AMENDMENT TO
RULES COMMITTEE PRINT 117–31
OFFERED BY MS. KAPTUR OF OHIO

Page 539, after line 12, add the following new section:

SEC. 10622. OFFICE OF MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL INNOVATION POLICY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The general welfare, security, and economic health and stability of the United States require a long-term, substantial, coordinated, and multidisciplinary strategy and implementation of cohesive objectives to remain at the forefront of industrial innovation.

(2) The large and complex innovative and technological capabilities of global supply chains and manufacturing economies, which influence the course of national and international manufacturing and innovative relevance, require appropriate attention, including long-range inclusive planning and more immediate program development, to encourage and support private manufacturing growth in the United
States and participation in the public decision-making process.

(3) The innovative and manufacturing capabilities of business in the United States, when properly fostered, applied, and supported, can effectively assist in improving the quality of life for people in the United States, in anticipating and addressing emerging international, national, and local problems, and strengthening the international economic engagement and pioneering leadership of the United States.

(4) Just as Federal funding for science and technology represents an investment in the future, strategically addressing gaps in the innovation pipeline of the United States would—

(A) contribute to converting research and development investments into high-value, quality job-creating product production and capture domestic and global markets; and

(B) strengthen the economic posture of the United States.

(5) The capabilities of the United States at both the Federal and State levels need enhanced strategic planning and influence over policy formulation for industrial innovation and technology develop-
opment, as well as a means to ensure an adequate workforce.

(b) Sense of Congress.—

(1) Priority Goals.—It is the sense of Congress that manufacturing and industrial innovation should include contributing to the following priority goals:

(A) Taking concrete national action to rebuild, restore, and expand domestic manufacturing capabilities, skills, and production capacity, including world-class infrastructure.

(B) Rebuilding the industrial innovation commons, including common resources, technical knowledge, and entrepreneurial opportunities associated with technical concepts.

(C) Supporting domestic supply chains.

(D) Expanding production capabilities, cooperation, and knowledge.

(E) Revitalizing communities harmed by historical and poorly conceived, implemented, and enforced regulatory and trade policies.

(F) Developing a strategy for innovation and establishment of manufacturing industries of the future, including adoption and production of Industry 4.0 technology to support do-
mestic economic expansion, particularly manufacturers with fewer than 800 employees, and in traditionally underserved communities.

(G) Contributing to national health and security and emergency readiness and resilience, including addressing environmental concerns.

(H) Strengthening the economy of the United States and promoting full employment in high-quality, high-wage jobs through useful industrial and technological innovation.

(I) Cultivating, utilizing, and enhancing academic and industrial thought-leadership with practical workforce development and training to the fullest extent possible.

(J) Implementing a national strategy that identifies and prioritizes high growth, high value-added industries, products, and components of national importance to the long-term economic, environmental, national security, and public health of the United States.

(2) NATIONAL POLICY.—In view of the findings under subsection (a), it is the sense of Congress that the Federal Government and public and private institutions in the United States should pursue a na-
tional policy of manufacturing and industrial innovation that includes the following principles:

(A) Ensuring global leadership in advanced manufacturing technologies critical to the long-term economic, environmental, and public health of the United States, and to the long-term national security of the United States.

(B) Restoring and strengthening the industrial commons of the United States, including—

(i) essential engineering and production skills;

(ii) infrastructure for research and development, standardization, and metrology;

(iii) process innovations and manufacturing know-how;

(iv) equipment; and

(v) suppliers that provide the foundation for the innovativeness and competitiveness of all manufacturers in the United States.

(C) Strengthening the technical, financial, and educational commons and assets necessary to ensure that the United States is the best positioned nation for the creation and production
of advanced technologies and products emerging from national research and development investments.

(D) Capitalizing on the scientific and technological advances produced by researchers and innovators in the United States by developing capable and responsive institutions focused on advancing the technology and manufacturing readiness levels of those advances.

(E) Supporting the discovery, invention, start-up, ramp-up, scale-up, and transition of new products and manufacturing technologies to full-scale production in the United States.

(F) Addressing the evolving needs of manufacturers for a diverse set of workers with the necessary skills, training, and expertise as manufacturers in the United States increase high-quality, high-wage employment opportunities.

(G) Improving and expanding manufacturing engineering and technology offerings within institutions of higher education, including 4-year engineering technology programs at polytechnic institutes and secondary schools, to be more closely aligned with the needs of manufacturers in the United States and the goal of
strengthening the long-term competitiveness of such manufacturing.

