



COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY

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Authorization and Oversight Plan for the 115th Congress

House Rule X sets forth the legislative jurisdiction of the House Science, Space, and Technology Committee while also assigning broad general oversight responsibilities (Appendix A). Rule X also assigns the Committee special oversight responsibility for “reviewing and studying, on a continuing basis, all laws, programs, and Government activities dealing with or involving non-military research and development.” The Committee appreciates the special function entrusted to it and will continue to tackle troubled programs and search for waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement in non-military research and development programs regardless of where they may be found.

Much of the oversight work of the Committee is carried out by and through the Oversight Subcommittee. However, oversight is conducted by every Subcommittee and the full Committee. All components of the Committee take their oversight mandate seriously and work cooperatively to meet the Committee’s oversight responsibilities.

The following agenda constitutes the authorization and oversight plan of the Science Committee for the 115th Congress. It includes areas which the full committees and the subcommittees expect to conduct reviews, oversight, and investigations. The Committee will address additional issues, events, and plans as they arise. The Committee will consult with other standing committees of the House as necessary.

Authorizations

The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology oversees agency budgets totaling over \$40 billion, most of which is focused on research and development (R&D). During the 115th Congress, the Science Committee will review the authorizations of agencies and programs within its jurisdiction and, specifically with regard to lapsed authorizations, determine whether programs should be reauthorized or terminated. Each subcommittee will conduct oversight of the programs and offices within their jurisdiction, including holding hearings and requesting information from the Executive Branch in order to gather the necessary information to support these determinations.

The Committee expects to reauthorize key federal science agencies, including the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the Department of Energy’s (DOE’s) Office of Science, the National Science Foundation (NSF), the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric

Administration's research, data, and weather programs, science and technology at the Department of Homeland Security, and Federal Aviation Administration research and development, through which much of the research benefitting America's economic and national security is performed. The Committee will reauthorize these agencies in a pro-science, fiscally responsible manner.

The Committee began this effort in the 114th Congress with the passage of both H.R. 1806, the "America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2015," which authorized NIST, NSF, and the DOE's Office of Science, and H.R. 810, the "National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2015."

The America COMPETES Reauthorization Act was not signed into law but is one of 11 Science Committee bills of which various provisions were included in S. 3084, the "American Innovation and Competitiveness Act," which was signed into law on January 6, 2017. The American Innovation and Competitiveness Act authorized the activities but not spending at NSF, NIST, the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and other federal interagency science programs.

In reauthorizing the agencies within the Science Committee's jurisdiction, the Committee seeks to improve accountability and transparency, reduce administrative burdens on researchers, enhance agency oversight, improve research coordination, and reform federal science agency programs to increase the impact of taxpayer-funded research. The Committee will continue its ongoing legislative efforts to reduce the cost of research through efficiency, and eliminate bureaucratic overhead, red-tape, and costly regulations. The Committee also will make certain that research across the federal agencies is not duplicative and that taxpayer resources are used in an efficient and effective manner.

The Committee will ensure that federally funded research conducted through NSF, and all agencies, is in the national interest. Unfortunately, NSF has funded a number of projects that do not meet the highest standards of scientific merit – from climate change musicals to evaluating animal photographs in National Geographic. To make the agency more accountable, the Committee will enforce the original intent of the 1950 NSF Act to require that all grants serve the "national interest."

Last Congress, the president signed into law H.R. 1020, the "STEM Education Act of 2015." The Committee will build off of this progress and will continue its work to improve coordination of science, technology, engineering, mathematics, and cyber (STEM) education activities across the Federal government and ensure the American workforce consists of experts in STEM fields. A well-educated and trained high-tech workforce ensures our future economic prosperity. This means motivating more American students to study science, math, computing, and engineering so they will want to pursue these careers.

The Committee seeks to increase support for basic research in the physical sciences. These are the areas with the greatest potential for breakthroughs to new

industries and U.S. jobs. America's universities and research institutions carry out federally-funded basic and fundamental scientific research that drives new discoveries and innovations - creating new companies, new industries, more private sector jobs, and economic growth and security.

The Committee also seeks to allow contractor operators at DOE national laboratories to work with the private sector more efficiently. The Committee seeks to enable researchers in all 50 states to have access to world-class user facilities, including supercomputers and high intensity light sources.

