

State based on the degree of need set forth in their respective applications submitted under subsection (a) of this section.

(Pub. L. 89–10, title V, §5594, as added Pub. L. 107–110, title V, §501, Jan. 8, 2002, 115 Stat. 1866.)

§ 7279d. Capital expenses defined

In this subpart, the term “capital expenses” means—

- (1) expenditures for noninstructional goods and services, such as the purchase, lease, or renovation of real and personal property, including mobile educational units and leasing of neutral sites or spaces;
- (2) insurance and maintenance costs;
- (3) transportation; and
- (4) other comparable goods and services.

(Pub. L. 89–10, title V, §5595, as added Pub. L. 107–110, title V, §501, Jan. 8, 2002, 115 Stat. 1866.)

§ 7279e. Termination

The authority provided by this subpart terminates effective October 1, 2003.

(Pub. L. 89–10, title V, §5596, as added Pub. L. 107–110, title V, §501, Jan. 8, 2002, 115 Stat. 1866.)

SUBPART 20—ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR CERTAIN LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES IMPACTED BY FEDERAL PROPERTY ACQUISITION

§ 7281. Reservation

The Secretary is authorized to provide additional assistance to meet special circumstances relating to the provision of education in local educational agencies eligible to receive assistance under section 7702 of this title.

(Pub. L. 89–10, title V, §5601, as added Pub. L. 107–110, title V, §501, Jan. 8, 2002, 115 Stat. 1866.)

§ 7281a. Eligibility

A local educational agency is eligible to receive additional assistance under this subpart only if such agency—

- (1) received a payment under both section 7702 of this title and section 7703(b) of this title for fiscal year 1996 and is eligible to receive payments under those sections for the year of application;
- (2) provided a free public education to children described under subparagraph (A), (B), or (D) of section 7703(a)(1) of this title;
- (3) had a military installation located within the geographic boundaries of the local educational agency that was closed as a result of base closure or realignment and, at the time at which the agency is applying for a payment under this subpart, the agency does not have a military installation located within its geographic boundaries;
- (4) remains responsible for the free public education of children residing in housing located on Federal property within the boundaries of the closed military installation but whose parents are on active duty in the uniformed services and assigned to a military activity located within the boundaries of an adjoining local educational agency; and
- (5) demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Secretary that such agency’s per-pupil reve-

nue derived from local sources for current expenditures is not less than that revenue for the preceding fiscal year.

(Pub. L. 89–10, title V, §5602, as added Pub. L. 107–110, title V, §501, Jan. 8, 2002, 115 Stat. 1866.)

§ 7281b. Maximum amount

(a) Maximum amount

The maximum amount that a local educational agency is eligible to receive under this subpart for any fiscal year, when combined with its payment under section 7702(b) of this title, shall not be more than 50 percent of the maximum amount determined under section 7702(b) of this title.

(b) Insufficient funds

If funds appropriated under section 7241 of this title are insufficient to pay the amount determined under subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary shall ratably reduce the payment to each local educational agency eligible under this subpart.

(c) Excess funds

If funds appropriated under section 7241 of this title are in excess of the amount determined under subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary shall ratably distribute any excess funds to all local educational agencies eligible for payment under section 7702(b) of this title.

(Pub. L. 89–10, title V, §5603, as added Pub. L. 107–110, title V, §501, Jan. 8, 2002, 115 Stat. 1867.)

SUBPART 21—WOMEN’S EDUCATIONAL EQUITY ACT

§ 7283. Short title and findings

(a) Short title

This subpart may be cited as the “Women’s Educational Equity Act of 2001”.

(b) Findings

Congress finds that—

- (1) since the enactment of title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 [20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.], 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 of 2001 [20 U.S.C. 7283 et seq.], 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 con-