

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, as we return and we begin session once again, I want to rise and express my appreciation for this country and for this institution.

We all have experienced elections. What is interesting is that throughout the Nation, the elections have been remarkably close in many cases. I am proud of that, because I would not want to live in a country where we have a dictator that gets 99 percent of the vote in a rigged election. We are in a country where we present our ideas and ourselves to the country and to its people, and those people, on the basis of what we say and what we do, elect us. That is precisely the way the system is supposed to work. That is what the founders of this Nation wanted, and that is what they put in place 225 years ago.

In addition to that, yesterday we celebrated Veteran's Day and recognized all those who have given the supreme sacrifice and those who have sacrificed parts of their lives to the service of this country. Once again, a date to remember, a date in which we honor people in our country.

I am so proud to be an American. I am so very, very proud of our country, and I am delighted to be an American.

A TRIBUTE OF GRATITUDE TO COLONEL PETE "CLARK" BUNCE

(Mr. HANSEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise on this day after Veterans Day to salute one of the many brave men and women who serve all of us in our great military. I rise today to pay tribute to and offer my personal thanks to Colonel Pete "Clark" Bunce, United States Air Force, for a job well done.

Many of us know Colonel Bunce who, for the past 2 years, has led the House Office of Legislative Liaison for the Air Force. I have had the pleasure of traveling with Pete on several occasions, and each time his professionalism and personal attention to detail were the keys to a smooth and successful CODEL.

Before coming to the Hill, Colonel Bunce was an accomplished leader and command pilot with over 3,000 hours in F-15 and A-10 fighter aircraft. He has commanded at the squadron and group levels and served overseas in Germany and Southeast Asia.

While I have relied upon Colonel Bunce's military advice, I have valued Pete's friendship even more. Pete, Mrs. Hansen and I, and I know many of my colleagues here, wish you the very best of luck in whatever your future holds, and thank you for your service to our great Nation.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). Pursuant to clause 8 of

rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Any record votes on postponed questions will be taken tomorrow.

NATIONAL SEA GRANT COLLEGE PROGRAM ACT AMENDMENTS OF 2002

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 3389), an Act to reauthorize the National Sea Grant College Program Act, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Sea Grant College Program Act Amendments of 2002".

SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS TO FINDINGS.

Section 202(a)(6) of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1121(a)(6)) is amended by striking the period at the end and inserting ", including strong collaborations between Administration scientists and scientists at academic institutions."

SEC. 3. REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO NATIONAL SEA GRANT COLLEGE PROGRAM.

(a) QUADRENNIAL STRATEGIC PLAN.—Section 204 (c)(1) of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1123 (c)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

"(1) The Secretary, in consultation with the panel, sea grant colleges, and sea grant institutes, shall develop at least every 4 years a strategic plan that establishes priorities for the national sea grant college program, provides an appropriately balanced response to local, regional, and national needs, and is reflective of integration with the relevant portions of the strategic plans of the Department of Commerce and of the Administration."

(b) PROGRAM EVALUATION AND RATING.—

(1) EVALUATION AND RATING REQUIREMENT.—Section 204(d)(3)(A) of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1123(d)(3)(A)) is amended to read as follows:

"(A)(i) evaluate the performance of the programs of sea grant colleges and sea grant institutes, using the priorities, guidelines, and qualifications established by the Secretary under subsection (c), and determine which of the programs are the best managed and carry out the highest quality research, education, extension, and training activities; and

"(ii) rate the programs according to their relative performance (as determined under clause (i)) into no less than 5 categories, with each of the 2 best-performing categories containing no more than 25 percent of the programs;"

(2) REVIEW OF EVALUATION AND RATING PROCESS.—(A) After 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere, shall contract with the National Academy of Sciences—

(i) to review the effectiveness of the evaluation and rating system under the amendment made by paragraph (1) in determining the relative performance of programs of sea grant colleges and sea grant institutes;

(ii) to evaluate whether the sea grant programs have improved as a result of the evaluation process; and

(iii) to make appropriate recommendations to improve the overall effectiveness of the evaluation process.

