Reform Act of 1976 (45 U.S.C. 801 et seq.)' and inserting ', the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976 (45 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), and chapter 224 of this title'; and


SEC. 4. TRANSITIONAL AND SAVINGS PROVISIONS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) RESTATED PROVISION.—The term "repeated provision" means a provision of chapter 224 of title 49, United States Code, as added by section 2.

(2) SOURCE PROVISION.—The term "source provision" means a provision of law that is replaced by a restated provision.

(b) CUT-OFF DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The restated provisions replace certain source provisions enacted on or before March 12, 2019.

(2) SUBSEQUENT AMENDMENTS AND REPEALS.—If a law enacted after March 12, 2019 amends or repeals a source provision, that law is deemed to amend or repeal, as the case may be, the corresponding restated provision. If a law enacted after March 12, 2019 is otherwise inconsistent with a restated provision of this Act, that law supersedes the restated provision of this Act to the extent of the inconsistency.

(c) ORIGINAL DATE OF ENACTMENT UNCHANGED.—A restated provision is deemed to have been enacted on the date of enactment of the corresponding source provision.

(d) REFERENCES TO REPEATED PROVISIONS.—A reference to a restated provision is deemed to refer to the corresponding source provision.

(e) REFERENCES TO SOURCE PROVISIONS.—A reference to a source provision, including a reference in a regulation, order, or other law, is deemed to refer to the corresponding restated provision.

SEC. 5. REPEALS.

The following provisions of law are repealed, except with respect to rights and duties that matured, penalties that were incurred, or proceedings that were begun before the date of enactment of this Act:

Schedule of Laws Repealed—Continued

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(4) The distribution of innovation jobs and investment in the United States has become largely concentrated in just a few locations, while much of the Nation has been left out of growth. This led to the innovation sector employment growth in the last 15 years being almost 90 percent of the Nation’s innovation sector employment growth. The Federal Government must address this imbalance in opportunity by partnering with the private sector to build new technology hubs across the country, spreading innovation sector jobs more broadly, and tapping the talent and potential of the entire Nation to ensure the United States leads the industries of the future.

SEC. 3. NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOUNDATION.

(a) RECLASSIFICATION OF NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION AS NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOUNDATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 2 of the Act of May 10, 1950 (64 Stat. 149, chapter 171; 42 U.S.C. 1861) is amended—

(A) in the section heading, by inserting "and Technology" after "Science"; and

(B) by striking "the National Science Foundation;" and inserting "the National Science and Technology Foundation".

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law, rule, regulation, certificate, directive, instruction, or other official paper in force on the date of enactment of this Act to the National Science Foundation shall be considered to refer and apply to the National Science and Technology Foundation.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR TECHNOLOGY.—Section 6 of the Act of May 10, 1950 (64 Stat. 149, chapter 171; 42 U.S.C. 1866a) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking "DEPUTY DIRECTOR" and inserting "DEPUTY DIRECTORS";

(2) in the first sentence—

(A) by striking "a Deputy Director" and inserting "2 Deputy Directors"; and

(B) by inserting "and in accordance with the expedited procedures established under S. 116 (112th Congress) after "the Senate";

(3) in the third sentence, by striking "The Deputy Director shall receive" and inserting "The Deputy Directors shall receive";

(4) by inserting after the third sentence the following: "The Deputy Director for Technology shall oversee, and perform duties relating to, the Directorate for Technology of the Foundation, as established under section 8A, and the Deputy Director for Science shall oversee, and perform duties relating to, the other activities and directorates supported by the Foundation.

(5) in the last sentence, by striking "The Deputy Director shall act" and inserting "The Deputy Director for Science shall act".

(c) ESTABLISHMENT OF DIRECTORATE FOR TECHNOLOGY.—The Act of May 10, 1950 (64 Stat. 149, chapter 171; 42 U.S.C. 1861 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 8 (42 U.S.C. 1866), by inserting at the end the following: "Such divisions shall include the Directorate for Technology established under section 8A."; and

(2) by inserting after section 8 the following:

"SEC. 8A. DIRECTORATE FOR TECHNOLOGY.

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(2) 1975 Entrepreneurship Act Section

Schedule of Laws Repealed—Continued

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By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. Young):

S. 3832. A bill to establish a new Directorate for Technology in the redesignated National Science and Technology Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, and innovation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3832

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Endless Frontier Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) For over 70 years, the United States has been the unequivocal global leader in scientific and technological innovation, and as a result the people of the United States have benefitted through good-paying jobs, economic prosperity, and a higher quality of life. Today, however, this leadership position is being eroded and challenged by foreign competitors, some of whom are stealing intellectual property and trade secrets of the United States. Investing in fundamental research and commercialization to dominate the key technology fields of the future.

While the United States once led the world in the share of our economy invested in research, our Nation now ranks 9th globally in total research and development and 12th in publicly financed research and development.

(2) Without a significant increase in investment in research, education, technology transfer, and the core strengths of the United States innovation ecosystem, it is only a matter of time before the global competitors of the United States overtake the United States in terms of technological primacy. The country that wins the race in key technologies—such as artificial intelligence, quantum computing, advanced communications, and advanced manufacturing—will be the superpower of the future.

(3) The Federal Government must catalyze United States innovation by boosting fundamental research investments focused on discovering, creating, commercializing, and producing new technologies to ensure the leadership of the United States in the industries of the future.
(1) DEPUTY DIRECTOR.—The term ‘Deputy Director’ means the Deputy Director for Technology.

(2) DESIGNATED COUNTRY.—The term ‘designated country’ means a country that has been approved and designated in writing by the President for purposes of this section, after providing—

(A) not less than 30 days of advance notification and explanation to the relevant congressional committees before the designation; and

(B) in-person briefings to such committees, if requested during the 30-day advance notification period described in subparagraph (A).

(3) DIRECTORATE.—The term ‘Directorate’ means the Directorate for Technology established under subsection (b).

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

(5) KEY TECHNOLOGY FOCUS AREAS.—The term ‘key technology focus areas’ means the areas included on the most recent list under subsection (c)(2).

(6) RELEVANT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ‘relevant congressional committees’ means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Science, Space, and Transportation, the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(7) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Endless Frontier Act, the Director shall establish in the Foundation a Directorate for Technology. The Directorate shall carry out the duties and responsibilities described in this section, in order to further the following goals:

(A) Strengthening the leadership of the United States in critical technologies through fundamental research in the key technology focus areas.

(B) Enhancing the competitiveness of the United States in the key technology focus areas by improving education in the key technology focus areas and attracting more students to pursue careers in the relevant field.

(C) Consistent with the operations of the Foundation, fostering the economic and societal impact of federally funded research and development through an accelerated translation of fundamental advances in the key technology focus areas into processes and products that can help achieve national goals related to economic competitiveness, domestic manufacturing, national security, shared prosperity, energy and the environment, health, education and workforce development, and transportation.

