S. 189

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

SECTION 1. TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “21st Century Nanotechnology Research and Development Act”.

SECTION 2. NATIONAL NANOTECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.

(a) NATIONAL NANOTECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.—

The President shall implement a National Nanotechnology Program. Through appropriate agencies, councils, and the National Nanotechnology Coordination Office established in section 3, the Program shall—

(1) establish the goals, priorities, and metrics for Federal nanotechnology research, development, and other activities;

(2) invest in Federal research and development programs in nanotechnology and related sciences to achieve those goals; and

(3) provide for interagency coordination of Federal nanotechnology research, development, and other activities undertaken pursuant to the Program.

(b) PROGRAM ACTIVITIES.—The activities of the Program shall include—

(1) developing a fundamental understanding of matter that enables control and manipulation at the nanoscale;

(2) providing grants to individual investigators and interdisciplinary teams of investigators;

(3) establishing a network of advanced nanotechnology research centers, which shall include—

(A) interact and collaborate to foster the advancement of nanotechnology in their regions and nationally;

(B) provide for interagency coordination of Federal nanotechnology research, development, and other activities undertaken pursuant to the Program; and

(C) insofar as possible, integrate research on societal, ethical, and environmental concerns with nanotechnology research and development, and ensure that results in advanced nanotechnology bring about improvements in quality of life for all Americans; and

(D) providing, through the National Nanotechnology Coordination Office established in section 3, for public input and outreach to be integrated into the Program by the convening of regular and ongoing public discussions, through mechanisms such as citizen panels, conferences, and educational events, as appropriate; and

(4) encouraging research on nanotechnology advances that utilize existing processes and technologies.

(c) PROGRAM MANAGEMENT.—The National Science and Technology Council shall oversee the planning, management, and coordination of the Program. The Council, itself or through an appropriate subgroup it designates or establishes, shall—

(A) establish goals and priorities for the Program, based on national needs for a set of broad applications of nanotechnology;

(B) establish program component areas, with specific priorities and technical goals, that reflect the goals and priorities established for the Program; and

(C) oversee the integration of the Program, including with the activities of the Defense Nanotechnology Research and Development Program established under section 246 of the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107–334) and the National Institutes of Health;

(D) develop, within 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and update every 3 years thereafter, a strategic plan to guide the activities described under subsection (b), meet the goals, priorities, and anticipated outcomes of the participating agencies, and describe—

(A) how the Program will move results out of the laboratory and into application for the benefit of society;

(B) the Program’s support for long-term funding for interdisciplinary research and development in nanotechnology, and other appropriate societal concerns related to nanotechnology, and ensuring that the results of such research are widely disseminated;

(C) requiring that interdisciplinary nanotechnology research centers established under paragraph (4) include activities that address societal, ethical, and environmental concerns;

(D) ensuring that legal, ethical, environmental, and other appropriate societal concerns, including the potential use of nanotechnology in enhancing human intelligence which exceeds human capacity, are considered during the development of nanotechnology by—

(A) establishing a research program to identify ethical, legal, and environmental, and other appropriate societal concerns related to nanotechnology, and ensuring that the results of such research are widely disseminated; and

(B) providing, through the National Nanotechnology Coordination Office established in section 3, for public input and outreach to be integrated into the Program by the convening of regular and ongoing public discussions, through mechanisms such as citizen panels, conferences, and educational events, as appropriate; and

(E) encouraging research on nanotechnology advances that utilize existing processes and technologies.

(D) develop a plan to utilize Federal programs, such as the Small Business Innovation Research Program and the Small Business Technology Transfer Research Program,

21ST CENTURY NANOTECHNOLOGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT

Mr. BOEHRLER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 189) to authorize appropriations for nanoscience, nanotechnology, and nanotechnology research, and for other purposes.

