

study, using the best available data, assessing the status of older workers in the information technology field. The study shall consider the following:

“(1) The existence and extent of age discrimination in the information technology workplace.

“(2) The extent to which there is a difference, based on age, in—

“(A) promotion and advancement;

“(B) working hours;

“(C) telecommuting;

“(D) salary; and

“(E) stock options, bonuses, and other benefits.

“(3) The relationship between rates of advancement, promotion, and compensation to experience, skill level, education, and age.

“(4) Differences in skill level on the basis of age.

“(b) REPORT.—Not later than October 1, 2000, the Director of the National Science Foundation shall submit to the Committees on the Judiciary of the United States House of Representatives and the Senate a report containing the results of the study described in subsection (a).”

REPORT ON HIGH TECHNOLOGY LABOR MARKET NEEDS

Pub. L. 105-277, div. C, title IV, §418(a), Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-656, provided that:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the National Science Foundation shall conduct a study to assess labor market needs for workers with high technology skills during the next 10 years. The study shall investigate and analyze the following:

“(A) Future training and education needs of companies in the high technology and information technology sectors and future training and education needs of United States students to ensure that students’ skills at various levels are matched to the needs in such sectors.

“(B) An analysis of progress made by educators, employers, and government entities to improve the teaching and educational level of American students in the fields of math, science, computer science, and engineering since 1998.

“(C) An analysis of the number of United States workers currently or projected to work overseas in professional, technical, and managerial capacities.

“(D) The relative achievement rates of United States and foreign students in secondary schools in a variety of subjects, including math, science, computer science, English, and history.

“(E) The relative performance, by subject area, of United States and foreign students in postsecondary and graduate schools as compared to secondary schools.

“(F) The needs of the high technology sector for foreign workers with specific skills and the potential benefits and costs to United States employers, workers, consumers, postsecondary educational institutions, and the United States economy, from the entry of skilled foreign professionals in the fields of science and engineering.

“(G) The needs of the high technology sector to adapt products and services for export to particular local markets in foreign countries.

“(H) An examination of the amount and trend of moving the production or performance of products and services now occurring in the United States abroad.

“(2) REPORT.—Not later than October 1, 2000, the Director of the National Science Foundation shall submit to the Committees on the Judiciary of the United States House of Representatives and the Senate a report containing the results of the study described in paragraph (1).

“(3) INVOLVEMENT.—The study under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in a manner that ensures the participation of individuals representing a variety of points of view.”

TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY WORKFORCE COMMISSION

Pub. L. 105-220, title III, subtitle C, Aug. 7, 1998, 112 Stat. 1087, as amended by Pub. L. 105-277, div. A, §101(f)

[title VIII, §401(15)], Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-337, 2681-412, known as the “Twenty-First Century Workforce Commission Act”, established the Commission to study all matters relating to the information technology workforce in the United States, including skills necessary to enter the information technology workforce, ways to expand the number of skilled information technology workers, and the relative efficacy of programs in the United States and foreign countries to train information technology workers, and to submit a report to the President and Congress of its findings, conclusions, and recommendations for legislative and administrative actions, and provided for powers of the Commission, compensation of members, employment of staff, authorization of appropriations, and termination of the Commission 90 days after submission of its final report, which was released June 27, 2000.

§ 2702. Purposes

The purposes of this chapter are to—

(1) improve the ability of workers and worker organizations to recognize, develop, assess, and improve strategies for successfully integrating workers and worker organizations into the process of evaluating, selecting, and implementing advanced workplace technologies, and advanced workplace practices in a manner that creates and maintains stable well-paying jobs for workers; and

(2) assist workers and worker organizations in developing the expertise necessary for effective participation with employers in the development of strategies and programs for the successful evaluation, selection, and implementation of advanced workplace technologies and advanced workplace practices through the provision of a range of education, training, and related services.

(Pub. L. 103-382, title V, §543, Oct. 20, 1994, 108 Stat. 4052.)

§ 2703. Definitions

As used in this chapter:

(1) Advanced workplace practices

The term “advanced workplace practices” means innovations in work organization and performance, including high-performance workplace systems, flexible production techniques, quality programs, continuous improvement, concurrent engineering, close relationships between suppliers and customers, widely diffused decisionmaking and work teams, and effective integration of production technology, worker skills and training, and workplace organization, and such other characteristics as determined appropriate by the Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce.

(2) Advanced workplace technologies

The term “advanced workplace technologies” includes—

(A) numerically controlled machine tools, robots, automated process control equipment, computerized flexible manufacturing systems, associated computer software, and other technology for improving the manufacturing and industrial production of goods and commercial services, which advance the state-of-the-art; or

(B) novel industrial and commercial techniques and processes not previously gener-