(2) DEPUTY DIRECTOR.—The Directorate shall be headed by the Deputy Director.

(3) ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS.—

(II) Hiring Authority.—

(i) EXPERTS IN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING.—The Director shall have the authority to carry out a program of personnel management for the Directorate in the same manner, and subject to the same requirements, as the program of personnel management for the Director of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency under section 1599a of title 10, United States Code, for the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency.

(ii) HIGHLY QUALIFIED EXPERTS IN NEEDED OCCUPATIONS.—In addition to the authority provided in clause (i), the Director shall have the authority to carry out a program of personnel management authority for the Directorate in the same manner, and subject to the same requirements, as the program of personnel management for the National Institutes of Health described in that section, except that—

(A) the Director may establish a program for the hire of not more than 10 additional persons to carry out the activities of the Directorate, the hire of which is necessary, in the same manner as the program of personnel management authority for the National Institutes of Health established under subsection (b).

(B) the program may include program managers or other employees of the Directorate.

(C) the program may include program managers or other employees of the National Institutes of Health.

(D) the program may include program managers or other employees of the National Institutes of Health.

(III) ACTIVITIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the duties and functions of the Directorate, the Director, acting through the Deputy Director, may—

(i) award grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts to—

(1) individual institutions of higher education for work at centers or by individual researchers;

(2) not-for-profit entities; and

(3) consortia that—

(aa) shall include and be led by an institution of higher education, and may include 1 or more additional institutions of higher education;

(bb) may include 1 or more entities described in subclause (I) and, if determined appropriate by the Director, for-profit entities, including small businesses; and

(cc) may include 1 or more entities described in subclause (I) and (II) from treaty allies and security partners of the United States;

(ii) provide funds to other divisions of the Foundation, including—

(1) to the other directorates of the Foundation to pursue basic questions about natural and physical phenomena that could enable advances in the key technology focus areas;

(2) to the Directorate for Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences to study questions that could affect the development, deployment, or the social and ethical consequences of technologies in the key technology focus areas; and

(3) to the Directorate for Education and Human Resources to further the creation of a domestic workforce capable of advancing the key technology focus areas;

(iii) provide funds to Federal research agencies, including the National Institute of Standards and Technology, for intramural or extramural work in the key technology focus areas;

(iv) make awards under the SBIR and STTR programs as defined in section 9(e) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638(e)) in the same manner and subject to the same requirements as the other key technology focus areas described in this subparagraph.

(B) REVIEW OF KEY TECHNOLOGY FOCUS AREAS AND SUBSEQUENT LISTS.—

(i) ADDING OR DELETING KEY TECHNOLOGY FOCUS AREAS.—Beginning on the date that is 4 years after the date of enactment of the Endless Frontier Act, and every 4 years thereafter, the Director, acting through the Deputy Director, may in consultation with the Board of Advisors, review the list of key technology focus areas and—

(ii) (A) HIRING AUTHORITY.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—The term ‘designated country’ means a country that has been approved and designated in writing by the Secretary of Defense under section 9903 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORITY.—To the extent needed to carry out the duties in paragraph (1), the Director shall utilize hiring authorities under section 3732 of title 5, United States Code, to staff the Directorate, with employees from other Federal agencies, State and local governments, Indian tribes and tribal organizations, institutions of higher education, and other organizations, as described in that section, in the same manner and subject to the same conditions, that apply to such individuals utilized to accomplish other missions of the Foundation.

(3) PROGRAM MANAGERS.—The employees of the Directorate may include program managers for the key technology focus areas, who shall—

(A) advise the Director on programs supported by the Directorate.

(B) ensure that the activities of the Directorate are directed toward the key technology focus areas.

(C) select key technology focus areas.

(D) A SSISTANT DIRECTORS.—The Director may appoint 1 or more Assistant Directors for the Directorate as the Director determines necessary, in the same manner as other Assistant Directors of the Foundation are appointed.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of the Endless Frontier Act, the Director shall prepare and submit a report to the relevant congressional committees regarding the establishment of the Directorate.

(c) DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIRECTOR.—

(1) DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGY FOCUS OF THE DIRECTORATE.—The Director, acting through the Deputy Director, as the program managers or other employees of the Directorate, shall—

(A) advance innovation in the key technology focus areas through fundamental research and other activities described in this section; and

(B) develop and implement strategies to ensure that the activities of the Directorate are directed toward the key technology focus areas.

(2) KEY TECHNOLOGY FOCUS AREAS.—

(A) INITIAL LIST.—The initial key technology focus areas are—

(i) artificial intelligence and machine learning;

(ii) high performance computing, semiconductors, and advanced computer hardware;

(iii) quantum computing and information systems;

(iv) robotics, automation, and advanced manufacturing;

(v) natural or anthropogenic disaster prevention;

(vi) advanced communications technology;

(vii) biotechnology, genomics, and synthetic biology; and

(viii) cybersecurity, data storage, and data management technologies;

(ix) advanced energy; and

(x) materials science, engineering, and exploration relevant to the other key technology focus areas described in this subparagraph.

(B) REVIEW OF KEY TECHNOLOGY FOCUS AREAS.—Beginning on the date that is 4 years after the date of enactment of the Endless Frontier Act, and every 4 years thereafter, the Director, acting through the Deputy Director, may—

(i) award grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts to—

(1) individual institutions of higher education for work at centers or by individual researchers;

(2) not-for-profit entities; and

(3) consortia that—

(aa) shall include and be led by an institution of higher education, and may include 1 or more additional institutions of higher education;

(bb) may include 1 or more entities described in subclause (I) and, if determined appropriate by the Director, for-profit entities, including small businesses; and

(cc) may include 1 or more entities described in subclause (I) and (II) from treaty allies and security partners of the United States;

(ii) provide funds to other divisions of the Foundation, including—

(1) to the other directorates of the Foundation to pursue basic questions about natural and physical phenomena that could enable advances in the key technology focus areas;

(2) to the Directorate for Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences to study questions that could affect the development, deployment, or the social and ethical consequences of technologies in the key technology focus areas; and

(3) to the Directorate for Education and Human Resources to further the creation of a domestic workforce capable of advancing the key technology focus areas;

(iii) provide funds to Federal research agencies, including the National Institute of Standards and Technology, for intramural or extramural work in the key technology focus areas; and

(iv) make awards under the SBIR and STTR programs as defined in section 9(e) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638(e)) in the same manner and subject to the same requirements as the other key technology focus areas described in this subparagraph.
“(v) administer prize challenges under section 24 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719) in the key technology focus areas, in order to expand—in particular—public-private partnerships beyond direct research funding; and

“(vi) enter into and perform such contracts, including cooperative research and development agreements and grants and cooperative agreements or other transactions, as may be necessary in the conduct of the work of the Directorate and on such terms that the Deputy Director considers appropriate, in furtherance of the purposes of this Act.

