

the United States by helping to create the NFL, which is revered by so many Americans. As the House of Representatives prepares to pass legislation today to honor Mr. Hunt's life and legacy, let us remember his unique contributions to Missouri and to our country.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the late Lamar Hunt, a tireless contributor to the National Football League, NFL, and to the United States.

Originally from El Dorado, Arkansas, Lamar Hunt was educated in Texas at Southern Methodist University, where he obtained a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology and served as a 3-year reserve end on the varsity football team.

At the young age of 27, Hunt persevered through much criticism and founded the Dallas Texans, now known as the Kansas City Chiefs, and facilitated the creation of the American Football League. By undertaking these two tasks, he paved the way for the expansion of professional football.

Hunt's impeccable management skills and keen perception of the game propelled him to spearhead groundbreaking developments in the NFL. These developments include, among many others, the installation of the 2-point conversion option and the inclusion of names on the back of game jerseys. Although known for such contributions to the NFL, Hunt's commitment to the community went far beyond the football field.

Hunt was an avid supporter of societal betterment, hosting and sponsoring many philanthropic efforts. He made significant financial contributions to higher learning institutions, the Heart of a Champion foundation, and the fine arts, notably the Dallas Symphony Orchestra and the Dallas Museum of Art.

In closing, Lamar Hunt was a very special man who touched the lives of many Americans. I am delighted and honored to recognize such a distinguished, forward thinking gentleman, and I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting this remarkable citizen.

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H. Res. 53, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 53.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL HURRICANE PREPAREDNESS WEEK

Mr. MELANCON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 402) supporting the goals and ideals of National Hurricane Preparedness Week.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 402

Whereas the Atlantic and Central Pacific hurricane season begins June 1 and ends November 30, and the East Pacific hurricane season runs from May 15 through November 30;

Whereas an average of 11 tropical storms develop per year over the Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, and Gulf of Mexico and an average of 6 of these storms become hurricanes;

Whereas in an average 3-year period roughly 5 hurricanes strike the United States coastline, sometimes resulting in multiple deaths, with 2 typically being "major" or "intense" category 3 hurricanes, as measured on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale;

Whereas millions of Americans face great risk from tropical storms or hurricanes, because 50 percent of Americans live along the coast and millions of tourists visit the oceans each year;

Whereas the 2005 Atlantic hurricane season was the busiest on record and extends the active hurricane cycle that began in 1995—a trend experts agree is likely to continue for years to come;

Whereas the 2005 Atlantic hurricane season included 28 named storms, including 15 hurricanes in which 7 were category 3 or higher;

Whereas, during a hurricane, homes, businesses, public buildings, and infrastructure may be damaged or destroyed by heavy rain, strong winds, and storm surge; debris can break windows and doors; roads and bridges can be washed away; homes can be flooded; and destructive tornadoes can occur well away from the storm's center;

Whereas experts at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Hurricane Center in the National Weather Service agree that it is critical to know if you live in a hurricane prone area, to know your home's vulnerability to storm surge, flooding, and wind, and to develop a written family disaster plan based on this knowledge;

Whereas the National Hurricane Center recommends that people in hurricane-prone areas prepare a personal evacuation plan that identifies ahead of time their home's vulnerability to storm surge, flooding, and wind; the safest areas in their home for each hurricane hazard; several options of places to go if ordered to evacuate; and the telephone numbers of these places as well as a road map of the local area;

Whereas the National Hurricane Center recommends that people in hurricane-prone areas assemble a disaster supply kit before hurricane season begins that includes a first aid kit and essential medications; canned food and can opener; at least three gallons of water per person per day for three to seven days; protective clothing, rainwear, and bedding or sleeping bags; a battery-powered radio, flashlight, and extra batteries; special items (including medications) for infants, elderly, or disabled family members; and written instructions on how to turn off electricity, gas, and water in case authorities advise these actions;

Whereas the National Hurricane Center recommends that prior to hurricane season people prepare for high winds by installing hurricane shutters or having available pre-cut outdoor plywood boards for each window of a home; ensuring they can reinforce garage doors; and making trees more wind resistant by removing diseased and damaged limbs;