(B) The National Academy of Sciences shall submit a report to the Congress on the findings and recommendations of the panel under subparagraph (A) by not later than 4 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) ALLOCATION OF FUNDING.—Section 204(d)(3)(B) of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1123(d)(3)(B)) is amended by striking "and" after the semicolon at the end of clause (ii) and by adding at the end the following:

"(iv) encourage and promote coordination and cooperation between the research, education, and outreach programs of the Administration and those of academic institutions; and"

SEC. 4. COST SHARE.

Section 205(a) of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1124(a)) is amended by striking "section 204(d)(6)" and inserting "section 204(c)(4)(F)".

SEC. 5. FELLOWSHIPS.

(a) ENSURING EQUAL ACCESS.—Section 208(a) of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1127(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following: "The Secretary shall strive to ensure equal access for minority and economically disadvantaged students to the program carried out under this subsection. Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the National Sea Grant College Program Act Amendments of 2002, and every 2 years thereafter, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Congress describing the efforts by the Secretary to ensure equal access for minority and economically disadvantaged students to the program carried out under this subsection, and the results of such efforts."

(b) POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWS.—Section 208(c) of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1127(c)) is repealed.

SEC. 6. TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP FOR SEA GRANT REVIEW PANEL.

Section 209(c)(2) of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1128(c)(2)) is amended by striking the first sentence and inserting the following: "The term of office of a voting member of the panel shall be 3 years for a member appointed before the date of enactment of the National Sea Grant College Program Act Amendments of 2002, and 4 years for a member appointed or reappointed after the date of enactment of the National Sea Grant College Program Act Amendments of 2002. The Director may extend the term of office of a voting member of the panel appointed before the date of enactment of the National Sea Grant College Program Act Amendments of 2002 by up to 1 year."

SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Subsections (a), (b), and (c) of section 212 of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1131) are amended to read as follows:

"(a) AUTHORIZATION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this title—

"(A) \$60,000,000 for fiscal year 2003;

"(B) \$75,000,000 for fiscal year 2004;

"(C) \$77,500,000 for fiscal year 2005;

"(D) \$80,000,000 for fiscal year 2006;

"(E) \$82,500,000 for fiscal year 2007; and

"(F) \$85,000,000 for fiscal year 2008.

"(2) PRIORITY ACTIVITIES.—In addition to the amounts authorized under paragraph (1), there are authorized to be appropriated for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2008—

"(A) \$5,000,000 for competitive grants for university research on the biology and control of zebra mussels and other important aquatic non-native species;

"(B) \$5,000,000 for competitive grants for university research on oyster diseases, oyster restoration, and oyster-related human health risks;

"(C) \$5,000,000 for competitive grants for university research on the biology, prevention, and forecasting of harmful algal blooms, including *Pfiesteria piscicida*; and

"(D) \$3,000,000 for competitive grants for fishery extension activities conducted by sea grant

colleges or sea grant institutes to enhance, and not supplant, existing core program funding.

“(b) LIMITATIONS.—

“(1) ADMINISTRATION.—There may not be used for administration of programs under this title in a fiscal year more than 5 percent of the lesser of—

“(A) the amount authorized to be appropriated under this title for the fiscal year; or
“(B) the amount appropriated under this title for the fiscal year.

“(2) USE FOR OTHER OFFICES OR PROGRAMS.—Sums appropriated under the authority of subsection (a)(2) shall not be available for administration of this title by the National Sea Grant Office, for any other Administration or department program, or for any other administrative expenses.

“(c) DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.—In any fiscal year in which the appropriations made under subsection (a)(1) exceed the amounts appropriated for fiscal year 2003 for the purposes described in such subsection, the Secretary shall distribute any excess amounts (except amounts used for the administration of the sea grant program) to any combination of the following:

“(1) sea grant programs, according to their rating under section 204(d)(3)(A);

“(2) national strategic investments authorized under section 204(b)(4);

“(3) a college, university, institution, association, or alliance for activities that are necessary for it to be designated as a sea grant college or sea grant institute;

“(4) a sea grant college or sea grant institute designated after the date of enactment of the National Sea Grant College Program Act Amendments of 2002 but not yet evaluated under section 204(d)(3)(A).”