The Clerk reads as follows:

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in support of the activity stated in subsection (b)(7); (8) identify research areas that are not being adequately addressed by the agencies currently conducting programs and address such research areas; (9) encourage progress on Program activities through the utilization of existing manufacturers' industry, and other appropriate groups conducting research on and using nanotechnology; (10) in carrying out its responsibilities under paragraphs (1) through (9), take into consideration recommendations of the Advisory Panel, suggestions or recommendations developed pursuant to subsection (b)(10)(D), and the views of academic, State, industry, and other appropriate groups conducting research on and using nanotechnology; (d) Annual Report.—The Council shall prepare an annual report, to be submitted to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the House of Representatives Committee on Science, and other appropriate committees, at the time of the President's budget request to Congress, that includes— (1) the Program budget, for the current fiscal year, for each program component area, and for all activities pursuant to subsection (b)(10); (2) the proposed Program budget for the next fiscal year, for each agency that participates in the Program, including a breakout of spending for the development and acquisition of research facilities and instrumentation, for each program component area, and for all activities pursuant to subsection (b)(10); (3) an analysis of the progress made toward achieving the goals and priorities established for the Program; (4) an analysis of the extent to which the Program has incorporated the recommendations of the Advisory Panel; and (5) an assessment of how Federal agencies are implementing the plan described in subsection (c)(7), and a description of the amount of business, Innovative Research and Small Business Technology Transfer Research funds supporting the plan. SEC. 3. PROGRAM COORDINATION. (a) In General.—The President shall establish the National Nanotechnology Coordination Office, with a Director and full-time staff, which shall— (1) provide technical and administrative support to the Council and the Advisory Panel; (2) serve as the point of contact on Federal nanotechnology activities for government organizations, academia, industry, professional societies, State nanotechnology programs, interested citizen groups, and others to exchange technical and programmatic information; (3) conduct public outreach, including dissemination of findings and recommendations of the Advisory Panel, as appropriate; and (4) monitor and early application of the technologies, innovations, and expertise derived from Program activities to agency missions and systems across the Federal Government, and to United States industry, including startup companies. (b) Funding.—The National Nanotechnology Coordination Office shall be funded, as necessary, from funds appropriated for, or made available to, the Office of Science and Technology Policy and the National Science Foundation, in accordance with section 631 of Public Law 108-7. (c) Report.—Within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall report to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and the House of Representatives Committee on Science on the funding of the National Nanotechnology Coordination Office. The report shall— (1) the amount of funding required to adequately fund the Office; (2) the adequacy of existing mechanisms to fund this Office; and (3) the actions taken by the Director to ensure sustainable funding of this Office. SEC. 4. ADVISORY PANEL. (a) In General.—The President shall establish an Advisory Panel to designate a National Nanotechnology Advisory Panel. (b) Qualifications.—The Advisory Panel established or designated by the President under subsection (a) shall consist primarily of members of the scientific community (including the National Academy of Sciences, scientific professional societies, and academia), the defense community, State and local governments, regional nanotechnology programs, and other appropriate organizations. (c) Duties.—The Advisory Panel shall advise the President and the Council on matters relating to the Program, including assessing— (1) trends and developments in nanotechnology science and engineering; (2) progress made in implementing the Program; (3) the need to revise the Program; (4) the balance among the components of the Program, including funding levels for the program component areas; (5) whether the program component areas, priorities, and technical goals developed by the Council and United States leadership in nanotechnology; (6) the management, coordination, implementation, and activities of the Program; and (7) whether societal, ethical, legal, environmental, and workforce concerns are adequately addressed by the Program. (d) Report.—The Panel shall report, not less frequently than once every 2 fiscal years, to the President on its assessments under subsection (c) and its recent findings and recommendations. As part of the President's budget submission for the Program for the following fiscal year, the Panel shall submit its report to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation; the House of Representatives Committee on Science, and other appropriate committees of the Congress. (e) Travel Expenses of Non-Federal Members.—Travel expenses of members of the Advisory Panel, while attending meetings of the Advisory Panel or while otherwise serving at the request of the head of the Advisory Panel, to attend any meetings of councils or regular places of business, may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5753 of title 5, United States Code. (f) Exemption from Sunset.—Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act shall not apply to the Advisory Panel. SEC. 5. TRIENNIAL EXTERNAL REVIEW OF THE NATIONAL NANOTECHNOLOGY PROGRAM. (a) In General.—The Director of the National Nanotechnology Coordination Office shall enter into an arrangement with the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a triennial evaluation of the Program, including— (1) an evaluation of the technical accomplishments of the Program; (2) a review of whether the Program has achieved the goals under section 631 of Public Law 108-7; (3) a review of the funding levels at each agency for the Program's activities and the ability of each agency to achieve the Program's stated goals with that funding; (4) an evaluation of the extent to which the Program has been successful in fostering interdisciplinary research and development; (5) an evaluation of whether the Program has adequately addressed by the agencies funding the Program the critical research areas where the United States should be the world leader to best achieve the Program's stated goals; (6) an analysis of the relative position of the United States compared to other nations with respect to nanotechnology research and development, including the identification of any critical research areas where the United States should be the world leader to best achieve the Program's stated goals; and (7) an analysis of the critical research areas where the United States should be the world leader to best achieve the Program's stated goals. (b) Study on Molecular Self-Assembly.—As part of the first triennial review conducted in accordance with subsection (a), the National Research Council shall conduct a one-time study to determine the technical feasibility of molecular self-assembly for the manufacture of materials and devices at the molecular scale. (c) Study on the Responsible Development of Nanotechnology.—As part of the first triennial review conducted in accordance with subsection (a), the National Research Council shall conduct a one-time study to assess the need for standards, guidelines, and other strategies for ensuring the responsible development of nanotechnology, including, but not limited to—
(1) self-replicating nanoscale machines or devices;
(2) the release of such machines in natural environments;
(3) testing of these machines;
(4) the development of defensive technologies;
(5) the use of nanotechnology in the enhancement of human intelligence; and
(6) the use of nanotechnology in developing artificial intelligence.

