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Committee for National Security Meeting, 07/17/97 [2]

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NSTC COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL SECURITY
Minutes -- Meeting of July 17, 1997

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I. INTRODUCTION

Dr. Kerri-Ann Jones introduced her co-chair, Mr. Noel Longuemare, the Acting Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology, who was attending his first meeting of the CNS.

II. CURRENT EFFORTS

A. International Technology Transfer Working Group

Dr. Jones introduced Dr. Gerald Epstein of OSTP, who was to give the presentation on behalf of the CNS Working Group on Issues and Policy in International Technology. She indicated that the purpose of the discussion was to give the Working Group its marching orders.

Dr. Epstein presented the Subtask and Performer Matrix for each of the two assigned tasks (copy at Attachment 3). He opened by pointing out that the committee had directed the Working Group to develop a plan for accomplishing two specific tasks. His briefing identified subtasks under each task, who might accomplish each, and a time and cost estimate for that effort.

Ambassador Sweeney questioned whether task 1, subtask 3 (potential National Research Council effort) included controlled as well as uncontrolled technology. Dr. Epstein indicated that the intent was to include both and that the text will be clarified accordingly.

Mr. Longuemare asked what would be done with all of the data if the Working Group was successful in acquiring all that it wanted, because often knowing the desired outcome can help determine the proper approach. Dr. Epstein indicated he did not know the answer. Mr. Reinsch stated that the long-term objective of the effort was to determine whether the government had the tools to protect the technology for national security purposes. He felt that the six studies listed in task 1 should be winnowed down. Some of the proposed lists already exist; therefore, the Working Group should review the available

lists, coordinate with the originators, and close out those options. Regarding task 2, a survey has been initiated within the Commerce Department similar to that called for under subtask 1. He recommended that other agencies conduct the same internal survey. With regard to subtask 1.B, what seems to be missing is more information on what our foreign counterparts are doing in each sector. He felt that the Census Bureau could play a role in data collection, and noted that their questions would have to be carefully crafted to provide useful data.

Dr. David pointed out that there is an ongoing global R&D study sponsored by the Council on Competitiveness that covers many of these areas. The study should be completed later this year. Mr. Reinsch suggested that the Working Group tie into that effort. In the Commerce Department, there is a comprehensive set of technical advisory committees that are organized by sector. These groups are well qualified to do some of the work shown in the 1st box on page 6 of Attachment 3 (Develop an inventory of existing government/private sector interface mechanisms related to international technology). It could be done as part of their normal mandate and therefore would be at no cost to the CNS. Ambassador Sweeney suggested the PCAST (President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology) was also a good group that could do this. Dr. Jones opined that the PCAST would be more useful later on when a well defined question could be posed. She believed that the committee was still looking at resources available within agencies and was not ready for a costly study. Dr. David pointed out that foreign students in the U.S. are gaining specialized expertise and that technology transfer is occurring when they leave. Dr. Jones suggested that the technology transfer via humans should be included in the study.

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Dr. Jones stated in summary that the Working Group would go forward with the focus on internal agency surveys. Major Steve Rinaldi, who recently replaced Lieutenant Colonel Tom Fuhman as the Working Group chair, would develop a list of deliverables based on today's discussion and circulate it to the Principals for agreement. He would brief the committee on the first batch of deliverables at the next quarterly meeting. Mr. Longuemare thought that a draft presidential directive could be used as a goal of what the group was aiming for. After some discussion, it was agreed that a draft presidential directive is premature and would be difficult to develop because of all the coordination required. A one page paper with a strawman objective would be useful and could be written based on the goals stated in the previous meetings. This paper would be especially important for the new members of the committee. The Working Group was tasked to develop such a paper. ✓

B. Non-Proliferation and Arms Control Technical Working Group (NPAC/TWG)

Ms. Sallie Mullen, ACDA, was introduced as one of three co-chairs of the NPAC/TWG. Ms. Mullen introduced the other co-chairs, Mr. Walt Busbee from DoD and Mr. Bob Waldren from DOE, and the executive secretary of the NPAC/TWG Mr. Mark Swiecicki from ACDA. Ms. Mullen then briefed the annual report of the NPAC/TWG. Copies of the unclassified slides are at Attachment 4. Ms. Mullen pointed out that the NPAC/TWG was established as a result of PDD 27 and is in its second year of existence. She emphasized that the group only coordinates R&D, it does not initiate it. The third annual symposium will be held this fall probably at a contractor's site and will last two days. Focus groups have been established within the NPAC/TWG as the technology information sharing bodies. One example of the synergy resulting from the focus groups is project NABLE (nonproliferation airborne laser experiment). It is a joint project to develop a chemical detection standoff laser system that includes ERDEC (Edgewood Research, Development and Engineering Center), NN20 in DOE, Phillips Laboratory, and DIA (Defense Intelligence Agency). It is an airborne laser that detects chemicals with a standoff capability of 20 kilometers. The laser was provided by ERDEC, the platform by Phillips Laboratory, and the detector by Los Alamos. In response to a question from Dr. David, it was pointed out that some members of the NPAC/TWG also participate in the Defense Science Board summer study on Transnational Threats.

