

110TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. CON. RES. 366

Expressing the sense of Congress that increasing American capabilities in science, mathematics, and technology education should be a national priority.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 3, 2008

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas (for herself, Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. HARE, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. HONDA, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Ms. LEE) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Science and Technology

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of Congress that increasing American capabilities in science, mathematics, and technology education should be a national priority.

Whereas the economic competitiveness of the Nation depends on strong science, mathematics, and technology capabilities throughout the workforce;

Whereas the need for improvement in education is acute in the areas of science, mathematics, and technology;

Whereas our national competitiveness strategy must include the goals of—

(1) ensuring that all young persons achieve a level of technological literacy adequate to prepare them for the

demands of a scientific and technologically oriented society; and

(2) fulfilling the need for a deep pool of talented American leaders in science and technological research and development;

Whereas numerous research reports indicate the Nation is not achieving these goals;

Whereas the most recent United States National Assessment of Educational Progress reveals that a majority of those 17 years of age are poorly equipped for informed citizenship and productive performance in the workplace;

Whereas by 2016, 35.4 percent of our workforce will be comprised of minority workers, and 46.6 percent will be women; and

Whereas women and minorities continue to be underserved by and underrepresented in science and mathematics: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring)*, That it is the sense of Congress that—

3 (1) this Nation should dedicate its resources to
4 the development of a broad pool of citizens who are
5 functionally literate in science, mathematics, and
6 technology;

7 (2) a national science education policy in the
8 coming decade should address the crucial need areas
9 of—

10 (A) substantially increasing science schol-
11 arships and providing adequate financial re-

1 sources to permit students from underrep-
2 resented populations to study science, mathe-
3 matics, and technology; and

4 (B) actively involving National Science
5 Foundation involvement in curriculum develop-
6 ment with strong emphasis on reinforcing
7 science and mathematics concepts at each grade
8 level; and

9 (3) this national challenge can be met through
10 strong leadership from the White House Office of
11 Science and Technology Policy; other Federal, State,
12 and local governments; and with long-term commit-
13 ments from the civic, business, and engineering com-
14 munities.

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