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111TH CONGRESS, 1st Session } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT 111–128

INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION ACT OF 2009

MAY 21, 2009.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, from the Committee on Science and Technology, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 1736]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Science and Technology, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 1736) to provide for the establishment of a committee to identify and coordinate international science and technology cooperation that can strengthen the domestic science and technology enterprise and support United States foreign policy goals, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

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I. BILL

The amendment is as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "International Science and Technology Cooperation Act of 2009".

SEC. 2. COORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PARTNERSHIPS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall establish a committee under the National Science and Technology Council with the responsibility to identify and coordinate international science and technology cooperation that can strengthen the United States science and technology enterprise, improve economic and national security, and support United States foreign policy goals.

(b) COMMITTEE LEADERSHIP.—The committee established under subsection (a) shall be co-chaired by senior level officials from the Office of Science and Technology Policy and the Department of State.

(c) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The committee established under subsection (a) shall—

(1) plan and coordinate interagency international science and technology cooperative research and training activities and partnerships supported or managed by Federal agencies and work with other National Science and Technology Council committees to help plan and coordinate the international component of national science and technology priorities;

(2) establish Federal priorities and policies for aligning, as appropriate, international science and technology cooperative research and training activities and partnerships supported or managed by Federal agencies with the foreign policy goals of the United States;

(3) identify opportunities for new international science and technology cooperative research and training partnerships that advance both the science and technology and the foreign policy priorities of the United States;

(4) in carrying out paragraph (3), solicit input and recommendations from non-Federal science and technology stakeholders, including universities, scientific and professional societies, industry, and relevant organizations and institutions, through workshops and other appropriate venues;

(5) work with international science and technology counterparts, both nongovernmental and governmental (in coordination with the Department of State), to establish and maintain international science and technology cooperative research and training partnerships, as identified under paragraph (3); and

(6) address broad issues that influence the ability of United States scientists and engineers to collaborate with foreign counterparts, including barriers to collaboration and access to scientific information.

(d) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall transmit a report annually to Congress at the time of the President's budget request containing a description of the priorities and policies established under subsection (c)(2), the ongoing and new partnerships established in the previous fiscal year, and how stakeholder input, as required under subsection (c)(4), was received.

II. PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of this bill is to provide for the establishment of a committee under the National Science and Technology Council to identify and coordinate international science and technology research and training partnerships that can strengthen the U.S. science and technology enterprise, improve economic and national security, and support U.S. foreign policy goals.

III. BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

In 2008, the National Science Board (NSB) issued a report, "International Science and Engineering Partnerships: A Priority for

U.S. Foreign Policy and our Nation's Innovation Agenda," in which the Board made a series of recommendations for increased coherence and coordination of federally sponsored international science and engineering activities that serve both a domestic mission and a foreign policy mission.

In particular, the NSB called on the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) to take a more active and prominent role both in setting federal priorities for international science and engineering cooperation and in coordinating efforts across agencies, including by reestablishing a Committee on International Science, Engineering and Technology (CISET) under the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC). Such a Committee existed in the 1990's under the Clinton Administration.

CISET's mandate was not defined within any particular area of science and technology (S&T). Rather, CISET's role was to review the wide range of bilateral and multilateral international scientific programs carried out by the technical agencies in the U.S. Government, and to identify opportunities for international cooperation and interagency coordination in response to new needs and opportunities. In particular, CISET was charged to: identify, and coordinate international cooperation that can strengthen the domestic S&T enterprise and promote U.S. economic competitiveness and national security; utilize American leadership in S&T to address global issues and to support the post-Cold War tenets of U.S. foreign policy—promoting democracy, maintaining peace, and fostering economic growth and sustainable development; and coordinate the international aspects of federal R&D funding across the Federal agencies.

The Bush Administration OSTP disbanded CISET in 2001. Dr. Marburger, former Director of OSTP, explained in his testimony before the Research and Science Education Subcommittee in 2008 that his approach to coordinating international S&T partnerships was to draw together agencies in meetings focused on specific science topics such as nanotechnology or genomics, or on specific countries such as China or Brazil. The former meetings occur naturally in the NSTC context, the latter occur on the schedule of high-level bilateral commission meetings to review progress under the S&T agreements. But many other experts, including all of the witnesses at the March 24, 2009 hearing before the Subcommittee, argue that significant opportunities are missed by this ad hoc approach to international S&T cooperation, especially opportunities at the intersection of science and diplomacy. The witnesses at the March 2009 hearing agreed that a reconstituted CISET could serve an important role in ensuring that the international component of the national R&D agenda is sufficiently addressed and in helping to bring S&T to bear on our foreign policy goals.

IV. HEARING SUMMARY

During the 110th Congress, the Subcommittee on Research and Science Education of the House Committee on Science and Technology held three hearings relevant to H.R. 1736.

On February 7, 2008, the Honorable Brian Baird presiding, the Subcommittee on Research and Science Education held a hearing to review the status of visas and other policies governing the entry of foreign students into the United States. The witnesses and Mem-

bers also examined the ongoing impediments to implementation of the foreign student and scholar visa policies, as well as the impact that such impediments may be having on partnerships between U.S. and foreign scientists and on the U.S. scientific enterprise. In addition, the Subcommittee explored recommendations for changes or improvements to existing policy. There were four witnesses: (1) Mr. Stephen A. "Tony" Edson, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Visa Services, Bureau of Consular Affairs, Department of State; (2) Dr. Harvey V. Fineberg, President, Institute of Medicine, The National Academies; (3) Dr. Allan E. Goodman, President and CEO, Institute of International Education; and (4) Ms. Catheryn Cotten, Director, International Office, Duke University.

On Wednesday, April 2, 2008, the Honorable Brian Baird presiding, the Subcommittee on Research and Science Education held a hearing to examine the mechanisms by which federal priorities are set and inter-agency coordination is achieved for international science and technology cooperation, and to explore the diplomatic benefits of such cooperation. In particular, witnesses discussed the role of OSTP as well as the roles of the individual agencies represented. There were five witnesses: (1) Dr. John H. Marburger III, Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy; (2) Dr. Arden L. Bement, Jr., Director, National Science Foundation; (3) Dr. Nina V. Fedoroff, Science and Technology Adviser to the Secretary of State; (4) Mr. Jeff Miotke, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Science, Space and Health, Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs; and (5) Mr. Michael F. O'Brien, Assistant Administrator for External Relations, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

On Tuesday, July 15, 2008, the Honorable Brian Baird presiding, the Subcommittee on Research and Science Education held a hearing to examine the role of U.S. non-governmental organizations and universities in international science and technology cooperation, in particular relative to the role of the Federal government, and to explore the diplomatic benefits of such cooperation. In addition, the witnesses made recommendations for how the U.S. government could strengthen the role of science in foreign policy. There were four witnesses: (1) Dr. Alan Leshner, Chief Executive Officer, American Association for the Advancement of Science; (2) Dr. Michael Clegg, Foreign Secretary, National Academy of Sciences; (3) Dr. William Wulf, Member of the Board of Directors, Civilian Research and Development Foundation; and (4) Dr. James Calvin, Interim Vice President for Research, Texas A&M University.

During the 111th Congress, the Subcommittee on Research and Science Education of the House Committee on Science and Technology held one hearing relevant to H.R. 1736.

On Tuesday, March 24, 2009, the Honorable Daniel Lipinski presiding, the Subcommittee on Research and Science Education held a hearing to receive testimony on a draft legislative proposal to recreate a committee under the National Science and Technology Council for the coordination and planning of international science and technology activities and partnerships between and among Federal research agencies and the Department of State. Witnesses were very supportive of the draft legislation and made some specific recommendations for improving it further. There were four witnesses: (1) Dr. Jon Strauss, Chairman of the National Science

Board Task Force on International Science; (2) Dr. Norman Neureiter, Director of the Center for Science, Technology and Security Policy at the American Association for the Advancement of Science; (3) Mr. Anthony "Bud" Rock, Vice President for Global Engagement at Arizona State University; and (4) Dr. Gerald Hane, Managing Director of Q-Paradigm.

V. COMMITTEE ACTIONS

As summarized in Section IV of this report, the Subcommittee on Research and Science Education heard testimony in the 110th Congress relevant to the activities authorized in H.R. 1736 at hearings held on February 6, April 2 and July 15, 2008; the Subcommittee on Research and Science Education heard testimony in the 111th Congress relevant to the activities authorized in H.R. 1736 at a hearing held on March 24, 2009.