“(B) REPORTS.—Not later than 180 days after the beginning of the fiscal year of the Endless Frontier Act, the Director shall prepare and submit to the relevant congressional committees a spending plan for the next 5 years for each of the activities described in subparagraph (A), including—

“(i) a plan to seek out additional investments from—

“(A) certain designated countries; and

“(B) if appropriate, private sector entities; and

“(ii) the planned activities of the Directorate to secure federally funded science and technology investments from—

“(A) any funds provided under paragraph (A), including—

“(I) a grant or cooperative agreement under subparagraph (A); and

“(II) if appropriate, private sector entities; and

“(B) any funds provided under paragraph (B); and

“(C) grants or cooperative agreements to institutions of higher education or consortia described in paragraph (3)(A)(i)(III) to establish university technology centers.

“(B) USE OF FUNDS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A center established under a grant or cooperative agreement under subparagraph (A) may use support provided under such subparagraph—

“(aa) for the costs of equipment, including mid-tier infrastructure, and the purchase of cyberinfrastructure resources, including computer time; or

“(bb) for other activities or costs necessary to accomplish the purposes of this section.

“(2) SUPPORT OF REGIONAL TECHNOLOGY HUBS.—Each center established under subparagraph (A) may support and participate in, as appropriate, the activities of any regional technology hub designated under section 7(h) of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3722d).

“(C) REQUIREMENTS.—The Director shall ensure that any institution of higher education or consortium receiving a grant or cooperative agreement under subparagraph (A) has demonstrated an ability to advance the goals described in subsection (b)(1).

“(1) MOVING TECHNOLOGY FROM LABORATORY TO MARKET.—

“(A) PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—The Director shall establish a program in the Directorate to award grants to or enter into cooperative agreements with institutions of higher education or consortia described in paragraph (3)(A)(i)(III) to establish test beds and fabrication facilities to advance the operation, integration and, as appropriate, manufacturing of innovative technologies in the key technology focus areas, which may include hardware or software. The goal of such test beds and facilities shall be to accelerate the movement of innovative technologies into the commercial market through existing and new companies.

“(B) PROPOSALS.—A proposal submitted under this paragraph shall, at a minimum, describe—

“(I) the 1 or more technologies that will be the focus of the test bed or fabrication facility; and

“(II) the goals of the work to be done at the test bed or facility; and

“(III) the expected schedule for completing that work:

“(a) the time frame for the work to be completed; and

“(b) how the applicant will evaluate the success of the technology; and

“(c) how the applicant will ensure that the technology will be used in the public interest.

“(2) USE OF FUNDS.—

“(a) funds provided under paragraph (A)(ii) to public or other Federal research agencies; and

“(b) grants or cooperative agreements to institutions of higher education or consortia described in paragraph (3)(A)(i)(III) to establish test beds and fabrication facilities to advance the operation, integration and, as appropriate, manufacturing of innovative technologies in the key technology focus areas, which may include hardware or software. The goal of such test beds and facilities shall be to accelerate the movement of innovative technologies into the commercial market through existing and new companies.

“(3) ADMINISTRATION.—The Director, acting through the Deputy Director, shall establish a program in the Directorate to award grants to or enter into cooperative agreements with institutions of higher education or consortia described in paragraph (3)(A)(i)(III) to establish test beds and fabrication facilities to advance the operation, integration and, as appropriate, manufacturing of innovative technologies in the key technology focus areas, which may include hardware or software. The goal of such test beds and facilities shall be to accelerate the movement of innovative technologies into the commercial market through existing and new companies.

“(4) REQUIREMENTS.—A grant awarded under this subparagraph for a purpose described in clause (i) or (ii) may also enable the institution of higher education or consortium to provide training and support to scientists and engineers who are interested in research and commercialization, if the use is included in the proposal submitted under subparagraph (B).

“(B) PROPOSALS.—An institution of higher education or consortium desiring a grant under this paragraph shall submit a proposal to the Director at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Director may require. The proposal shall include a description of—

“(i) the steps the applicant will take to reduce the risks for commercialization for new technologies;

“(ii) why such steps are likely to be effective; and

“(iii) how such steps differ from previous efforts to reduce the risks for commercialization for new technologies.

“(C) USE OF FUNDS.—A recipient of a grant under this paragraph and grant funds to reduce the risks for commercialization for new technologies developed on campus, which may include—

“(i) creating and funding competitions to allow entrepreneurial ideas from institutions of higher education to illustrate their commercialization potential;

“(ii) facilitating partnerships between local and national business leaders and potential entrepreneurs to encourage successful commercialization;

“(iii) providing funding for-profit or not-for-profit entities that could enable researchers at institutions of higher education to further develop new technology prior to seeking commercial financing, through patient funding, advice, staff support, or other means;

“(iv) providing off-campus facilities for start-up companies where technology maturation occurs;

“(v) revisiting institution policies to accomplish the goals of this paragraph.

“(B) TEST BEDS.—

“(A) PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—The Director, acting through the Deputy Director, shall establish a program in the Directorate to award grants to or enter into cooperative agreements with institutions of higher education or consortia described in paragraph (3)(A)(i)(III) to establish test beds and fabrication facilities to advance the operation, integration and, as appropriate, manufacturing of innovative technologies in the key technology focus areas, which may include hardware or software. The goal of such test beds and facilities shall be to accelerate the movement of innovative technologies into the commercial market through existing and new companies.

“(B) PROPOSALS.—A proposal submitted under this paragraph shall, at a minimum, describe—

“(i) the or more technologies that will be the focus of the test bed or fabrication facility; and

“(ii) the goals of the work to be done at the test bed or facility; and

“(iii) the expected schedule for completing that work:

“(a) the time frame for the work to be completed; and

“(b) how the applicant will evaluate the success of the technology; and

“(c) how the applicant will ensure that the technology will be used in the public interest.
“(9) Inapplicability.—Section 5(c)(1) shall not apply to grants, contracts, or other arrangements made under this section.

“(d) Board of Advisors.—

“(1) In General.—There is established in the Foundation a Board of Advisors for the Directorate (referred to in this section as the ‘Board of Advisors’), which shall provide advice to the Deputy Director pursuant to this subsection. The Board of Advisors shall not have any decision-making authority.

“(2) Membership.—

“(A) Composition.—The Board of Advisors shall be comprised of 12 members representing scientific leaders and experts from industry and academia, of whom—

“(i) 2 shall be appointed by the majority leader of the Senate;

“(ii) 2 shall be appointed by the minority leader of the Senate;

“(iii) 2 shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and

“(iv) 2 shall be appointed by the Director.