III. POSSIBLE NEW EFFORTS

A. NSTC Goals and Objectives

Dr. Jones introduced the OSTP/NSTC Long-Term Planning Document that was included in the Principal's packets (copy at Attachment 5). She asked the members to review the material and send her any comments. ~~Of particular interest are items that should be added to this year's list, especially if they involve a budgetary or legislative action.~~

IV. OTHER BUSINESS

There was none.

V. CLOSING REMARKS

Dr. Jones suggested that the next meeting be scheduled in three months for 1.5 hours to allow time for discussion.

→ She provided some context on the paper, describing that it is an action plan ~~for~~ for OSTP priority issues. ~~It looks at the broader gov't actions needed~~

It does ^{NOT} represent an exhaustive list of NSTC activities.

Mr. Noel Longuemare, Chair

(date)

Dr. Kerri-Ann Jones, Co-Chair (date)

Attachments:

1. List of Principals attending
2. Meeting agenda
3. Proposed Next Steps by the CNS Working Group on Issues and Policy in International Technology
4. Annual Report of the Non-Proliferation and Arms Control Technical Working Group (Two Classified Slides have been Removed)
5. OSTP/NSTC Long-Term Planning Document

Principals Attending Meeting of the Committee for National Security, April 28, 1997

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Dr. Kerri-Ann Jones, Co-Chair	Associate Director National Security and International Affairs, Office of Science & Technology Policy
GEN John R. Dailey	Associate Deputy Administrator, NASA
Mr. Gary Bachula	Acting Under Secretary of Commerce for Technology
Mr. William Reinsch	Under Secretary of Commerce for Export Administration
Ambassador James Sweeney	Special Representative of the President and Chief Science Advisor, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency
Dr. Ruth David	Deputy Director Science & Technology, CIA

Attachment 1

Agenda for the Meeting of the
NSTC COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL SECURITY

JULY 17, 1997
2:00 - 3:00 PM
Pentagon, Room 3D1019

I. INTRODUCTION

II. STATUS OF CURRENT EFFORTS

- A. International Technology Transfer Working Group**
- B. Non-Proliferation and Arms Control Technical Working Group**

III. POSSIBLE NEW EFFORTS

- A. NSTC Goals and Objectives**

IV. OTHER BUSINESS

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Attachment 2

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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Draft

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is premature over

(one-pager)

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This does not capture my comments at all - especially in the context -

Mr. Noel Longuemare, Chair (date)

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Lt Col.

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August 6, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR KERRI-ANN JONES

THROUGH: BRUCE MACDONALD

FROM: STEVE RINALDI

SUBJECT: Draft CNS Meeting Minutes

I had only one addition to the draft CNS meeting minutes (see second attachment). Please let me know if you have additional comments; I will consolidate and forward all of our comments to Wes Kitchens.

Attachments

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Dr. Jones stated in summary that the Working Group would go forward with the focus on internal agency surveys. Major Steve Rinaldi, who recently replaced Tom Furhman as the Working Group chair, would develop a list of deliverables based on today's discussion and circulate it to the Principals for agreement. He would brief the committee on the first batch of deliverables at the next quarterly meeting. Mr. Longuemare thought that a draft presidential directive could be used as a goal of what the group was aiming for. After some discussion, it was agreed that a draft presidential directive would be difficult to develop because of all the coordination required, ~~but that a~~ *A* paper with a strawman objective would be useful and could be written based on the goals stated in the previous meeting. *(3)* The Working Group was tasked to develop such a paper. ~~A decision was deferred on whether to get an outside contractor to assist.~~

B. Non-Proliferation and Arms Control Technical Working Group (NPAC/TWG)

Ms. Sallie Mullen, ACDA, was introduced as one of three co-chairs of the NPAC/TWG. Ms. Mullen introduced the other co-chairs, Mr. Walt Busbee from DoD and Mr. Bob Waldren from DOE, and the executive secretary of the NPAC/TWG Mr. Mark

premature and

(one-pager)

