fields such as biomanufacturing, abandoned well remediation, microelectronics, and low-emissions manufacturing.

However, directing the Department to conduct these activities is only a part of our job. Congress must be an active partner for the Department of Energy in ensuring we get the best return on our Federal research and development investments. This legislation institutes a basic, commonsense reporting requirement that facilitates congressional oversight of the Department of Energy's financial awards.

As a bit of background, for each research, development, demonstration, or commercial application award the Department of Energy issues, it must require that a non-Federal source pay a certain percentage of the cost of the project. However, the Department has the authority to reduce or eliminate this requirement under certain circumstances and fund a larger percentage of the project's cost.

This authority to modify these cost-share requirements is useful for supporting the development of novel technologies and encouraging new potential partner organizations to compete for awards. However, the Department must wield this authority carefully and be a responsible steward of the taxpayers' dollars.

The Cost-Share Accountability Act of 2022 requires the Department to submit quarterly reports to Congress on the use of its authority to modify or eliminate the statutory cost-share requirement for research, development, demonstration, and commercial application activities that it funds. This legislation requires the Department to make these reports public, increasing public awareness and transparency regarding the Department's funding decisions.

The reports will be an important tool for Congress in monitoring the Department's energy technology programs and holding it accountable for its fiscal decisions. Additionally, these reports can inform future legislation on research and development programs and any potential adjustments to the cost-share requirements.

This basic reporting requirement in no way impedes the Department's ability to continue to use its authority to waive the cost-share requirement. Again, it simply provides Congress and the public with more data on how and when the Department exercises its authority.

Madam Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to support this simple reporting requirement, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. OBERNOLTE).

Mr. OBERNOLTE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS), my friend and colleague, for yielding time.

Research and development grants from the Department of Energy play a vital role in catalyzing the development of new energy technology in the United States. The awarding of those grants is governed by the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

Among other things, the act requires the DOE to impose a cost-sharing requirement on non-Federal applicants for those grants. This is very appropriate because it gives the grant applicants some skin in the game, some financial participation of their own.

These cost-sharing requirements can be as low as 20 percent with respect to research and development grants and as high as 50 percent for grants like commercialization or demonstration projects.

As the gentleman from Oklahoma said, the DOE is empowered to, in appropriate circumstances, waive those cost-sharing requirements.

Several months ago, the SST Investigations and Oversight Subcommittee had a hearing in which we examined some of the circumstances under which that discretion to waive or reduce cost-sharing had been applied by the DOE.

Now, to be clear, we actually concluded that the DOE had appropriately used its authority in these circumstances. However, we were very surprised by the lack of transparency in this process and how difficult it was to obtain the information about how often the DOE was using this authority and under what circumstances.

This bill is a very simple answer to that difficulty and a solution to this problem. H.R. 6933, the Cost-Share Accountability Act of 2022, will impose a reporting requirement on the DOE in which it will be required quarterly to make reports to both the relevant committees of jurisdiction in the House and the Senate on the number of occasions and the circumstances in which it wielded this authority to reduce or eliminate cost-shares in grants that it awards.

This will allow us here in Congress to better fulfill our oversight responsibilities toward the Department of Energy.

Also, and equally importantly, it will provide transparency to the applicants for these grants under what circumstances it is appropriate for the DOE to waive these cost-sharing requirements.

This is a basic good-governance bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it. I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FOSTER), my friend and colleague, for being my bipartisan co-lead on this legislation.

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

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The Cost-Share Accountability Act of 2022 institutes a simple reporting requirement to assist Congress in monitoring the Department of Energy's financial awards under its research, development, demonstration, and commercial applications programs.

The reports required by this bill will provide valuable information to Congress on how the Department administers the statutory cost-share requirement. They will also assist Congress in fulfilling its responsibilities to oversee our Federal agencies' use of taxpayers' resources.