In regard to the Committee's jurisdiction over NASA, the Science Committee will reignite America's pioneering spirit for exploration of new frontiers and worlds through reinvigoration of our space science program with the entrepreneurial drive of commercial incentives and ideas. This includes ensuring that the Space Launch System and Orion programs receive adequate funding to ensure that NASA astronauts are able to explore the cosmos as opposed to having their eyes and feet tied to earth. The Committee will also continue to support the James Webb Space Telescope, the Transitioning Exoplanet Survey Satellite, and the Wide Field Infrared Space Telescope.

OVERSIGHT

Energy

Department of Energy (DOE)

- Review and conduct oversight of all energy research, development, and demonstration conducted by federal government, included but not limited to Department of Energy ("the Department" or DOE) research, development, demonstration and commercial application of energy technology.
- Conduct oversight of all federally owned or operated non-military national laboratories, including but not limited to laboratory management, facilities and research infrastructure, and research priorities.
- Conduct oversight of all federally-sponsored research, development (R&D), demonstration, and commercial application activities that contribute to international agreements entered into by the federal government.
- Review and conduct oversight of all Department of Energy Office of Science activities. For example, the Committee will conduct oversight of Office of Science programs and will review prioritization across, and management within, its major areas of research. Special attention will also be given to the cost, operation, and maintenance of DOE's existing and planned major facilities.
- Review and conduct oversight of all research, development, demonstration, and commercial application of energy technology conducted by the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE). Specifically, the Committee will undertake efforts to improve focus, prioritization, and transparency of EERE

- programs, and provide close oversight to ensure that programs are managed efficiently, duplication is limited, and funding is allocated appropriately and effectively.
- Review and conduct oversight of all research, development, demonstration, and commercial application of energy technology conducted by the Office of Nuclear Energy (NE). Specifically, the Committee will provide oversight of the nation’s nuclear R&D activities, and will examine efforts by DOE, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and industry stakeholders to research, develop, construct, and license advance reactor technology. The Committee will examine how NE can prioritize groundbreaking research and ensure the Department maintains continuing focus on R&D programs that cannot be undertaken by the private sector.
 - Review and conduct oversight of all research, development, demonstration, and commercial application of energy technology conducted by the Office of Fossil Energy (FE). For example, the Committee will undertake efforts to improve focus, prioritization, and transparency of FE programs, and provide close oversight to ensure that programs are managed efficiently, duplication is limited, and funding is allocated appropriately and effectively. The Committee will also examine the Office of Fossil laboratory, the National Energy Technology Laboratory, which requires additional oversight due to the unique government owned, government operated management structure at the lab.
 - Review and conduct oversight of all research, development, demonstration, and commercial application of energy technology conducted by the Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability (OE). Among other efforts, the Committee will undertake efforts to improve focus, prioritization, and transparency of OE programs, and provide close oversight to ensure that programs are managed efficiently, duplication is limited, and funding is allocated appropriately and effectively. The Committee will also focus oversight on the Department’s collaborative work with industry in the areas of cybersecurity, smart grid technology, and energy storage.
 - Review and conduct oversight of all Advanced Research Projects Agency – Energy (ARPA-E) programs. Chief among other efforts, the Committee will undertake oversight of ARPA-E program funding and management, examining the appropriate role for and focus of ARPA-E in the context of DOE’s numerous other clean energy-focused programs and activities.
 - Review and conduct continuing oversight of the DOE Loan Guarantee Program. The Committee will, among other efforts, focus its oversight on program management challenges and ensuring the Department conducts thorough reviews and rigorous financial analysis of the existing loan guarantee portfolio. Oversight will include, but is not limited to, maintaining transparency before Congress, minimizing risk to taxpayers, addressing management problems previously identified by non-partisan organizations, and implementing key recommendations made by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to improve program management and reduce risk.

- The Committee will continue to examine DOE Contract management practices, including but not limited to potential areas of waste, fraud, and abuse in DOE's contract management.

Environment

- Review and conduct oversight of the broad array of programs, both government and private sector, engaged in environmental research and development.
- Conduct oversight and review all activities and functions of the National Weather Service (NWS).

