To amend the America COMPETES Act to establish certain scientific integrity policies for Federal agencies that fund, conduct, or oversee scientific research, and for other purposes.
Ms. Schakowsky, Mr. Cicilline, Mr. Sablan, Mr. Scott of Virginia, Mr. Meeks, Ms. Sánchez, Mr. Cárdenas, Mrs. Bustos, Mr. Danny K. Davis of Illinois, Ms. García of Texas, Mrs. Demings, Ms. Tlaib, Ms. Jayapal, Ms. Adams, Mr. O’Halleran, Mr. Kildee, Ms. Roybal-Allard, Ms. Titus, Ms. Newman, Mr. Ryan, Ms. Clark of Massachusetts, Ms. Lofgren, Mr. Keating, Mr. Levin of Michigan, Ms. Escobar, Ms. Pingree, Ms. Moore of Wisconsin, Mr. Correa, Mr. Trone, Ms. Meng, Mrs. Murphy of Florida, Mrs. McBath, Mr. Cuellar, Mrs. Axne, Mr. Green of Texas, Ms. Porter, Ms. Kaptur, and Mr. Thompson of Mississippi) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology

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**A BILL**

To amend the America COMPETES Act to establish certain scientific integrity policies for Federal agencies that fund, conduct, or oversee scientific research, and for other purposes.

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 “Scientific Integrity Act”.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) science and the scientific process should help inform and guide public policy decisions on a wide range of issues, including improvement of public health, protection of the environment, and protection of national security;
(2) the public must be able to trust the science and scientific process informing public policy decisions;

(3) science, the scientific process, and the communication of science should be free from politics, ideology, and financial conflicts of interest;

(4) policies and procedures that ensure the integrity of the conduct and communication of publicly funded science are critical to ensuring public trust;

(5) a Federal agency that funds, conducts, or oversees research should not suppress, alter, interfere with, or otherwise impede the timely communication and open exchange of data and findings to other agencies, policymakers, and the public of research conducted by a scientist or engineer employed or contracted by a Federal agency that funds, conducts, or oversees scientific research;

(6) Federal agencies that fund, conduct, or oversee research should work to prevent the suppression or distortion of the data and findings;

(7) under the First Amendment to the Constitution, citizens of the United States have the right to “petition the government for a redress of grievances”; and
(8) Congress has further protected those rights under section 7211 of title 5, United States Code, which states, “the right of employees, individually or collectively, to petition Congress or a member of Congress . . . may not be interfered with or denied”.

SEC. 3. AMENDMENT TO AMERICA COMPETES ACT.

Section 1009 of the America COMPETES Act (42 U.S.C. 6620) is amended by striking subsections (a) and (b) and inserting the following:

“(a) SCIENTIFIC INTEGRITY POLICIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Scientific Integrity Act, the head of each covered agency shall—

“(A) adopt and enforce a scientific integrity policy in accordance with subsections (b) and (c); and

“(B) submit such policy to the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy for approval.

“(2) PUBLICATION.—Not later than 30 days after the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy approves the scientific integrity policy under paragraph (1), the head of each covered agency shall—
“(A) make such policy available to the public on the website of the agency; and

“(B) submit such policy to the relevant Committees of Congress.

“(b) REQUIREMENTS.—A scientific integrity policy under subsection (a)—

“(1) shall prohibit any covered individual from—

“(A) engaging in dishonesty, fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, coercive manipulation, or other scientific or research misconduct;

“(B) suppressing, altering, interfering with, delaying without scientific merit, or otherwise impeding the release and communication of, scientific or technical findings;

“(C) intimidating or coercing an individual to alter or censor, attempting to intimidate or coerce an individual to alter or censor, or retaliating against an individual for failure to alter or censor, scientific or technical findings; or

“(D) implementing an institutional barrier to cooperation with scientists outside the covered agency and the timely communication of scientific or technical findings;

“(2) shall allow a covered individual to—
“(A) disseminate scientific or technical findings, subject to existing law, by—

“(i) participating in scientific conferences; and

“(ii) seeking publication in online and print publications through peer-reviewed, professional, or scholarly journals;

“(B) sit on scientific advisory or governing boards;

“(C) join or hold leadership positions on scientific councils, societies, unions, and other professional organizations;

“(D) contribute to the academic peer-review process as reviewers or editors; and

“(E) participate and engage with the scientific community;

“(3) may require a covered individual to, before disseminating scientific or technical findings as described in paragraph (2)(A), submit such findings to the agency for the purpose of review by the agency of the data and findings for technical accuracy if the scientific integrity policy outlines a clear and consistent process for such review; and

“(4) shall require that—
“(A) scientific conclusions are not made based on political considerations;

“(B) the selection and retention of candidates for science and technology positions in the covered agency are based primarily on the candidate’s expertise, scientific credentials, experience, and integrity;

“(C) personnel actions regarding covered individuals, except for political appointees, are not taken on the basis of political consideration or ideology;

“(D) covered individuals adhere to the highest ethical and professional standards in conducting their research and disseminating their findings;

“(E) the appropriate rules, procedures, and safeguards are in place to ensure the integrity of the scientific process within the covered agency;

“(F) scientific or technological information considered in policy decisions is subject to well-established scientific processes, including peer review where appropriate;

“(G) procedures, including procedures with respect to applicable whistleblower protections,
are in place as are necessary to ensure the integrity of scientific and technological information and processes on which the covered agency relies in its decision making or otherwise uses; and

“(H) enforcement of such policy is consistent with the processes for an administrative hearing and an administrative appeal.

