115TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION  
H. R.  

To protect scientific integrity in Federal research and policymaking, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  

Mr. TONKO introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on ____________________  

A BILL  

To protect scientific integrity in Federal research and policymaking, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
tives 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. DEFINITION OF FEDERAL AGENCY. 

In this Act, the term “Federal agency” has the mean-
ing given the term “agency” in section 551(1) of title 5, 

United States Code.
SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON SCIENTIFIC INTEGRITY.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) science and the scientific process should 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; and

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

SEC. 4. PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS.

Except as provided in section 552(b) of title 5, United States Code, and consistent with privacy and classification standards, the head of each Federal agency that funds or conducts scientific research shall—

(1) promote and maximize the 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 or conducts scientific research; and

(2) prevent the suppression or distortion of the data and findings described in paragraph (1).

SEC. 5. PRINCIPLES.

Section 1009(a) of the America COMPETES Act (42 U.S.C. 6620(a)) is amended to read as follows:

“(a) PRINCIPLES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of the Scientific Integrity Act, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, in consultation with the head of each Federal agency that funds or conducts scientific research, shall develop and issue an overarching set of principles—

“(A) to ensure the 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 or conducts scientific research, while protecting privacy, confidentiality, and national security; and
“(B) to prevent the suppression or distortion of the data or findings described in subparagraph (A).

“(2) EXCHANGE OF DATA AND FINDINGS.—In order to promote the sharing of data and findings, as appropriate, the principles shall—

“(A) encourage the open exchange of data and findings of research undertaken by a scientist or engineer employed or contracted by a Federal agency that funds or conducts scientific research, while protecting privacy, confidentiality, and national security; and

“(B) be consistent with existing Federal laws, including chapter 18 of title 35, United States Code (commonly known as the ‘Bayh-Dole Act’).”.

SEC. 6. SCIENTIFIC INTEGRITY POLICIES.

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

“(b) SCIENTIFIC INTEGRITY POLICIES.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Scientific Integrity Act, the head of each Federal agency that funds or conducts scientific research shall—
“(1) develop and enforce a scientific integrity policy, including procedures, regarding the release of data and findings to other agencies, policymakers, and the public of research conducted by a scientist or engineer employed or contracted by that Federal agency; and

“(2) submit the scientific integrity policy to the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy and Congress.

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

“(1) be consistent with the principles established under subsection (a);

“(2) specifically address what is and what is not permitted or recommended under that policy, including procedures;

“(3) be specifically designed for the Federal agency;

“(4) be applied uniformly throughout the Federal agency; and

“(5) be publicly accessible and widely communicated to all employees and private contractors of the Federal agency.

“(d) CONTENTS.—At a minimum, each scientific integrity policy under subsection (b) shall ensure that—
“(1) scientific conclusions are not made based on political considerations;

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

“(3) personnel actions regarding scientists and engineers are not made based on political consideration or ideology;

“(4) scientists and engineers adhere to the highest ethical and professional standards in conducting their research and disseminating their findings;

“(5) the appropriate rules, procedures, and safeguards are in place to ensure the integrity of the scientific process within the Federal agency, including procedures—

“(A) that allow for a scientist to review public release of materials that cite work from that scientist or otherwise claim to represent the scientist’s scientific opinion; and

“(B) to identify, evaluate the merits of, and address instances in which the scientific process or the integrity of scientific and technological information may be compromised;
“(6) scientific or technological information considered in policy decisions is subject to well-established scientific processes, including peer review where appropriate;

“(7) except as provided in section 552(b) of title 5, United States Code, and consistent with privacy and classification standards, each Federal agency makes publicly available scientific or technological findings that are considered or relied upon in policy decisions and regulatory proposals;

“(8) scientific and technical staff are able to ensure the scientific and technical content of scientific documents, reports, press releases, and fact sheets accurately represents the relevant scientific data and conclusions; and

“(9) procedures, including any applicable whistleblower protections, are in place as are necessary to ensure the integrity of scientific and technological information and processes on which the Federal agency relies in its decision-making or otherwise uses.

“(e) APPLICATION.—A scientific integrity policy shall apply to each employee or contractor who conducts, handles, communicates, supervises, or manages federally funded scientific research for the Federal agency or for
a federally funded research and development center sponsored by the Federal agency.

“(f) Dissemination of Scientific Integrity Policies and Procedures.—The head of each Federal agency that funds or conducts scientific research shall—

“(1) make the scientific integrity policy available to the public on the Federal agency’s website;

“(2) disseminate the scientific integrity policy to each new employee and contractor; and

“(3) develop and require training on the scientific integrity policy for each employee or contractor who conducts, handles, communicates, or supervises scientific research for the Federal agency.

“(g) Definition of Federal Agency.—In this section, the term ‘Federal agency’ has the meaning given the term ‘agency’ in section 551(1) of title 5, United States Code.”.

(b) Existing Scientific Integrity Policies.—Notwithstanding section 1009(b) of the America COMPETES Act (42 U.S.C. 6620(b)), as amended by this Act, a scientific integrity policy that was in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act may satisfy the requirements of section 1009 of that Act if the head of a Federal agency that funds or conducts scientific re-
(1) makes a written determination that the policy satisfies the requirements of that section; and

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

(c) CLARIFICATION.—Nothing in this Act shall affect the application of United States copyright law.

SEC. 7. NAPA REVIEW.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Public Administration—

(1) to study the appropriateness of the scientific integrity policies under section 1009 of the America COMPETES Act (42 U.S.C. 6620), as added by section 6 of this Act—

(A) in promoting the communication and open exchange of data and findings to other agencies, policymakers, and the public of research conducted by scientists employed or contracted by a Federal agency; and

(B) in preventing the suppression or distortion of the data and findings described in subparagraph (A); and
(2) to recommend any improvements to the scientific integrity policies to achieve the purposes described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1).