This legislation is a simple improvement to support accounting at the Department of Energy for its spending decisions and helps maximize the value of our R&D dollars.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I also urge my colleagues to support H.R. 6933, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6933.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. TIFFANY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

## FEDERAL PFAS RESEARCH EVALUATION ACT

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7289) to provide for the National Academies to study and report on a Federal research agenda to advance the understanding of PFAS, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7289

*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 ''Federal PFAS Research Evaluation Act''.

**SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

Congress finds the following:

(1) Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals that have been used in a wide range of products since the 1940s including firefighting foam, carpeting, packaging, and cookware. There are more than 5,000 types of registered PFAS compounds. This chemical class is not currently regulated at the Federal level.

(2) PFAS have been detected in air, water, soil, food, biosolids, and more. They can accumulate and remain in the body for a long time, and potentially lead to serious health effects including cancer, low infant birthweight, liver and kidney issues, reproductive and developmental problems, and more.

(3) There remains much unknown about PFAS toxicity, human and environmental health effects, exposure pathways, as well as effective removal, treatment, and destruction methods, and safe alternatives to PFAS.

(4) Federal research efforts have been fragmented at various agencies and struggled to

effectively address the full scope of challenges presented by PFAS.

(5) Regulatory action and cleanup depend on scientific analysis of toxicity data, decision making on how best to deal with PFAS, and understanding the significance of the many exposure pathways that exist. A consensus study by the National Academies would help inform decisions by Federal and State Governments, industry, and other stakeholders on how to best address PFAS.

**SEC. 3. NATIONAL ACADEMIES REPORTS.**

(a) RESEARCH ASSESSMENTS OF PFAS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which amounts are appropriated for fiscal year 2023 to carry out this section, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in consultation with the Director of the National Science Foundation, the Secretary of Defense, the Director of the National Institutes of Health, and other Federal agencies with expertise relevant to understanding PFAS exposure, behavior, and toxicity, shall enter into an agreement with the National Academies to conduct a study and submit a report in accordance with this subsection to further address research and knowledge gaps identified by the Federal Government Human Health PFAS Research Workshop held on October 26 and 27, 2020, and identify research and development needed to identify, categorize, evaluate, and address individual or total PFAS.

(2) STUDY AND REPORT ON HUMAN EXPOSURE ESTIMATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The study required to be conducted under paragraph (1) shall, at a minimum—

(i) consider life-cycle information on the manufacture, use, and disposal of PFAS-containing products to identify potential human exposure sources, including occupational exposures, and potential exposure pathways for the public;

(ii) evaluate the fate and transport of PFAS and their breakdown products;

(iii) if feasible, estimate human exposure to individual or total PFAS to determine relative source contributions for various exposure pathways (such as air, water, soil, or food);

(iv) determine the range of solubility, stability, and volatility of PFAS most likely to be found in the environment and the resulting prevalence in animals and humans;

(v) give consideration as to whether chemical category-based approaches would be appropriate for evaluating PFAS toxicity and exposure;

(vi) identify research needed to advance exposure estimation to individual or total PFAS; and

(vii) identify research needed to advance toxicity and hazard assessment of individual or total PFAS.

(B) REPORT.—Not later than 540 days after the date on which the agreement described in paragraph (1) is finalized, the National Academies shall submit to Congress a report containing the findings and recommendations of the study described in subparagraph (A) and shall make such report available on a publicly accessible website.

(b) RESEARCH ASSESSMENT OF MANAGEMENT AND TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES FOR PFAS CONTAMINATION IN THE ENVIRONMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which amounts are appropriated for fiscal year 2023 to carry out this section, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Director of the National Science Foundation, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and other Federal agencies with expertise relevant to the development of PFAS alternatives and the management and treatment of PFAS, shall jointly enter into an agreement with the National Academies to conduct a study and submit a report in accordance with this subsection to better understand the research and development needed to advance the understanding of the extent and implications of human and environmental contamination by PFAS, how to manage and treat such contamination, and the development of safe alternatives.