On March 26, 2009, Representative Brian Baird of the Committee on Science and Technology, for himself and Representatives Ehlers, Lipinski, Eddie Bernice Johnson of Texas, and Carnahan, introduced H.R. 1736, the International Science and Technology Cooperation Act of 2009, to provide for the establishment of a committee to identify and coordinate international science and technology cooperation that can strengthen the domestic science and technology enterprise and support United States foreign policy goals.

The Subcommittee on Research and Science Education met to consider H.R. 1736 on Tuesday, March 31, 2009 and considered the following amendments to the bill:

1. Mr. Baird offered an amendment to ensure that the committee established under H.R. 1736 work with other NSTC committees to help plan and coordinate the international component of national S&T priorities; to clarify that the committee should work with both non-governmental and governmental foreign counterparts, in coordination with the Department of State; and to clarify and remove redundancies in the reporting requirement for the committee. The amendment was agreed to by a voice vote.

2. Mr. Griffith offered an amendment to add the words "improve economic and national security" to the description of the potential benefits of the committee's work. The amendment was agreed to by a voice vote.

3. Mr. Carnahan offered an amendment to require that the committee be co-chaired by senior officials from the Department of State and OSTP, and to make sure the committee addresses broad issues that influence the ability of U.S. scientists to collaborate with foreign counterparts, including barriers to collaboration. The amendment was agreed to by a voice vote.

4. Mr. Lipinski offered an amendment to require the committee to seek input and recommendations from non-Federal S&T stakeholders through workshops and other appropriate venues. The amendment was agreed to by a voice vote.

Mr. Lipinski moved that the Subcommittee favorably report the bill, H.R. 1736, as amended, to the full Committee. The motion was agreed to by a voice vote.

The full Committee on Science and Technology met to consider H.R. 1736, as amended in Subcommittee, on Wednesday, April 29, 2009. No further amendments were offered.

Mr. Gordon moved that the Committee favorably report the bill, H.R. 1736, as amended, to the House with the recommendation that the bill, as amended, do pass. The motion was agreed to by a voice vote.

VI. SUMMARY OF MAJOR PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

H.R. 1736 would require the establishment of a committee under the National Science and Technology Council with the responsibility to identify and coordinate international science and technology cooperation that can strengthen the U.S. S&T enterprise, improve economic and national security, and support U.S. foreign policy goals. Furthermore, the bill requires that the committee report to Congress annually on its activities.

VII. SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS (BY TITLE AND SECTION)

Sec. 1. Short title—The International Science and Technology Cooperation Act of 2009

Sec. 2. Coordination of International Science and Technology Partnerships—Establishes a committee under the National Science and Technology Council to—

- Plan and coordinate international S&T research and education activities and partnerships across the Federal agencies and work with other NSTC committees to help plan the international component of national S&T priorities;
- Establish priorities and policies for aligning, as appropriate, international S&T partnerships with the foreign policy goals of the United States;
- Identify opportunities for new international S&T partnerships that advance both the science and technology and the foreign policy priorities of the United States.
- Solicit input from non-federal S&T stakeholders;
- Work with foreign counterparts (in coordination with the Department of State) to establish and maintain S&T partnerships; and
- Address broad issues that influence the ability of U.S. scientists to collaborate with foreign counterparts, including barriers to collaboration.

Requires that the committee be co-chaired by senior officials from OSTP and the Department of State.

Finally, requires an annual report to Congress with a description of activities carried out in the previous fiscal year and of how stakeholder input was received.

VIII. COMMITTEE VIEWS

The Committee intends that the NSTC committee, in setting priorities and carrying out its charge, will take into account not just Federal offices and programs that support international S&T partnerships, but also the role that non-governmental organizations with expertise in developing and maintaining international S&T partnerships, including the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Academies of Science, the Civilian Research and Development Foundation, and the U.S. Israel Science and Technology Foundation, might play in helping the agencies

achieve their goals. The Committee also intends for the NSTC committee to take full advantage of the wealth of S&T expertise at U.S. universities and other non-governmental research institutions rather than relying solely on Federal agencies.

IX. COST ESTIMATE

A cost estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 has been timely submitted to the Committee on Science and Technology prior to the filing of this report and is included in Section X of this report pursuant to House Rule XIII, clause 3(c)(3).

H.R. 1736 does not contain new budget authority, credit authority, or changes in revenues or tax expenditures. H.R. 1736 does not authorize additional discretionary funding.

X. CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

H.R. 1736—International Science and Technology Cooperation Act of 2009

H.R. 1736 would require the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) to create a new committee under the National Science and Technology Council. The committee would facilitate international research and training activities, primarily those to aid U.S. domestic science and technology and support U.S. foreign policy goals. Senior-level officials from the OSTP and Department of State would co-chair the committee.

Based on information from the OSTP, CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 1736 would cost about $3 million annually, subject to the availability of appropriated funds. That amount includes the costs to coordinate activities, provide reports, and hire new staff for the OSTP. The bill would have no effect on direct spending or revenues.

The legislation contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Matthew Pickford. The estimate was approved by Theresa Gullo, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

XI. COMPLIANCE WITH PUBLIC LAW 104–4

H.R. 1736 contains no unfunded mandates.

XII. COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The oversight findings and recommendations of the Committee on Science and Technology are reflected in the body of this report.

XIII. STATEMENT ON GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Pursuant to clause (3)(c) of House rule XIII, the goals of H.R. 1736 are to strengthen interagency coordination of international science and technology programs and activities that will strengthen the U.S. science and technology enterprise, improve economic and national security, and support U.S. foreign policy goals.

XIV. CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States grants Congress the authority to enact H.R. 1736.

XV. FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE STATEMENT

H.R. 1736 does not establish nor authorize the establishment of any advisory committee.

XVI. CONGRESSIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

The Committee finds that H.R. 1736 does not relate to the terms and conditions of employment or access to public services or accommodations within the meaning of section 102(b)(3) of the Congressional Accountability Act (Public Law 104–1).

XVII. EARMARK IDENTIFICATION

H.R. 1736 does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9(d), 9(e), or 9(f) of Rule XXI.

XVIII. STATEMENT ON PREEMPTION OF STATE, LOCAL, OR TRIBAL LAW

This bill is not intended to preempt any state, local, or tribal law.

XIX. CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

None.

XX. COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

On April 29, 2009, the Committee on Science and Technology favorably reported the bill, H.R. 1736, as amended, by voice vote to the House with the recommendation that the bill, as amended, do pass.

XXI. EXCHANGE OF COMMITTEE CORRESPONDENCE

HOWARD BERMAN, CALIFORNIA
CHAIRMAN

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ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA, AMERICAN SAMOA
DONALD M. PAYNE, NEW JERSEY
BRAD SHERMAN, CALIFORNIA
ROBERT WEXLER, FLORIDA
ELIOT L. ENGEL, NEW YORK
BILL DELAHUNT, MASSACHUSETTS
GREGORY W. MEEKS, NEW YORK
DIANE E. WATSON, CALIFORNIA
RUSS CARNAHAN, MISSOURI
ALBIO SIRES, NEW JERSEY
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JOHN S. TANNER, TENNESSEE
GENE GREEN, TEXAS
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REPUBLICAN CHIEF COUNSEL

May 21, 2009

The Honorable Bart Gordon
Chairman
Committee on Science and Technology
U.S. House of Representatives
2321 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am writing to you concerning H.R. 1736, the International Science and Technology Cooperation Act of 2009.

This bill contains provisions within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. In the interest of permitting your Committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this important bill, I am willing to waive this Committee's right to mark up this bill. I do so with the understanding that by waiving consideration of the bill, the Committee on Foreign Affairs does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill which fall within its Rule X jurisdiction.

Further, I request your support for the appointment of Foreign Affairs Committee conferees during any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation. I would ask that you place this letter into the Committee Report on H.R. 1736.

I look forward to working with you as we move this important measure through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

Howard L. Berman

HOWARD L. BERMAN
Chairman

HLB:da/mco

BART GORDON, TENNESSEE
CHAIRMAN

RALPH M. HALL, TEXAS
RANKING MEMBER

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
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May 21, 2009

The Honorable Howard L. Berman
Chairman
Committee on Foreign Affairs
U.S. House of Representatives
2170 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Berman:

Thank you for your May 21, 2009 letter regarding H.R. 1736, the International Science and Technology Cooperation Act of 2009. Your support for this legislation and your assistance in ensuring its timely consideration are greatly appreciated.

I agree that provisions in the bill are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. I acknowledge that by forgoing a sequential referral, your Committee is not relinquishing its jurisdiction and I will fully support your request to be represented in a House-Senate conference on those provisions over which the Committee on Foreign Affairs has jurisdiction in H.R. 1736. A copy of our letters will be placed in the legislative report on H.R. 1736 and the *Congressional Record* during consideration of the bill on the House floor.

