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U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

[Report No. 116-269]

To direct Federal science agencies and the Office of Science and Technology Policy to undertake activities to improve the quality of undergraduate STEM education and enhance the research capacity at the Nation's HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 18, 2019

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas (for herself and Mr. WALTZ) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology

NOVEMBER 5, 2019

Additional sponsors: Mr. TONKO, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. COHEN, Mr. FOS-TER, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, Mr. BEYER, Mr. LUCAS, Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Mr. SWALWELL of California, and Mr. DIAZ-BALART

NOVEMBER 5, 2019

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

[For text of introduced bill, see copy of bill as introduced on September 18, 2019]

A BILL

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To direct Federal science agencies and the Office of Science and Technology Policy to undertake activities to improve the quality of undergraduate STEM education and enhance the research capacity at the Nation's HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs, and for other purposes.

2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE. 4 This Act may be cited as the "MSI STEM Achievement 5 Act". 6 SEC. 2. FINDINGS. 7 Congress makes the following findings: 8 (1) Evidence suggests that the supply of STEM 9 workers is not keeping pace with the rapidly evolving 10 needs of the public and private sector, resulting in a 11 deficit often referred to as a STEM skills shortage. 12 (2) According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 13 the United States will need one million additional 14 STEM professionals than it is on track to produce in 15 the coming decade. 16 (3) STEM occupations offer higher wages, more 17 opportunities for advancement, and a higher degree of 18 job security than non-STEM occupations. 19 (4) The composition of the STEM workforce does 20 not reflect the current or projected diversity of the Na-21 tion, with Hispanics, African Americans, and other 22 racial and ethnic minorities, significantly underrep-23 resented in the STEM workforce compared to their 24 presence in the workforce more generally.

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Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-

(5) A stronger national commitment to increas ing the diversity of the STEM workforce is needed to
 help address the STEM skills shortage.

4 (6) According to a 2019 National Academies of 5 Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine report entitled 6 "Minority Serving Institutions: America's Underuti-7 lized Resource for Strengthening the STEM Work-8 force", two- and four-year minority serving institu-9 tions enroll nearly 30 percent of all undergraduate 10 students—a percentage that is expected to grow in the 11 coming years—in the United States higher education 12 system and play a critical role in providing impor-13 tant pathways to STEM-related education, training, 14 and careers for students of color.

(7) HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs are highly successful at educating underrepresented minority students
in STEM fields and can serve as best practice models
for other colleges and universities to further expand
participation of underrepresented minorities in the
STEM workforce.

(8) Increased investment in STEM infrastructure at HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs has the potential
to increase these institutions' ability to educate even
more students in the STEM disciplines.

1 (9) With the demand for STEM skills exceeding 2 the supply of STEM graduates, success of HBCUs, 3 TCUs, and MSIs in educating and training science 4 and engineering leaders is increasingly important for 5 United States economic growth and competitiveness. 6 SEC. 3. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE REVIEW. 7 Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of 8 this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall report to Congress— 9 10 (1) an inventory of competitive funding pro-11 grams and initiatives carried out by Federal science 12 agencies that are targeted to HBCUs, TCUs, and 13 MSIs or partnerships with HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs; 14 (2) an assessment of Federal science agency out-15 reach activities to increase the participation and 16 competitiveness of HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs in the 17 funding programs and initiatives identified in para-

18 graph(1); and

(3) recommendations of the Comptroller General
to increase the participation of and the rate of success
of HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs in competitive funding
programs offered by Federal science agencies.

23 SEC. 4. RESEARCH AND CAPACITY BUILDING.

24 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the National
25 Science Foundation shall award grants, on a competitive

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3 (1) conduct research described in subsection (b) 4 with respect to HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs; (2) conduct activities described in subsection (c) 5 6 to build the capacity of HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs to 7 araduate students who are competitive in attaining and advancing in the STEM workforce; 8 9 (3) build the research capacity and competitiveness of HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs in STEM dis-10 11 ciplines; and 12 (4) identify and broadly disseminate effective 13 models for programs and practices at HBCUs, TCUs, 14 and MSIs that promote the education and workforce 15 preparation of minority students pursuing STEM 16 studies and careers in which such students are under-17 represented.