(2) SCOPE OF STUDY.—The study described in paragraph (1) shall, at a minimum, include the following:

(A) An assessment of the best available strategies for PFAS treatment, site remediation, and safe disposal, including demonstration or pilot projects related to destruction methods and alternative materials or tools for firefighters.

(B) A description of the research gaps relating to such issues, including consideration of emerging or future PFAS and potential classification methods.

(C) Recommendations on how the Federal Government can best address the research needs identified pursuant to subparagraph (B) through increased collaboration or coordination of existing and new programs.

(D) Recommendations on how research can best incorporate considerations of socioeconomic issues into the development of research proposals and the conduct of research.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 540 days after the date on which the agreement described in paragraph (1) is finalized, the National Academies shall submit to Congress a report containing the findings and recommendations of the study described in paragraph (2) and shall make such report available on a publicly accessible website.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2023 $3,000,000 to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to carry out this section.

**SEC. 4. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.**

Not later than 180 days after submission to Congress of latest of the National Academies reports under section 3, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, in coordination with all relevant Federal agencies, shall submit to Congress an implementation plan for increased collaboration and coordination of Federal PFAS research, development, and demonstration activities. In preparing such an implementation plan, the Director shall take into consideration the recommendations included in the reports in section 3.

**SEC. 5. DEFINITIONS.**

In this Act:

(1) NATIONAL ACADEMIES.—The term ''National Academies'' means the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine.

(2) PFAS.—The term ''PFAS'' means per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, including mixtures of such substances.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER) and the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 7289, the bill now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7289, the Federal PFAS Research Evaluation Act.

PFAS are a class of substances that are commonly referred to as forever chemicals because of their persistence throughout the environment. These chemicals are found within countless household items such as cooking appliances, weatherproof clothing, and even food packaging.

While this heat-, water-, and oil-resistant chemical was created over 80 years ago to solve problems, it has become increasingly clear it has created more problems than it solved.

Traces of PFAS can also be found within the human body, animals, drinking water, fish, and soil. In fact, a recent report by the CDC found PFAS was in the blood of 97 percent of Americans.

Despite the shocking finding on the prevalence of PFAS in the human body, there is little data that examines the long-term health and environmental implications of these artificial chemicals. There are also many research gaps in our understanding of these substances overall.

H.R. 7289 would help address these gaps by authorizing the Environmental Protection Agency to enter into agreements with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to study the impact of PFAS on human and environmental health through a series of reports. These reports would touch on outstanding questions such as human exposure pathways to PFAS. They would also help to identify critical research gaps related to managing PFAS and examining safe chemical alternatives.

Finally, these studies would inform an Office of Science and Technology Policy implementation plan for Federal research, development, and demonstration activities for PFAS.

Madam Speaker, I thank my colleagues on the Science Committee, Representatives LIZZIE FLETCHER and PETER MEIJER, for introducing this commonsense and bipartisan legislation, and I encourage my colleagues to support its passage.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7289, the Federal PFAS Research Evaluation Act.

PFAS is an acronym for a large range of manufactured chemicals that are exceptionally strong and durable and have the ability to withstand high temperatures. These characteristics make them incredibly valuable in countless products, from cell phones to wind turbine components to military aircraft to everything in between.

The high strength and durability of PFAS also mean they don't break down easily in the environment. But their essential use in industry and consumer

products is exactly why it is important we remember not to villainize the entire category of chemicals.

The hazard and risk profiles of various PFAS are immensely different. Using certain PFAS in a controlled, responsible manner is safe and effective. Understanding the distinct properties of each of these chemicals will allow us to continue the important uses and benefits of PFAS technologies.

That is why I rise in support of H.R. 7289. This bill seeks to increase our understanding of PFAS by directing the Environmental Protection Agency to work with the National Academies to conduct two studies.