I value your cooperation and look forward to working with you as we move ahead with this important legislation.

Sincerely,

BART GORDON
Chairman

cc: The Honorable Nancy Pelosi, Speaker
The Honorable Ralph M. Hall, Ranking Member
The Honorable Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, Ranking Member,
Committee on Foreign Affairs
The Honorable John Sullivan, Parliamentarian

XXII: PROCEEDINGS OF THE MARKUP BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON RESEARCH AND SCIENCE EDUCATION ON H.R. 1736, THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION ACT OF 2009

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 2009

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON RESEARCH AND SCIENCE EDUCATION,
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE,
Washington, DC.

The Subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 2:08 a.m., in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Daniel Lipinski [Chair of the Subcommittee] presiding.

Chair LIPINSKI. Good afternoon. The Subcommittee will come to order. Pursuant to notice, the Subcommittee on Research and Science Education meets to consider the following measures, H.R. 1709, the *STEM Education Coordination Act of 2009,* and H.R. 1736, the *International Science and Technology Cooperation Act of 2009.*

We will now proceed with the markup. This afternoon, the Subcommittee will consider H.R. 1709, the *STEM Education Coordination Act of 2009,* and H.R. 1736, the *International Science and Technology Cooperation Act of 2009.*

The first bill we will consider, H.R. 1709, will improve the coordination of STEM education programs at the federal agencies, so that federal efforts in STEM education can be better focused and more effective. An area we explored in great detail in the last Congress was the role the Federal Government can play in improving STEM education. One conclusion that came up time and time again was that coordination and collaboration across the agencies must be improved in order to make the most of our tax dollars. H.R. 1709 establishes a mechanism to ensure that, through better planning, coordination, and evaluation, we are maximizing the impact of federally funded STEM education activities. I commend Chair Gordon and Mr. Hall for introducing this good bipartisan legislation.

I also want to thank Dr. Baird for introducing H.R. 1736, the *International Science and Technology Cooperation Act of 2009* and for all of his work over the last two years that led up to this legislation. I would also like to thank Dr. Ehlers for his support, passion and work on international science cooperation and science diplomacy. We held a hearing specifically on a draft version of this bill last week, and the feedback from a panel of diverse experts, each with many decades of experience, was very positive.

The shared conclusion was that a committee under OSTP devoted to interagency coordination of international science and technology partnerships would serve both our domestic science and technology agenda and our foreign policy goals. I believe that the new Administration gives us a tremendous opportunity and a fresh outlook for both science and foreign policy, and H.R. 1736 is right at the intersection of those two realms. I commend Chair Baird and

Dr. Ehlers for this important and timely legislation. I thank the Members for their participation this morning, and I look forward to a productive markup.

[The prepared statement of Chair Lipinski follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF CHAIR DANIEL LIPINSKI

This morning the Subcommittee will consider H.R. 1709, the *STEM Education Coordination Act of 2009,* and H.R.1736, the *International Science and Technology Cooperation Act of 2009.*

I thank the Members for their participation. The first bill we will consider this morning is H.R. 1709, the *STEM Education Coordination Act of 2009.* This legislation will improve the coordination of STEM education programs at the federal agencies, so that federal efforts in STEM education can be better focused and more effective. An area we explored in great detail in the last Congress was the role the Federal Government can play in improving STEM education. One conclusion that came up time and time again, was that coordination and collaboration across the agencies must be improved in order to make the most of our tax dollars. H.R. 1709 establishes a mechanism to ensure that, through better planning, coordination, and evaluation, we are maximizing the impact of federally funded STEM education activities. I commend Chairman Gordon and Mr. Hall for introducing this good bipartisan legislation.

The second bill we will consider this morning is this morning is H.R. 1736, the *International Science and Technology Cooperation Act of 2009.* I want to thank Dr. Baird for introducing this bill and for all of his work over the last two years that led up to this legislation. I would also like to thank Dr. Ehlers for his support, passion and work on international science cooperation and science diplomacy. We held a hearing specifically on a draft version of this bill last week and the feedback from a panel of diverse experts, each with many decades of experience, was very positive. The shared conclusion was that a committee under OSTP devoted to interagency coordination of international science and technology partnerships would serve both our domestic S&T agenda and our foreign policy goals. I believe that the new Administration gives us a tremendous opportunity and a fresh outlook for both science and foreign policy, and H.R. 1736 is right at the intersection of those two realms. I commend Chairman Baird and Dr. Ehlers for this important and timely legislation, and I look forward to a productive markup.

Chair LIPINSKI. Now, I recognize Dr. Ehlers to present his opening remarks.

Mr. EHLERS. Thank you, Mr. Chair. I am pleased we have the opportunity to markup these two important pieces of legislation today in the Research and Science Education Subcommittee, and I thank you for scheduling these bills. It is good to see that we are following regular order and are giving these matters the appropriate amount of attention they deserve at all levels of the Committee process.

I will reserve a majority of my comments on each individual bill until the appropriate time but will open by simply stating that I am pleased to be an original co-sponsor of both H.R. 1709 and H.R. 1736, and I look forward to a productive discussion of both measures this afternoon.

With that, I yield back the remainder of my time.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Ehlers follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE VERNON J. EHLERS

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased that we have the opportunity to markup these two important pieces of legislation today in the Research and Science Education Subcommittee, and I thank you for scheduling it this afternoon. It is good to see that we are following regular order and are giving these matters the appropriate amount of attention they deserve at all levels of the Committee process.

I will reserve a majority of my comments on each individual bill until the appropriate time, but will open by simply stating that I am pleased to be an original cosponsor of both H.R. 1709 and H.R. 1736 and look forward to a productive discussion of both measures.

I yield back the remainder of my time.

Chair LIPINSKI. Thank you, Dr. Ehlers. Members may now place statements in the record at this point.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Carnahan follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE RUSS CARNAHAN

Mr. Chairman, thank you for hosting today's markup of H.R. 1709, the *STEM Education Coordination Act of 2009,* and H.R. 1736, the *International Science and Technology Cooperation Act of 2009.*

As a Member of both the Subcommittee on Research and Science Education and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, I am extremely interested in the coordination of international science and technology diplomacy. The United States has a central role in science diplomacy, building more positive relationships with other countries through science. We also understand that the U.S. can better affect national security and economic interests by helping to build and partner with technological capacity in other countries.

Today, I offer an amendment to H.R. 1736 which will add a requirement that the committee to coordinate international science and technology be co-chaired by senior level officials from the Office of Science and Technology Policy and the Department of State. Also, my amendment would add language to H.R. 1736 that would require the committee to address broad issues that influence the ability of the U.S. scientists and engineers to collaborate with foreign counterparts, including barriers to collaboration and access to scientific information.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment to H.R. 1736 and I would like to thank the Chairman for the ability to offer the amendment.

Chair LIPINSKI. We will now consider H.R. 1736, *International Science and Technology Cooperation Act of 2009.*

I recognize Dr. Baird to talk about his bill.

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Chair, I will be brief as we have a vote on. We have had a number of hearings on this topic. Essentially, science is one of our key diplomatic tools. This legislation is designed to move that forward. Rather than reiterate all that it contains, because we had a good hearing on it just a few days ago, I will encourage its passage. I have an amendment which I will address very briefly, but in the interest of passing it, I will conclude at this point. Thank you.

Chair LIPINSKI. Thank you, Dr. Baird. Does anyone else wish to be recognized? Dr. Ehlers.

Mr. EHLERS. Thank you, Mr. Chair, just very briefly because indeed we do have a vote on, and I think we can speedily conclude the business before us, but I just wanted to say the distinguished witnesses we heard from last week on this topic reiterated what we already know, that the United States has much to gain by having in place a well-organized, focused, and sustainable commitment to encourage and support international science and technology cooperation, and with your permission I will enter the remainder of the statement in the record and yield back.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Ehlers follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE VERNON J. EHLERS

The distinguished witnesses we heard from last week on this topic reiterated what we already know: that the United States has much to gain by having in place a well-organized, focused and sustainable commitment to encourage and support international science and technology cooperation.

Not only do these international science and technology partnerships help to spur U.S. innovation and economic competitiveness, foster collaborative solutions to global challenges, and give U.S. scientists access to facilities and equipment all over the world, but they also serve an important diplomatic role.