“(B) Opportunity for Input.—Before appointment any member under subparagraph (A), the appointing authority shall provide an opportunity for the National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Medicine and other entities to provide advice regarding potential appointees.

“(C) Qualifications.—

“(i) In General.—Each member appointed under subparagraph (A) shall—

“(A) have extensive experience in a field related to the work of the Directorate, or other expertise relevant to developing technology roadmaps; and

“(B) have, or be able to obtain within a reasonable period of time, a security clearance appropriate for the work of the Board of Advisors

“(ii) Expedited Security Clearances.—The provisions of obtaining a security clearance under clause (I) may be expedited by the head of the appropriate Federal agency to enable the Board to receive classified briefings on the current and future technological capacity of other nations, and on the military implications of civilian technologies.

“(D) Date.—The appointments of the members of the Board of Advisors shall be made not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Endless Frontier Act.

“(3) Period of Appointment; Vacancies.—

“(A) Initial Appointment.—A member of the Board of Advisors shall be appointed for a 3-year term, except that the Deputy Director shall adjust the terms for the first members of the Board of Advisors. That, within each appointment category described in clauses (i) through (v) of paragraph (2)(A), the terms expire on a staggered basis.

“(B) Term Limits.—A member of the Board of Advisors shall not serve for more than 2 full consecutive terms.

“(C) Vacancies.—Any vacancy in the Board of Advisors shall—

“(i) not affect the powers of the Board of Advisors; and

“(ii) shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

“(4) Chairperson.—The members of the Board of Advisors shall elect 1 member to serve as the chairperson of the Board of Advisors.

“(5) Meetings.—

“(A) Initial Meeting.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Endless Frontier Act, the Board of Advisors shall hold the first meeting of the Board of Advisors.

“(B) Additional Meeting.—After the first meeting of the Board of Advisors, the Board of Advisors shall meet upon the call of the chairperson or of the Director, and at least once every 180 days for the duration of the Board of Advisors.

“(C) Meeting with the National Science Board.—The Board of Advisors shall hold a joint meeting with the National Science Board on at least an annual basis, on a date mutually selected by the chairperson of the Board of Advisors and the Chair of the National Science Board.

“(D) Quorum.—A majority of the members of the Board of Advisors shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may meet, act, and transact business under this Act.

“(e) Duties of Board of Advisors.—

“(A) In General.—The Board of Advisors shall—

“(i) provide advice to the Deputy Director on programs that could best be carried out to accomplish the purposes of this section;

“(ii) to the Deputy Director to inform the reviews of key technology focus areas required under subsection (c)(2)(B); and

“(iii) on other issues relating to the purposes and responsibilities of the Directorate, as requested by the Deputy Director.

“(B) No Rôle in Awarding Grants, Contracts, or Cooperative Agreements.—The Board of Advisors shall not provide advice on or otherwise help determine what entities shall receive grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements under this Act.

“(C) Financial Disclosure Requirements.—

“(A) Hearings.—The Board of Advisors may hold public or private hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony and evidence (including classified testimony and evidence), and administer such oaths as may be necessary to carry out the functions of the Board of Advisors under paragraph (6).

“(B) Information from Federal Agencies.—

“(i) In General.—Each Federal department or agency shall, in accordance with applicable procedures for the handling of classified information, provide reasonable access to documents, statistical data, and other such information that the Deputy Director, in consultation with the chairperson of the Board of Advisors, determines necessary to carry out its functions under paragraph (6).

“(ii) Obtaining Classified Information.—If the Board of Advisors, acting through the chairperson, seeks classified information from a Federal department or agency, the Deputy Director shall submit a written request to the head of the Federal department or agency for disclosure of documents and statistical data, and other classified information described in clause (i), that is under the control of such agency.

“(C) Financial Reports.—Each member of the Board of Advisors shall be required to file a financial disclosure report under title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, as amended, which reports shall be held confidential and exempt from any law otherwise requiring their public disclosure.

“(D) Board of Advisors Personnel and Operation.—

“(A) Compensation of Members.—

“(i) In General.—A member of the Board of Advisors shall be compensated at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level I of the Executive Schedule under section 5130(b) of title 5, United States Code, for each day (including travel time) during which the member is engaged in the performance of the duties of the Board of Advisors.

“(ii) No Federal Employee Members.—No member of the Board of Advisors may be an officer or employee of the United States during the member’s term on the Board of Advisors.

“(B) Travel Expenses.—A member of the Board of Advisors shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for employees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from their home or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Board of Advisors.

“(C) Staff.—The Deputy Director, in consultation with the chairperson of the Board of Advisors, shall assist the chairperson of the Foundation to serve as an executive director for the Board of Advisors.

“(D) Government Employees.—

“(i) In General.—Any Federal Government employee may be detailed to the Board of Advisors without reimbursement, and such detail shall be without interruption or loss of civil service status or privilege.

“(ii) Employees of the Legislative Branch.—The Deputy Director shall establish procedures and policies to enable an employee of an office, agency, or other entity in the legislative branch of the Government to support the activities of the Board of Advisors.

“(E) Procurement of Temporary and Intermittent Services.—The chairperson of the Board of Advisors, with approval from the Deputy Director, may procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, at rates for individuals which do not exceed the daily rate equivalent of the rate prescribed for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5130(b) of that title.

“(F) Assistance from Federal Agencies.—A Federal agency may provide to the Board of Advisors such services, funds, facilities, staff, and other support services as the department or agency may determine advisable and as may be authorized by law.

“(G) Permanent Board.—Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Board of Advisors.

“(F) Areas of Funding Support.—Subject to the availability of funds under subsection (f), the Director shall, for each fiscal year, use—

“(1) not less than 35 percent of funds provided to the Directorate for such year to carry out subsection (c)(6);

“(2) not less than 15 percent of such funds to carry out subsection (c)(5) with the goal of awarding, across the key technology focus areas, at least 1 fellowship; and

“(3) not less than 15 percent of such funds to carry out subsection (c)(6).

“(G) Post-Doctoral Fellowships.—Not fewer than 2,000 graduate fellowships and traineeships.

“(H) Cutoffs.—Not fewer than 1,000 undergraduate scholarships; and

“(I) Other Awards.—Not fewer than 1,000 scholarships, fellowships; and

“(J) Additional Awards.—Not fewer than 50 additional awards, fellowships; and

“(K) Other Awards.—Not fewer than 10 percent of such funds to carry out subsection (c)(8) by establishing and equipping test beds and fabrication facilities.

“(L) Other Awards.—Not less than 15 percent of such funds to carry out research and related activities pursuant to subclauses (I) and (II) of subsection (c).
SEC. 4. REGIONAL TECHNOLOGY HUB PROGRAM.

