

HOUR OF MEETING ON TUESDAY,
NOVEMBER 19, 2002

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at noon on Tuesday, November 19, 2002.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF HONORABLE
WAYNE T. GILCREST TO ACT
AS SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE TO
SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND
JOINT RESOLUTIONS THROUGH
REMAINDER OF THE SECOND
SESSION OF 107TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
November 14, 2002.

I hereby appoint the Honorable WAYNE T. GILCREST or, if not available to perform this duty, the Honorable TOM DAVIS to act as Speaker pro tempore to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions through the remainder of the second session of the One Hundred Seventh Congress.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the appointment is approved.

There was no objection.

□ 0300

INVESTING IN AMERICA'S FUTURE
ACT OF 2002

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (H.R. 4664) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2003, 2004, and 2005 for the National Science Foundation, and for other purposes, be considered to have been taken from the Speaker's table and the Senate amendments concurred in.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The National Science Foundation has made major contributions for more than 50 years to strengthen and sustain the Nation's academic research enterprise that is the envy of the world.

(2) The economic strength and national security of the United States and the quality of life of all Americans are grounded in the Nation's scientific and technological capabilities.

(3) The National Science Foundation carries out important functions in supporting basic research in all science and engineering disciplines and in supporting science, mathematics, engineering, and technology education at all levels.

(4) The research and education activities of the National Science Foundation promote the discovery, integration, dissemination, and application of new knowledge in service to society

and prepare future generations of scientists, mathematicians, and engineers who will be necessary to ensure America's leadership in the global marketplace.

(5) The National Science Foundation must be provided with sufficient resources to enable it to carry out its responsibilities to develop intellectual capital, strengthen the scientific infrastructure, integrate research and education, enhance the delivery of mathematics and science education in the United States, and improve the technological literacy of all people in the United States.

(6) The emerging global economic, scientific, and technical environment challenges longstanding assumptions about domestic and international policy, requiring the National Science Foundation to play a more proactive role in sustaining the competitive advantage of the United States through superior research capabilities.

(7) Commercial application of the results of Federal investment in basic and computing science is consistent with longstanding United States technology transfer policy and is a critical national priority, particularly with regard to cybersecurity and other homeland security applications, because of the urgent needs of commercial, academic, and individual users as well as the Federal and State Governments.

SEC. 3. POLICY OBJECTIVES.

In allocating resources made available under section 5, the Foundation shall have the following policy objectives:

(1) To strengthen the Nation's lead in science and technology by—

(A) increasing the national investment in general scientific research and increasing investment in strategic areas;

(B) balancing the Nation's research portfolio among the life sciences, mathematics, the physical sciences, computer and information science, geoscience, engineering, and social, behavioral, and economic sciences, all of which are important for the continued development of enabling technologies necessary for sustained international competitiveness;

(C) expanding the pool of scientists and engineers in the United States;

(D) modernizing the Nation's research infrastructure; and

(E) establishing and maintaining cooperative international relationships with premier research institutions, with the goal of such relationships being the exchange of personnel, data, and information in an effort to alleviate problems common to the global community.

(2) To increase overall workforce skills by—

(A) improving the quality of mathematics and science education, particularly in kindergarten through grade 12;

(B) promoting access to information technology for all students;

(C) raising postsecondary enrollment rates in science, mathematics, engineering, and technology disciplines for individuals identified in section 33 or 34 of the Science and Engineering Equal Opportunities Act (42 U.S.C. 1885a or 1885b);

(D) increasing access to higher education in science, mathematics, engineering, and technology fields for students from low-income households; and

(E) expanding science, mathematics, engineering, and technology training opportunities at institutions of higher education.

(3) To strengthen innovation by expanding the focus of competitiveness and innovation policy at the regional and local level.

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **ACADEMIC UNIT.**—The term "academic unit" means a department, division, institute, school, college, or other subcomponent of an institution of higher education.

(2) **BOARD.**—The term "Board" means the National Science Board established under section 2 of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1861).

(3) **COMMUNITY COLLEGE.**—The term "community college" has the meaning given such term in section 3301(3) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7011(3)).

(4) **DIRECTOR.**—The term "Director" means the Director of the National Science Foundation established under section 2 of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1861).

(5) **ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.**—The term "elementary school" has the meaning given that term by section 9101(18) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801(18)).

(6) **ELIGIBLE NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION.**—The term "eligible nonprofit organization" means a nonprofit research institute, or a nonprofit professional association, with demonstrated experience and effectiveness in mathematics or science education as determined by the Director.

(7) **FOUNDATION.**—The term "Foundation" means the National Science Foundation established under section 2 of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1861).

(8) **HIGH-NEED LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.**—The term "high-need local educational agency" means a local educational agency that meets one or more of the following criteria:

(A) It has at least one school in which 50 percent or more of the enrolled students are eligible for participation in the free and reduced price lunch program established by the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.).

(B) It has at least one school in which—

(i) more than 34 percent of the academic classroom teachers at the secondary level (across all academic subjects) do not have an undergraduate degree with a major or minor in, or a graduate degree in, the academic field in which they teach the largest percentage of their classes; or

(ii) more than 34 percent of the teachers in two of the academic departments do not have an undergraduate degree with a major or minor in, or a graduate degree in, the academic field in which they teach the largest percentage of their classes.

(C) It has at least one school whose teacher attrition rate has been 15 percent or more over the last three school years.

(9) **INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.**—The term "institution of higher education" has the meaning given such term in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)).

(10) **LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.**—The term "local educational agency" has the meaning given such term by section 9101(26) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801(26)).

(11) **MASTER TEACHER.**—The term "master teacher" means a mathematics or science teacher who works to improve the instruction of mathematics or science in kindergarten through grade 12 through—

(A) participating in the development or revision of science, mathematics, engineering, or technology curricula;

(B) serving as a mentor to mathematics or science teachers;

(C) coordinating and assisting teachers in the use of hands-on inquiry materials, equipment, and supplies, and when appropriate, supervising acquisition and repair of such materials;

(D) providing in-classroom teaching assistance to mathematics or science teachers; and

(E) providing professional development, including for the purposes of training other master teachers, to mathematics and science teachers.

(12) **NATIONAL RESEARCH FACILITY.**—The term "national research facility" means a research facility funded by the Foundation which is available, subject to appropriate policies allocating access, for use by all scientists and engineers affiliated with research institutions located in the United States.