Re-establishing a Committee under the National Science and Technology Council of the Office of Science and Technology Policy is a step in the right direction to en-

sure that these international partnerships continue in ways that are of benefit to the Nation. It is my understanding that we plan to use another Committee's comprehensive bill as the vehicle to advance this measure. I encourage you, Mr. Chairman, that as we move forward, we proceed carefully, making sure that we preserve the jurisdiction of the Science and Technology Committee on this matter.

I look forward to the discussion on the pending amendments and to working with you, Mr. Chairman, on ways to continue improving the bill as we move to the Full Committee.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Chair LIPINSKI. Thank you, Dr. Ehlers. We are going to move and see what we can get done before we move down to the Floor to vote, so I ask unanimous consent that the bill is considered as read and open to amendment at any point and that the Members proceed with the amendments in the order of the roster. Without objection, so ordered.

The first amendment on the roster is a manager's amendment authored by the gentleman from Washington,

Dr. Baird. Are you ready to proceed with your amendment?

Mr. BAIRD. I am, sir.

Chair LIPINSKI. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The CLERK. Amendment to H.R. 1736, amendment number 012 offered by Mr. Baird of Washington.

Chair LIPINSKI. I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading. Without objection, so ordered. I recognize the gentleman for five minutes to explain the amendment.

Mr. BAIRD. Thank you, Mr. Chair. As mentioned a moment ago, we had a panel of distinguished witnesses last week. I thought they offered some very useful and constructive suggestions, and working on a bipartisan basis and with staff we have offered some amendments, some of which are minor, wording changes, others of which are substantive matters like recommending that the Committee proposed be co-chaired by someone from U.S. AID or rather from the State Department and from OSTP. I think that is a good recommendation and similar measures as that are included in this. And with that I will recommend the passage and yield back my time.

Chair LIPINSKI. Is there further discussion on the amendment?

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Chair, I simply want to say that I agree with Dr. Baird's amendment, and I believe we should adopt them.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Ehlers follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE VERNON J. EHLERS

I thank Dr. Baird for his thoughtful amendments to this bill. I think it is particularly important that other NSTC Committees be consulted when it comes to international coordination planning. Likewise, I'm pleased to see that he is clarifying that international counterparts can be either governmental or non-governmental and that he is removing the inventory requirement clauses from the underlying measure. I believe these changes strengthen the bill, and I support the adoption of this amendment.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Chair LIPINSKI. Thank you, Dr. Ehlers. Any further discussion on the amendment? If no, the vote occurs on the amendment. All in favor say aye, those opposed say no. The ayes have it, and the amendment is agreed to.

The second amendment on the roster is an amendment offered by a gentleman from Alabama, Mr. Griffith. Are you ready to proceed with your amendment?

Mr. GRIFFITH. I have an amendment at the desk, Mr. Chair.

Chair LIPINSKI. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The CLERK. Amendment to H.R. 1736, amendment number 005, offered by Mr. Griffith of Alabama.

Chair LIPINSKI. I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading. Without objection, so ordered. I recognize the gentleman for five minutes to explain the amendment.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Thank you, Mr. Chair, and Congressman Baird, we appreciate the bill, and Ranking Member Ehlers, we appreciate your being here and being supportive.

As we know, research and science and education is absolutely at the top of our list. We recognize that we are competing with China, India, and other countries in a race for the top as far as scientific education is concerned. This legislation, the *International Science and Technology Cooperation Act,* will work to reaffirm our international cooperation with other countries. We in the scientific community recognize that both negative and positive information being shared helps the entire scientific world. I support the creation of a Committee to oversee international science and technology cooperation. However, we must clearly define the role of this Committee which is why I am offering my amendment.

My amendment will strike "domestic" from page 2 line 8 and insert "United States" and also will strike the word "enterprise" from page 2, line 8, and insert "enterprise, improve economic and national security." I believe these are important changes in this bill as we know how closely economic security and national security are linked. I hope other Members understand the importance of these changes, and I ask for your support for this amendment and I yield back my time.

Chair LIPINSKI. I thank the gentleman. Is there any further discussion on the amendment? Dr. Ehlers.

Mr. EHLERS. Thank you, Mr. Chair. I certainly appreciate what Mr. Griffith is trying to accomplish with his amendment. Economic and national security are certainly fundamental beneficiaries of our science and technology, and I would support this amendment on those grounds. But I have to say, the Science Committee always labors under a problem and that is that it is the youngest Committee of the House of Representatives. Now, that may seem strange since it is 50 years old, but since it was last created, it was never given the jurisdiction power that I think it should have.

And so I am afraid if we include this language, we are subject to a referral to another committee. I would much prefer that we put this in abeyance and handle this amendment when we get to the Floor where no one can raise a jurisdictional question about it. I am afraid if we do it now we may lose control over this and have it referred to another committee.

So my recommendation would be that we defer on this and deal with it later or at least get clarification from the parliamentarian on the jurisdictional aspects to make sure that this bill does not get waylaid by some other committee at some point. I would yield back.

Chair LIPINSKI. Thank you, Dr. Ehlers. I understand your point, and 50 certainly is young, isn't it, I would think?

Mr. EHLERS. Especially for me.

Chair LIPINSKI. But I respectfully don't agree with the issue that you raise, but I would be very happy to work with you as we move to Full Committee to make sure that there are no problems on this.

So I continue to support the amendment, but we certainly can work to allay any concerns as we move forward on this.

Is there further discussion on the amendment? If no, the vote occurs on the amendment. All in favor say aye, those opposed say no. The ayes have it, and the amendment is agreed to.

The third amendment on the roster is an amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. Carnahan. Are you ready to proceed with your amendment?

Mr. CARNAHAN. Yes. I have an amendment at the desk.

Chair LIPINSKI. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The CLERK. Amendment to H.R. 1736, amendment number 009, offered by Mr. Carnahan of Missouri.

Chair LIPINSKI. I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading. Without objection, so ordered. I recognize the gentleman for five minutes to explain the amendment.

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Chair, I will try to do this in one minute because we are pressed for time. This does two things, simply clarifies the leadership of the Committee established under Section (a), that it be co-chaired by senior-level officials from the OSTP and the Department of State, and secondly it adds language that addresses the broad issues that influence the ability of U.S. scientists and engineers to collaborate with foreign counterparts to encourage that kind of collaboration at the scientific level, and I would move adoption of the amendment.

Chair LIPINSKI. Thank you, Mr. Carnahan. Is there further discussion on the amendment? The Chair recognizes Dr. Ehlers.

Mr. EHLERS. Thank you, Mr. Chair. I raise the same point as I did before and that is the jurisdictional issue. I do support the amendment as I did the previous one, and I am confident that we can work out this problem. But I prefer that we defer adopting the amendment until we have it worked out. So I will be opposing this amendment in spite of its merits.

Chair LIPINSKI. Well, then I will go ahead with the same statement I made on the last amendment. I don't believe we will have those issues, but I am certainly happy to work with Dr. Ehlers and the Minority to make sure that we work those issues out as we move forward.

Is there further discussion on the amendment? If no, the vote occurs on the amendment. All in favor say aye, those opposed say no. The ayes have it, and the amendment is agreed to.

The fourth amendment on the roster is an amendment offered by the Chair. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The CLERK. Amendment to H.R. 1736, amendment number 015, offered by Mr. Lipinski of Illinois.

Chair LIPINSKI. I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading. Without objection, so ordered. I recognize myself for five minutes to explain the amendment.

I think we can get through before we have to go vote, so I will simply say that it is critical, and this point was raised, I raised this point during the hearing last week, that we have coordination. And we hear from, as we set up this committee, that we hear from all the stakeholders involved because we know research in science and technology does not move forward just at universities, just in industry. From all over we get a lot of good work that is done. We need to bring all the stakeholders together. So my amendment

would ensure that all stakeholders in U.S. science and technology enterprise provide input to the process in which CISET identifies opportunities for new international S&T partnerships to serve both the domestic mission and policy goals. It also requires CISET to report to Congress on how this input was solicited, and I believe this is the best way to move forward and the important benefits that come from the universities, industry, non-profits and other scientific organizations will help strengthen our international collaboration and strengthen our own science and technology in this country. And with that, I will yield back.

[The prepared statement of Chair Lipinski follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF CHAIR DANIEL LIPINSKI

When we look at collaboration internationally, and the scientific communities in other countries look at us, our counterparts anticipate that they are building a relationship with the broad, U.S. scientific enterprise. When their only partners are the federal agencies, they are not accessing the full breadth of opportunities to collaborate with U.S. scientists. In addition, if the State Department is the only face of scientific partnerships, there is a political dimension that does not always favor scientific relationships and may in fact undermine efforts to use science as a diplomatic tool.