(a) Definitions.—

(1) KEY TECHNOLOGY FOCUS AREAS.—Subsection (a) of section 27 of the Stevenson-Wyler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3722) is amended—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (2) through (4) as paragraphs (3) through (5), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

"(2) KEY TECHNOLOGY FOCUS AREAS.—The term 'key technology focus areas' means the areas included on the most recent list under section 8A(c)(6) of the Act of May 10, 1950 (64 Stat. 149, chapter 171; 42 U.S.C. 1861 et seq.)."

(2) VENTURE DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS.—Paragraph (5) of such subsection, as redesignated by paragraph (1) of this subsection, is amended by striking ‘‘purposes of—'’ and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting the following: ‘‘purposes of—'’:

(A) accelerating the commercialization of research;

(B) strengthening the competitive position of industry through the development, commercial adoption, or deployment of technology; and

(C) providing financial grants, loans, or direct financial investment to commercialize technology.''

(b) Designation of and Support for Regional Technology Hubs as Part of Regional Innovation Program of Department of Commerce.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Such section is amended by—

(A) redesignating subsection (d) through (h) as subsections (e) through (i), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after subsection (c) the following:

"(d) Designation of and Grants in Support of Regional Technology Hubs.—

(1) Program required.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As part of the program established under subsection (b), the Secretary shall carry out a program—

(i) to designate eligible consortia as regional technology hubs that create the conditions, within a region, to facilitate activities that—

(I) enable United States leadership in a key technology focus area, complementing the Federal investments under section 8A of the Act of May 10, 1950 (64 Stat. 149, chapter 171; 42 U.S.C. 1861 et seq.); and

(II) to support regional economic development that diffuses innovation capacity around the United States, enabling better broad-based growth and competitiveness in key technology focus areas; and

(ii) to support regional technology hubs designated under clause (i).

(B) Eligible consortia.—For purposes of this section, an eligible consortium is a consortium that—

(I) includes—

(aa) an institution of higher education;

(bb) a local government agency or other political subdivision of a State;

(cc) a government of a State or the economic development representative of a State; and

(dd) a nonprofit organization that includes—

(A) venture development organizations;

(B) financial institutions;

(C) educational institutions, including career and technical education schools;

(D) workforce training organizations;

(E) regional technology hubs; and

(F) other organizations that include—

(aa) institutions of higher education;

(bb) region's elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education; and

(cc) other public or private, for-profit or nonprofit organizations that include—

(I) the permissible activities set forth under subsection (c)(2); and

(ii) activities in support of key technology focus areas—

(I) to develop the region's skilled workforce through the training and retraining of workers and alignment of career technical training and educational programs in the region's elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education;

(II) to develop regional strategies for infrastructure improvements and site development in support of the regional technology hubs plans and programs;

(III) to support business activity that develops the domestic supply chain and encourages the creation of new business entities;

(IV) to attract new private, public, and philanthropic investment in the region for developing innovation capacity, including establishing regional venture and loan funds for financing technology commercialization, new business formation, and business expansions;

(V) to further the development of innovations in the key technology focus areas, including innovations derived from research conducted at institutions of higher education or other research entities, including research conducted by 1 or more university technology centers established under section 8A(c)(6) of the Act of May 10, 1950 (64 Stat. 149, chapter 171; 42 U.S.C. 1861 et seq.), through activities that may include—

(aa) proof-of-concept development and prototyping;

(bb) public-private partnerships in order to reduce the cost, time, and risk of commercializing new technologies; and

(cc) creating and funding competitions to allow entrepreneurial ideas from institutions of higher education to illustrate their commercialization potential; and

(dd) facilitating mentorships between local entrepreneurs and leaders and potential entrepreneurs to encourage successful commercialization;

(i) aiming to designate regional technology hubs in as many regions of the United States as possible; and

(ii) focusing on localities that have clear potential and relevant assets for developing a key technology focus area but have not yet become leading technology centers.

(B) Grants.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out clause (ii) of paragraph (1)(A) through the award of grants to eligible consortia designated under clause (i) of such paragraph.

(ii) TERM.—Each grant awarded under subparagraph (A) shall be for a period of 5 years, but may be extended once for an additional period of 5 years.

(2) Matching required.—The total Federal financial assistance awarded in a given year to an eligible consortium in support of the eligible consortium's operation as a regional technology hub under this subsection shall not exceed amounts as follows:

(I) In fiscal year 2023, 90 percent of the total funding of the regional technology hub in that fiscal year.

(II) In fiscal year 2024, 85 percent of the total funding of the regional technology hub in that fiscal year.

(III) In fiscal year 2023, 80 percent of the total funding of the regional technology hub in that fiscal year.

(IV) In fiscal year 2024 and in each fiscal year thereafter, 75 percent of the total funding of the regional technology hub in that fiscal year.
GRANT AWARDS.—In selecting an eligible consortium, the Secretary shall designate a regional technology hub under clause (i) of paragraph (1)(A) and support under clause (ii) of such paragraph shall submit to the Secretary an application therefor at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may specify.

(B) CONSULTATION WITH NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION.—In preparing an application for a regional technology hub, the applicant shall, to the extent practicable, consult with the National Science Foundation and any other Federal agencies that have the authority to provide financial or technical assistance to regions in the United States.

(1) How the eligible consortium seeks to identify a regional technology focus area and that would further the purposes of the Endless Frontiers Act.

(2) How the eligible consortium will integrate with and leverage the resources of the National Institute of Standards and Technology and the Manufacturing Extension Partnership.

(3) How the eligible consortium will engage the private sector, including small- and medium-sized enterprises to develop new supply chains in the United States in a key technology focus area.

(E) ELEMENTS.—Coordination by the Secretary under subparagraph (B) may include the following:

(i) The alignment of activities of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership with the activities of regional technology hubs designated under this subsection, if applicable.

(ii) The alignment of activities of the Manufacturing USA Program with the Manufacturing USA Institute with the activities of regional technology hubs designated under this subsection, if applicable.

(F) How the eligible consortium will collaborate with Federal departments and agencies to carry out the purposes set forth under paragraph (1)(A) and support under clause (ii) of such paragraph.

(G) How the eligible consortium plans to accomplish the goals of the regional technology hub and the performance of the regional technology hub to confirm whether the activities funded in making a grant or award under this section for the regional technology hub are meeting the standards for performance established under clause (ii).

(H) Annual Report.—Not later than one year after the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and the Committee on Standards and Technology the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives an annual report on the results of the assessments conducted by the Secretary under subparagraph (A)(iii) during the period covered by the report.

(2) INITIAL DESIGNATIONS AND AWARDS.—

(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

(i) Manufacturing Extension Center.—The term ‘manufacturing extension center’ includes a manufacturing extension center in subsection 25(a) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278a).

(ii) Manufacturing USA Institute.—The term ‘Manufacturing USA institute’ means a Manufacturing USA institute described in section 34(d) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278d).