The first study is to better understand human exposure, behavior, and toxicity of PFAS. It will allow us to better address research and knowledge gaps that were identified by the National Academies in 2020.

The second study is focused on understanding the extent and implications of PFAS contamination, as well as research needed to manage and treat contamination and develop safe alternatives.

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Together, these studies will help us better address PFAS using the best available science.

At the end of the day, removing harmful PFAS from production and cleaning up legacy contaminations to protect human health is a bipartisan issue. But we need to understand the full extent of what we are seeking to remove, how to best do it, and the potential implications, if executed.

I thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MEIJER), my colleague on the Science, Space and Technology Committee, for leading this bill, and being an informed, smart advocate on this issue.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time to speak on this bill, and I am prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MEIJER).

Mr. MEIJER. Madam Speaker, I thank our ranking member, Mr. LUCAS, for yielding me time and for his continued leadership on the Science, Space and Technology Committee.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 7289, the Federal PFAS Research Evaluation Act, is a bipartisan bill that offers both reasonable and pragmatic action on PFAS. I was proud to introduce it with the gentlewoman from Texas (Mrs. FLETCHER), my colleague and friend.

PFAS chemicals, also known as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, can be found in nonstick pans, firefighting foam, food packaging, medical devices, and many other everyday products.

There are hundreds of PFAS compounds, and the makeup of these forever chemicals makes them difficult to break down in nature. But given the sheer number of compounds and the complexity of each, there is much we still do not know about the chemicals, including where they might have been used.

In my home State of Michigan, it is estimated there could be as many as 11,300 potential sites where PFAS may have been used.

The response to PFAS requires a balanced approach, and I do not believe we should have to pick between encouraging economic growth or protecting human health and the environment.

We need to ensure that any potential regulation is based on strong and science-based evidence, and that is where H.R. 7289 will play a critical role. With this bill, we will learn more about both the human health and environmental effects of PFAS. The bill includes the health effects related to exposure and toxicity of PFAS, as well as the effects of PFAS on the environment, including the extent of PFAS contamination, treatment, but also alternatives.

The studies that the bill authorizes will be conducted by our leading National Academies, widely regarded as the most prestigious and accurate institutions for objective scientific evidence.

Once completed, these studies will provide us with a clearer picture of Federal research related to PFAS, and we will be able to better understand both the extent of problems and where the Federal research enterprise can best assist in seeking solutions. With such information, we can take meaningful steps toward eliminating PFAS contamination because we will know exactly how and where it exists in our world today.

The first step toward solving any problem is understanding exactly what you are facing. H.R. 7289 offers this commonsense solution to support PFAS research, our understanding of contamination, and how the chemicals behave.

Again, I thank my colleague on the Science, Space and Technology Committee, Representative LIZZIE FLETCHER, for introducing this legislation and working with me to amend it in a bipartisan manner before coming to the floor.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important piece of legislation.

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to close.

In December of last year, the Science, Space and Technology Committee held a hearing on research and development relating to PFAS. I was impressed to hear just how far along the companies are when it comes to technologies that can safely and effectively destroy PFAS in the environment.

I mention that because it is part of why I am optimistic about our ability to improve our environmental stewardship. When it comes to protecting human health and the environment, we are making tremendous progress through technology. There are very few problems, if any, that innovation cannot address. We can spur that innovation by arming ourselves with the best possible information, data, and scientific knowledge.

H.R. 7289 does exactly that for PFAS. It doesn't label all PFAS as deadly, and it doesn't ban using it. It simply identifies areas of research that will help us address PFAS using the best available science.

I thank Representative LIZZIE FLETCHER for introducing this legislation and working in a bipartisan manner to advance it, and I also thank Science, Space and Technology Committee members, Representatives MEIJER and POSEY, for cosponsoring this bill.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I, too, urge my colleagues to support H.R. 7289, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7289, the Federal PFAS Research Evaluation Act, as amended. This bill, introduced by Representatives LIZZIE FLETCHER and PETER MEIJER, is another example of strong bipartisanship from Science Committee members on a critical issue facing our Nation.