My amendment would ensure that all stakeholders in the U.S. S&T enterprise can provide input to the process in which CISET identifies opportunities for new international S&T partnerships that serve both a domestic S&T mission and the foreign policy goals. It would also require CISET to report to Congress on how this input was solicited.

By involving input from the diverse stakeholders in the U.S. scientific community, including universities, industry, non-profit associations and other scientific organizations, the international collaboration is strengthened and our own scientists, engineers and businesses benefit from the expertise and resources of their foreign counterparts.

These are important benefits, and I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Chair LIPINSKI. Is there further discussion on the amendment? Dr. Ehlers.

Mr. EHLERS. Thank you, Mr. Chair. I totally agree with you that non-governmental stakeholders have input crucial to the goals of international science cooperation, and I strongly support your amendment and would be pleased to vote for it. I yield back.

Chair LIPINSKI. Thank you, Dr. Ehlers. Is there further discussion on the amendment? If no, the vote occurs on the amendment. All in favor say aye, those opposed say no. The ayes have it, and the amendment is agreed to.

Are there any other amendments? If no, then the vote is on the bill, H.R. 1736 as amended. All those in favor will say aye, all those opposed will say no. In the opinion of the Chair, the ayes have it.

I recognize myself to offer a motion. I move that the Subcommittee favorably report H.R. 1736 as amended to the Full Committee. Furthermore, I move that the staff be instructed to prepare the Subcommittee report and make necessary technical and conforming changes to the bill in accordance with the recommendations of the Subcommittee.

The question is on the motion to report the bill favorably. Those in favor of the motion will signify by saying aye, opposed, no. The ayes have it, and the bill is favorably reported. Without objection, the motion to reconsider is laid upon the table. Members will have two subsequent calendar days in which to submit supplemental, Minority, or additional views on the measure.

I want to thank Members for their attendance and very quick work that we made of these bills. Dr. Ehlers, you are recognized.

Mr. EHLERS. Just one quick comment. After this performance, I think you are ready for NASCAR.

Chair LIPINSKI. Thank you very much. I am all set. I want to thank everybody, and we have plenty of time to get down to vote. This concludes our Subcommittee markup.

[Whereupon, at 2:34 p.m., the Subcommittee was adjourned.]

Appendix:

H.R. 1736, Section-by-Section Analysis, Amendment Roster

AUTHENTICATED
U.S. GOVERNMENT
INFORMATION
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111TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1736

To provide for the establishment of a committee to identify and coordinate international science and technology cooperation that can strengthen the domestic science and technology enterprise and support United States foreign policy goals.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 26, 2009

Mr. BAIRD (for himself, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. CARNAHAN) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Science and Technology

---

A BILL

To provide for the establishment of a committee to identify and coordinate international science and technology cooperation that can strengthen the domestic science and technology enterprise and support United States foreign policy goals.

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 "International Science and Technology Cooperation Act of 2009".

1 **SEC. 2. COORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND**
2 **TECHNOLOGY PARTNERSHIPS.**

3 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Director of the Office of
4 Science and Technology Policy shall establish a committee
5 under the National Science and Technology Council with
6 the responsibility to identify and coordinate international
7 science and technology cooperation that can strengthen
8 the domestic science and technology enterprise and sup-
9 port United States foreign policy goals.

10 (b) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The committee established
11 under subsection (a) shall—

12 (1) plan and coordinate interagency inter-
13 national science and technology cooperative research
14 and training activities and partnerships supported or
15 managed by Federal agencies;

16 (2) establish Federal priorities and policies for
17 aligning, as appropriate, international science and
18 technology cooperative research and training activi-
19 ties and partnerships supported or managed by Fed-
20 eral agencies with the foreign policy goals of the
21 United States;

22 (3) identify opportunities for new international
23 science and technology cooperative research and
24 training partnerships that advance both the science
25 and technology and the foreign policy priorities of
26 the United States;

(4) work with international science and technology counterparts to establish international science and technology cooperative research and training partnerships, as identified under paragraph (3); and

(5) establish, periodically update, and maintain an inventory of all nonclassified international science and technology cooperative research and training activities and partnerships that involve an annual United States Federal investment of at least $500,000 dollars.

(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall transmit a report annually to Congress at the time of the President's budget request describing the priorities and policies established under subsection (b)(2).

(d) PUBLICATION OF INVENTORY.—The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall publish the inventory required under subsection (b)(5) at least once every 5 years, beginning 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

○

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF H.R. 1736, INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION ACT OF 2009

Sec. 1. Short title.

International Science and Technology Cooperation Act of 2009

Sec. 2. Coordination of International Science and Technology Partnerships

Requires the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), through the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC), to establish a committee to coordinate international science and technology (S&T) cooperation that can strengthen the domestic S&T enterprise and support U.S. foreign policy goals. Specifically, requires this committee to plan and coordinate interagency international S&T activities and partnerships; establish policies for aligning, as appropriate, international research partnerships with U.S. foreign policy goals; identify opportunities for new partnerships and work with international S&T counterparts to establish those partnerships; and establish and maintain an inventory of non-classified international research partnerships of a minimum size. Finally, requires a report to Congress on any policies established to align research partnerships with foreign policy goals and publication of the required inventory.

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
RESEARCH AND SCIENCE EDUCATION
SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP
MARCH 31, 2009

AMENDMENT ROSTER

H.R. 1736, the International Science and Technology Cooperation Act of 2009

No.	Sponsor	Description	Results
1	Mr. Baird	Manager's amendment adds " work with other National Science and Technology Council committees to help plan and coordinate the international component of national science and technology priorities" to the responsibilities of the committee. Clarifies that the committee shall work with both "non-governmental and governmental (in coordination with the Department of State)" counterparts to establish international science and technology cooperative research and training partnerships. Strikes the requirement that the committee establish, periodically update, and maintain an inventory of all nonclassified international science and technology cooperative research and training activities that involve an annual United States Federal investment of at least $500,000; strikes the requirement that the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy publish the inventory every 5 years. Expands the annual report to Congress.	Agreed to by voice vote
2	Mr. Griffith	Amends section 2 by replacing "domestic" with "United States". Adds "improve economic and national security" to "strengthen the United States science and technology enterprise" and "support United States foreign policy goals" as potential benefits of the committee's work to identify and coordinate international science and technology cooperation.	Agreed to by voice vote

3	Mr. Carnahan	Amends section 2 to add a requirement that the committee be co-chaired by senior level officials from the Office of Science and Technology Policy and the Department of State. Adds "address broad issues that influence the ability of United States scientists and engineers to collaborate with foreign counterparts, including barriers to collaboration and access to scientific information" to the responsibilities of the committee.	Agreed to by voice vote
4	Mr. Lipinski	Amends section 2 to require the committee, in identifying opportunities for new international science and technology cooperative research and training partnerships, to solicit input and recommendations from non-Federal science and technology stakeholders, including universities, scientific and professional societies, industry, and relevant organizations and institutions, through workshops and other appropriate venues.	Agreed to by voice vote

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1736
OFFERED BY MR. BAIRD OF WASHINGTON

Page 2, line 15, insert before the semicolon the following: "and work with other National Science and Technology Council committees to help plan and coordinate the international component of national science and technology priorities".

Page 2, line 26, insert "and" after the semicolon.

Page 3, line 2, strike "counterparts to establish international" and insert "counterparts, both non-governmental and governmental (in coordination with the Department of State), to establish and maintain international".

Page 3, line 4, strike "; and" and insert a period.

Page 3, strike lines 5 through 10.

Page 3, line 14, strike "describing" and insert "containing a description of".

Page 3, line 15, before the period at the end, insert the following: "and the ongoing and new partnerships established in the previous fiscal year".

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1736

OFFERED BY MR. GRIFFITH OF ALABAMA

Page 2, line 8, strike "domestic" and insert "United States".

Page 2, line 8, strike "enterprise" and insert "enterprise, improve economic and national security,".

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1736

OFFERED BY MR. CARNAHAN OF MISSOURI

Page 2, after line 9, insert the following (and redesignate subsequent provision designations accordingly):

1 (b) COMMITTEE LEADERSHIP.—The committee es-
2 tablished under subsection (a) shall be co-chaired by sen-
3 ior level officials from the Office of Science and Tech-
4 nology Policy and the Department of State.

Page 3, line 4, strike "and" after the semicolon.

Page 3, line 10, strike the period at the end and insert "; and".

Page 3, after line 10, insert the following:

5 (6) address broad issues that influence the abil-
6 ity of United States scientists and engineers to col-
7 laborate with foreign counterparts, including bar-
8 riers to collaboration and access to scientific infor-
9 mation.