(B) COORDINATION REQUIRED.—The Secretary shall coordinate the activities of regional technology hubs designated under this subsection, if applicable, and the activities of a regional technology hub with the activities of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership, and the Manufacturing USA Program with each other to the degree that doing so will also enhance the effectiveness of the ongoing activities of a manufacturing extension center or a Manufacturing USA Institute.

(C) ELEMENTS.—Coordination by the Secretary under subparagraph (B) may include the following:

(i) Metrics, Standards, and Accountability.—

(A) Metrics, Standards, and Assessment.—For each grant awarded under paragraph (3) for a regional technology hub, the Secretary may require the regional technology hub to:

(i) develop metrics to assess the effectiveness of the activities funded in making progress toward the purposes set forth under paragraph (1); and

(ii) establish standards for the performance of the regional technology hub that are based on the metrics developed under clause (i); and

(ii) 2 years after the initial award under paragraph (3) and each year thereafter until February 28, the Secretary shall—

(1) determine whether the criteria for designation under paragraph (1)(A) of such section, the Secretary shall—

(i) designate at least 1 regional technology hub under paragraph (1)(A)(i) of such section; and

(ii) award a grant under paragraph (3)(A) of such section to each regional technology hub designated under clause (i) of this subparagraph.

(D) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

Subsection (i) of such section, as redesignated by subsection (c)(1)(A) of this section, is amended—

(1) by striking ‘‘From amounts’’ and inserting the following:

‘‘(i) In General.—From amounts’’;

(2) in paragraph (1), as redesignated by subsection (c)(1)(A) of this section, by striking ‘‘this section’’ and inserting ‘‘the provisions of this section other than subsection (d);’’;

(3) in subsection (d), as redesignated by subsection (c)(1)(A) of this section, by striking ‘‘$10,000,000,000 for the fiscal year 2021’’ and inserting ‘‘$10,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal year 2021 through 2025.‘’

SEC. 5. STRATEGY AND REPORT ON ECONOMIC SECURITY, SCIENCE, RESEARCH, AND INNOVATION TO SUPPORT THE NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Appropriate Committee of Congress.—The term ‘appropriate committee of Congress’ means—

(A) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, the Committee on Finance, and the Committee on Foreign Relations; and

(B) the Senate Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(C) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(D) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, the Committee on Finance, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(2) Strategic Plan.—The President shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Committee on Standards and Technology of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives an annual report on the results of the assessments conducted by the Secretary under subparagraph (A)(iii) during the period covered by the report.
and Means, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Repre
dsentatives.

(2) KEY TECHNOLOGY FOCUS AREA.—The term "key technology focus area" means an area included on the most recent list under section 8A(c)(2) of the Act of May 10, 1950 (64 Stat. 148, chapter 171; 42 U.S.C. 1861 et seq.).


(b) STRATEGY AND REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In 2021 and in each year thereafter, applicable dates set forth under paragraph (2), the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, in coordination with the Director of the National Economic Council, the Director of the National Science Foundation, the Secretary of Commerce, the National Security Council, and the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, shall—

(A) review such strategy, programs, and resources as the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy determines pertinent to United States national competitiveness in science, research, and innovation to support the national security strategy;

(B) develop a strategy for the Federal Government to improve the national competitiveness of the United States in science, research, and innovation to support the national security strategy; and

(C) submit to the appropriate committees of Congress—

(i) a report on the findings of the Director with respect to the report conducted under paragraph (1); and

(ii) the strategy developed or revised under paragraph (2).

(2) APPLICABLE DATES.—In each year, the applicable date set forth under this paragraph is as follows:

(A) In 2021, December 31, 2021.

(B) In 2022 and every year thereafter—

(i) in any year in which a new President is inaugurated, October 1 of that year; and

(ii) in any other year, the date that is 90 days after the date of the transmission to Congress in that year of the national security strategy.

(c) ELEMENTS.—

(1) REPORT.—Each report submitted under subsection (b)(1)(C)(i) shall include the following:

(A) An assessment of public and private investment in civilian and military science and technology and its implications for the geostategic position and national security of the United States;

(B) A description of the prioritized economic security interests and objectives of the United States relating to science, research and innovation and an assessment of how investment in civilian and military science and technology can advance those objectives;

(C) An assessment of barriers to competitiveness in key technology focus areas and barriers to the development and evolution of start-ups, small and mid-sized business entities, and industries in key technology focus areas;

(D) An assessment of the effectiveness of the Federal Government, federally funded research and development centers, and national labs in supporting and promoting technology commercialization and technol
ogy transfer, including an assessment of the adequacy of Federal research and development funding in promoting competitiveness and the development of new technologies;

(E) An assessment of manufacturing capacity, logistics, and supply chain dynamics of major export sectors, including access to a stable skilled workforce infrastructure, and broadband network infrastructure.

(2) STRATEGY.—Each strategy submitted under subsection (b)(1)(C)(ii) shall include the following:

(A) A plan to utilize available tools to address or minimize the leading threats and challenges and to take advantage of the leading opportunities, including—

(i) specific objectives, tasks, metrics, and milestones for each relevant Federal agency; and

(ii) specific plans to support public and private sector investment in research, technology development, and domestic manufacturing in key technology focus areas supportive of the national economic competitiveness of the United States and to foster the prudent use of public-private partnerships;

(iii) specific plans to promote environmental stewardship and fair competition for United States workers;

(iv) a description of—

(I) how the strategy submitted under subsection (b)(3) supports the national security strategy; and

(II) how the strategy submitted under such subsection is integrated and coordinated with the most recent national defense strategy under section 113(g) of title 10, United States Code.

(v) a plan to encourage the governments of countries that are allies or partners of the United States to cooperate with the execution of the strategy submitted under subsection (b)(3)(B), where appropriate;

(vi) a plan to develop or expand certain international and multinational organizations to support the implementation of such strategy;

(vii) a plan for how the United States should develop local and regional capacity for building innovation ecosystems across the nation by providing Federal support;

(viii) a plan addressing the industrial base of the United States;

(B) An identification of additional resources, administrative or legislative action recommended to assist with the implementation of such strategy;

(C) FORM OF REPORTS AND STRATEGIES.—Each report and strategy submitted under this subsection shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 6. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.