(d) EVALUATION TO BE TRANSMITTED TO CONGRESS.—The Director of the National Nanotechnology Coordination Office shall transmit the results of any evaluation for which it made arrangements under subsection (b) or (c) to the appropriate committees of Congress.

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Director of the National Science Foundation to carry out the responsibilities of the Director under this Act—

(1) $385,000,000 for fiscal year 2005;
(2) $428,000,000 for fiscal year 2006;
(3) $468,000,000 for fiscal year 2007; and
(4) $476,000,000 for fiscal year 2008.

(b) DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Energy to carry out the responsibilities of the Secretary of Energy under this Act—

(1) $317,000,000 for fiscal year 2005;
(2) $347,000,000 for fiscal year 2006;
(3) $360,000,000 for fiscal year 2007; and
(4) $415,000,000 for fiscal year 2008.

(c) NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to carry out the Administrator’s responsibilities under this Act—

(1) $688,200,000 for fiscal year 2005;
(2) $755,000,000 for fiscal year 2006;
(3) $830,000,000 for fiscal year 2007; and
(4) $844,000,000 for fiscal year 2008.

(d) ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to carry out the Administrator’s responsibilities under this Act—

(1) $5,500,000 for fiscal year 2005;
(2) $6,050,000 for fiscal year 2006;
(3) $6,413,000 for fiscal year 2007; and
(4) $6,800,000 for fiscal year 2008.

SEC. 7. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PROGRAMS.

(a) NIST PROGRAMS.—The Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology shall—

(1) establish a program to conduct basic research on issues related to the development and manufacture of nanotechnology, including metrology; reliability, assurance, and manufacturing processes control; and manufacturing best practices; and
(2) utilize the Manufacturing Extension Partnership program to the extent possible to ensure that nanotechnology is integrated in a manner consistent with subsection (1).
I want to acknowledge the leadership of the chairman, the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT) and the gentleman from California (Mr. HONDA) in crafting the original version of the legislation. I want to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. HONDA) for working cooperatively day in and day with Democratic Members in developing the bill and arriving at the final bicameral compromise.

I also want to thank my colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. HONDA) for his hard work on the bill. His efforts have led to a strengthening of the outside advisory mechanism for this research and also led to a process to help facilitate the transfer of research innovations to commercial applications.