“(c) IMPLEMENTATION.—In carrying out subsection (a), the head of each covered agency shall—

“(1) design the scientific integrity policy to apply with respect to the covered agency; 

“(2) ensure that such policy is clear with respect to what activities are permitted and what activities are not permitted; 

“(3) ensure that there is a process for individuals not employed or contracted by the agency, including grantees, collaborators, partners, and volunteers, to report violations of the scientific integrity policy; 

“(4) enforce such policy uniformly throughout the covered agency; and 

“(5) make such policy available to the public, employees, private contractors, and grantees of the covered agency.
“(d) **Scientific Integrity Officer.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, each covered agency shall appoint a Scientific Integrity Officer, who shall—

“(1) be a career employee at the covered agency in a professional position;

“(2) have technical knowledge and expertise in conducting and overseeing scientific research;

“(3) direct the activities and duties described in subsections (e), (f), and (g); and

“(4) work closely with the inspector general of the covered agency, as appropriate.

“(e) **Administrative Process and Training.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the head of each covered agency shall establish—

“(1) an administrative process and administrative appeal process for dispute resolution consistent with the scientific integrity policy of the covered agency adopted under subsection (a); and

“(2) a training program to provide—

“(A) regular scientific integrity and ethics training to employees and contractors of the covered agency;

“(B) new covered employees with training within one month of commencing employment;
“(C) information to ensure that covered individuals are fully aware of their rights and responsibilities regarding the conduct of scientific research, publication of scientific research, and communication with the media and the public regarding scientific research; and

“(D) information to ensure that covered individuals are fully aware of their rights and responsibilities for administrative hearings and appeals established in the covered agency’s scientific integrity policy.

“(f) REPORTING.—

“(1) ANNUAL REPORT.—Each year, each Scientific Integrity Officer appointed by a covered agency under subsection (d) shall post an annual report on the public website of the covered agency that includes, for the year covered by the report—

“(A) the number of complaints of misconduct with respect to the scientific integrity policy adopted under subsection (a)—

“(i) filed for administrative redress;

“(ii) petitioned for administrative appeal; and

“(iii) still pending from years prior to the year covered by the report, if any;
“(B) an anonymized summary of each such complaint and the results of each such complaint; and

“(C) any changes made to the scientific integrity policy.

“(2) INCIDENT REPORT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which an incident described in subparagraph (B) occurs, the head of a covered agency shall submit a report describing the incident to the Office of Science and Technology Policy and the relevant Committees of Congress.

“(B) INCIDENT.—An incident described under this paragraph is an incident in which an individual, acting outside the channels established under subsection (e), overrules the decision of the Scientific Integrity Officer with respect to a dispute regarding a violation of the scientific integrity policy.

“(g) OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY.—The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall—
“(1) collate, organize, and publicly share all information it receives under subsection (g) in one place on its own website; and

“(2) on an annual basis, convene the Scientific Integrity Officer of each covered agency appointed under subsection (d) to discuss best practices for implementing the requirements of this section.

“(h) Periodic Review and Approval.—

“(1) Internal Review.—The head of each covered agency shall periodically conduct a review of the scientific integrity policy and change such policy as appropriate.

“(2) Review by the Office of Science and Technology Policy.—

“(A) Review of Substantial Updates.—The head of each covered agency shall submit to the Office of Science and Technology Policy for approval any substantial changes to the scientific integrity policy.

“(B) Quinquennial Review.—Not later than 5 years after the date of the enactment of the Scientific Integrity Act, and quinquennially thereafter, the head of each covered agency shall submit the scientific integrity policy to the
Office of Science and Technology Policy for review and approval.

“(i) Comptroller General Review.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of the Scientific Integrity Act, the Comptroller General shall conduct a review of the implementation of the scientific integrity policy by each covered agency.

“(j) Definitions.—In this section:

“(1) Agency.—The term ‘agency’ has the meaning given the term in section 551 of title 5, United States Code.

“(2) Covered agency.—The term ‘covered agency’ means an agency that funds, conducts, or oversees scientific research.

“(3) Covered individual.—The term ‘covered individual’ means a Federal employee or contractor who—

“(A) is engaged in, supervises, or manages scientific activities;

“(B) analyzes or publicly communicates information resulting from scientific activities; or

“(C) uses scientific information or analyses in making bureau, office, or agency policy, management, or regulatory decisions.
“(4) Relevant Committees of Congress.—

The term ‘relevant Committees of Congress’ means—

“(A) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate; and

“(B) the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives.”.

SEC. 4. EXISTING POLICIES; CLARIFICATION.

(a) Existing Scientific Integrity Policies.—

Notwithstanding the amendments made by this Act, a covered agency’s scientific integrity policy that was in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act may satisfy the requirements under the amendments made by this Act if the head of the covered agency—

(1) makes a written determination that the policy satisfies such requirements; and

(2) submits the written determination and the policy to the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy for review and approval.

(b) Clarification.—Nothing in this Act shall affect the application of United States copyright law.
(c) COVERED AGENCY DEFINED.—The term “covered agency” has the meaning given the term in section 1009 of the America COMPETES Act (42 U.S.C. 6620).