(1) in section 2(a)(5) (42 U.S.C. 1862h(a)(5)), by striking "National Science Foundation" and inserting "National Science and Technology Foundation"; and

(2) in section 3 (42 U.S.C. 1862h), by striking "National Science Foundation" each place the term appears and inserting "National Science and Technology Foundation";

(b) NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1998.—The National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 1998 (42 U.S.C. 1862m et seq.) is amended—

(1) in each of subsections (1) and (2) of section 2 (112 Stat. 869), by striking "National Science Foundation established" and inserting "National Science and Technology Foundation established"; and

(2) in section 101(a)(6) (42 U.S.C. 1862k(a)(6)), by striking "National Science Foundation" each place the term appears and inserting "National Science and Technology Foundation";

(c) NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2002.—The National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 1862m et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 2 (42 U.S.C. 1862m), by striking "National Science Foundation" each place the term appears and inserting "National Science and Technology Foundation";

(2) in each of paragraphs (4) and (7) of section 4 (42 U.S.C. 1862n note), by striking "National Science Foundation established" and inserting "National Science and Technology Foundation established"; and

(3) in section 10A (42 U.S.C. 1862n–1a)—

(A) in the section heading, by inserting "AND TECHNOLOGY" after "NATIONAL SCIENCE"; and

(B) in the subsection heading of subsection (e), by inserting "AND TECHNOLOGY" after "NATIONAL SCIENCE".

(d) AMERICA COMPETES ACT.—The America COMPETES Act (Public Law 110–69; 121 Stat. 572) is amended—

(1) in each of sections 106(c)(1)(K) (15 U.S.C. 7176(c)(1)(K)), 4001 (33 U.S.C. 893), and 5003(b)(1), by striking "National Science Foundation" and inserting "National Science and Technology Foundation"; and

(2) in section 702 (42 U.S.C. 18662 note), by striking "National Science Foundation" and inserting "National Science and Technology Foundation"; and

(3) in the title heading for title VII, by inserting "AND TECHNOLOGY" after "NATIONAL SCIENCE".

(e) NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY, ORGANIZATION, AND PRIORITIES ACT OF 1976.—The National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6601 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 205(b)(2) (42 U.S.C. 6614(b)(2)), by striking "National Science Foundation" and inserting "National Science and Technology Foundation"; and

(2) in section 206 (42 U.S.C. 6615), by striking "National Science Foundation" each place the term appears and inserting "National Science and Technology Foundation".

(f) AMERICA COMPETES REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2010.—The America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–358; 124 Stat. 3862) is amended—

(1) in the subtitle heading of subtitle A of title I, by inserting "AND TECHNOLOGY" after "NATIONAL SCIENCE";

(2) in section 502 (42 U.S.C. 1862p note)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking "National Science Foundation" and inserting "National Science and Technology Foundation"; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking "National Science Foundation" each place the term appears and inserting "National Science and Technology Foundation".

(g) SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION ACT OF 2002.—The Science, Technology, and Innovation Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 1862p–1, 1862p–2, and 1862p–9) is amended—

(1) in each of subsections (a)(4), (b), and (c)(2), by striking "National Science Foundation" and inserting "National Science and Technology Foundation";

(2) in each of subsections (a)(4), (b), and (c)(2), by striking "National Science Foundation" and inserting "National Science and Technology Foundation";

(3) in each of subsections (a)(4), (b), and (c)(2), by striking "National Science Foundation" and inserting "National Science and Technology Foundation";
(6) in section 519 (124 Stat. 4015)—
(A) in the section heading, by inserting "AND TECHNOLOGY" after "NATIONAL SCIENCE"; and
(B) by striking "National Science Foundation" each place the term appears and inserting "National Science and Technology Foundation";
(7) in section 520 (42 U.S.C. 1629p–10)—
(A) by striking "National Science Foundation" each place the term appears and inserting "National Science and Technology Foundation";
(B) in the subsection heading of subsection (b), by striking "NSF" and inserting "NSTF";
(8) in section 522 (42 U.S.C. 1629p–11)—
(A) in the section heading, by striking "NSF" and inserting "NSTF"; and
(B) by striking "National Science Foundation" and inserting "National Science and Technology Foundation";
(9) in section 524 (42 U.S.C. 1629p–12), by striking National Science Foundation each place the term appears and inserting "National Science and Technology Foundation"; and
(10) in section 555(5) (20 U.S.C. 9905(5)), by inserting "and Technology" after "National Science".
(g) STEM EDUCATION ACT OF 2015.—Each of sections 2(a), 3(a), 4(a), 9(b), 11(b), 12(b), and 13(b) of the STEM Education Act of 2015 (42 U.S.C. 6521 note; 1626a) are amended by striking "National Science Foundation" and inserting "National Science and Technology Foundation"; and
(h) RESEARCH EXCELLENCE AND ADVANCEMENTS FOR DYSLEXIA ACT.—The Research Excellence and Advancements for Dyslexia Act (Public Law 114–124; 130 Stat. 120) is amended by striking "National Science" each place the term appears and inserting "National Science and Technology".
(i) AMERICAN COMPETITIVENESS AND INNOVATION ACT.—The American Innovation and Competitiveness Act (42 U.S.C. 1862s et seq.) is amended—
(1) in section 2 (42 U.S.C. 1862 note), by inserting "and Technology" after "National Science"; and
(2) in section 601(a)(1) (42 U.S.C. 1862s–8(a)(1)), by striking "National Science" and inserting "National Science and Technology";
(j) NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION AUTHORIZATION ACT, 1976.—The National Science Foundation Authorization Act, 1976 (Public Law 94–96) is amended—
(1) in section 2 (42 U.S.C. 1869a), by striking "National Science Foundation" each place the term appears and inserting "National Science and Technology Foundation"; and
(2) in section 6(a) (42 U.S.C. 1881a(a)), by striking "National Science Foundation" and inserting "National Science and Technology Foundation";
(k) NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION AUTHORIZATION ACT, 1977.—Section 8 of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act, 1977 (42 U.S.C. 1869b) is amended by inserting "and Technology" after "National Science".
(l) ACT OF AUGUST 25, 1959.—The first section of the Act of August 25, 1959 (42 U.S.C. 1880) is amended by inserting "and Technology" after "National Science".
(m) NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEAR 1980.—Section 9 of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1980 (42 U.S.C. 1882) is amended by striking "National Science Foundation" each place the term appears and inserting "National Science and Technology Foundation".
(n) NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEAR 1981.—Section 10 of the National Science and Technology Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1981 (42 U.S.C. 1883) is amended by striking "and Technology" after "National Science".
(o) NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEAR 1982.—Section 10 of the National Science and Technology Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1982 (42 U.S.C. 1884) is amended by striking "National Science Foundation" and inserting "National Science and Technology Foundation".
(p) NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986.—Section 108 of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1986 (42 U.S.C. 1886) is amended by inserting "National Science and Technology Foundation" and inserting "The National Science and Technology Foundation".
(q) NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987.—The National Science Foundation Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1987 (42 U.S.C. 1887) is amended by inserting "National Science and Technology Foundation" and inserting "The National Science and Technology Foundation".
(r) NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1988.—Section 109 of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1988 (42 U.S.C. 1888(a)) is amended by striking "National Science Foundation" and inserting "National Science and Technology Foundation".
(s) AMENDMENTS TO THE NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOUNDATION ACT.—The National Science and Technology Foundation Act (Public Law 115–368) is amended—
(1) in the table of contents in section 2, by striking the item relating to title III and inserting the following:
"TITLE III—NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOUNDATION QUANTUM ACTIVITIES"
((1) in section 102(a)(2)(A) (15 U.S.C. 8812(a)(2)(A)), by inserting "and Technology" after "National Science";
(2) in section 103 (15 U.S.C. 8813), by striking "National Science Foundation" each place the term appears and inserting "National Science and Technology Foundation";
(3) in the title heading for title III, by inserting "National Science and Technology Foundation" after "National Science"; and
(4) in the title heading for title III, by inserting "National Science and Technology Foundation" after "National Science";
(5) in each of sections 301 and 302 (15 U.S.C. 8841, 8842), by striking "National Science Foundation" each place the term appears and inserting "National Science and Technology Foundation";
(6) in each of sections 301 and 302 (15 U.S.C. 7441, 7442), by striking "National Science Foundation" each place the term appears and inserting "National Science and Technology Foundation";
(7) in each of sections 301 and 302 (15 U.S.C. 7441, 7442), by striking "National Science Foundation" each place the term appears and inserting "National Science and Technology Foundation";
(8) in each of sections 301 and 302 (15 U.S.C. 7441, 7442), by striking "National Science Foundation" each place the term appears and inserting "National Science and Technology Foundation".