(H) Working collaboratively with Federal agencies, State and local governments, Tribal governments, regional authorities, institutions of higher education, economic development organizations, and labor organizations that primarily represent workers in manufacturing to leverage their knowledge, resources, applied research, experimental development, and programs to foster manufacturing in the United States so as to anticipate and prepare for emergencies and global, national, and regional supply chain disruptions, including disruptions brought on and exacerbated by changing environmental and other circumstances.

(I) Recognizing that, as changing circumstances require the periodic revision and adaptation of this section, Congress is responsible for—

(i) identifying and interpreting the changes in those circumstances as they occur; and

(ii) affecting subsequent changes to this section, as appropriate.
(J) Reforming rules, regulations, and policy, which negatively impact domestic manufacturing.

(3) PROCEDURES.—It is the sense of Congress that, in order to expedite and facilitate the implementation of the national policy described in paragraph (2)—

(A) Federal procurement policy should—

(i) prioritize and encourage domestic manufacturing and robust domestic supply chains;

(ii) support means of expanding domestic manufacturing job creation;

(iii) enhance manufacturing workforce preparedness;

(iv) prioritize the development of means to support diversity and inclusion throughout the manufacturing and industrial sector;

(v) promote the consideration of, and support to, minority-owned and women-owned manufacturing contractors of the Federal Government; and

(vi) support the ingenuity and entrepreneurship of the United States by pro-
viding enhanced attention to manufacturing startups and small businesses in the United States;

(B) Federal trade and monetary policies should—

(i) ensure that global competition in manufacturing is free, open, and fair;

(ii) prioritize policies and investments that support domestic manufacturing growth and innovation; and

(iii) not be utilized to offshore poor manufacturing working conditions or destructive manufacturing environmental practices;

(C) Federal policies and practices should reasonably prioritize competitiveness for manufacturing and industrial innovation efforts in the United States, but should not sacrifice the quality of employment opportunities, including the health and safety of workers, pay, and benefits;

(D) Federal manufacturing and industrial innovation policies, practices, and priorities should reasonably improve environmental sus-
tainability within the manufacturing industry, while minimizing economic impact;

(E) Federal patent policies should be developed, based on uniform principles, which have as their objective to preserve incentives for industrial technological innovation and the application of procedures that will continue to assure the full use of beneficial technology to serve the public;

(F) Federal efforts should promote and support a strong system of intellectual property rights to include trade secrets, through both protection of intellectual property rights and enforcement against intellectual property theft, and broad engagement to limit foreign efforts to illegally or inappropriately utilize compromised intellectual property;

(G) closer relationships should be encouraged among practitioners of scientific and technological research and development and those who apply those foundations to domestic commercial manufacturing;

(H) the full use of the contributions of manufacturing and industrial innovation to sup-
port State and local government goals should be encouraged;

(I) formal recognition should be accorded to those persons, the manufacturing and industrial innovation achievements of which contributed significantly to the national welfare; and

(J) departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the Federal Government should establish procedures to ensure among them the systematic interchange of data, efforts, and findings developed under their programs.

(K) policies, rules, and regulations that negatively impact domestic manufacturing should be reformed.

(4) IMPLEMENTATION.—To implement the national policy described in paragraph (2), it is the sense of Congress—

(A) that—

(i) the Federal Government should maintain integrated policy planning elements in the executive branch that assist agencies in such branch in—

(I) identifying problems and objectives that could be addressed or enhanced by public policy;
(II) mobilizing industrial and innovative manufacturing resources for national security and emergency response purposes;

(III) securing appropriate funding for programs so identified by the President or the Chief Manufacturing Officer;

(IV) anticipating future concerns to which industrial and innovative manufacturing can contribute and devise industrial strategies for such purposes;

(V) reviewing systematically the manufacturing and industrial innovation policy and programs of the Federal Government and recommending legislative amendments to those policies and programs when needed; and

(VI) reforming policies, rules, and regulations that harm domestic manufacturing and inhibit domestic manufacturing from competing with global competitors; and
(ii) the elements described in clause (i) should include a data collection, analysis, and advisory mechanism within the Executive Office of the President to provide the President with independent, expert judgment and assessments of the complex manufacturing and industrial features involved; and

(B) that it is the responsibility of the Federal Government to—

   (i) promote prompt, effective, reliable, and systematic dissemination of manufacturing and industrial information—

      (I) by such methods as may be appropriate; and

      (II) through efforts conducted by nongovernmental organizations, including industrial groups, technical societies, and educational entities;

   (ii) coordinate and develop a manufacturing industrial strategy and facilitate the close coupling of this manufacturing strategy with commercial manufacturing application; and
(iii) enhance domestic development
and utilization of such industrial informa-
tion by prioritization of efforts with manu-
facturers, the production of which takes
place in the United States.