SEC. 8. ANNUAL REPORT ON PROGRESS IN BECOMING DESIGNATED AS SEA GRANT COLLEGES AND SEA GRANT INSTITUTES.

Section 207 of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (16 U.S.C. 1126) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) ANNUAL REPORT ON PROGRESS.—

“(1) REPORT REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary shall report annually to the Committee on Resources and the Committee on Science of the House of Representatives, and to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, on efforts and progress made by colleges, universities, institutions, associations, and alliances to become designated under this section as sea grant colleges or sea grant institutes, including efforts and progress made by sea grant institutes in being designated as sea grant colleges.

“(2) TERRITORIES AND FREELY ASSOCIATED STATES.—The report shall include description of—

“(A) efforts made by colleges, universities, associations, institutions, and alliances in United States territories and freely associated States to develop the expertise necessary to be designated as a sea grant institute or sea grant college;

“(B) the administrative, technical, and financial assistance provided by the Secretary to those entities seeking to be designated; and

“(C) the additional actions or activities necessary for those entities to meet the qualifications for such designation under subsection (a)(1).”

SEC. 9. COORDINATION.

Not later than February 15 of each year, the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere and the Director of the National Science Foundation shall jointly submit to the Committees on Resources and Science of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on how the oceans and coastal research activities of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including the Coastal Ocean Program and the National Sea Grant College Program, and of the National Science Foundation will be coordinated during

the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the report is submitted. The report shall describe in detail any overlapping ocean and coastal research interests between the agencies and specify how such research interests will be pursued by the programs in a complementary manner.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN).

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to present to the House H.R. 3389, the National Sea Grant College Program Act Amendments, a bill introduced last fall by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) with 113 cosponsors. The Committee on Resources, the House Committee on Science, and the Senate Committee on Commerce have worked together to thoroughly review the Sea Grant College Program Act and thoughtfully crafted changes to strengthen and improve the authority. The bill reauthorizes Sea Grant for 5 years within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and makes some minor improvements to the program.

Sea Grant Colleges were envisioned as the Land-Grant colleges of the sea, and in 1966, Congress established Sea Grant as an academic/industry/government partnership by passing the National Sea Grant College Act. Since then, Sea Grant colleges have developed and sponsored research that improves conservation and management of coastal and marine resources for the benefit of future generations.

Today, there are 30 Sea Grant College programs representing a network of researchers, educators, and marine advisory agents at over 300 academic institutions. Although America's inland sea, the Great Salt Lake, is not under the purview of the Sea Grant institutions, I am still a strong supporter of the Sea Grant Program, not only because of the importance of marine and coastal issues, but also because these institutions are held to the highest standards of excellence and a rigorous peer review process to ensure the quality of their research.

This bill strengthens the act by calling for an increase in collaboration between other ocean research funding entities and the National Sea Grant College Program to limit duplication of efforts and enhance related research. It increases authorization levels that have stagnated over the past number of years and ensures that the quality of research and management within the Sea Grant College system is rewarded through competitive merit-based disbursements of funds.

On June 19 of this year, we passed H.R. 3389 out of the House and sent it to the Senate. They have recently, bless their hearts, passed their version of the bill containing minor technical modifications to our bill. We concur with and support those changes.

Sea Grant is important to the country and the reauthorization of its underlying authority is necessary. We have improved the act through this process, and I urge my colleagues to vote “aye” on H.R. 3389.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. PALLONE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, as a former Sea Grant extension agent, I am pleased to rise in support of H.R. 3389, a bill to reauthorize the National Sea Grant College Program Act. There is little more that I can add to the summary of the legislation provided by the chairman of the Committee on Resources, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN).

However, I wanted to say that this final version of H.R. 3389 reflects a fair and noncontroversial compromise between legislation passed by the House in June by a 407 to 2 vote and the companion legislation passed by the other body.

Certainly the higher authorized levels for program appropriations, revised rating and evaluation procedures, and new requirements to enhance cooperation and coordination between Federal agencies and Sea Grant programs will help ensure that the National Sea Grant Program stays on the cutting edge of applied marine research, technology transfer, education, and outreach.