Whereas the National Hurricane Center recommends that citizens know that the term "Hurricane Watch" means hurricane

conditions are possible in the specified area of the Watch, usually within 36 hours, and that the term "Hurricane Warning" means hurricane conditions are expected in the specified area of the Warning, usually within 24 hours;

Whereas the National Hurricane Center recommends that people know what to do when a Hurricane Watch is issued, that is, listen to NOAA Weather Radio or local radio or TV stations for up-to-date storm information; prepare to bring inside any lawn furniture, outdoor decorations, and anything that can be picked up by the wind; prepare to cover all windows of their homes and reinforce their garage door; fill their car's gas tank; recheck manufactured home tie-downs; and recheck their disaster supply kit;

Whereas the National Hurricane Center recommends that people know what to do when a Hurricane Warning is issued, that is, listen to the advice of local officials, and leave if told to do so; complete preparation activities; if they are not advised to evacuate, stay indoors, away from windows; be aware that the calm "eye" is deceptive and does not mean the storm is over; and be alert for tornadoes;

Whereas in the 1970s, '80s, and '90s, inland flooding was responsible for more than half of the deaths associated with tropical storms and hurricanes in the United States and the National Weather Service recommends that when a hurricane threatens the United States, people determine whether they live in a potential flood zone; if advised to evacuate, do so immediately; keep abreast of road conditions through the news media; move to a safe area before access is cut off by flood water; do not attempt to cross flowing water because as little as six inches of water may cause one to lose control of a vehicle; and develop a flood emergency action plan;

Whereas the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration provides more detailed information about hurricanes and hurricane preparedness via its Web site <http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/HAW2/>; and

Whereas a National Hurricane Preparedness Week will be the week of May 20–26, 2007; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Hurricane Preparedness Week;

(2) encourages the staff of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, especially at the National Weather Service and the National Hurricane Center, and other appropriate Federal agencies, to continue their outstanding work to educate people in the United States about hurricane preparedness; and

(3) urges the people of the United States to recognize such a week as an opportunity to learn more about the work of the National Hurricane Center to forecast hurricanes and to educate citizens about the potential risks associated with hurricanes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. MELANCON) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MELANCON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 402.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am here today with a resolution with my friend, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART), that will help to make America aware of hurricanes and the devastation. This resolution supports the goals and ideals of National Hurricane Preparedness Week. It encourages the staff of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, especially at the National Weather Service and the National Hurricane Center and other appropriate Federal agencies, to continue their outstanding work to educate people in the United States about hurricane preparedness.

It also urges the people of the United States to recognize such a week as an opportunity to learn more about the work of the National Hurricane Center to forecast hurricanes and to educate citizens about the potential risks associated with hurricanes.

In light of the storms and devastation caused by Katrina and Rita in August and September of 2005, I think it is appropriate that America be aware of the situations with hurricanes, particularly since some 53 percent of all Americans live along the coastal areas of this country.

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

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Louisiana for his help. Before I discuss this important issue, I want to thank Chairman GORDON and Ranking Member HALL and their great staffs for allowing this important resolution that has been brought here before you to move forward so quickly.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 402, supporting the goals and ideals of National Hurricane Preparedness Week as established by the National Hurricane Center. Hurricane Preparedness Week began yesterday, May 20, and lasts through May 26 of this year.

Next Friday, June 1, marks the beginning of the hurricane season, unfortunately, in the Atlantic and central Pacific Oceans. Hurricane season lasts 6 months, until November 30, and those are 6 months that those of us in Florida pay close attention to.

The goal of Hurricane Preparedness Week is to inform the public about hurricane hazards and to provide knowledge that can be used to take action. We have to be ready. This information can be used to save lives and to protect your home and your property.

History has taught us that a lack of hurricane awareness and preparation are common among all major hurricane disasters, but by knowing your vulnerability and what actions you as an individual and family can take, you can reduce the effects of a hurricane disaster.

One of the biggest lessons learned from the recent wave of hurricanes is

that residents should have enough supplies to survive for at least 3 days after the landfall of a hurricane. Oftentimes government and law enforcement personnel are engaged in restoring safety and calming the situation and trying to reach people after a landfall of a hurricane. Ideally residents should have enough food, water and supplies to at least last them 3 days until the authorities can actually get there and lend a hand.