(c) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall appoint,
by and with the advice and consent of the Senate,
a Chief Manufacturing Officer to serve within the
Executive Office of the President.

(2) OFFICE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established in
the Executive Office of the President an Office
of Manufacturing and Industrial Innovation
Policy (referred to in this section as the “Of-

(B) CMO.—The Chief Manufacturing Offi-
cer shall—

(i) head the Office; and

(ii) serve as a source of manufac-
turing and industrial innovation analysis
and judgment for the President and the
Director of the National Economic Council
with respect to the major policies, plans,
and programs of the Federal Government
relating to manufacturing and industrial innovation.

(d) **Chief Manufacturing Officer; Associate Manufacturing Officers.**—

(1) **Chief Manufacturing Officer.**—

(A) **Functions.**—

(i) **Primary Function.**—To the extent consistent with law, the Chief Manufacturing Officer shall report to the President, and such agencies within the Executive Office of the President and the Director of the National Economic Council, as may be appropriate, on issues regarding and impacting manufacturing and industrial innovation efforts of the Federal Government, or of the private sector, that require attention at the highest levels of the Federal Government.

(ii) **Other Functions.**—The Chief Manufacturing Officer shall—

(I) advise the President on manufacturing and industrial innovation considerations relating to areas of national concern, including—
(aa) the economy of the United States;

(bb) national security;

(cc) public health;

(dd) the workforce of the United States;

(ee) education;

(ff) foreign relations (including trade and supply chain issues);

(gg) the environment; and

(hh) technological innovation in the United States;

(II) convene stakeholders, including key industry stakeholders, academic stakeholders, defense stakeholders, governmental stakeholders, and stakeholders from nonprofit organizations and labor organizations that primarily represent workers in manufacturing, to develop the national strategic plan required under subsection (f);

(III) evaluate the scale, quality, and effectiveness of the effort of the
Federal Government to support manufacturing and industrial innovation by the Federal Government or by the private sector, and advise on appropriate actions;

(IV) to the extent consistent with law, report to the President, the Director of the National Economic Council, the Director of the Office of Management Budget, and such agencies within the Executive Office of the President as may be appropriate, advise the President on the budgets, regulations, and regulatory reforms of agencies of the executive branch of the Federal Government with respect to issues concerning manufacturing and industrial innovation;

(V) to the extent consistent with law, assist the President and the Director of the National Economic Council in providing general leadership and coordination of activities and policies of the Federal Government re-
lating to and impacting manufac-
turing and industrial innovation; and

(VI) perform such other func-
tions, duties, and activities as the
President and the Director of the Na-
tional Economic Council may assign.

(B) AUTHORITIES.—In carrying out the
duties and functions under this section, the
Chief Manufacturing Officer may—

(i) appoint such officers and employ-
ees as may be determined necessary to per-
form the functions vested in the position
and to prescribe the duties of such officers
and employees;

(ii) obtain services as authorized
under section 3109 of title 5, United
States Code, at rates not to exceed the
rate prescribed for grade GS–15 of the
General Schedule under section 5332 of
title 5, United States Code; and

(iii) enter into contracts and other ar-
rangements for studies, analysis, and other
services with public agencies and with pri-
rate persons, organizations, or institutions,
and make such payments as determined
necessary to carry out the provisions of
this section without legal consideration,
without performance bonds, and without
regard to section 6101 of title 41, United
States Code.

(2) ASSOCIATE DIRECTORS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Chief Manufac-
turing Officer may appoint not more than 5 As-
associate Directors, to be known as Associate
Manufacturing Officers to carry out such func-
tions as may be prescribed by the Chief Manu-
facturing Officer.

(B) COMPENSATION.—Each Associate
Manufacturing Officer shall be compensated at
a rate not to exceed that provided for level III
of the Executive Schedule under section 5314
title 5, United States Code.