Perhaps most important, Mr. Speaker, this legislation represents a clear repudiation by the Congress of the administration's ill-advised budget proposal to transfer the National Sea Grant Program from NOAA, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, to the National Science Foundation.

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While I approve and respect NSF's mission and scientists, and while I continue to support full funding for NSF, I, like many other Members, believe that the national interest is best served by keeping Sea Grant in NOAA. This legislation unequivocally reaffirms that commitment. Let us also hope that it puts this misbegotten issue to rest once and for all.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support passage of this important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT).

(Mr. BOEHLERT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3389, which was referred to the Committee on Science, as well as the Committee on

Resources. I wanted to thank the Committee on Resources, and especially the chairman of the Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife, and Oceans, my good friend, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST), for working so cooperatively with us on this measure.

I also want to acknowledge the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Environment, Technology, and Standards, who shepherded this bill through our committee.

Mr. Speaker, this bill took a little bit of work to get through the process because we were not satisfied with simply reauthorizing the program, or even with simply increasing its funding, although that is an important part of the bill. We wanted to make sure that an excellent program would become even better, and we took seriously the administration's interest in making the funding for the program more competitive, even as we rejected moving the program to the National Science Foundation.

As a result, this bill will make some changes in the Sea Grant program. The State programs will now be subject to a competitive evaluation and ranking, and new monies will be distributed based on those rankings. New money can also be used for national initiatives and for new entrants in the Sea Grant program. We hope and expect that this new approach to Sea Grant so common elsewhere in the scientific community will spur the program to new heights.

The bill includes a review of how the new evaluation system is working, so we are not just going to assume that our idea will pan out, but we will put it to the test.

I am very pleased that we were able to develop a bill that recognizes the great contributions of the Sea Grant program, retains it within NOAA, provides additional funds, and challenges it to be more competitive.

I want to thank the staff who worked so hard on this bill, particularly Eric Webster on the Committee on Science and John Rayfield on the Committee on Resources. This is a cooperative, bipartisan effort, and I urge its approval.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4½ minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS).

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me. I want to join in praise of the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) for his work on this bill, and for his longtime work on this committee. He has done yeoman's work, and we can be very thankful for all the good work he has done for the Congress and for the people on this particular committee over the years.

I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3389, which reauthorizes the National Sea Grant College Program. This final version of H.R. 3389 resolves the few minor differences between the House and Senate while maintaining the provisions to strengthen the merit review

component of the program, and to interject more competition for additional funding.

This bill will make an important marine research and outreach program even better. The National Sea Grant Program is unique in connecting research results to coastal communities through a combination of research, extension and education. In this way, it is somewhat similar to the land grant program we developed for universities and agriculture extension many years ago. Of course, it is not as well-funded as that program, but this is a very good start.

Currently, there are 30 Sea Grant College Programs which fund and incorporate research from hundreds of universities throughout the country. I am especially proud of my home State program, the Michigan Sea Grant Program. It plays a vital role in enhancing our Nation's knowledge and understanding of Great Lakes issues.

While the administration has proposed to transfer the National Sea Grant Program from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to the National Science Foundation in its fiscal year 2003 budget proposal, we determined it was best to keep the program in NOAA. However, the administration did raise some legitimate concerns with the program which we have addressed in the final version of H.R. 3389.

First, the legislation ensures that Sea Grant will better coordinate its activities with other programs within NOAA and with NSF. To this end, the bill requires NOAA to provide a strategic plan that establishes the priorities for the National Sea Grant College Program and jointly submit a report with NSF about how the oceans and coastal research activities of both agencies will be coordinated. This will reduce duplication and should increase the overall breadth of Federal marine research.

Secondly, we acknowledge the unfair nature of how Federal funding is allocated to the State programs, which appears to be based mostly on historical averages rather than merit or need. Therefore, H.R. 3389 will require that any monies appropriated above the fiscal year 2003 levels shall be distributed to the State Sea Grant Programs on a merit review competitive basis or distributed to national strategic initiatives. This will ensure the State programs can continue their vital outreach efforts while increasing the level of competition among the State programs, and providing the National Sea Grant Office the flexibility to use some of the additional money to address national problems as they arise.