Page 3, line 15, strike "subsection (b)(2)" and insert "subsection (c)(2)".

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1736

OFFERED BY MR. LIPINSKI OF ILLINOIS

Page 2, after line 26, insert the following (and redesignate subsequent provision designations accordingly):

1 (4) in carrying out paragraph (3), solicit input
2 and recommendations from non-Federal science and
3 technology stakeholders, including universities, sci-
4 entific and professional societies, industry, and rel-
5 evant organizations and institutions, through work-
6 shops and other appropriate venues;

Page 3, line 15, strike the period at the end and insert the following: "and how stakeholder input, as required under subsection (b)(4), was received.".

XXIII: PROCEEDINGS OF THE FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP ON H.R. 1736, THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION ACT OF 2009

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 2009

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE,
Washington, DC.

The Committee met, pursuant to call, at 10:03 a.m., in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Bart Gordon [Chair of the Committee] presiding.

Chair GORDON. Good morning, everyone. The Committee will come to order pursuant to notice. The Committee on Science and Technology meets to consider the following measures: H.R. 2020, the *Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Act of 2009,* H.R. 1736, the *International Science and Technology Cooperation Act of 2009,* and H.R. 1709, the *STEM Education Coordination Act of 2009.*

I would like to thank Chair Lipinski and Ranking Member Ehlers and other Members of the Research and Science Education Subcommittee for their work to improve these bills at the Subcommittee level, and I think we should also in abstentia thank Jim Wilson. I hope that you will pass it onto him for leaving a good legacy to us, which was certainly improved with our current staff and Members.

While the subject matter varies greatly, there is a common theme in all three of the bills before us today. They all strengthen an interagency coordination process to achieve the set of goals that no one agency can achieve on its own. In fact, this theme cuts across many of the priorities of the Science and Technology Committee of this Congress, beginning with the National Nanotechnology Initiative Bill that passed the House in February, to the *National Water Research and Development Initiative Act of 2009,* that passed the House by a vote of 413 to 10 just last week.

H.R. 2020, the *Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Act of 2009,* continues to improve and update a program that was originally created by the Committee in the *High Performance Competing Act of 1991.* The NITRD Program, as it is known, involves a collaboration of more than a dozen federal research and development agencies for current total federal investment of approximately $3.5 billion. This may sound like a lot, but the European Union is investing $7 billion over the next five years in cyber physical systems alone. To ensure that we make the most effective use of our own resources to remain a leader in these fields, it is critical that these many agencies come together to develop common goals and well-defined strategies for networking and information technology R&D.

H.R. 2020 strengthens the interagency strategic planning process, formally authorizes the National Coordination Office that over-

sees and enforces this process, and requires that a wide range of industry and academic stakeholders have input into the process. Given how rapidly this field evolves, a regular and comprehensive look at the NITRD Program by Congress is timely.

And I want to thank Mr. Hall for introducing this important piece of legislation with me, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

H.R. 1736, the *International Science and Technology Cooperation Act of 2009,* would create a committee under the National Science and Technology Council to coordinate international S&T activities at our federal agencies by bringing together the Department of State and the R&D activities to focus on the international component of national R&D priorities. A similar committee in the 1990s launched some important initiatives, most notably in the area of infectious diseases.

It is critical that we don't miss opportunities to leverage our resources against those of other nations to tackle today's greatest global challenges, including energy and water, and to strengthen the contribution of U.S. science and technology to our national security. There is no existing entity whose primary purpose is to look across the Federal Government for such opportunities, and I commend Dr. Baird and Dr. Ehlers for introducing this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

H.R. 1709, the *STEM Education Coordination Act of 2009,* would strengthen and elevate an existing committee under NSTC to coordinate STEM education activities across the Federal Government. When half the world's workers earn less than $2 a day, we cannot compete on numbers. To stay competitive we must keep feeding the marketplace with new ideas that lead to new U.S. companies and new highly-paying jobs. The foundation for this innovative economy is the 21st century skilled workforce.

The Federal Government can play an important role in STEM education at all levels because of the richness of S&T resources at our science agencies. It may not surprise you to learn that our science agencies have little idea what other science agencies are funding in terms of STEM education and often don't even communicate between offices within a single agency. This is not an acceptable situation. Mr. Hall has joined me in introducing this bill because we agree that agencies need to be sharing best practices with each other, evaluating their programs for effectiveness and generally making more efficient and effective use of taxpayers' dollars.

And I want to thank Mr. Hall and the Chair and Ranking Member of the Research and Science Education Subcommittee for introducing this bill with me, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

These are three good bipartisan bills that strengthen interagency coordination and as President Obama has said in his inaugural, make our government smarter. I thank my colleagues and staff for their hard work on these bills, and I look forward to improving them even further with your amendments today.

And I now recognize Mr. Hall, who will soon be recognizing his 49th what, birthday, several times over.

Mr. HALL. My 39th.

Chair GORDON. Thirty-ninth. Thirty-ninth.

Mr. HALL. Thirty-ninth reunion of my 39th birthday.

Chair GORDON. And I now recognize the spry Mr. Hall for his——

[The prepared statement of Chair Gordon follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF CHAIR BART GORDON

Pursuant to notice, the Committee on Science and Technology meets to consider the following measures:

- H.R. 2020, the *Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Act of 2009;*
- H.R. 1736, the *International Science and Technology Cooperation Act of 2009;* and,
- H.R. 1709, the *STEM Education Coordination Act of 2009.*

As I mentioned, the Committee will consider three good bills today.

I would like to thank Chairman Lipinski and Ranking Member Ehlers and other Members of the Research and Science Education Subcommittee for their work to improve these bills at the Subcommittee level.

While the subject matter varies greatly, there is a common theme in all three of the bills before us today. They all strengthen an interagency coordination process to achieve a set of goals that no one agency can achieve on its own.

In fact, this theme cuts across many of the priorities of the Science and Technology Committee this Congress, beginning with the National Nanotechnology Initiative bill that passed the House in February, to the *National Water Research and Development Initiative Act of 2009* that passed the House by a vote of 413 to 10 just last week.

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The NITRD Program, as it is known, involves a collaboration of more than a dozen federal research and development agencies for a current total federal investment of approximately $3.5 billion.

This may sound like a lot, but the European Union is investing $7 billion over the next five years in cyberphysical systems alone.

To ensure that we make the most effective use of our own resources to remain a leader in these fields, it is critical that these many agencies come together to develop common goals and well defined strategies for networking and information technology R&D.

H.R. 2020 strengthens the interagency strategic planning process, formally authorizes the National Coordination Office that oversees and enforces this process, and requires that a wide range of industry and academic stakeholders have input into the process. Given how rapidly this field evolves, a regular and comprehensive look at the NITRD program by Congress is timely.

I thank Mr. Hall for introducing this important piece of legislation with me and I urge my colleagues to support it.

H.R. 1736, the *International Science and Technology Cooperation Act of 2009,* would recreate a committee under the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) to coordinate international S&T activities at our federal agencies.

By bringing together the Department of State and the R&D agencies to focus on the international component of national R&D priorities, a similar committee in the 1990's launched some important initiatives, most notably in the area of infectious diseases.

It is critical that we don't miss opportunities to leverage our resources against those of other nations to tackle today's greatest global challenges, including energy and water, and to strengthen the contribution of U.S. science and technology to our national security.

There is no existing entity whose primary purpose is to look across the Federal Government for such opportunities. I commend Dr. Baird and Dr. Ehlers for introducing this legislation and I urge my colleagues to support it.

H.R. 1709, the *STEM Education Coordination Act of 2009,* would strengthen and elevate an existing committee under NSTC to coordinate STEM education activities across the Federal Government.

When half the world's workers earn less than $2 a day, we cannot compete on numbers. To stay competitive, we must keep feeding the marketplace with new ideas that lead to new U.S. companies and new highly paying jobs. The foundation for this innovation economy is the 21st century skilled workforce.

The Federal Government can play an important role in STEM education at all levels because of the richness of the S&T resources at our science agencies. It may not surprise you to learn that our science agencies have little idea what other science agencies are funding in terms of STEM education and often don't even communicate between offices within a single agency.

This is not an acceptable situation.

Mr. Hall joined me in introducing this bill because we agree that agencies need to be sharing best practices with each other, evaluating their programs for effectiveness, and generally making more efficient and effective use of taxpayers' dollars. I thank Mr. Hall, and the Chair and Ranking Member of the Research and Science Education Subcommittee for introducing this bill with me and I urge my colleagues to support it.