(e) POLICY PLANNING, ANALYSIS, AND ADVICE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the provi-
sions of this section, the Chief Manufacturing Offi-
cer shall—

(A) monitor the status of technological de-
velopments, critical production capacity, skill
availability, investment patterns, emerging de-
fense needs, and other key indicators of manufactur-
ing competitiveness to—

(i) provide foresight for periodic up-
dates to the national strategic plan re-
quired under subsection (f); and

(ii) guide investment decisions;

(B) convene interagency and public-private
working groups to align Federal policies that
drive implementation of the national strategic
plan required under subsection (f);

(C) initiate and support translation re-
search in engineering and manufacturing by en-
tering into contracts or making other arrange-
ments (including grants, awards, cooperative
agreements, loans, and other forms of assist-
ance) to study that research and to assess the
impact of that research on the economic well-
being, climate and environmental impact, public
health, and national security of the United
States;

(D) report to the President and the Direc-
tor of the National Economic Council on the ex-
tent to which the various programs, policies,
and activities of the Federal Government are
likely to affect the achievement of priority goals
of the United States described in subsection (b)(1);

(E) annually survey the nature and needs of the policies relating to national manufac-
turing and industrial innovation and make rec-
ommendations to the President and the Direc-
tor of the National Economic Council, for re-
view and submission to Congress, for the timely and appropriate revision of the manufacturing and industrial innovation policies of the Federal Government, including the reform of policies, rules, and regulations that harm domestic man-
ufacturing and inhibit the ability for domestic manufacturing to compete with global competi-
tors;

(F) perform such other duties and func-
tions and make and furnish such studies and reports thereon, and recommendations with re-
spect to matters of policy and legislation as the President and the Director of the National Eco-
nomic Council may request; and

(G) coordinate, as appropriate, Federal permitting with respect to manufacturing and industrial innovation.
(2) INTERGOVERNMENTAL MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL INNOVATION PANEL.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Chief Manufacturing Officer shall establish an Intergovernmental Manufacturing and Industrial Innovation Panel (referred to in this section as the “Panel”) within the Office, the purpose of which shall be to—

(i) identify instances in which the policies of the Federal Government—

(I) with respect to manufacturing and industrial innovation can help address problems at the State and local levels; and

(II) unnecessarily impede manufacturing and industrial innovation;

(ii) make recommendations for addressing the problems described in clause (i); and

(iii) advise and assist the Chief Manufacturing Officer in identifying and fostering policies to facilitate the application to and incorporation of federally funded research and development into manufacturing and industrial innovation in the
United States, so as to maximize the application of such research.

(B) COMPOSITION.—The Panel shall be composed of—

(i) the Chief Manufacturing Officer, or a representative of the Chief Manufacturing Officer;

(ii) not fewer than 10 members representing the interests of the States, appointed by the Chief Manufacturing Officer after consultation with State officials;

(iii) the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology;

(iv) the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manufacturing and Industrial Base Policy;

(v) the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Employment and Training;

(vi) the Administrator of the Small Business Administration; and

(vii) the Assistant Secretary of Energy for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.

(C) CHAIR.—The Chief Manufacturing Officer, or the representative of the Chief Manu-
facturing Officer, shall serve as Chair of the Panel.

(D) MEETINGS.—The Panel shall meet at the call of the Chair.

(E) COMPENSATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Each member of the Panel shall be entitled to receive compensation at a rate not to exceed the daily rate prescribed for GS–15 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, for each day (including travel time) during which the member is engaged in the performance of the duties of the Panel.

(ii) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Each member of the Panel who is serving away from the home or regular place of business of the member in the performance of the duties of the Panel shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as the expenses authorized by section 5703(b) of title 5, United States Code, for persons in government service employed intermittently.
(f) NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN FOR MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL INNOVATION.—

(1) STRATEGIC PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this division, the Chief Manufacturing Officer, in coordination with the Director of the National Economic Council, shall, to the extent practicable, in accordance with subsection (d)(1)(A)(ii) and in consultation with other agencies and private individuals as the Chief Manufacturing Officer determines necessary, establish a national strategic plan for manufacturing and industrial innovation that identifies—

(i) short-term, medium-term, and long-term needs critical to the economy, national security, public health, workforce readiness, environmental concerns, and priorities of the United States manufacturing sector, including emergency readiness and resilience; and