Consequently, I am pleased that the bill imposes requirements to provide understanding of potential problems arising from the nanotechnology applications. I particularly want to compliment my colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) and my colleague, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BELL) for championing provisions to address this issue, including annual reporting requirements to allow Congress to track the agencies’ activities that are related to societal and ethical concerns.

This annual report will include a description of the nature of the activities being supported and how the activities relate to the overall objectives of the research initiative. An important goal of the bill is to integrate research on societal and ethical concerns with research and development efforts to advance nanotechnology.

The bill also addresses the need to open lines of communication between the research community and the public to make clear that potential safety risks of nanotechnology are being explored and not ignored.

I want to especially acknowledge the efforts of my colleague, the gentleman from Texas (Mrs. BERNICE JOHNSON) who introduced provisions that will provide for input from and outreach to the public from such mechanisms as citizen panels and consensus conferences.

The bill also includes provisions for outside, expert advice to help guide the research program and ensure its relevance to emerging technological opportunities and to the industry. The advisory committee required by the bill is charged to review the content, implementation and administration of the nanotechnology initiative.

Mr. Speaker, we now stand at the threshold of an age in which materials and devices can be fashioned by atom. The capability will have enormous consequences for the information industry, for manufacturing, and for medicine and health. Indeed, the scope of this technology is so broad as to lead virtually no one to predict the measure before us will help ensure that the Nation maintains a vigorous research effort in a technology area that is emerging as increasingly important for the economy and also for national security. It enjoys widespread support from the research community and industry. I urge my colleagues to support its final passage.

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

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT), the distinguished chair of the Subcommittee on Energy. Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, as an original cosponsor of H.R. 766, the Nanotechnology Research and Development Act that was approved by the House last May, I rise today to express my strong support for this compromise legislation negotiated by the House Committee on Science.

I want to commend the chairman of the Committee on Science, the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT) for working with the Senate to develop such a comprehensive and forward-looking piece of legislation as S. 189, the 21st Century Nanotechnology Research and Development Act.

Unlike so many other complex scientific concepts, nanotechnology is actually something that we should all be able to grasp. Most Americans learn in school and at home that atoms are the building blocks of nature. In the years since I have been in school, incredible machines have allowed us to see every one of those atoms.

The challenge now is to develop the tools, equipment and expertise to manipulate those atoms, and build new materials and new machines, one molecule at a time.

This bill takes up that challenge, ensuring coordination and collaboration among the many Federal agencies engaged in nanotech research. Unlike other research efforts, some of which are undertaken for the sake of science and our understanding of it, the broad and practical applications of nanotechnology, and its benefits, can be described in layman’s terms.

These benefits are just a few examples: Sensing the presence of unwanted pathogens in blood; improving the efficiency of electricity distribution; dispensing medications; cleaning polluted soil and water,
or building the next generation of space craft.

I do not think I am being overly optimistic. I just consider how far we have come since the creation of the first microchip. Sixty percent of Americans now use a personal computer, a laptop, and 90 percent of them use the Internet. The public, private, and nonprofit sectors invested in research that reduced the size of the microchip while increasing its speeds exponentially.

This investment was made because the applications were many and the possibilities endless. After all, microchips are now found in cars, pacemakers, watches, sewing machines, and just about every household appliance.

With all its potential applications, nanotechnology could have an equal, if not greater, impact than the microchip on our lives, our wealth, our health and safety, our environment, and our security at home.

All levels of government, academia, and the industry recognize the potential of nanotechnology, as well as the benefits of collaborating to realize that potential. Nanotechnology could very well be the catalyst for national competitiveness for the next 50 years. In countless ways, our lives will be better as a result of coordinated investment in nanoscience R&D.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this nanotechnology research and development legislation.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON), the ranking member on Subcommittee on Research.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the leadership of the committee and the subcommittee. I want to express my appreciation for the camaraderie of which we work together on the committee. I rise together in support of S. 189, the Nanotechnology Research and Development Act.

The emerging fields of nanoscale science, engineering, and technology are leading to unprecedented understanding and control over the basic building blocks of properties of all natural and man-made things.

Nanotechnology has the potential for enormous consequences, both technological and societal. This technology could result in new materials with properties not otherwise possible, information processing that far exceeds our current capabilities, and medical devices that could provide revolutionary advances in health care and dramatically increase our lifespan.