These are three good bipartisan bills that strengthen interagency coordination to, as President Obama said in his inaugural, make our government "smarter." I thank my colleagues and staff for their hard work on these bills and I look forward to improving them even further with your amendments today.

I now recognize Mr. Hall to present his opening remarks.

Mr. HALL. Good morning, Mr. Chair, and I thank you for several reasons. I don't know why I have to thank you because it is your duty to schedule this markup, but I still thank you for doing it, and whoever wrote this for me thanks you, and that means that all of us on this side thank you. So—and you thank me, and we are all thanked today.

It would appear that we are doing a great deal of coordinating, and that is true. In addition to authorizing the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development, the NITRD Program, we are also marking up legislation to improve STEM education coordination among the federal agencies and a bill to coordinate science and technology initiatives that can help foster international cooperation.

All of these bills do exactly what this committee should be doing; ensuring that our government is effectively and efficiently using federal science and technology dollars to guarantee we stay on top of cutting-edge research, both domestically and internationally, while continuing to develop the best and brightest STEM workforce for our future.

I am pleased to join you as an original co-sponsor of H.R. 2020 and the *Federal STEM Education Coordination Act,* 2020 and 1709. I also want to thank you for maintaining regular order with both H.R. 1709 and H.R. 1736 and giving everyone the opportunity to work on these at Subcommittee level first. That is the way you work things out.

When it comes to STEM education in particular, I think we are all better served to have Dr. Ehlers involved in the beginning as he brings so much to the table along this line.

I know that all—both of our staffs have worked diligently to get these bills to where we are today, and I look forward to a discussion and proposed amendments, and I thank you.

I yield back.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Hall follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE RALPH M. HALL

Good morning, Mr. Chairman. I want to thank you for scheduling this markup and for the bipartisan spirit in which the bills before us today have been handled. It would appear that we are doing a great deal of coordinating today. In addition to authorizing the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development (NITRD) program, we are also marking-up legislation to improve STEM edu-

cation coordination among the federal agencies and a bill to help coordinate science and technology initiatives that can help foster international cooperation.

All of these bills do exactly what this committee should be doing, ensuring that our government is effectively and efficiently using federal science and technology dollars to guarantee we stay on top of cutting edge research both domestically and internationally, while continuing to develop the best and brightest STEM workforce for our future.

I am pleased to join you as an original co-sponsor of H.R. 2020, the *NITRD Authorization Act,* and H.R. 1709, the *Federal STEM Education Coordination Act.* I want to also thank you for maintaining regular order with both H.R. 1709 and H.R. 1736 and giving everyone the opportunity to work on these at the Subcommittee level first. When it comes to STEM education, in particular, I think we are all better served to have Dr. Ehlers involved from the beginning, as he brings so much to the table.

I know both of our staffs have worked diligently to get these bills to where we are today, and I look forward to a discussion of proposed amendments.

Chair GORDON. Thank you, Mr. Hall.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Mitchell follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE HARRY E. MITCHELL

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Today we will mark up the *Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Act,* H.R. 2020, the *International Science and Technology Cooperation Act,* H.R. 1736, and the *STEM Education Coordination Act,* H.R. 1709.

Last Congress, we took a critical step in encouraging students and teachers to focus on STEM education in the *America COMPETES Act,* which is now law. Ensuring that our students receive a top level STEM education is vital to grow our economy and remain competitive in the global economy.

However, I have heard from STEM teachers in Arizona that they are struggling to identify federal resources to help them develop effective STEM lesson plans.

H.R. 1709 would help STEM teachers in Arizona and nationwide by establishing a committee to coordinate federal programs and activities in support of STEM education through the Office of Science and Technology and Policy (OSTP).

I encourage my colleagues to support this important legislation.

I yield back.

Chair GORDON. We will now consider H.R. 1736, the *International Science and Technology Cooperation Act of 2009.* I recognize the gentleman from Washington to describe this bill.

Mr. BAIRD. I thank the Chair very much, and I want to thank my colleagues who have worked very diligently on this, particularly Dr. Lipinski, Dr. Ehlers, Ms. Johnson, and Mr. Carnahan, and as well as our committee staff.

Mr. Chair, we have held several hearings on this. As you know, it is an issue I am very passionate about as are many in the science and the diplomatic community as well. The question really is how can we use our substantial scientific and technological resources to promote our diplomatic agenda and vice versa.

Bud Rock, who is the Vice President for Global Engagement at Arizona State University, has been a vocal advocate of this and defines what he refers to as the four Ds of international collaboration; discovery, diplomacy, decision making, and development. In addition, Norm Neureiter, who has been a leader in this field, has said, "International cooperation in S&T can be a highly-effective, soft-power instrument for a constructive foreign policy."

H.R. 1736, the *International Science and Technology Cooperation Act* would reconstitute a committee on international science, engineering, and technology under the National Science and Technology Council. A renewed and reinvigorated CISET would facilitate the identification and building of international partnerships to

meet any or all of these objectives by strengthening interagency coordination among the technical agencies and between the technical agencies and the Department of State.

Specifically, H.R. 1736 would charge CISET with planning and coordinating international S&T research and training partnerships, identifying opportunities for new international partnerships that serve both domestic S&T missions and foreign policy goals, and working with international S&T counterparts to establish such partnerships.

Finally, the bill would require an annual report to Congress on CISET's activities.

Again, I want to thank my colleagues and our outstanding staff for their work on this. Thank the Chair again and would urge passage.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Baird follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE BRIAN BAIRD

Thank you, Chairman Gordon. We have held several hearings in the last two years exploring various topics around international science and technology cooperation and specific mechanisms for facilitating partnerships between U.S. and foreign scientists and engineers.

International S&T cooperation, in addition to strengthening our domestic scientific enterprise and economic security, is a valuable tool for strengthening our national security, by helping us to achieve many different foreign policy objectives in disparate regions around the world.

I would like to borrow from my good friend, Bud Rock who is the Vice President for Global Engagement at Arizona State University, and who has been vocal advocate for improved science diplomacy. He cites four core principles of international scientific collaboration: discovery, diplomacy, decision-making, and development. He describes these four Ds as follows:

(1) **Discovery—**By discovery, he means the simple acknowledgement that there exists an immeasurable and universal quest and need to advance the frontiers of human understanding.

(2) **Diplomacy—**Diplomacy refers to the recognition that these partnerships and cooperation toward common goals are themselves expressions of broader trust and mutual respect. International S&T partnerships can help build more stable relations among communities and nations by creating a universal culture based on commonly accepted values like objectivity, sharing, integrity, and free inquiry.

(3) **Decision-making—**Mr. Rock describes this as, "The growing imperative to ensure that policies and actions of governments and individuals (domestically and internationally) are rooted as much as possible in objectivity and informed exchange. National policies informed by global science provide objectivity, transparency, and consistency domestically and across borders."

(4) **Development—**And, finally, by development, Mr. Rock means, "The necessity, unchanged for generations, to put these tools of knowledge to work for the lives of those in greatest need and to serve the interests of those whose aspirations are to even greater achievements."

Finally, I would like to quote my good friend, Dr. Norman Neureiter, another advocate for the importance of international science collaboration. In his words, "International cooperation in S&T can be a highly effective soft power instrument of a constructive foreign policy . . .."

H.R. 1736, the *International Science and Technology Cooperation Act of 2009,* would reconstitute a Committee on International Science, Engineering and Technology (CISET) under the National Science and Technology Council. A renewed and reinvigorated CISET would facilitate the identification and building of international partnerships to meet any or all of these objectives by strengthening interagency coordination among the technical agencies and between the technical agencies and the Department of State.

Specifically, H.R. 1736 would charge CISET with planning and coordinating interagency international S&T research and training partnerships; identifying opportuni-

ties for new international partnerships that serve both our domestic S&T mission and our foreign policy goals; working with international S&T counterparts to establish such partnerships; and establishing an inventory of international partnerships of a minimum size in terms of U.S. investment. Finally, the bill would require an annual report to Congress on CISET's activities.

I want to thank my colleagues, Dr. Lipinski, Dr. Ehlers, Ms. Johnson, and Mr. Carnahan, for introducing this bill with me and for their support in making international science cooperation a priority for this committee. H.R. 1736 is an important step forward in bringing science and technology to bear on both national and global challenges, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Chair GORDON. Thank you, Dr. Baird. I think passion was certainly the right term. You have spent a great deal of time. This is going to be a mark of yours. There will be other marks, but this will be one mark in Congress, and not just this bill but what you have done in the area. Not only will it help to improve relations between countries, but many of the research goals we want to attain, particularly in the area of energy, are expensive, and it is tough to do them just with one nation and here we both share the cost and the intellectual ability. So this very good, and I thank you.

