1) According to a 1999 issue brief prepared by
- 9 the National Center for Education Statistics, the av-
- erage public school in America is 42 years old, and

- school buildings begin rapid deterioration after 40 years. In addition, 29 percent of all public schools are in the oldest condition, meaning that the schools were built before 1970 and have either never been renovated or were renovated prior to 1980.
 - (2) According to reports issued by the General Accounting Office (GAO) in 1995 and 1996, it would cost \$112,000,000,000 to bring the Nation's schools into good overall condition, and one-third of all public schools need extensive repair or replacement.
 - (3) Many schools do not have the appropriate infrastructure to support computers and other technologies that are necessary to prepare students for the jobs of the 21st century.
 - (4) Without impeding on local control, the Federal Government appropriately can assist State, regional, and local entities in addressing school construction, renovation, and repair needs by providing low-interest loans for purposes of paying interest on related bonds and by supporting other State-administered school construction programs.
- 23 SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.
- 24 In this Act:

1	(1) BOND.—The term "bond" includes any ob-
2	ligation.
3	(2) Governor.—The term "Governor" in-
4	cludes the chief executive officer of a State.
5	(3) Local educational agency.—The term
6	"local educational agency" has the meaning given to
7	such term by section 14101 of the Elementary and
8	Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 8801).
9	(4) Public school facility.—The term
10	"public school facility" shall not include—
11	(A) any stadium or other facility primarily
12	used for athletic contests or exhibitions, or
13	other events for which admission is charged to
14	the general public; or
15	(B) any facility that is not owned by a
16	State or local government or any agency or in-
17	strumentality of a State or local government.
18	(5) Qualified school construction
19	BOND.—The term "qualified school construction
20	bond" means any bond (or portion of a bond) issued
21	as part of an issue if—
22	(A) 95 percent or more of the proceeds at-
23	tributable to such bond (or portion) are to be
24	used for the construction, rehabilitation, or re-
25	pair of a public school facility or for the acqui-

1	sition of land on which such a facility is to be
2	constructed with part of the proceeds;
3	(B) the bond is issued by a State, regional,
4	or local entity, with bonding authority; and
5	(C) the issuer designates such bond (or
6	portion) for purposes of this section.
7	(6) Stabilization fund.—The term "sta-
8	bilization fund" means the stabilization fund estab-
9	lished under section 5302 of title 31, United States
10	Code.
11	(7) State.—The term "State" means each of
12	the several States of the United States, the District
13	of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the
14	United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American
15	Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana
16	Islands, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the
17	Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of
18	Palau.
19	SEC. 4. LOANS FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION BOND INTER-
20	EST PAYMENTS AND OTHER SUPPORT.
21	(a) Loan Authority and Other Support.—
22	(1) Loans and state-administered pro-
23	GRAMS.—
24	(A) In general.—Except as provided in
25	subparagraph (B), from funds made available

1	to a State under section 5(b) the State, in con-
2	sultation with the State educational agency—
3	(i) shall use not less than 50 percent
4	of the funds to make loans to State, re-
5	gional, or local entities within the State to
6	enable the entities to make annual interest
7	payments on qualified school construction
8	bonds that are issued by the entities not
9	later than December 31, 2004; and
10	(ii) may use not more than 50 percent
11	of the funds to support State revolving
12	fund programs or other State-administered
13	programs that assist State, regional, and
14	local entities within the State in paying for
15	the cost of construction, rehabilitation, re-
16	pair, or acquisition described in section
17	3(5)(A).
18	(B) STATES WITH RESTRICTIONS.—If, on
19	the date of enactment of this Act, a State has
20	in effect a law that prohibits the State from
21	making the loans described in subparagraph
22	(A)(i), the State, in consultation with the State
23	educational agency, may use the funds de-
24	scribed in subparagraph (A) to support the pro-

grams described in subparagraph (A)(ii).

1	(2) REQUESTS.—The Governor of each State
2	desiring assistance under this Act shall submit a re-
3	quest to the Secretary of the Treasury at such time
4	and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treas-
5	ury may require.
6	(3) Priority.—In selecting entities to receive
7	funds under paragraph (1) for projects involving
8	construction, rehabilitation, repair, or acquisition of
9	land for schools, the State shall give priority to enti-
10	ties with projects for schools with greatest need, as
11	determined by the State. In determining the schools
12	with greatest need, the State shall take into consid-
13	eration whether a school—
14	(A) is among the schools that have the
15	greatest numbers or percentages of children
16	whose education imposes a higher than average
17	cost per child, such as—
18	(i) children living in areas with high
19	concentrations of low-income families;
20	(ii) children from low-income families;
21	and
22	(iii) children living in sparsely popu-
23	lated areas;

