

- (1) rural, urban, and suburban areas; and
- (2) small, medium, and large local educational agencies.

(Pub. L. 98-377, title III, §327, as added Pub. L. 100-418, title VI, §6031(a)(2), Aug. 23, 1988, 102 Stat. 1482.)

§ 3998. Computation of grant amounts

(a) Payments to grantees

(1) Payment by State

The State shall pay to the extent of amounts received by it from the Secretary under this part, to each applicant having an application approved under section 3997 of this title, the Federal share of the cost of the program described in the application.

(2) Amount

(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Federal share for each fiscal year shall be 75 percent.

(B) In the case of an applicant that receives a waiver under section 3995(c) of this title, the Federal share for each fiscal year may be as much as 100 percent.

(3) Non-Federal share

The non-Federal share of payments under this part may be in cash or in kind, fairly evaluated, including plant, equipment, or services.

(b) Payments to States

Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, each State shall receive under this part the greater of—

- (1) an amount equal to its share of funds appropriated under chapter 1 of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act; or
- (2) \$225,000.

(c) Reduction for insufficient funding

If sums appropriated to carry out this part are not sufficient to permit the Secretary to pay in full the grants which States may receive under subsection (b) of this section, the amount of such grants shall be ratably reduced.

(Pub. L. 98-377, title III, §328, as added Pub. L. 100-418, title VI, §6031(a)(2), Aug. 23, 1988, 102 Stat. 1482.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Education Consolidation and Improvement Act, referred to in subsec. (b)(1), probably means the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981, which is subtitle D [§§551 to 596] of title V of Pub. L. 97-35, Aug. 13, 1981, 95 Stat. 463, as amended. Chapter 1 of the Act was classified generally to subchapter I (§3801 et seq.) of chapter 51 of this title, prior to repeal by Pub. L. 100-297, title I, §1003(a), Apr. 28, 1988, 102 Stat. 293. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Tables.

SUBCHAPTER IV—PRESIDENTIAL AWARDS FOR TEACHING EXCELLENCE IN MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE

§§ 4001 to 4003. Repealed. Pub. L. 100-297, title II, § 2303, Apr. 28, 1988, 102 Stat. 324

Section 4001, Pub. L. 98-377, title IV, §401, Aug. 11, 1984, 98 Stat. 1287, related to Presidential awards.

Section 4002, Pub. L. 98-377, title IV, §402, Aug. 11, 1984, 98 Stat. 1287, related to administrative provisions.

Section 4003, Pub. L. 98-377, title IV, §403, Aug. 11, 1984, 98 Stat. 1287; Pub. L. 99-159, title II, §241, Nov. 22, 1985, 99 Stat. 901, related to authorization of appropriations.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF REPEAL

Repeal effective July 1, 1988, see section 6303 of Pub. L. 100-297, set out as an Effective Date of 1988 Amendment note under section 1071 of this title.

SUBCHAPTER V—ASBESTOS SCHOOL HAZARD ABATEMENT

§ 4011. Findings and purpose

(a) Findings

The Congress finds that—

(1) exposure to asbestos fibers has been identified over a long period of time and by reputable medical and scientific evidence as significantly increasing the incidence of cancer and other severe or fatal diseases, such as asbestosis;

(2) medical evidence has suggested that children may be particularly vulnerable to environmentally induced cancers;

(3) medical science has not established any minimum level of exposure to asbestos fibers which is considered to be safe to individuals exposed to the fibers;

(4) substantial amounts of asbestos, particularly in sprayed form, have been used in school buildings, especially during the period 1946 through 1972;

(5) partial surveys in some States have indicated that (A) in a number of school buildings materials containing asbestos fibers have become damaged or friable, causing asbestos fibers to be dislodged into the air, and (B) asbestos concentration far exceeding normal ambient air levels have been found in school buildings containing such damaged materials;

(6) the presence in school buildings of friable or easily damaged asbestos creates an unwarranted hazard to the health of the school children and school employees who are exposed to such materials;

(7) the Department of Health and Human Services and the Environmental Protection Agency, as well as several States, have attempted to publicize the potential hazards to school children and employees from exposure to asbestos fibers, but there is no systematic program for remedying hazardous conditions in schools;

(8) because there is no Federal health standard regulating the concentration of asbestos fibers in noncommercial workplace environments such as schools, school employees and students may be exposed to hazardous concentrations of asbestos fibers in the school buildings which they use each day;

(9) without a program of information distribution, technical and scientific assistance, and financial support, many local educational agencies and States will not be able to mitigate the potential asbestos hazards in their schools; and

(10) the effective regulation of interstate commerce for the protection of the public health requires the establishment of programs under this subchapter to mitigate hazards