Millions of Americans face great risks from tropical storms and hurricanes. More than 50 percent of Americans live along the coast, and millions of tourists visit the oceans and the coasts each year.

The statistics associated with hurricanes are frankly staggering. An average of 11 tropical storms develop each year over the Atlantic Ocean, the Caribbean Sea, and the Gulf of Mexico. Six of those storms will probably become hurricanes.

The 2005 Atlantic hurricane season was the busiest on record, including 28 named storms, 15 hurricanes in which 7 were a Category 3 or higher. As a Coastal State, Floridians are keenly aware of Mother Nature's wrath and fury, especially when it comes to hurricanes.

In just 2 short years, eight hurricanes have made landfall in Florida from 2004-2005. They were Charlie, Frances, Ivan, Jeanne, Dennis, Katrina, Wilma and Rita. We have heard and read and had to deal with the consequences of those storms.

As we have learned in the past few years, hurricanes pose serious threats to our country. Unfortunately, massive storms can result in casualties, deaths, and millions of dollars in economic damage and destruction. During hurricanes, homes, businesses and other buildings can be damaged by heavy rain, strong winds, and storm surge. Homes can be flooded. Tornadoes can be spun off, and power can be wiped out for days or weeks and sometimes longer.

Experts at NOAA's National Hurricane Center in the National Weather Service agree that it is critical to do a few things: Number one, to determine if you live in a hurricane-prone area. Much of Florida is. Also, know your home's vulnerabilities to storm surge, flooding, wind, and develop a written family disaster plan based on this knowledge.

Once you determine your vulnerability to a hurricane, the National Hurricane Center recommends that people in hurricane-prone areas, such as Florida, assemble a disaster supply kit before the hurricane season begins. Be ready now; don't wait until the storm is on its way. That includes things like a first aid kit with essential medications, and nonperishable food items such as canned goods; at least 3 gallons of water per person per day for at least 3 to 7 days, and that is crucial. You might be able to survive without a lot of things, but you cannot survive

without clean water. They recommend battery-powered radios and flashlights and extra batteries; and special items, including formula for infants, and medications for elderly or disabled family members.

As we have learned in south Florida, the forecasters, the meteorologists and hurricane specialists at the National Hurricane Center are often the best source of the most valuable information on hurricane preparedness. They spend countless hours providing valuable information and warnings to individuals located in the potential path of a hurricane, and millions of Americans have come to rely on their steady advice and counsel.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Americans living in hurricane-prone areas to use Hurricane Preparedness Week as an opportunity to learn more about the approaching hurricane season and to be prepared before a hurricane threatens our land. We must all learn from our experiences and be prepared.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART covered the subject matter of the resolution with a tremendous explanation of why we need to be attentive to National Hurricane Week. This June 1 begins the 2007 hurricane season here in the United States, and I hope that recognition here on the floor today will make people aware throughout this country, particularly the people affected by these hurricanes, aware of the dangers and the need to pay attention to oncoming storms.

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

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILLIRAKIS), who I served with in the State legislature.

Mr. BILLIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. MELANCON) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART) for sponsoring this resolution, which I strongly support. It is a very important resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Hurricane Preparedness Week.

As we approach what is expected to be yet another very active hurricane season, it is imperative that we help raise awareness on the importance of being the best prepared for the worst-case scenario.

How can any of us ever forget the horrific scenes etched into our minds after witnessing the devastation caused by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita? Nearly 2 years later, the gulf coast region and those affected by these storms are still suffering.

I was alarmed when FEMA Director David Paulison testified before the Homeland Security Committee last week and informed us that FEMA's revised national response plan will not be completed until sometime in June.

Given that we have already had a named storm before the official beginning of hurricane season, I hope FEMA is working expeditiously to get this plan finalized.

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Mr. Speaker, we all agree that the response of the State, local and Federal Governments were inadequate, and there is much work to be done. However, disaster readiness should not solely lie on the shoulders of government. I hope that individuals will use this week as a reminder that they, too, must prepare themselves, as Mr. DIAZ-BALART said.