United States Global Change Research Program (USGCRP)

- Review and conduct oversight of the broad array of programs addressing climate change issues across the Federal government to ensure that existing programs are necessary, appropriately focused, effectively coordinated, and properly organized to prevent duplication of efforts and waste taxpayer resources.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

- Review and conduct oversight of the funding prioritization and program management challenges related to the NOAA's mission to understand and predict changes in weather, particularly as they relate to severe weather events that threaten life and property.
- Review and conduct oversight of NOAA's satellite programs. These satellites have been plagued with cost overruns, delays, and mismanagement that endanger American lives and property with degraded weather data. The Committee will also continue oversight of NOAA's commercial satellite priorities to ensure that the Agency is taking all necessary steps to protect public safety in the face of government program failures.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

- Review and conduct oversight of NASA's efforts to prioritize, plan, and implement Earth science missions within cost and schedule. Particular attention will be paid to programs that exceed cost estimates to ensure they do not adversely impact the development and launch of other NASA priorities. The Committee will also examine the impact of large increases in funding for the Earth Science Directorate relative to funding requested for other science disciplines.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

- Review and conduct oversight of the satellite activities of the USGS, with an emphasis on its LANDSAT program, to ensure continuity of services and implementation of best technologies and commercial partnering.

Science and R&D at the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

- Review and conduct oversight of EPA's management of science and its use of science in the decision making process, including lab management, regulatory science, transparency, and risk assessment. In particular, the Committee will examine how to better integrate science into the Administration's regulatory decision-making process. This includes how EPA uses and manages scientific data to reach its regulatory conclusions.

Climate Research Activities

- Review and conduct oversight of the broad array of programs addressing climate change issues across the Federal government to ensure that existing programs are necessary, appropriately focused, effectively coordinated, and properly organized to prevent duplication of efforts and waste taxpayer resources.

Oversight

- Conduct oversight to ensure that the Departments and agencies within its jurisdiction follow all applicable authorization acts, appropriation acts, and other congressional directives.
- Conduct oversight of agency efforts to protect information technology systems.
- Coordinate with the GAO and the various Inspectors General (IGs) to ensure Departments and agencies are being transparent and implementing recommendations of GAO and the IGs.
- Continue to oversee risk assessments development in conjunction with the regulatory process to ensure that policies are based on the best science available. Continue to collect and examine allegations of intimidation of scientists and science specialists in federal agencies, including but not limited to investigating allegation of suppression or revisions of scientific finding, and mischaracterization of scientific findings because of political or other pressures.
- Monitor the development and implementation of scientific integrity principles within the executive branch.
- Continue to evaluate DOE's decision to close the Yucca Mountain Nuclear Waste Repository.
- Continue providing oversight of materials, minerals, and isotopes that are critical to U.S. national interests.
- Review and study on a continuing basis laws, programs and Government activities throughout the government relating to non-military research and development.

- Conduct oversight of additional matters as the need arises and as provided for under House Rule X, 3(k).
- Work closely and collaboratively with other federal oversight bodies to identify and address instances of waste, fraud, abuse and mismanagement in the federal government to ensure the most efficient use of taxpayer dollars.

Research and Technology

The Subcommittee on Research and Technology (R/T) has legislative jurisdiction and general oversight and investigative authority on all matters relating to science policy and science education.

The R/T Subcommittee will continue to oversee all activities of the agencies and programs in its jurisdiction, including the National Science Foundation (NSF), National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), and White House Office of Science and Technology Programs. The Committee will conduct ongoing review of the entire portfolio of taxpayer investments through civilian science agencies in basic research and advanced technologies in order to ensure that public resources are focused on the most promising new areas of science and technology. Among these areas are artificial intelligence, additive manufacturing, bio-engineering, nanotechnology, energy, computer and information science, and photonics.

National Science Foundation (NSF)

- Review all activities of the National Science Foundation (NSF) conducted pursuant to appropriations for Research and Related Activities, including but not limited to funding through NSF's seven directorates that support science and engineering research and STEM education and research. (The seven directorates are: Biological Sciences, Computer and Information Science and Engineering, Engineering, Geosciences, Mathematical and Physical Sciences, Social/Behavioral/Economic Sciences, and Education and Human Resources.)
- Review all non-research activities of NSF conducted through NSF's Office of the Director and the Office of Integrative Activities, as well as financial management, award processing and monitoring, legal affairs, outreach and other functions. For 2017, this will include monitoring development and moving costs and actions related to NSF's planned September 2017 move to a new headquarters facility.
- Review NSF compliance with and the effects of provisions of the STEM Education Act of 2015, including but not limited to the addition of computer science to the definition of STEM education.
- Review NSF implementation of the American Innovation and Competitiveness Act (see below for additional information).