(b) RESEARCH.—Research described in this subsection
is research on the contribution of HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs
to the education and training of underrepresented minority
students in STEM fields and to the meeting of national
STEM workforce needs, including—

23 (1) the diversity with respect to local context,
24 cultural differences, and institutional structure

1	among HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs and any associated
2	impact on education and research endeavors;
3	(2) effective practices at HBCUs, TCUs, and
4	MSIs and associated outcomes on student recruit-
5	ment, retention, and advancement in STEM fields,
6	including the ability for students to compete for fel-
7	lowships, employment, and advancement in the work-
8	force;
9	(3) contributions made by HBCUs, TCUs, and
10	MSIs to local, regional, and national workforces;
11	(4) the unique challenges and opportunities for
12	HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs in attaining the resources
13	needed for integrating effective practices in STEM
14	education, including providing research experiences
15	for underrepresented minority students;
16	(5) the access of students at HBCUs, TCUs, and
17	MSIs to STEM infrastructure and any associated
18	outcomes for STEM competency;
19	(6) models of STEM curriculum, learning, and
20	teaching successful at HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs for
21	increasing participation, retention, and success of
22	underrepresented minority students; and
23	(7) successful or promising partnerships between
24	HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs and other institutions of
25	higher education, private sector and non-profit orga-

3 (c) CAPACITY BUILDING.—Activities described in this
4 subsection include the design, development, implementation,
5 expansion, and assessment of—

6 (1) metrics of success to best capture the achieve-7 ments of HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs and students of 8 such institutions to account for institutional context 9 and missions, faculty investment, student popu-10 lations, student needs, and institutional resource con-11 straints;

(2) enhancements to undergraduate STEM curriculum at HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs to increase the
participation, retention, degree completion, and success of underrepresented students;

(3) professional development programs to increase the numbers and the high-quality preparation
of STEM faculty at HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs, including programs to encourage STEM doctoral students to teach at HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs; and

(4) mechanisms for institutions of higher education that are not HBCUs, TCUs, or MSIs to partner with HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs on STEM education, including the facilitation of student transfer,
mentoring programs for students and junior faculty,

joint research projects, and student access to graduate
 education.

3 (d) RESEARCH EXPERIENCES.—Grants under this sec4 tion may fund the development or expansion of opportuni5 ties for the exchange of students and faculty to conduct re6 search, including through partnerships with institutions of
7 higher education that are not HBCUs, TCUs, or MSIs, pri8 vate sector and non-profit organizations, Federal labora9 tories, and international research institutions.

(e) PARTNERSHIPS.—In awarding grants under this
section, the Director of the National Science Foundation
shall—

13 (1) encourage HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs and
14 consortia thereof and partnerships with one or more
15 HBCU, TCU, or MSI, to submit proposals;

16 (2) require proposals submitted in partnership
17 with one or more HBCU, TCU, or MSI include a
18 plan for establishing a sustained partnership that is
19 jointly developed and managed, draws from the ca20 pacities of each institution, and is mutually bene21 ficial; and

(3) encourage proposals submitted in partnership with the private sector, non-profit organizations,
Federal laboratories, and international research institutions, as appropriate.

1 (f) MSI CENTERS OF INNOVATION.—Grants under this 2 section may fund the establishment of no more than five 3 MSI Centers of Innovation to leverage successes of HBCUs, 4 TCUs, and MSIs in STEM education and research training of underrepresented minority students as models for other 5 institutions, including both HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs and 6 7 institutions of higher education that are not HBCUs. TCUs. 8 or MSIs. Such centers will be located on campuses of se-9 lected institutions of higher education and serve as incuba-10 tors to allow institutions of higher education to experiment, pilot, evaluate, and scale up promising practices. 11

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are
authorized to be appropriated to the Director of the National Science Foundation \$170,000,000 for fiscal year
2020, \$175,000,000 for fiscal year 2021, \$180,000,000 for
fiscal year FY 2022, \$185,000,000 for fiscal year 2023, and
\$190,000,000 fiscal year 2024 to carry out this section.

18 SEC. 5. AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In consultation with outside stakeholders and the heads of the Federal science agencies, the
Director shall develop a uniform set of policy guidelines for
Federal science agencies to carry out a sustained program
of outreach activities to increase clarity, transparency, and
accountability for Federal science agency investments in

STEM education and research activities at HBCUs, TCUs,
 and MSIs.

3 (b) OUTREACH ACTIVITIES.—In developing policy
4 guidelines under subsection (a) the Director shall include
5 guidelines that require each Federal science agency—

6 (1) to designate a liaison for HBCUs, TCUs,
7 and MSIs responsible for—

8 (A) enhancing direct communication with 9 HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs to increase the Fed-10 eral science agency's understanding of the capac-11 ity and needs of such institutions and to raise 12 awareness of available Federal funding opportu-13 nities at such institutions;

14 (B) coordinating programs, activities, and
15 initiatives while accounting for the capacity and
16 needs of HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs;

17 (C) tracking Federal science agency invest18 ments in and engagement with HBCUs, TCUs,
19 and MSIs; and

20 (D) reporting progress toward increasing
21 participation of HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs in
22 grant programs;

(2) to publish annual forecasts of funding opportunities and proposal deadlines, including for grants,
contracts, subcontracts, and cooperative agreements;