I have urged my constituents to develop family disaster plans and create supply kits. It is also important that they follow local weather forecasts and heed any emergency hurricane warnings they receive. These and other simple steps can help save lives.

Mr. Speaker, while I'm pleased that we are here today to debate this vitally important issue, I also must express some frustration. Most of our States are plagued with some form of natural disaster. In my State, these menaces have caused the most financially crippling crisis we have been confronted with in years, namely, the unaffordable costs of homeowners' insurance.

Due to the onslaught of hurricanes and tornados in recent years, these rates have doubled or even tripled. This has caused many of my constituents throughout Florida, of course, to leave their homes or risk everything by opting not to get coverage.

While there are no overnight solutions to help solve this crisis, I believe that this body can take steps to help encourage citizens in disaster-prone areas to better mitigate their property from their storms. I have introduced H.R. 913, the Hurricane Tornado and Mitigation Investment Act, which would accomplish that goal. I'm proud my good friend from Florida is an original cosponsor.

Mr. Speaker, some Members have raised concerns that this is only a Florida or a coastal State issue. However, I will conclude my remarks with this statistic. For every dollar spent by FEMA for mitigating disasters, about \$4 is saved on what would have eventually been spent fixing damage from a storm. That's significant.

Taxpayers from every State have contributed billions of dollars spent recovering from the aftermaths of hurricanes such as Katrina and Rita. Encouraging our citizens to safeguard their property will save Americans in every State billions of dollars.

Furthermore, it would reduce the skyrocketing costs of homeowners' insurance and allow my constituents and constituents all over the country, your constituents, Mr. Speaker, to raise their children in the State that they want to and retire in the State that they want to retire.

I'm seeing some big problems in my State, Mr. Speaker. As I said, people

are leaving the State, and it's a real shame. It's a real shame. They can't afford the homeowners' insurance.

I encourage my colleagues to cosponsor H.R. 913 and pray that this hurricane season is not as active as predicted.

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

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, we have no further speakers, and I yield back the remaining part of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 402, a resolution to support the goals and ideals of National Hurricane Preparedness Week. I thank my colleague from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART) for his leadership on this issue and for introducing this resolution.

Sponsored by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, NOAA, this year the National Hurricane Preparedness Week will be observed from May 20–26, 2007. National Hurricane Preparedness Week is aimed to inform and educate people in the United States about how to prepare for major storms and hurricanes and mitigate the risks to individuals, families, and communities associated with potentially deadly storms. A lack of awareness and preparation by individuals, families, and communities can contribute to the destructive effects of hurricanes, major storms, and other natural disasters.

The people of Guam know well the devastating effects of major storms. This resolution correctly notes that the Central Pacific hurricane season begins on June 1 and ends November 30. Guam, during that period of time, routinely is hit by powerful typhoons that have winds in excess 150 miles per hour.

The hazards associated with hurricanes or typhoons and other major storms are not limited to high winds and massive rains. Storm surges, flooding, and the loss of essential services are also among the serious threats to safety, health, and public order associated with such storms.

The key to managing the full range of threats is planning and coordination among local, State, and Federal officials. The government and people of Guam are well prepared for these storms and to manage their aftermaths largely as a result of the high level of coordination that exists between local and Federal representatives on Guam. In fact, communities across the United States can learn from the model practiced and utilized by the Government of Guam in order to achieve effective coordination between local, State, and Federal authorities.

I encourage other at-risk communities across the United States to heed the advice provided by Federal authorities during National Hurricane Preparedness Week. I also encourage at-risk communities to, throughout the year, be vigilant in their efforts to review, revise, and modernize their planning and capabilities to respond to major storms.

Planning and preparation is also the responsibility of each family in at-risk communities. Some simple strategies can be followed to help mitigate the risk to individual and families before, during and after major storms. They are: development of a family plan; the creation of a disaster supply kit; the securing of home and property; and the sharing of information.

I urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 402.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 402, which puts this House on record in strong support of the goals and ideals of National Hurricane Preparedness Week. As we near the 2-year anniversary of Hurricane Katrina, one of the most devastating natural disasters that our country has ever known, we still have a great deal of work to do to secure our Nation from further weather catastrophes. I strongly urge my colleagues to support this legislation, which encourages increased public awareness about how to prepare for a hurricane.