Manufactured carbon and fluorine-based chemicals, known as PFAS, are pervasive throughout the environment due to their inability to be broken down. Traces of PFAS can be found in everyday household items, clothing, and even in our drinking water. They have also increasingly been found to have negative impacts on public and environmental health. Our low-income communities, and communities of color, are at risk for high levels of exposure to PFAS due to these communities being disproportionately located near chemical plants containing PFAS. This can lead to higher instances of morbidity and mortality for these communities as well.

To effectively reduce the presence of PFAS in our environment, we must be guided by strong science. The Federal PFAS Research Evaluation Act would direct the Environmental Protection Agency to enter into agreements with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to publish studies that identify major research gaps associated with our understanding of PFAS. These studies would also inform the Office of Science and Technology Policy's work to develop a comprehensive federal research effort for PFAS.

Families across the Nation depend on the Federal government to ensure their safety when it comes to PFAS contamination in drinking water and consumer goods. The findings of the studies authorized in this bill will help support ongoing Federal efforts to protect our communities from the dangers of PFAS. I urge my colleagues to support this critical, bipartisan, bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER) that the House suspend the

rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7289, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. TIFFANY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

## NOAA CHIEF SCIENTIST ACT

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3952) to strengthen the role of the Chief Scientist of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in order to promote scientific integrity and advance the Administration's world-class research and development portfolio.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3952

*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 ''NOAA Chief Scientist Act''.*

***SEC. 2. AMENDMENT TO REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 4 OF 1970 RELATING TO CHIEF SCIENTIST OF THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION.***

*(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (d) of section 2 of Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1970 (5 U.S.C. App) is amended to read as follows:*

*''(d)(1) There is in the Administration a Chief Scientist of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (in this subsection referred to as the 'Chief Scientist'), who shall be selected by the Administrator and compensated at the rate now or hereafter provided for Level V of the Executive Schedule pursuant to section 5316 of title 5, United States Code. In selecting a Chief Scientist, the Administrator shall give due consideration to any recommendations for candidates which may be submitted by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Science Advisory Board, and other widely recognized, reputable, and diverse United States scientific or academic bodies, including minority serving institutions or other such bodies representing underrepresented populations. The Chief Scientist shall be the principal scientific adviser to the Administrator on science and technology policy and strategy, as well as scientific integrity, and shall perform such other duties as the Administrator may direct. The Chief Scientist shall be an individual who is, by reason of scientific education and experience, knowledgeable in the principles of scientific disciplines associated with the work of the Administration, and who has produced work of scientific merit through an established record of distinguished service and achievement.*

*''(2) The Chief Scientist shall—*

*''(A) adhere to any agency or department scientific integrity policy and—*

*''(i) provide written consent to all applicable scientific integrity and other relevant science and technology policies of the Administration prior to serving in such position, with such written consent to be made available on a publicly accessible website of the Administration;*

*''(ii) in conjunction with the Administrator and other members of Administration leadership, undergo all applicable training programs of the Administration which inform employees of their rights and responsibilities regarding the conduct of scientific research and communication with the media and the public regarding scientific research; and*

*''(iii) in coordination with the Administrator and other members of Administration leadership, make all practicable efforts to ensure Administration employees and contractors who are engaged in, supervise, or manage scientific activities, analyze or communicate information resulting from scientific activities, or use scientific information in policy, management, or regulatory decisions, adhere to established scientific integrity policies of the Administration;*

*''(B) provide policy and program direction for science and technology priorities of the Administration and facilitate integration and coordination of research efforts across line offices of the Administration, with other Federal agencies, and with the external scientific community, including through—*