Nanotechnology holds great potential for America's leadership around the world. As America enters the 21st century, it is important that we lead the world in developing and commercializing new technologies and perhaps restore many of the jobs that we have lost.

I am very pleased that this bill includes an amendment that I introduced when we voted on H.R. 766 back in May. This amendment, under program "activities on societal and ethical concerns," requires public input and outreach to the public to be integrated into the program through regular and ongoing public discussions, including citizens panels, consensus conferences, and educational events.

The views of the general public, who will bear the brunt of the consequences, both good and bad, should have input in the planning and execution of this program. Taxpayers are paying for development of this technology. They have a right to have a voice in the research agenda.

I agree with that assessment that nanotechnology is one of the most promising and exciting fields of science today.

I am proud to be a cosponsor of this legislation and proud to say that I believe that the area which I represent will have some leading research in this area, with Texas, with Houston. As I vote for its approval, I would urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Research.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, first, let me compliment the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HONDA), who is an original Democratic cosponsor of the House bill.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. HONDA), who is an original Democratic cosponsor of the House bill.

Mr. HONDA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 189, the 21st Century Nanotechnology Research and Development Act. I thank the distinguished leader of the Committee on Science, the gentleman from New York (Chairman BOEHLERT) and the gentleman from Texas (Ranking Member HALL) for working with me on the House version of this bipartisan bill, as well as Senators ALLEN and WYDEN for their leadership on the Senate version of this legislation.

I would also like to thank my personal staff and the committee staff for their hard work in ironing out the differences with the other body that has allowed us to get to where we are today on this important legislation.

Nanotechnology, which is the ability of scientists and engineers to manipulate matter at the level of single atoms and molecules, can be revolutionary because it is an enabling technology and fundamentally changes the way many items are designed and manufactured. Most Members of this body have probably never heard of the word "nanotechnology" before we first considered legislation in May, but their support for the bill then and in the following months suggests that they have come to appreciate the impact this field will have.

The long-term, sometimes high-risk nature of the research that will be needed to bring nanotechnology to maturity requires the support of, and signals national investment by, the Federal Government. This bill provides three things. It puts the National Technology Initiative into law and authorizes $3.7 billion in spending over the next 4 years for the program.

The investment in this area is critical because experts agree that investing in innovation is the key to a vibrant U.S. manufacturing base and continued generation of new jobs. Nanotechnology is one of the areas of investment most worthy of investment, as it has the potential to create entirely new industries and radically transform the basis of competition in others.
The bill also contains a number of other provisions to make improvements in our national technology initiative. It requires the creation of research centers, education training efforts, research into the societal and ethical consequences of nanotechnology, and efforts to transfer technology into the marketplace. Importantly, the bill includes a series of coordination offices, advisory committees and regular programming to ensure that taxpayer money is being spent wisely and efficiently.

This is an excellent bill that I am proud to have had the chance to work on, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Once again, let me again repeat my gratitude and thanks to the leadership of the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT), our chairman, and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL), our ranking member.

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, let me say I want to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. HONDA) for his partnership, and it has been a cooperative effort; and all of the efforts on the Committee on Science reflect that cooperation.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS), who has been a real leader for our side on this issue of nanotechnology.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I thank my chairman for yielding me time.

It is indeed a pleasure to be here this afternoon to support Senate bill 189, the 21st Century National Nanotechnology Research and Development Act.

Nanotechnology is a very promising future technology. From materials to computers, medicine, defense, energy, the possibilities are limitless. We are moving from an age of miniaturization to an age of self-replication.

The House overwhelmingly approved this bill's companion, H.R. 766, and I am hopeful that the House will once again make a bipartisan commitment to increasing resources for nanotechnology research and development. The development of nanotechnology is not only important to my corner of the country but for every human on the planet.

The National Science Foundation estimates that in a little over a decade nanotechnology will positively impact the global market by approximately $1 trillion. This bill will ensure that the United States continues to be a leader in nanotechnology research.