Mr. Speaker, Hurricane Katrina was one of the worst storms in American history, its magnitude rivaled only by the catastrophic failure of the Federal government to adequately respond to the resulting suffering in a manner befitting our great Nation.

This year's hurricane season officially begins on June 1, and scientific predictions do not bode well. Forecasters anticipate a "very active" year for storms along the Atlantic coastline, with researchers at Colorado State University anticipating 17 named storms, including 9 hurricanes. According to these predictions, there is a 74 percent chance that at least one major hurricane will strike the U.S. coastline.

This time we have fair warning. We know how devastating a hurricane can be, and we know we are likely to see another storm of the magnitude of Hurricane Katrina. We know that our disaster prevention, preparedness, and relief mechanisms and agencies are woefully inadequate. We can no longer use ignorance as an excuse, and we cannot allow ourselves to be caught unprepared once again.

This legislation recognizes the extreme destructive power of hurricanes; their potential to destroy homes and livelihoods as well as essential infrastructure. We may not be able to predict exactly how, when, or where a hurricane will make landfall, but we do know what areas of the country are particularly vulnerable to hurricanes. We know what basic steps, such as developing a written family disaster plan or establishing evacuation routes, residents of these areas can and should take to prepare themselves. And most of all, we know that hurricanes will continue to pose a threat in the years to come, a threat which we cannot ignore.

In recognition of this knowledge, this bill acknowledges this week, May 20–26, as National Hurricane Preparedness Week. It encourages the staff of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, especially at the National Weather Service and the National Hurricane Center, and other appropriate Federal agencies, to continue to educate people in the United States about hurricane preparedness.

Additionally, this legislation urges the people of the United States to recognize such a week as an opportunity to learn more about the work of the National Hurricane Center in forecasting hurricanes and in educating citizens about the potential risks associated with hurricanes.

Mr. Speaker, Hurricane Katrina was responsible for \$81.2 billion in damage, as well as for the deaths of 1,836 persons. We have a responsibility to provide the American people with a disaster preparedness system that works. We must ensure that, should another storm of Katrina's magnitude make landfall on America's coastline, we will not have to witness the atrocious suffering that we saw in the

summer of 2005. I strongly support this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to do so as well.

Mr. MELANCON. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. DIAZ-BALART so much and Mr. BILIRAKIS. I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. MELANCON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 402.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

21ST CENTURY COMPETITIVENESS ACT OF 2007

Mr. WU. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2272) to invest in innovation through research and development, and to improve the competitiveness of the United States.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2272

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “21st Century Competitiveness Act of 2007”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS SCHOLARSHIPS AND EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT

Sec. 101. Findings.

Sec. 102. Definitions.

Subtitle A—Science Scholarships

Sec. 111. Short title.

Sec. 112. Findings.

Sec. 113. Policy objective.

Sec. 114. Robert Noyce Teacher Scholarship Program.

Subtitle B—Mathematics and Science Education Improvement

Sec. 121. Mathematics and science education partnerships amendments.

Sec. 122. Teacher institutes.

Sec. 123. Graduate degree program.

Sec. 124. Curricula.

Sec. 125. Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Talent Expansion Program.

Sec. 126. High-need local educational agency definition.

Sec. 127. Teacher leaders.

Sec. 128. Laboratory science pilot program.

Sec. 129. Study on laboratory equipment donations for schools.

TITLE II—SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING RESEARCH

Sec. 201. Short title.

Sec. 202. National Science Foundation early career awards for science and engineering researchers.

Sec. 203. Department of Energy early career awards for science and engineering researchers.

Sec. 204. Integrative graduate education and research traineeship program.

Sec. 205. Presidential innovation award.

Sec. 206. National Coordination Office for Research Infrastructure.

Sec. 207. Research on innovation and inventiveness.

Sec. 208. Report on National Institute of Standards and Technology efforts to recruit and retain early CAREER science and engineering researchers.

Sec. 209. NASA’s contribution to innovation.

Sec. 210. Undergraduate scholarships for science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

TITLE III—NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Sec. 301. Short title.

Sec. 302. Definitions.