(3) to conduct on-site reviews of research facili-
ties at HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs, as practicable, and
make recommendations regarding strategies for be-
coming more competitive in research;
(4) to hold geographically accessible or virtual
workshops on research priorities of the Federal science
agency and on how to write competitive grant pro-
posals;
(5) to ensure opportunities for HBCUs, TCUs,
and MSIs to directly communicate with Federal
science agency officials responsible for managing com-
petitive grant programs in order to receive feedback
on research ideas and proposals, including guidance
on the Federal science agency's peer review process;
(6) to foster mutually beneficial public-private
collaboration among Federal science agencies, indus-
try, Federal laboratories, academia, and nonprofit or-
ganizations to—
(A) identify alternative sources of funding
for STEM education and research at HBCUs,
TCUs, and MSIs;
(B) provide access to high-quality, relevant
research experiences for students and faculty of
HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs;

1	(C) expand the professional networks of stu-
2	dents and faculty of HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs;
3	(D) broaden STEM educational opportuni-
4	ties for students and faculty of HBCUs, TCUs,
5	and MSIs; and
6	(E) support the transition of students of
7	HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs into the STEM work-
8	force; and
9	(7) to publish an annual report that provides an
10	account of Federal science agency investments in
11	HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs, including data on the level
12	of participation of HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs as
13	prime recipients/contractors or subrecipients/sub-
14	contractors.
15	(c) Strategic Plan.—
16	(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after
17	the date of enactment of this Act, the Director, in col-
18	laboration with the head of each Federal science agen-
19	cy, shall submit to Congress a report containing a
20	strategic plan for each Federal science agency to in-
21	crease the capacity of HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs to
22	compete effectively for grants, contracts, or coopera-
23	tive agreements and to encourage HBCUs, TCUs, and
24	MSIs to participate in Federal programs.

1	(2) Considerations.—In developing a strategic
2	plan under paragraph (1), the Director and each
3	head of each Federal science agency shall consider—
4	(A) issuing new or expanding existing fund-
5	ing opportunities targeted to HBCUs, TCUs,
6	and MSIs;
7	(B) modifying existing research and devel-
8	opment program solicitations to incentivize effec-
9	tive partnerships with HBCUs, TCUs, and
10	MSIs;
11	(C) offering planning grants for HBCUs,
12	TCUs, and MSIs to develop or equip grant of-
13	fices with the requisite depth of knowledge to sub-
14	mit competitive grant proposals and manage
15	awarded grants;
16	(D) offering additional training programs
17	and individualized and timely guidance to grant
18	officers and faculty researchers at HBCUs,
19	TCUs, and MSIs to ensure they understand the
20	requirements for an effective grant proposal; and
21	(E) other approaches for making current
22	competitive funding models more accessible for
23	under-resourced HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs.
24	(d) Report to Congress.—Not later than 2 years
25	after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 5 years

1	thereafter, the Director shall report to Congress on the im-
2	plementation by Federal science agencies of the policy
3	guidelines developed under this section.
4	SEC. 6. DEFINITIONS.
5	In this Act:
6	(1) DIRECTOR.—The term "Director" means the
7	Director of the Office of Science and Technology Pol-
8	icy.
9	(2) Federal laboratory.—The term "Federal
10	laboratory" has the meaning given such term in sec-
11	tion 4 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation
12	Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3703).
13	(3) FEDERAL SCIENCE AGENCY.—The term "Fed-
14	eral science agency" means any Federal agency with
15	an annual extramural research expenditure of over
16	\$100,000,000.
17	(4) HBCU.—The term "HBCU" has the mean-
18	ing given the term "part B institution" in section
19	322 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C.
20	1061).
21	(5) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The
22	term "institution of higher education" has the mean-
23	ing given such term in section 101 of the Higher Edu-
24	cation Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001).

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1	(6) Minority serving institution.—The term
2	"minority serving institution" or "MSI" means His-
3	panic-Serving Institutions as defined in section 502
4	of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C
5	1101a); Alaska Native Serving Institutions and Na-
6	tive Hawaiian-Serving Institutions as defined in sec-
7	tion 317 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20
8	U.S.C. 1059d); and Predominantly Black Institu-
9	tions, Asian American and Native American Pacific
10	Islander-Serving Institutions, and Native American-
11	Serving Nontribal Institutions as defined in section
12	371 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C.
13	1067q(c)).
14	(7) STEM.—The term "STEM" has the meaning
15	given the term in the STEM Education Act of 2015
16	(42 U.S.C. 1861 et seq.).

17 (8) TCU.—The term "TCU" has the meaning
18 given the term "Tribal College or University" in sec19 tion 316 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20
20 U.S.C. 1059c).

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