This would be esp. important for the new members of the Committee

Swiecicki from ACDA. Ms. Mullen then briefed the annual report of the NPAC/TWG. Copies of the unclassified slides are at Attachment 4. Ms. Mullen pointed out that the NPAC/TWG was established as a result of PDD 27 and is in its second year of existence. She emphasized that the group only coordinates R&D, it does not initiate it. The third annual symposium will be held this fall probably at a contractor's site and will last two days. Focus groups have been established within the NPAC/TWG as the technology information sharing bodies. One example of the synergy resulting from the focus groups is project NABLE (nonproliferation airborne laser experiment). It is a joint project to develop a chemical detection standoff laser system that includes ERDEC (Edgewood Research, Development and Engineering Center), NN20 in DOE, Philips Laboratory, and DIA (Defense Intelligence Agency). It is an airborne laser that detects chemicals with a standoff capability of 20 kilometers. The laser was provided by ERDEC, the platform by Phillips Laboratory, and the detector by Los Alamos. In response to a question from Dr. David, it was pointed out that some members of the NPAC/TWG also participate in the Defense Science Board summer study on Transnational Threats.

III. POSSIBLE NEW EFFORTS

A. NSTC Goals and Objectives

Dr. Jones introduced the OSTP/NSTC Long-Term Planning Document that was included in the Principal's packets (copy at Attachment 5). She asked the members to review the material and send her any comments. Of particular interest are items that should be added to this year's list, especially if they involve a budgetary or legislative action.

IV. OTHER BUSINESS

There was none.

V. CLOSING REMARKS

Dr. Jones suggested that the next meeting be scheduled in three months for 1.5 hours to allow time for discussion.

This does not capture my comments at all - especially @ the context -

Mr. Noel Longuemare, Chair

(date)

NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL

COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL SECURITY

**Working Group on Issues and Policy
in
International Technology**

Proposed Next Steps

Background

At the April 28, 1997 meeting of the Committee for National Security (CNS), the Working Group was directed to pursue two of the three tasks recommended in the Phase 1 Progress Report Briefing, with emphasis on defining more precisely the specific activities each task would entail, the specific entities that could perform the needed work, and the specific mechanisms through which those entities could be engaged.

Description of this document

This document presents a "Subtask and Performer Matrix" for each of the two assigned tasks. The Working Group considers all of the subtasks contained in these matrices to be necessary elements of the overall task. Options regarding performers and methods are presented within each subtask.

Next Steps

The Working Group submits this proposal to the Committee for National Security with the expectation that the members of the Committee will identify the most promising options and will direct further actions as appropriate.

Task 1

Identify relevant data that the government presently collects that can help quantify the international flow of both controlled and uncontrolled technology and explore ways to improve how it is analyzed to better support policy making.

Subtask and Performer Matrix

Subtask	Options				
	Description	Potential Performers	Potential Methods	Cost & Schedule Estimates ¹	Notes
1 Identify the technologies to be addressed.	<u>A</u> Adopt or modify an existing list of technologies as the framework for analysis.	CNS Technology Transfer Working Group	• National Critical Technologies List² • Militarily Critical Technologies List³	Negligible cost; 4 – 6 weeks	Modify as necessary, changing or deleting technologies or adding technologies of interest.
2 Develop an inventory of existing government processes for collecting data	<u>A</u> Survey existing Department and Agency data on the international flow of technology.	• Individual Departments/ Agencies • Executive Office of the	Internal Department and Agency tasking	Low cost; 1 – 3 months.	Department of Commerce has initiated a survey. Involvement of senior officials would probably be required for comprehensive tasking.

¹ Cost and schedule estimates shown in this column are rough order of magnitude estimates based on assumed scope of the options as described in this table.

² The National Critical Technologies List is found in the *National Critical Technologies Report*, a statutory report produced biennially by OSTP and the interagency National Critical Technologies Review Group. It defines "critical technology" as one which is important to the long-term U.S. national security and economic prosperity.

³ The Militarily Critical Technologies List is prepared by the Department of Defense with the assistance of the Institute for Defense Analyses.

Committee for National Security
Working Group on Issues and Policy in International Technology

Task 1 cont'd

Subtask	Options				
	Description	Potential Performers	Potential Methods	Cost & Schedule Estimates ¹	Notes
related to the international flow of technology, identifying what is collected and how it is used.		President organizations			
	<u>B</u> Inventory available National Science Foundation data on international technology.	• CNS Technology Transfer Working Group	Work with NSF to understand what data they collect in developing the <i>Science and Engineering Indicators</i> report.	Negligible cost; 3 months	<i>Science and Engineering Indicators</i> is a biennial report which provides a broad range of quantitative information and analysis regarding science, engineering, research, and education in the United States, along with comparative information on science and technology in other countries. It has become an international standard for reporting trends in S&T.
	<u>C</u> Contract for the development of an inventory of government data on the international flow of technology	• FFRDC (e.g., Critical Technologies Institute, Institute for Defense Analyses)	Contract, grant, or award.	> \$200 K; 6 – 12 months	A contracting vehicle and a contracting agency would have to be identified.