National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

- Review all NIST programs and activities as well as other programs under the Department of Commerce, with special attention to the evaluation of their alignment with and impact on industry and assurance that the programs do not encroach on areas better served by the private sector. These include:
 - Manufacturing Extension Partnerships
 - National Network of Manufacturing Innovation
- Review cyber security coordination among NIST, NSF and the Department of Homeland Security, NIST responsibilities and federal agencies' compliance with cyber security regimes authorized by the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA), and how federal agencies balance security mandates with the ability to allow technological development through innovation.
- Continue to hold cybersecurity oversight hearings, building on a series of hearings conducted during the 114th Congress, in order to review agencies' compliance with federal information security standards and guidelines and to identify and understand reasons for inconsistencies in their respective cybersecurity postures.
- Review NIST performance of its critical role in helping to develop standards and conformance testing processes that will protect privacy, minimize private sector waste, and advance US economic competitiveness and technological leadership.
- Continue to monitor and review NIST physical security at its two campuses.
- Review NIST actions to support the development of the smart grid, the management of cross-agency information technology (NITRD) and nanotechnology (NNI) research programs.

Department of Transportation

- Review research, development, and demonstration activities of the Department of Transportation, including safety, cybersecurity and autonomous vehicle systems development programs authorized by the most recent surface transportation reauthorization, the 2015 Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST Act).
- Review advances in autonomous vehicle technologies, including vehicle-to-vehicle (V2V) and vehicle-to-infrastructure (V2I) technologies, with an eye toward the privacy and security concerns (among others) raised by such increased connectivity features.
- Review DOT administration and results research, development, technology and education programs authorized under the FAST Act, including but not limited to the following:
 - Highway Research and Development
 - University Transportation Centers
 - Intelligent Highway Systems
 - Advanced Transportation and Congestion Management Technologies

Department of Homeland Security

- Review all activities, focusing on the effectiveness and organization, direction and priorities, of the DHS Science and Technology Directorate.
- Review the effectiveness and organization, direction and priorities of the research and technology programs associated with the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office.

US Fire Administration (USFA)

- Review administration of grant programs that support local career and volunteer firefighting and first-responder capabilities, and consider improvements to the functionality of the USFA.

Natural Hazards

- Review interagency research programs to mitigate the damage caused by natural disasters such as earthquakes, windstorms, and fires by developing early warning systems and improved building and infrastructure design. Evaluate programs to protect Americans from these and other hazards.

Economic Competitiveness

- Review the technology transfer incentives of the Bayh-Dole Act, the Stevenson-Wydler Act, and the Small Business Innovative Research and Technology Transfer (SBIR/STTR) programs to improve America's competitiveness and innovative capacity.
- Review GAO study, required by COMPETES Act of 2010, of SBIR/STTR waste, fraud and abuse.
- Review the effectiveness and efficiency of SBIR/STTR in increasing the pace of commercializing technology developed from federally-supported basic research.

National Technical Information Service

- Review the performance, efficiency and taxpayer costs of maintaining the National Technical Information Service in current form.

Implementation of the American Innovation and Competitiveness Act (AICA)

As a result of the enactment of the American Innovation and Competitiveness Act (AICA) during the 114th Congress, special attention will be paid to the implementation, execution and effectiveness of all provisions of the new law, including but not limited to provisions that strengthen basic research; seek rationalization of unnecessary administrative and regulatory burdens on federally-supported research; improve coordination of science, technology, engineering and math education; and efforts to

leverage the private sector. Among other matters the Subcommittee will examine the following:

