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TITLE I—AMENDMENTS TO RICHARD B. RUSSELL NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT
SEC. 101. REIMBURSEMENT FOR SCHOOL LUNCHES.

Section 4(b)(2) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1753(b)(2)) is amended by striking “10.5” and inserting “20.5”.

SEC. 102. NUTRITIONAL QUALITY OF SCHOOL MEALS.

(a) REVISION OF MEAL GUIDELINES.—Section 9(a)(1) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1758(a)(1)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(C) REVISION OF NUTRITIONAL GUIDELINES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in collaboration with experts in nutrition, school health, food service, and school administration, shall, not later than July 31, 2004, and every 5 years thereafter—

“(I) review the nutritional guidelines applicable to meals served under the school lunch program under this Act, taking into consideration—

“(aa) advances in the field of nutrition;“(bb) identified public health risks relating to inadequate nutrition and overconsumption; and

“(cc) the needs of student populations covered by programs under this Act; and

“(II) issue revised nutritional guidelines, as necessary, including guidelines with respect to—

“(aa) the content of meals served of calories, fat (including types of fat), added sugars, fiber, sodium, vitamins, and minerals;

“(bb) the variety of foods offered;“(cc) the availability of fruits and vegetables; and

“(dd) the cultural appropriateness of foods offered.

“(ii) APPLICABILITY.—Revised nutritional guidelines issued by the Secretary under clause (i) shall apply to meals served under the school lunch program under this Act on and after the date that is 2 years after the date of issuance of the revised nutritional guidelines.”.

(b) FLUID MILK.—Section 9(a)(2) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1758(a)(2)) is amended by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

“(B)(i) at a minimum, shall offer students a choice of lowfat or nonfat fluid milk; and“(ii) in addition to the type of fluid milk offered under clause (i), may offer such other varieties of fluid milk as are—

“(I) consistent with expressed preferences of the student population; and

“(II) reasonably equivalent in calcium, protein, vitamin A, and vitamin K content and cost.”.

TITLE II—AMENDMENTS TO CHILD NUTRITION ACT OF 1966

SEC. 201. FUNDING FOR NUTRITION EDUCATION.
 Section 19(i) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1788 (i)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively; and

(2) by striking “(i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—” and all that follows through paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(i) FUNDING.—

“(1) PAYMENTS.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out this section, to remain available until expended—

“(A) on October 1, 2003, \$10,000,000;“(B) on October 1, 2004, \$15,000,000; and

“(C) on October 1, 2005, \$20,000,000.

“(2) RECEIPT AND ACCEPTANCE.—The Secretary shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out this section the funds transferred under paragraph (1), without further appropriation.

“(3) GRANTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), grants to each State from the amounts made available under paragraph (1) shall be based on a rate of ½ cent per average daily number of meals served, to be allocated among State, district, and school food service and health education authorities, as determined by the Secretary.

“(B) MINIMUM AMOUNT.—The minimum amount of a grant provided to a State for a fiscal year under this section shall be \$200,000, as adjusted in accordance with section 11(a)(3)(B) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1759a(a)(3)(B)).”.

TITLE III—EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 301. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act and the amendments made by this Act take effect on October 1, 2003.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 244—CONGRATULATING SHIRIN EBADI FOR WINNING THE 2003 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE AND COMMENDING HER FOR HER LIFETIME OF WORK TO PROMOTE DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Mrs. BOXER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 244

Whereas Shirin Ebadi is the winner of the 2003 Nobel Peace Prize;

Whereas Shirin Ebadi has fought to support basic human rights in Iran through her work as a lawyer, judge, lecturer, writer, and activist;

Whereas Shirin Ebadi believes that conflict should be resolved peacefully through dialogue and mutual understanding;

Whereas Shirin Ebadi supports democracy and democratic elections and has defended those who have been attacked for exercising their freedom of speech;

Whereas Shirin Ebadi argues for an interpretation of Islamic law that is in harmony with democracy and vital human rights such as equality before the law, freedom of religion, and freedom of speech;

Whereas Shirin Ebadi has been a leader in promoting the human rights of women and girls; and

Whereas Shirin Ebadi has been arrested numerous times for her courageous defense of basic human rights and democratic ideals, sacrificing her own freedom for the freedom of others: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates Shirin Ebadi for winning the 2003 Nobel Peace Prize; and

(2) commends Shirin Ebadi for her lifetime of work to promote democracy and human rights.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, today I rise to submit a resolution congratulating Shirin Ebadi, winner of the 2003 Nobel Peace Prize.

Throughout her life, Shirin Ebadi has been the leading advocate for human rights and democratic reform in Iran. As a lawyer, a judge, a writer, and an activist, Ms. Ebadi has spend her ca-

reer speaking out and defending the rights of women, children, and victims of government repression. Despite repeated threats made to her security, periods of imprisonment, and temporary suspensions from practicing law, Ms. Ebadi has continued to work tirelessly for those needing a voice to speak for them.

In addition to establishing one of the first independent human rights organizations in Iran—the Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child—Ms. Ebadi also helped create the Center for the Defense of Human Rights, an organization aimed at defending imprisoned journalists and political activists.

Her work is an inspiration to us all. I hope all my colleagues will join me in supporting this resolution demonstrating our appreciation to such a heroic champion for human rights.

SENATE RESOLUTION 245—DESIGNATING THE WEEK BEGINNING OCTOBER 29, 2003, AS “NATIONAL CHARACTER COUNTS WEEK”

Mr. DOMENICI submitted the following resolution; which was

Whereas the well-being of the Nation requires that the young people of the United States become an involved, caring citizenry with good character;

Whereas the character education of children has become more urgent as violence by and against youth increasingly threatens the physical and psychological well-being of the people of the United States;

Whereas more than ever, children need strong and constructive guidance from their families and their communities, including schools, youth organizations, religious institutions, and civic groups;

Whereas the character of a nation is only as strong as the character of its individual citizens;

Whereas the public good is advanced when young people are taught the importance of good character and the positive effects that good character can have in personal relationships, in school, and in the workplace;

Whereas scholars and educators agree that people do not automatically develop good character and that, therefore, conscientious efforts must be made by institutions and individuals that influence youth to help young people develop the essential traits and characteristics that comprise good character;

Whereas, although character development is, first and foremost, an obligation of families, the efforts of faith communities, schools, and youth, civic, and human service organizations also play an important role in fostering and promoting good character;

Whereas Congress encourages students, teachers, parents, youth, and community leaders to recognize the importance of character education in preparing young people to play a role in determining the future of the Nation;

Whereas effective character education is based on core ethical values which form the foundation of democratic society;

Whereas examples of character are trustworthiness, respect, responsibility, fairness, caring, citizenship, and honesty;

Whereas elements of character transcend cultural, religious, and socioeconomic differences;

Whereas the character and conduct of our youth reflect the character and conduct of