1	(B) has inadequate school facilities and a
2	low level of resources to meet the need for
3	school facilities; or
4	(C) meets such criteria as the State may
5	determine to be appropriate.
6	(b) Repayment.—
7	(1) In general.—Subject to paragraph (2), a
8	State that uses funds made available under section
9	5(b) to make a loan or support a State-administered
10	program under subsection (a)(1) shall repay to the
11	stabilization fund the amount of the loan or support,
12	plus interest, at an annual rate of 4.5 percent. A
13	State shall not be required to begin making such re-
14	payment until the year immediately following the
15	15th year for which the State is eligible to receive
16	annual distributions from the fund (which shall be
17	the final year for which the State shall be eligible for
18	such a distribution under this Act). The amount of
19	such loan or support shall be fully repaid during the
20	10-year period beginning on the expiration of the eli-
21	gibility of the State under this Act.
22	(2) Exceptions.—
23	(A) IN GENERAL.—The interest on the
24	amount made available to a State under section

5(b) shall not accrue, prior to January 1, 2007,

unless the amount appropriated to carry out part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1411 et seq.) for any fiscal year prior to fiscal year 2007 is sufficient to fully fund such part for the fiscal year at the originally promised level, which promised level would provide to each State 40 percent of the average per-pupil expenditure for providing special education and related services for each child with a disability in the State.

- (B) APPLICABLE INTEREST RATE.—Effective January 1, 2007, the applicable interest rate that will apply to an amount made available to a State under section 5(b) shall be—
 - (i) 0 percent with respect to years in which the amount appropriated to carry out part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1411 et seq.) is not sufficient to provide to each State at least 20 percent of the average per-pupil expenditure for providing special education and related services for each child with a disability in the State;
 - (ii) 2.5 percent with respect to years in which the amount described in clause (i)

1	is not sufficient to provide to each State at
2	least 30 percent of such average per-pupil
3	expenditure;
4	(iii) 3.5 percent with respect to years
5	in which the amount described in clause (i)
6	is not sufficient to provide to each State at
7	least 40 percent of such average per-pupil
8	expenditure; and
9	(iv) 4.5 percent with respect to years
10	in which the amount described in clause (i)
11	is sufficient to provide to each State at
12	least 40 percent of such average per-pupil
13	expenditure.
14	(c) Federal Responsibilities.—The Secretary of
15	the Treasury and the Secretary of Education—
16	(1) jointly shall be responsible for ensuring that
17	funds provided under this Act are properly distrib-
18	uted;
19	(2) shall ensure that funds provided under this
20	Act are used only to pay for—
21	(A) the interest on qualified school con-
22	struction bonds; or
23	(B) a cost described in subsection
24	(a)(1)(A)(ii); and

approve school construction plans assisted pursuant to this Act, except to ensure that funds made available under this Act are used only to supplement, and not supplant, the amount of school construction, rehabilitation, and repair, and acquisition of land for school facilities, in the State that would have occurred in the absence of such funds.

9 SEC. 5. AMOUNTS AVAILABLE TO EACH STATE.

- (a) Reservation for Indians.—
- (1) IN GENERAL.—From \$20,000,000,000 of the funds in the stabilization fund, the Secretary of the Treasury shall make available \$400,000,000 to provide assistance to Indian tribes.
 - (2) USE OF FUNDS.—An Indian tribe that receives assistance under paragraph (1)—
 - (A) shall use not less than 50 percent of the assistance for a loan to enable the Indian tribe to make annual interest payments on qualified school construction bonds, in accordance with the requirements of this Act that the Secretary of the Treasury determines to be appropriate; and
- (B) may use not more than 50 percent of the assistance to support tribal revolving fund

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programs or other tribal-administered programs
that assist tribal governments in paying for the
cost of construction, rehabilitation, repair, or
acquisition described in section 3(5)(A), in accordance with the requirements of this Act that
the Secretary of the Treasury determines to be
appropriate.

(b) Amounts Available.—

- (1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (3) and from \$20,000,000,000 of the funds in the stabilization fund that are not reserved under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury shall make available to each State submitting a request under section 4(a)(2) an amount that bears the same relation to such remainder as the amount the State received under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6311 et seq.) for fiscal year 2001 bears to the amount received by all States under such part for such year.
- (2) DISBURSAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall disburse the amount made available to a State under paragraph (1) or (3), on an annual basis, during the period beginning on October 1, 2001, and ending September 30, 2018.
- 25 (3) SMALL STATE MINIMUM.—

1	(A) MINIMUM.—No State shall receive an
2	amount under paragraph (1) that is less than
3	\$100,000,000.
4	(B) STATES.—In this paragraph, the term
5	"State" means each of the several States of the
6	United States, the District of Columbia, and
7	the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
8	(c) Notification.—The Secretary of the Treasury
9	and the Secretary of Education jointly shall notify each
10	State of the amount of funds the State may receive for
11	loans and other support under this Act.

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