- Review compliance with the AICA provision that increases transparency and accountability in NSF grant-making by adding “national interest” to the broader impacts criteria of NSF’s merit selection process, and review this provision’s effects on NSF’s portfolio of research grants.
- Review compliance with the requirement that increases transparency and accountability by requiring NSF to publish a non-technical justification of each grant award.
- Review compliance with the AICA provisions that require stronger NSF cost control and management during the development of major research facilities, including calculation of project life-cycle costs, mandated cost review and auditing during construction, and statutory prohibitions against expenditures of project funds or “management fees” (or successors to management fees) for liquor, parties, lobbying, unnecessary foreign travel, and other abuses.
- Review implementation of the changes and improvements in the Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (formerly “Experimental”), or EPSCoR program, prescribed in the AICA, including authorization for the agency, States, and jurisdictions to experiment with new research and development funding models.
- Review AICA-required NSF briefing to Congress about management of the U.S. Antarctic program.
- Review compliance with AICA provisions that address NSF use of “rotator” personnel pursuant to the Intergovernmental Personnel Act, including compensation and potential conflicts of interest.
- Review progress toward the cybersecurity research and development priorities set forth in the AICA, including security of election-dedicated voting system software and hardware.
- Review implementation of AICA provisions that update and strengthen the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development program.
- Evaluate NIST progress toward AICA-required development of a long-range plan for its laboratory program improvements.
- Evaluate the AICA-required NSF review of ongoing mid-scale project investments.
- Review implementation of the AICA’s NIST campus security provisions that transfer to the Department of Commerce Office of Security direct management of NIST law enforcement and site security programs.
- Review compliance with AICA provisions that strengthen investigations and penalties for research falsification.
- Review NSF progress in identifying and eliminating unreproducible and duplicative research projects.
- Review NSF participation in the Brain Research through Advancing Innovative Neuro-technologies (BRAIN) Initiative.

- Review implementation of the AICA provision which directs the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in coordination with OSTP, to establish an interagency working group for reducing administrative burdens on federally funded researchers.
- Review the AICA-required NSF Inspector General audit of grant sub-recipient transparency and oversight.
- Review AICA updates to the Robert Noyce Teacher Scholarship Program which increase flexibility and bolster eligibility requirements.
- Review implementation of the AICA provisions which require the NSF Director, Secretary of Education, Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to jointly establish an advisory panel to advise the Committee on STEM Education of the National Science and Technology Council.
- Review implementation of changes to the Committee on STEM Education, including an emphasis of bringing forward objective outcomes metrics for all STEM programs.
- Review progress of NSF programs intended to expand STEM opportunities for traditionally under-represented populations (biennial report to Congress).
- Review NIST efforts to support, promote, and coordinate activities and efforts to enhance public awareness and understanding of measurement sciences, standards and technology.
- Review progress of the AICA provision that requires OSTP to consider progress on inclusion in STEM fields and improved undergraduate STEM experiences.
- Review results of AICA-required NSF study of computer science education.
- Review NSF performance of AICA provision to strengthen informal STEM education.
- Review NSF implementation of Section 7033(a) of the America COMPETES Act (42 U.S.C. 1862o–12(a)), which updates Hispanic-serving institutions undergraduate programs.
- Review implementation of AICA updates to federal agencies' scientific prize competition authority.
- Review implementation the AICA provisions for crowdsourcing and citizen science.
- Review NIST implementation of AICA improvements to the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership improvements, including increase emphasis on providing assistance to small manufacturing concerns.
- Review NSF implementation of AICA provisions to strengthen the Innovation Corps program and continue to support translational research grants.
- Review implementation of the AICA provision which authorizes the President to designate one of the OSTP Associate Directors as United States Chief Technology Officer.
- Review results of AICA-required study by the National Research Council study on technology for emergency notifications on campuses.

Space

- Astronautical research and development, including resources, personnel, equipment, and facilities;
- Civil aviation research and development; National Aeronautics and Space Administration;
- National Space Council;
- Outer space, including exploration and control thereof;
- Scientific research, development, and demonstration, and projects therefor.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA):

- Review and conduct oversight of all activities contemplated and authorized by the *National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended, as well as all other laws pertaining to the Committee's jurisdiction under House Rule X.*
- Review, monitor, and conduct oversight of public and private initiatives related to the aeronautical and space activities.
- Review all activities of NASA.
- Monitor and conduct oversight of the activities of the National Space Council.
- Review all activities conducted by the NASA Science Mission Directorate.
- Review all activities of the NASA Aeronautics Mission Directorate.
- Review all activities of the NASA Space Technology Mission Directorate.
- Review all activities of the Human Exploration and Operations Mission Directorate.
- Review, monitor, and conduct oversight of any and all activities of NASA housed outside of one of the four directorates listed above, including, but not limited to, cyber security; information technology; environmental remediation; construction or facilities; grant, contract, and agreement management; and international coordination.
- Review all activities of the NASA Space Launch System vehicle development.
- Review all activities of the Orion vehicle development.
- Review all activities of Commercial Crew development.
- Review all activities of Commercial Orbital Transportation Service contracts.
- Review all activities of the NASA Office of Education.
- Review funding, management, and spending of the James Webb Space Telescope program.
- Assess and review NASA's Human Space Flight program focusing particular attention on NASA's plans and priorities relative to the agency's resources and requirements.
- Monitor and review NASA's space science efforts to prioritize, plan, launch, and operate space science missions within cost and schedule.
- Review any and all NASA space science programs that exceed cost estimates to ensure they do not adversely impact the development and launch of other missions.