And I now recognize Mr. Hall to present any remarks on the bill.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chair, as you have said and as has been well said, International Science and Technology Cooperation is an incredibly important issue and one that presents not only great prospects in collaborations for scientific breakthroughs but also cultivates promising diplomatic opportunities and sometimes even unpredicted challenges.

I appreciate the work that the Research and Science Education Subcommittee has done on this issue, both under the leadership of Dr. Baird and Chair Lipinski, and I would like to yield the remainder of my time to Dr. Ehlers, the Ranking Member.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Hall follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE RALPH M. HALL

Mr. Chairman, international science and technology cooperation is an incredibly important issue and one that presents not only great prospects and collaborations for scientific breakthroughs, but also cultivates promising diplomatic opportunities and, sometimes, unpredicted challenges. I appreciate the work that the Research and Science Education Subcommittee has done on this issue both under the leadership of Dr. Baird and Chairman Lipinski and would like to yield the remainder of my time to Dr. Ehlers, the Ranking Member.

Mr. EHLERS. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Many of us may recall in the 1970s and '80s we first began using science as part of diplomacy, and that played a key role in bringing the Soviet Union and the United States closer together and eventually ended with the downfall of the Iron Curtain.

I was surprised when I first came to Congress, and Newt Gingrich asked me to write a science policy statement since we hadn't had one since 1945, and when I began writing this, discovered that there is no one in the State Department who is representing science in dealing with other countries.

Well, we have managed to change that since, but there still—it still needs strengthening, and identified in coordinating activities within the Federal Government, which mutually benefit our scientific enterprise and our foreign policy goals as a valuable mission.

And I am pleased the Full Committee is considering this legislation today.

I would also like to acknowledge the work of the former Subcommittee Chair, Mr. Baird, for pursuing avenues that the Science and Technology Committee can use to support the intersection and expansion of science and diplomacy.

Today's legislation reestablishes a committee under the National Science and Technology Council, designed to coordinate and plan international science and technology activities. We have worked to ensure that high-level officials from the Department of State and the Office of Science and Technology Policy will provide the leadership necessary to make such collaborations more successful across the Federal Government.

I look forward to seeing this in action. I also look forward to monitoring the fruit of this committee and will continue to support this bill as it moves closer to becoming law. I think we have a golden opportunity to return to the golden age of the '70s and '80s, and really set up good cooperative efforts with many nations and bringing all the nations together as a resound.

With that I will yield back.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Ehlers follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE VERNON J. EHLERS

Identifying and coordinating activities within the Federal Government which mutually benefit our scientific enterprise and our foreign policy goals is a valuable mission, and I am pleased the Full Committee is considering this legislation today. I would also like to acknowledge the work of the former Subcommittee Chair, Mr. Baird, for pursuing avenues that the Science and Technology Committee can use to support the intersection and expansion of science and diplomacy.

Today's legislation re-establishes a committee under the National Science and Technology Council designed to coordinate and plan international science and technology activities. We have worked to ensure that high-level officials from the Department of State and the Office of Science and Technology Policy will provide the leadership necessary to make such collaborations more successful across the Federal Government. I look forward to monitoring the fruit of this committee and will continue to support this bill as it moves closer to becoming law.

Chair GORDON. Thank you, Dr. Ehlers. More importantly, thank you for your long history in working on this. You know, certainly if our Majority and Minority can work together on this bill, other countries can work together on important items, too. So we have established that. Thank you. You have been very important here.

Does anyone else wish to be recognized.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Chair.

Chair GORDON. Mr. Rohrabacher.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. You got that right. Okay. I would just like to underscore the point that Mr. Ehlers has just made about cooperation. There are so many areas right now that we need to cooperate internationally in terms of the science community, and Mr. Baird is very involved with scientific research dealing with the oceans, and that is not something we should be doing on our own. That should be a joint effort with other countries, and we should look to other countries as playing an important role in whatever research we have with the ocean.

Most of the people on this committee understand that I have a keen interest in near-Earth objects and the fact that there may be some asteroid or comet or meteorite that might hit the Earth and that we should be prepared for that. And in order to accomplish these ends, we need to be working with other countries, and I just

would like to stress that essential point, and that is what this bill is all about. So just wanted to add that thought.

Thank you.

Chair GORDON. Thank you, Mr. Rohrabacher. I heard Mr. Sensenbrenner the other day say that you were a near-Earth object.

Does anyone else wish to be recognized?

Then I ask unanimous consent the bill is considered as read and open to amendment at any point.

Without objection, so ordered.

Are there any amendments?

Mr. HALL. You know, we make Jay Leno look serious.

Chair GORDON. If no, then the vote is on the bill, H.R. 1736. All those in favor will say, aye. Opposed, no. In the opinion of the Chair the ayes have it.

I recognize myself for a motion.

I move that the Committee favorably report H.R. 1736 as amended to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass. Furthermore, I move that the staff be instructed to prepare the legislative report and make necessary technical and conforming changes, and that the Chair take all the necessary steps to bring the bill before the House for consideration.

The question is on the motion to report the bill favorably. Those in favor of the motion will signify by saying, aye. Opposed, no. The ayes have it, and the bill is favorably reported.

Without objection the motion to reconsider is laid upon the table. Members will have two subsequent calendar days in which to submit supplemental, minority, or additional views on the measure.

And let me point out to everyone, particularly our newer Members, we won't file this bill until next week, and so if any of you would like to become co-sponsors of any of these bills, we welcome that. I think you should all go home, take credit for these. These are good bills, and once again, I hope you are not disappointed that we are not arguing and fighting, and you know, and having a big rumpus here, but that doesn't mean that these aren't good, thoughtful bills. They went to the regular order, a law that was taken care of at the Subcommittee level, and so, again, we welcome all to be co-sponsors, and I want to thank the Members for their attendance.

This concludes our markup.

[Whereupon, at 10:51 a.m., the Committee was adjourned.]

Appendix:

H.R. 1736 (AS AMENDED)

H.R. 1736, AS AMENDED BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON RESEARCH AND SCIENCE EDUCATION

On March 31, 2009

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the "International Science
3 and Technology Cooperation Act of 2009".

4 **SEC. 2. COORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND**
5 **TECHNOLOGY PARTNERSHIPS.**

6 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Director of the Office of
7 Science and Technology Policy shall establish a committee
8 under the National Science and Technology Council with
9 the responsibility to identify and coordinate international
10 science and technology cooperation that can strengthen
11 the United States science and technology enterprise, im-
12 prove economic and national security, and support United
13 States foreign policy goals.

14 (b) COMMITTEE LEADERSHIP.—The committee es-
15 tablished under subsection (a) shall be co-chaired by sen-
16 ior level officials from the Office of Science and Tech-
17 nology Policy and the Department of State.

18 (c) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The committee established
19 under subsection (a) shall—

1 (1) plan and coordinate interagency inter-
2 national science and technology cooperative research
3 and training activities and partnerships supported or
4 managed by Federal agencies and work with other
5 National Science and Technology Council commit-
6 tees to help plan and coordinate the international
7 component of national science and technology prior-
8 ities;
9 (2) establish Federal priorities and policies for
10 aligning, as appropriate, international science and
11 technology cooperative research and training activi-
12 ties and partnerships supported or managed by Fed-
13 eral agencies with the foreign policy goals of the
14 United States;
15 (3) identify opportunities for new international
16 science and technology cooperative research and
17 training partnerships that advance both the science
18 and technology and the foreign policy priorities of
19 the United States;
20 (4) in carrying out paragraph (3), solicit input
21 and recommendations from non-Federal science and
22 technology stakeholders, including universities, sci-
23 entific and professional societies, industry, and rel-
24 evant organizations and institutions, through work-
25 shops and other appropriate venues;

1 (5) work with international science and tech-
2 nology counterparts, both non-governmental and
3 governmental (in coordination with the Department
4 of State), to establish and maintain international
5 science and technology cooperative research and
6 training partnerships, as identified under paragraph
7 (3); and
8 (6) address broad issues that influence the abil-
9 ity of United States scientists and engineers to col-
10 laborate with foreign counterparts, including bar-
11 riers to collaboration and access to scientific infor-
12 mation.
13 (d) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Director of the Of-
14 fice of Science and Technology Policy shall transmit a re-
15 port annually to Congress at the time of the President's
16 budget request containing a description of the priorities
17 and policies established under subsection (c)(2), the ongo-
18 ing and new partnerships established in the previous fiscal
19 year, and how stakeholder input, as required under sub-
20 section (c)(4), was received.