(ii) situations and conditions that warrant special attention by the Federal Government relating to—
any problems, constraints, or opportunities of manufacturing and industrial innovation that—

(aa) are of national significance;

(bb) will occur or may emerge during the 4-year period beginning on the date on which the national strategic plan is established; and

(cc) are identified through basic research;

(II) an evaluation of activities and accomplishments of all agencies in the executive branch of the Federal Government that are related to carrying out such plan;

(III) opportunities for, and constraints on, manufacturing and industrial innovation that can make a significant contribution to—

(aa) the resolution of problems identified under this paragraph; or
(bb) the achievement of Federal program objectives or priority goals, including those described in subsection (b)(1); and

(IV) recommendations for proposals to carry out such plan.

(B) REVISIONS.—Not later than 4 years after the date on which the national strategic plan is established under subparagraph (A), and every 4 years thereafter, the Chief Manufacturing Officer, in coordination with the Director of the National Economic Council, shall revise that plan so that the plan takes account of near- and long-term problems, constraints, and opportunities and changing national goals and circumstances.

(2) CONSULTATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES.—The Chief Manufacturing Officer shall consult, as necessary, with officials of agencies in the executive branch of the Federal Government that administer programs or have responsibilities relating to the problems, constraints, and opportunities identified in the national strategic plan under paragraph (1) in order to—
(A) identify and evaluate actions that might be taken by the Federal Government, State, and local governments, or the private sector to deal with such problems, constraints, or opportunities; and

(B) ensure to the extent possible that actions identified under subparagraph (A) are considered by each agency of the executive branch of the Federal Government in formulating proposals of each such agency.

(3) Consultation with Manufacturing Stakeholders.—The Chief Manufacturing Officer shall consult broadly with representatives from stakeholder constituencies, including from technology fields, engineering fields, manufacturing fields, academic fields, worker training or credentialing programs, industrial sectors, business sectors, consumer sectors, defense sector, public interest sectors, and labor organizations which primarily represent workers in manufacturing to ensure information and perspectives from such consultations are incorporated within the problems, constraints, opportunities, and actions identified in the national strategic plan under paragraph (1).
(4) **Consultation with OMB.**—The Chief Manufacturing Officer shall consult as necessary with officials of the Office of Management and Budget and other appropriate elements of the Executive Office of the President to ensure that the problems, constraints, opportunities, and actions identified under paragraph (1) are fully considered in the development of legislative proposals and the President’s budget.

(g) **Additional Functions of the Chief Manufacturing Officer; Administrative Provisions.**—

(1) **In general.**—The Chief Manufacturing Officer, in addition to the other duties and functions under this section, shall serve—

(A) on the Federal Strategy and Coordinating Council on Manufacturing and Industrial Innovation established under subsection (j); and

(B) as a member of the Domestic Policy Council, the National Economic Council, and the Office of Science and Technology Policy Council.

(2) **Advice to National Security Council.**—For the purpose of ensuring the optimal contribution of manufacturing and industrial innovation
to the national security of the United States, the
Chief Manufacturing Officer, at the request of the
President, shall advise the National Security Council
in such matters concerning manufacturing and in-
dustrial innovation as may be related to national se-
curity.

(3) COORDINATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZA-
TIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In exercising the func-
tions under this section, the Chief Manufac-
turing Officer—

(i) shall—

(I) work in close consultation and
cooperation with the Director of the
Domestic Policy Council, the National
Security Advisor, the Assistant to the
President for Economic Policy and
Director of the National Economic
Council, the Director of the Office of
Science and Technology Policy, the
Director of the Office of Management
and Budget, and the heads of other
agencies in the executive branch of
the Federal Government;
(II) utilize the services of consultants, establish such advisory panels, and, to the extent practicable, consult with—

(aa) State and local government agencies;

(bb) appropriate professional groups;

(cc) representatives of industry, universities, consumers, labor organizations that primarily represent workers in manufacturing; and

(dd) such other public interest groups, organizations, and individuals as may be necessary;

(III) hold such hearings in various parts of the United States as necessary to determine the views of the agencies, groups, and organizations described in subparagraph (B), and of the general public, concerning national needs and trends in manufacturing and industrial innovation; and
(IV) utilize, with the heads of public and private agencies and organizations, to the fullest extent possible the services, personnel, equipment, facilities, and information (including statistical information) of public and private agencies and organizations, and individuals, in order to avoid the duplication of efforts and expenses; and (ii) may transfer funds made available pursuant to this section to other agencies in the executive branch of the Federal Government as reimbursement for the utilization of such personnel, services, facilities, equipment, and information.