In addition, we added a review of this new evaluation system to ensure that it works as we intend it. In other words, what we are trying to do in this bill is to make certain that the peer review mechanism applies very stringently to the research that is done, but that the States will be able to continue

their educational and extension programs as they have in the past.

H.R. 3389 also provides much needed increases in overall funding levels for Sea Grant. The authorization gradually increases from a total of \$78 million for fiscal year 2003 to \$103 million for fiscal year 2008. Included in that amount is \$18 million a year specifically for research into aquatic nuisance species, harmful algae blooms, oysters, and fisheries outreach activities.

Finally, I wanted to thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) as well as the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) for their work in introducing H.R. 3389, and thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) for his leadership in these areas.

I am particularly pleased that our two committees, the Committee on Science and the Committee on Resources, were able to work so well together throughout this process. I look forward to working with the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) and his staff on similar joint ventures in the next Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of H.R. 3389. Our Nation's coasts, oceans, and Great Lakes will benefit from this legislation.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WU).

Mr. WU. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New Jersey for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3389, the bill to reauthorize the National Sea Grant College Program and to make important amendments. These vital marine research programs provide money to academic institutions to study marine ecosystems. The work made possible by the Sea Grant program has led to greater understanding of the ocean world, vitally important to our fishing communities like Astoria, Oregon, and to the long-term health of our marine ecosystems.

In Oregon, the vast majority of marine research is done out of the excellent College of Oceanic and Atmospheric Sciences at Oregon State University. With the help of funding through Sea Grant funds, OSU has been able to fund important research initiatives, including the Marine Resource Management Program, which focuses on the effective management of marine and coastal ecosystems. Research initiatives like these are important for long-term, responsible stewardship of our oceans.

To help our hard-hit fishing communities, we need to design better management strategies that allow for sustainable and economically productive fishing.

In addition, I would like to say that better understanding of our marine ecosystems and better understanding of our marine world is a fundamental need of expanding our base of knowledge about the world in which we live.

Furthermore, as someone who wanted originally to be a marine biologist when I was in high school, had there been more programs like this funding for our national universities, who knows, I might have found a more constructive thing to do with my life.

Mr. Speaker, during consideration of this bill in the Committee on Science, I enjoyed working with my colleagues to keep Sea Grant and the Coastal Ocean Program, another marine research program, as two distinct programs with separate missions and scopes.

I would also like to recognize the sponsor of this bill, my good friend, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST), and thank him for his leadership on this bill.

In closing, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3389.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 3389.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CYBER SECURITY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 3394) an Act to authorize funding for computer and network security research and development and research fellowship programs, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Cyber Security Research and Development Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Revolutionary advancements in computing and communications technology have interconnected government, commercial, scientific, and educational infrastructures—including critical infrastructures for electric power, natural gas and petroleum production and distribution, telecommunications, transportation, water supply, banking and finance, and emergency and government services—in a vast, interdependent physical and electronic network.

(2) Exponential increases in interconnectivity have facilitated enhanced communications, economic growth, and the delivery of services critical to the public welfare, but have also increased the consequences of temporary or prolonged failure.

(3) A Department of Defense Joint Task Force concluded after a 1997 United States information warfare exercise that the results "clearly demonstrated our lack of preparation for a co-

ordinated cyber and physical attack on our critical military and civilian infrastructure".

(4) Computer security technology and systems implementation lack—

(A) sufficient long term research funding;

(B) adequate coordination across Federal and State government agencies and among government, academia, and industry; and

(C) sufficient numbers of outstanding researchers in the field.

(5) Accordingly, Federal investment in computer and network security research and development must be significantly increased to—

(A) improve vulnerability assessment and technological and systems solutions;

(B) expand and improve the pool of information security professionals, including researchers, in the United States workforce; and

(C) better coordinate information sharing and collaboration among industry, government, and academic research projects.

(6) While African-Americans, Hispanics, and Native Americans constitute 25 percent of the total United States workforce and 30 percent of the college-age population, members of these minorities comprise less than 7 percent of the United States computer and information science workforce.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) DIRECTOR.—The term "Director" means the Director of the National Science Foundation.

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

SEC. 4. NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION RESEARCH.