By Mr. THUNE:
S.J. Res. 74. A joint resolution recommending to the Senate certain displays on the National Memorial to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women.
Whereas, on May 21, 1919, the House of Representatives adopted House Joint Resolution 1, 66th Congress, proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women; and whereas, on April 8, 1920, the Senate adopted House Joint Resolution 1, 66th Congress, proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women; and whereas, on April 19, 1920, the States adopted the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States;
Whereas, on August 18, 1920, the 36th State approved the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, satisfying the constitutional threshold of passage in 3/4 of the States;

Whereas, on August 26, 1920, Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby certified the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States;

Whereas section 431(a)(3) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2017 (Public Law 115–31; 131 Stat. 502), enacted into law S. 497, 115th Congress (as introduced on April 5, 2017), which established the Women’s Suffrage Centennial Commission “to ensure a suitable observance of the centennial of the passage and ratification of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for women’s suffrage”;

Whereas August 18, 2020, marks the centennial of the ratification of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States by 3/4 of the States;

Whereas August 26, 2020, marks the centennial of the 19th Amendment becoming a part of the Constitution of the United States; and

 Whereas the centennial anniversary of the ratification of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for women’s suffrage should be honored and celebrated. Now, therefore, be it:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress—

(1) requests the Secretary of the Interior to authorize a unique and 1-time arrangement to commemorate the centennial of the passage of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States entitled “LOOK UP TO HER at Mount Rushmore” with a display of historical artifacts, digital content, film footage, and associated historical audio and imagery in and around the vicinity of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial, including projected onto the surface of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial to the left and right of the sculpture for 14 nights of public display during the period beginning on August 18, 2020, and ending on September 30, 2020; and

(2) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) the Secretary of the Interior; and

(B) the Lincoln Borglum Museum at the Mount Rushmore National Memorial.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 594—CALLING FOR THE PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR THE CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM TO BE SUFFICIENT TO COVER LOSSES EXPERIENCED BY CHILD CARE PROVIDERS DUE TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Mrs. LOEFFLER (for herself and Ms. Ernst) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 594

Whereas the COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted the child care market and has resulted in decreased demand for child care, closures of child care providers, and unemployment for parents;

Whereas before the pandemic, many working families faced challenges of increasing costs of child care, and a lack of access to child care, including a lack of access in child care deserts;

Whereas in the months before the pandemic, the Child Care and Development Block Grant program provided access to affordable child care each month to nearly 850,000 families, and over 1,400,000 children;

Whereas child care providers have lost significant income from families who cannot pay and from reduced State reimbursements;

Whereas in March 2020, in a nationwide survey of child care providers, 30 percent of the child care providers said they would not withstand a closure of more than 2 weeks without significant public investment and support, an additional 17 percent of the child care providers said they would not withstand a closure of any amount of time without that investment and support, and only 11 percent of the child care providers were confident they could withstand a closure of an indeterminate length without that investment and support;

Whereas child care providers that remain open are supporting our Nation’s front line of defense by providing child care for essential workers who are first responders, health care, public transit, grocery store workers, and workers in essential industries, and who have an estimated 6,000,000 children under the age of 13 in need of emergency care;

Whereas those providers are facing challenges of increased costs for cleaning their facilities and providing a safe environment for children;

Whereas the CARES Act provided $3,500,000,000 for the Child Care and Development Block Grant program and much-needed relief for families and businesses;

Whereas an estimated additional $25,000,000,000 is still needed for the Child Care and Development Block Grant program to provide minimum sufficient funds to States, ensuring that many child care providers remain open and many others are able to reopen their facilities;

Whereas the United States is beginning to recover and accessible child care is crucial for working parents to return to work: Now, therefore, be it:

Resolved, That the Senate calls for—

(1) significant funds, in addition to the amount provided under the CARES Act (Public Law 116–136), to be made available through payments to States for the Child Care and Development Block Grant program;

(2) those funds to be used for the purposes of making maintenance grants for eligible child care providers under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9858 et seq.—

(A) to support the providers in paying costs associated with closures, or decreased attendance or enrollment, related to coronavirus; and

(B) to assure the providers are able to remain open or reopen as appropriate.


Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. KAIN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. COONS, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. MARKEY, MRS. BLACKBURN, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. CASEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 595

Whereas Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted in Paris December 10, 1948, states, “Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers”;

Whereas, in 1993, the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed May 3rd of each year as “World Press Freedom Day”;

(1) to celebrate the fundamental principles of freedom of the press;

(2) to evaluate freedom of the press around the world;

(3) to defend the media against attacks on its independence; and

(4) to pay tribute to journalists who have lost their lives while working in their profession;

Whereas, on December 18, 2013, the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 68/163, regarding the safety of journalists and the issue of impunity for crimes against journalists, which unequivocally condemns all attacks on, and violence against, journalists and media workers, including torture, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention, and intimidation and harassment in conflict and nonconflict situations;

Whereas Thomas Jefferson, who recognized the importance of the press in a constitutional republic, wisely declared, “were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter.”;

Whereas the First Amendment to the United States Constitution guarantees freedom of the press protected under the First Amendment and the Constitution of the United States provide the freedom of the press around the world in the annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices of the Department of State;

Whereas a vigilant commitment to freedom of the press is especially necessary in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic—

(1) as governments around the world are using emergency laws to restrict access to information, impose press restrictions, and suppress free speech; and