(B) FURNISHMENT OF INFORMATION.— Each department, agency, and instrumentality of the executive branch of the Federal Government, including any independent agency, shall furnish the Chief Manufacturing Officer such information as necessary to carry out this section.

(h) MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL INNOVATION REPORT.—
(1) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the
date of enactment of this division, and every 4 years
thereafter, the Chief Manufacturing Officer, in con-
sultation with the Director of the National Economic
Council, shall submit to Congress a Manufacturing
and Industrial Innovation Report (referred to in this
section as the “report”) with appropriate assistance
from agencies in the executive branch of the Federal
Government and such consultants and contractors as
the Chief Manufacturing Officer determines nec-
essary.

(2) CONTENTS OF REPORT.—Each report re-
quired under paragraph (1) shall draw upon the
most recent national strategic plan established under
subsection (f) and shall include, to the extent prac-
ticable and within the limitations of available knowl-
edge and resources—

(A) a review of developments of national
significance in manufacturing and industrial in-
novation;

(B) the significant effects of trends at the
time of the submission of the report and pro-
jected trends in manufacturing and industrial
innovation on the economy, workforce, and envi-
ronmental, health and national security, and other requirements of the United States;

(C) a review and appraisal of selected manufacturing and industrial innovation related programs, policies, and activities of the Federal Government, including procurement;

(D) an inventory and forecast of critical and emerging national problems, the resolution of which might be substantially assisted by manufacturing and industrial innovation in the United States;

(E) the identification and assessment of manufacturing and industrial innovation measures that can contribute to the resolution of the problems described in subparagraph (D) in light of the related economic, workforce, environmental, public health, and national security considerations;

(F) at the time of the submission of the report, and as projected, the manufacturing and industrial resources, including specialized manpower, that could contribute to the resolution of the problems described in subparagraph (D); and
(G) recommendations for legislation and regulatory changes on manufacturing and industrial innovation-related programs and policies that will contribute to the resolution of the problems described in subparagraph (D).

(3) PREPARATION OF REPORT.—In preparing each report required under paragraph (1), the Chief Manufacturing Officer shall make maximum use of relevant data available from agencies in the executive branch of the Federal Government.

(4) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF REPORT.—The Chief Manufacturing Officer shall ensure that the report is made available to the public.

(i) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this division, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and make available to the public, a report—
(1) containing an assessment of the efforts of
the Office to implement or advance the priority goals
described in subsection (b)(1); and

(2) providing recommendations on how to im-
prove the efforts described in paragraph (1).

(j) FEDERAL STRATEGY AND COORDINATING COUN-
CIL ON MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL INNOVA-
TION.—There is established in the executive branch of the
Federal Government the Federal Strategy and Coordi-
nating Council on Manufacturing and Industrial Innova-
tion (referred to in this section as the “Council”).

(1) MEMBERSHIP.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Council shall be
composed of the following:

(i) The President, who shall serve as
Chair of the Council.

(ii) The Vice President.

(iii) The Secretary of Commerce.

(iv) The Secretary of Defense.

(v) The Secretary of Education.

(vi) The Secretary of Energy.

(vii) The Secretary of Health and
Human Services.

(viii) The Secretary of Housing and
Urban Development.
(ix) The Secretary of Labor.

(x) The Secretary of State.

(xi) The Secretary of Transportation.

(xii) The Secretary of the Treasury.

(xiii) The Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

(xiv) The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(xv) The Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

(xvi) The Administrator of the Small Business Administration.

(xvii) The Director of the National Science Foundation.

(xviii) The Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(xix) The Assistant to the President for Science and Technology.

(xx) The United States Trade Representative.

(xxi) The National Security Advisor.

(xxii) The Assistant to the President for Economic Policy.
B) ADDITIONAL PARTICIPANTS.—The President may, from time to time and as necessary, appoint officials in the executive branch of the Federal Government to serve as members of the Council.

(2) MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The President or the Chief Manufacturing Officer may convene meetings of the Council.

(B) PRESIDING OFFICER.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), the President shall preside over the meetings of the Council.