- Evaluate, monitor, and review the ability of commercial providers to, affordably, safely, and reliably deliver cargo and crew to the International Space Station (ISS).
- Review and monitor plans and operation and utilization of the ISS to ensure NASA fully utilizes the unique research opportunities that the facility offers, while exclusively relying on logistical services from commercial and foreign providers.
- Review costs associated with cancellation of the Constellation program, NASA's approach to develop and fund a successor to the Space Shuttle, and investment in NASA launch infrastructure. NASA has not clearly articulated what types of future human space flight missions it wishes to pursue, or its rationale.

Department of Transportation:

- Review and conduct oversight of all activities of the FAA's Office of Commercial Space Transportation (AST), which licenses commercial launch vehicles.
- Review and monitor the emergence of a number of fledgling commercial human suborbital space flight ventures.
- Examine and review the progress of the emerging personal space flight industry, as well focus on the challenges it faces.
- Review and assess efforts related to control of outer space, including international obligations, space situational awareness, space traffic management, and regulations pertaining to space activities.
- Oversee and review all of the FAA's R&D activities to ensure that they lead to improvements in the U.S. Aerospace sector, focusing with particular interest on the FAA's management of its Next Generation Air Transportation System (NextGen) program.

Department of Commerce:

- Examine and review the regulation of commercial remote sensing activities
- Conduct oversight of the transition of earth science research to operations.
- Assess and conduct oversight of space spectrum allocations, including, but not limited to, impacts on weather forecasting, and position navigation and timing services.
- Review the impact and management of U.S. export control policy on the space industry.

Additional Information related to certain subject matters:

Aeronautics Research

An important area for oversight will be NASA's aeronautics research and development program. The Committee plans to examine NASA's ability to support the interagency effort to modernize the nation's air traffic management system, the development of unmanned aviation systems (UAS), as well as its ability to undertake important long-term

R&D on aircraft safety, emissions, noise, and energy consumption – R&D that will have a significant impact on the quality of life and U.S. competitiveness in aviation.

NASA Contract and Financial Management

A perennial topic on GAO’s high risk series, NASA financial management will continue to receive attention from the Committee. The Committee will also monitor NASA’s contract management to ensure acquisitions are handled appropriately.

Near Earth Objects

Congress has provided guidance to NASA relating to Near Earth Objects. The Committee will continue to monitor NASA’s compliance with that direction, as well as determine whether additional oversight is necessary.

Appendix A

House Rule X

ORGANIZATION OF COMMITTEES

Committees and their legislative jurisdictions

1. There shall be in the House the following standing committees, each of which shall have the jurisdiction and related functions assigned by this clause and clauses 2, 3, and 4. All bills, resolutions, and other matters relating to subjects within the jurisdiction of the standing committees listed in this clause shall be referred to those committees, in accordance with clause 2 of rule XII, as follows:

(p) Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

(1) All energy research, development, and demonstration, and projects therefor, and all federally owned or operated nonmilitary energy laboratories.

(2) Astronautical research and development, including resources, personnel, equipment, and facilities.

(3) Civil aviation research and development.

(4) Environmental research and development.

(5) Marine research.

(6) Commercial application of energy technology.

(7) National Institute of Standards and Technology, standardization of weights and measures, and the metric system.

(8) National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

(9) National Space Council.

(10) National Science Foundation.

(11) National Weather Service.

(12) Outer space, including exploration and control thereof.

(13) Science scholarships.

(14) Scientific research, development, and demonstration, and projects therefor.

Special oversight functions

3(k) The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology shall review and study on a continuing basis laws, programs, and Government activities relating to nonmilitary research and development.