(a) COMPUTER AND NETWORK SECURITY RESEARCH GRANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall award grants for basic research on innovative approaches to the structure of computer and network hardware and software that are aimed at enhancing computer security. Research areas may include—

(A) authentication, cryptography, and other secure data communications technology;

(B) computer forensics and intrusion detection;

(C) reliability of computer and network applications, middleware, operating systems, control systems, and communications infrastructure;

(D) privacy and confidentiality;

(E) network security architecture, including tools for security administration and analysis;

(F) emerging threats;

(G) vulnerability assessments and techniques for quantifying risk;

(H) remote access and wireless security; and

(I) enhancement of law enforcement ability to detect, investigate, and prosecute cyber-crimes, including those that involve piracy of intellectual property.

(2) MERIT REVIEW; COMPETITION.—Grants shall be awarded under this section on a merit-reviewed competitive basis.

(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the National Science Foundation to carry out this subsection—

(A) \$35,000,000 for fiscal year 2003;

(B) \$40,000,000 for fiscal year 2004;

(C) \$46,000,000 for fiscal year 2005;

(D) \$52,000,000 for fiscal year 2006; and

(E) \$60,000,000 for fiscal year 2007.

(b) COMPUTER AND NETWORK SECURITY RESEARCH CENTERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall award multiyear grants, subject to the availability of appropriations, to institutions of higher education, nonprofit research institutions, or consortia thereof to establish multidisciplinary Centers for Computer and Network Security Research. Institutions of higher education, non-

profit research institutions, or consortia thereof receiving such grants may partner with 1 or more government laboratories or for-profit institutions, or other institutions of higher education or nonprofit research institutions.

(2) MERIT REVIEW; COMPETITION.—Grants shall be awarded under this subsection on a merit-reviewed competitive basis.

(3) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Centers shall be to generate innovative approaches to computer and network security by conducting cutting-edge, multidisciplinary research in computer and network security, including the research areas described in subsection (a)(1).

(4) APPLICATIONS.—An institution of higher education, nonprofit research institution, or consortia thereof seeking funding under this subsection shall submit an application to the Director at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Director may require. The application shall include, at a minimum, a description of—

(A) the research projects that will be undertaken by the Center and the contributions of each of the participating entities;

(B) how the Center will promote active collaboration among scientists and engineers from different disciplines, such as computer scientists, engineers, mathematicians, and social science researchers;

(C) how the Center will contribute to increasing the number and quality of computer and network security researchers and other professionals, including individuals from groups historically underrepresented in these fields; and

(D) how the center will disseminate research results quickly and widely to improve cyber security in information technology networks, products, and services.

(5) CRITERIA.—In evaluating the applications submitted under paragraph (4), the Director shall consider, at a minimum—

(A) the ability of the applicant to generate innovative approaches to computer and network security and effectively carry out the research program;

(B) the experience of the applicant in conducting research on computer and network security and the capacity of the applicant to foster new multidisciplinary collaborations;

(C) the capacity of the applicant to attract and provide adequate support for a diverse group of undergraduate and graduate students and postdoctoral fellows to pursue computer and network security research; and

(D) the extent to which the applicant will partner with government laboratories, for-profit entities, other institutions of higher education, or nonprofit research institutions, and the role the partners will play in the research undertaken by the Center.

(6) ANNUAL MEETING.—The Director shall convene an annual meeting of the Centers in order to foster collaboration and communication between Center participants.

(7) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated for the National Science Foundation to carry out this subsection—

(A) \$12,000,000 for fiscal year 2003;

(B) \$24,000,000 for fiscal year 2004;

(C) \$36,000,000 for fiscal year 2005;

(D) \$36,000,000 for fiscal year 2006; and

(E) \$36,000,000 for fiscal year 2007.

SEC. 5. NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION COMPUTER AND NETWORK SECURITY PROGRAMS.

(a) COMPUTER AND NETWORK SECURITY CAPACITY BUILDING GRANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall establish a program to award grants to institutions of higher education (or consortia thereof) to establish or improve undergraduate and master's degree programs in computer and network security, to increase the number of students, including the number of students from groups historically underrepresented in these fields, who pursue undergraduate or master's degrees in fields