(ii) EXCEPTION.—If the President is not present at a meeting of the Council, the Vice President (and if the Vice President is not present at a meeting of the Council, the Chief Manufacturing Officer)
shall preside and be considered the chair of
the Council.

(k) COUNCIL ON MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL
INNOVATION FUNCTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Council shall—

(A) consider problems and developments,
including concerns relating to the workforce of
the United States, in manufacturing and indus-
trial innovation and related activities of more
than 1 agency in the executive branch of the
Federal Government;

(B) coordinate the manufacturing and in-
dustrial innovation policy-making process;

(C) harmonize the Federal permitting
process relating to manufacturing and indus-
trial innovation, as appropriate;

(D) ensure manufacturing and industrial
innovation policy decisions and programs are
consistent with the priority goals described in
subsection (b)(1);

(E) help implement the priority goals de-
scribed in subsection (b)(1) across the Federal
Government;

(F) ensure manufacturing and industrial
innovation are considered in the development
and implementation of Federal policies and programs;

(G) achieve more effective use of foundational aspects of manufacturing and industrial innovation, particularly scientific, engineering, and technological resources and facilities of agencies in the executive branch of the Federal Government, including the elimination of efforts that have been unwarrantedly duplicated;

(H) identify—

(i) threats to, and vulnerabilities of, supply chains;

(ii) workforce skills;

(iii) aspects of supply chains and workforce skills requiring additional emphasis; and

(iv) for reform policies, rules, and regulations that harm domestic manufacturing and inhibit the ability for domestic manufacturing to compete with global competitors; and

(I) further international cooperation on manufacturing and industrial innovation poli-
cies that enhance the policies of the United States and internationally agreed upon policies.

(2) CHIEF MANUFACTURING OFFICER.—The Chief Manufacturing Officer may take such actions as may be necessary or appropriate to implement the functions described in paragraph (1).

(l) COORDINATION.—The head of each agency in the executive branch of the Federal Government, without regard to whether the head of the agency is a member of the Council, shall coordinate manufacturing and industrial innovation policy with the Council.

(m) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) COORDINATION WITH NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL.—In carrying out the duties of the Council, the Council shall consult with the National Science and Technology Council, as necessary.

(2) AD COMMITTEES; TASKS FORCES, INTER-AGENCY GROUPS.—The Council may function through established or ad hoc committees, task forces, or interagency groups.

(3) REQUIREMENT TO COOPERATE.—Each agency in the executive branch of the Federal Government shall—

(A) cooperate with the Council; and
(B) provide assistance, information, and advice to the Council, as the Council may request, to the extent permitted by law.

(4) ASSISTANCE TO COUNCIL.—For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section, the head of each agency that is a member of the Council shall furnish necessary assistance and resources to the Council, which may include—

(A) detailing employees of the agency to the Council to perform such functions, consistent with the purposes of this section, as the Chair of the Council may assign to those detailees;

(B) providing office support and printing, as requested by the Chair of the Council; and

(C) upon the request of the Chair of the Council, undertake special studies for the Council that come within the functions of the Council described in subsection (k).

(n) NATIONAL MEDAL OF MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL INNOVATION.—

(1) RECOMMENDATIONS.—The President shall from time to time award a medal, to be known as the “National Medal of Manufacturing and Industrial Innovation”, on the basis of recommendations
received from the National Academies of Sciences, the Chief Manufacturing Officer, or on the basis of such other information and evidence as the President determines appropriate, to individuals who in the judgment of the President are deserving of special recognition by reason of outstanding contributions to knowledge in manufacturing and industrial innovation.

(2) NUMBER.—Not more than 20 individuals may be awarded a medal under this section in any one calendar year.

(3) CITIZENSHIP.—An individual may not be awarded a medal under this section unless at the time such award is made the individual—

(A) is a citizen or other national of the United States; or

(B) is an individual lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence who—

(i) has filed an application for petition for naturalization in the manner prescribed by section 334(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1445(b)); and

(ii) is not permanently ineligible to become a citizen of the United States.
(4) Ceremonies.—The presentation of the award shall be made by the President with such ceremonies as determined proper, including attendance by appropriate Members of Congress.

(o) Authorization of Appropriations.—There are authorized to be appropriated for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026—

(1) $5,000,000, for the purpose of carrying out subsections (c) through (i); and

(2) $5,000,000, for the purpose of carrying out subsections (j) through (m).