*''(i) leading the development of a science and technology strategy of the Administration and issuing policy guidance to ensure that overarching Administration policy is aligned with science and technology goals and objectives;*

*''(ii) chairing the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Science Council and serving as a liaison to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Science Advisory Board;*

*''(iii) providing oversight to ensure—*

*''(I) the Administration funds high priority and mission-aligned science and technology development, including through partnerships with the private sector, Cooperative Institutes, academia, nongovernmental organizations, and other Federal and non-Federal institutions; and*

*''(II) there is no unnecessary duplication of such science and technology development;*

*''(iv) ensuring the Administration attracts, retains, and promotes world class scientists and researchers from diverse backgrounds, experiences, and expertise;*

*''(v) promoting the health and professional development of the Administration's scientific workforce, including by promoting efforts to reduce assault, harassment, and discrimination that could hamper such health and development; and*

*''(vi) ensuring coordination across the scientific workforce and its conduct and application of science and technology with the Administration's most recent Diversity and Inclusion Strategic Plan;*

*''(C) under the direction of the Administrator, promote, communicate, and advocate for the Administration's science and technology portfolio and strategy to the broad domestic, Tribal, and international communities and Congress, represent the Administration in promoting and maintaining good public and community relations, and provide the widest practical and appropriate dissemination of science and technology information concerning the full range of the Administration's earth system authorities;*

*''(D) manage an Office of the Chief Scientist—*

*''(i) which shall be staffed by Federal employees of the Administration detailed to the office on a rotating basis, in a manner that promotes diversity of expertise, background, and to the extent practicable, ensures that each line office of the Administration is represented in the Office over time;*

*''(ii) in which there shall be a Deputy Chief Scientist, to be designated by the Administrator or Acting Administrator from among the Assistant Administrators on a rotational basis, as appropriate to their backgrounds or expertise, who shall advise and support the Chief Scientist and perform the functions and duties of the Chief Scientist for not more than one year in the event the Chief Scientist is unable to carry out the duties of the Office, or in the event of a vacancy in such position; and*

*''(iii) which may utilize contractors pursuant to applicable laws and regulations, and offer opportunities to fellows under existing programs; and*

*''(E) not less frequently than once each year, in coordination with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Science Council, produce and make publicly available a report that—*

*''(i) describes the Administration's implementation of the science and technology strategy and scientific accomplishments from the past year;*

*''(ii) details progress toward goals and challenges faced by the Administration's science and technology portfolio and scientific workforce;*

*''(iii) provides a summary of Administration-funded research, including—*

*''(I) the percentage of Administration-funded research that is funded intramurally;*

*''(II) the percentage of Administration-funded research that is funded extramurally, including the relative proportion of extramural research that is carried out by—*

*''(aa) the private sector;*

*''(bb) Cooperative Institutes;*

*''(cc) academia;*

*''(dd) nongovernmental organizations; and*

*''(ee) other categories as necessary; and*

*''(III) a summary of Administration-funded research that is transitioned to operations, applications, commercialization, and utilization; and*

*''(iv) provides reporting on scientific integrity actions, including by specifying the aggregate number of scientific and research misconduct cases, the number of consultations conducted, the number of allegations investigated, the number of findings of misconduct, and a summary of actions in response to such findings.*

*''(3) Nothing in this subsection may be construed as impeding the ability of the Administrator to select any person for the position of Chief Scientist the Administrator determines is qualified to serve in such position.''.*

*(b) SAVING CLAUSE.—The individual serving as Chief Scientist of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act may continue to so serve until such time as the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration selects such a Chief Scientist in accordance with subsection (d) of section 2 of Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1970 (5 U.S.C. App), as amended by subsection (a).*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER) and the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 3952, the bill now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3952, the NOAA Chief Scientist Act.

Scientific integrity is a critical component of scientific research.

NOAA supports the American public in a variety of ways but is well known for its provision of civilian weather forecasts, watches, and warnings. This is why it is important for the agency to