This bill is especially important to my academic institutions in my district, especially the University of North Texas. Mr. Speaker, as the ranking member knows, everything is bigger in Texas unless it is better to be smaller, in which case everything is smaller in Texas.

Beginning last fall, the University of North Texas began laboratory renovation and equipment purchases for the Department of Material Science, including research space for their Laboratory for Electronic Materials and Devices and the establishment of a nanometrology laboratory, the first in the Nation.

This center, the Center for Advanced Research and Technology, is a unique collaboration between academic and corporate partners in the north Texas area, designed to develop new nanotechnology applications. The development of the nanometrology laboratory will provide remote access by researchers throughout the United States through state-of-the-art materials characterization.

These facility and research capabilities are important to the future competitiveness and the value of American materials worldwide, and this bill will help further those developments.

This comprehensive approach taken by Senate bill 189 to raise the profile of nanometrology and nanotechnology among the general public and increased resources for academic institutions will ensure that our country, America, is the leader in this field for years to come.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Ms. LOFGREN), a long-time leader in high-tech issues from the Silicon Valley.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to strongly support S. 189, the 21st Century Nanotechnology Research and Development Act.

I represent, as the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL) just said, an area, Silicon Valley, that often leads this Nation in fostering cutting-edge research in technology and in manufacturing. Indeed, a great deal of much important research involving nanotechnology is being done right now at NASA Ames Research Park in California.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to remind us all of the importance of supporting scientific research and its interaction with our society and our economy. With that in mind, Mr. Speaker, S. 189 is an important first step that will ensure that the United States will continue to play a pioneering role in the area of nanotechnology and its revolutionary potential to transform the manufacturing sector in our Nation, not to mention energy, health care, and areas that we can only dream of today.

I congratulate the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT) and my Bay Area colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. HONDA), for their bipartisan efforts in drafting and perfecting and passing H.R. 766 in the House which in large part forms the basis of this bill that we are about to pass.

The future benefits research in nanotechnology, fusion energy, and other types of research depend on us acting with great foresight. S. 189 represents a great first step on that path; and as my colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. HONDA), said recently at a nanotechnology conference that he helped organize at NASA Ames Research Park, nanotechnology is the next big thing.

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

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time; but before I yield back, I urge everyone to take the enlightened approach and support this very important initiative. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TERRY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 189.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.
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CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 1904, HEALTHY FORESTS RESTORATION ACT OF 2003

Mr. GOODLATTE (during debate on the Insel statement to instruct conferences on H.R. 1904) submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 1904) to improve the capacity of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to plan and conduct hazardous fuels reduction projects on National Forest System lands and Bureau of Land Management lands aimed at protecting communities, watersheds, and certain other at-risk lands from catastrophic wildfire, to enhance efforts to protect watersheds and address threats to forest and rangeland health, including catastrophic wildfire, across the landscape, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. 108-380)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 1904), to improve the capacity of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to plan and conduct hazardous fuels reduction projects on National Forest System lands and Bureau of Land Management lands aimed at protecting communities, watersheds, and certain other at-risk lands from catastrophic wildfire, to enhance efforts to protect watersheds and address threats to forest and rangeland health, including catastrophic wildfire, across the landscape, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to conference report and statement on the Senate amendment, insert the Senate amendments as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003”.

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Purposes.
Sec. 3. Definitions.

TITLE I—Hazardous fuel reduction on Federal land
Sec. 101. Definitions.
Sec. 102. Authorized hazardous fuel reduction projects.
Sec. 103. Prioritization.
Sec. 104. Environmental analysis.
Sec. 105. Special administrative review process.
Sec. 106. Judicial review in United States district courts.
Sec. 107. Effect of title.
Sec. 108. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE II—Biomass
Sec. 201. Improved biomass use research program.
Sec. 202. Rural revitalization through forestry.
Sec. 203. Biomass commercial utilization grant program.

TITLE III—Watershed Forestry Assistance
Sec. 301. Findings and purposes.
Sec. 302. Watershed forestry assistance program.
Sec. 303. Tribal watershed forestry assistance.

TITLE IV—Insect Infestations and Related Diseases
Sec. 401. Findings and purpose.