Sec. 303. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 304. Centers for research on learning and education improvement.

Sec. 305. Interdisciplinary research.

Sec. 306. Pilot program of grants for new investigators.

Sec. 307. Broader impacts merit review criterion.

Sec. 308. Postdoctoral research fellows.

Sec. 309. Responsible conduct of research.

Sec. 310. Reporting of research results.

Sec. 311. Sharing research results.

Sec. 312. Funding for successful stem education programs.

Sec. 313. Cost sharing.

Sec. 314. Donations.

Sec. 315. Additional reports.

Sec. 316. Administrative amendments.

Sec. 317. National Science Board reports.

Sec. 318. National Academy of Science Report on Diversity in STEM fields.

Sec. 319. Sense of the Congress regarding the mathematics and science partnership programs of the Department of Education and the National Science Foundation.

Sec. 320. Hispanic-serving institutions undergraduate program.

Sec. 321. Communications training for scientists.

TITLE IV—NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

Sec. 401. Short title.

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

Sec. 411. Scientific and technical research and services.

Sec. 412. Industrial technology services.

Subtitle B—Innovation and Technology Policy Reforms

Sec. 421. Institute-wide planning report.

Sec. 422. Report by Visiting Committee.

Sec. 423. Manufacturing extension partnership.

Sec. 424. Technology Innovation Program.

Sec. 425. Research fellowships.

Sec. 426. Collaborative manufacturing research pilot grants.

Sec. 427. Manufacturing fellowship program.

Sec. 428. Meetings of Visiting Committee on Advanced Technology.

Sec. 429. Manufacturing research database.

Subtitle C—Miscellaneous

Sec. 441. Post-doctoral fellows.

Sec. 442. Financial agreements clarification.

Sec. 443. Working capital fund transfers.

Sec. 444. Retention of depreciation surcharge.

Sec. 445. Non-Energy Inventions Program.

Sec. 446. Redefinition of the metric system.

Sec. 447. Repeal of redundant and obsolete authority.

Sec. 448. Clarification of standard time and time zones.

Sec. 449. Procurement of temporary and intermittent services.

Sec. 450. Malcolm Baldrige awards.

TITLE V—HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPUTING

Sec. 501. High-performance computing research and development program.

Sec. 502. Definitions.

TITLE I—SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS SCHOLARSHIPS AND EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT

SEC. 101. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The National Science Foundation has made significant and valuable contributions to the improvement of K-12 and undergraduate science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education throughout its 56 year history.

(2) Under section 3 of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1862), the National Science Foundation is explicitly required to strengthen science, mathematics, and engineering research potential and education programs at all levels.

SEC. 102. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) The term “cost of attendance” has the meaning given that term in section 472 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 10871l).

(2) The term “Director” means the Director of the National Science Foundation.

(3) 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)).

(4) The term “mathematics and science teacher” means a mathematics, science, or technology teacher at the elementary school or secondary school level.

Subtitle A—Science Scholarships

SEC. 111. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “10,000 Teachers, 10 Million Minds Science and Math Scholarship Act”.

SEC. 112. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The prosperity the United States enjoys today is due in no small part to investments the Nation has made in research and development over the past 50 years.

(2) Corporate, government, and national scientific and technical leaders have raised concerns that current trends affecting the science and technology enterprise of the Nation could result in erosion of this past success and jeopardize future prosperity.

(3) The National Academy of Sciences, the National Academy of Engineering, and the Institute of Medicine were tasked in a congressional request to recommend actions that the Federal Government could take to enhance the science and technology enterprise so that the United States can successfully compete, prosper, and be secure in the global community of the 21st century.

(4) The Academies’ highest priority recommendation in its report, “Rising Above the Gathering Storm: Energizing and Employing America for a Brighter Economic Future”, is to improve K-12 mathematics and science education, and the Academies’ first recommended action item is to institute a major scholarship program to recruit and educate annually 10,000 mathematics and science teachers.

SEC. 113. POLICY OBJECTIVE.

In carrying out the program under section 10 of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002, the National Science Foundation shall seek to increase by up to 10,000 per year the number of elementary and secondary mathematics and science teachers in the Nation’s schools having both exemplary subject knowledge and pedagogical skills.