Committee for National Security
Working Group on Issues and Policy in International Technology

Task 1 cont'd

Subtask	Options				
	Description	Potential Performers	Potential Methods	Cost & Schedule Estimates ¹	Notes
		• Contractor (e.g., System Planning Corporation) • Prominent researcher (e.g., Edward Mansfield (UPa), Richard Nelson (Columbia), etc)			
	<u>D</u> Arrange for a War College study of data on the international flow of technology	Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICAF)	Student project	No cost; 1 year	Work with ICAF faculty to develop terms of reference. Effort would be governed by academic schedule and content constraints.
3 Assess how existing government data collection processes contribute to policy development	<u>A</u> Arrange for the National Research Council to conduct a study and produce a report with recommendations.	National Research Council	NRC study	\$1 million; 2 years	Terms of Reference and contract terms would have to be worked out.

Committee for National Security
Working Group on Issues and Policy in International Technology

Task 1 cont'd

Subtask	Options				
	Description	Potential Performers	Potential Methods	Cost & Schedule Estimates'	Notes
regarding international technology transfer and identify ways that they can be better applied to support policymaking.					
	<u>B</u> Arrange for data related to international technology transfer (e.g., the effect of technology transfer on jobs) to be collected in the 2000 census.	Bureau of the Census	Questions related to international technology added to census forms.	Unknown cost for collection and analysis; long term.	Precise objectives and advance planning would be required.

Task 2

Explore ways the government can work more effectively with the private sector to better understand the international flow of technology and its consequences, to include open discussion of government and industry sharing their experiences about the effects of technology transfer.

Subtask and Performer Matrix

Subtask	Options				
	Description	Potential Performers	Potential Methods	Cost & Schedule Estimates	Notes
1 Develop an inventory of existing government/private sector interface mechanisms related to international technology	<u>A</u> Survey existing Department and Agency processes for relating to the private sector.	- Individual Departments/Agencies - Executive Office of the President organizations	Internal Department and Agency tasking	Low cost; 1 – 3 months.	Formal mechanisms would include FACA-compliant advisory boards, public hearings, Congressional testimony, and requests for public comment. Informal mechanisms include unsolicited industry input, university studies, and media reports. Involvement of senior officials is probably required for comprehensive tasking.
	<u>B</u> Contract for a written report on existing mechanisms.	• FFRDC (Critical Technologies Institute; Institute for Defense Analyses)	Existing OSTP or DDR&E contract	\$200K; 8 – 12 months	A contracting vehicle and a contracting agency would have to be identified.

Committee for National Security
Working Group on Issues and Policy in International Technology

Task 2 cont'd

Subtask	Options				
	Description	Potential Performers	Potential Methods	Cost & Schedule Estimates	Notes
		Contractor (e.g., System Planning Corporation)			
2 Examine the private sector's views on the international flow of technology and its consequences	<u>A</u> Contract for a workshop on the impact of international technology transfer on U.S. national security.	- FFRDC (Critical Technologies Institute; Institute for Defense Analyses) - Contractor (e.g., System Planning Corporation)	Organize and host a workshop on the "Impact of International Technology Transfer on U.S. National Security."	\$200 K; 8 – 12 months	- Invited presentations and panel discussions focusing on the industrial view. - The contractor would organize the workshop and prepare the report.
	<u>B</u> Arrange for the President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST) to provide a written report to the President	President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST)	PCAST subgroup would perform a study and write a report.	No added cost; 1 year	The nature and scope of this effort would depend on the interests of the PCAST members.

Committee for National Security
Working Group on Issues and Policy in International Technology

Task 2 cont'd

Subtask	Options				
	Description	Potential Performers	Potential Methods	Cost & Schedule Estimates	Notes
	<u>C</u> Solicit public comment on the effects of the international flow of technology.	• The public • Industry and trade associations • Association of American Universities	Establish a government Internet Website or e-mail address to receive comments. Solicit input from the public, industry, trade associations, and academia.	< \$50 K; 8 - 12 months	Soliciting input such as this may be governed by FACA, Paperwork Reduction Act, etc.
3 Identify ways to improve government interaction with the private sector on international technology.	<u>A</u>	CNS Working Group on International Technology	Meetings/research/discussion	No cost; 6 months	An overall synthesis of reports and inputs. This would be a culminating event.



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF
DEFENSE RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING
3040 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-3040



July 14, 1997

cc: TICKLER
KAS
Epstein
RINALDI ✓

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Agenda and Read-Ahead Material for Committee for National Security Meeting on July 17, 1997

I am forwarding the draft agenda for the next NSTC Committee for National Security meeting which will be held from 2:00 - 3:00 PM on Thursday, July 17, 1997 in Room 3D1019, Pentagon. I am enclosing read-ahead material for the discussion on NSTC Goals and Objectives and for the presentation by the Working Group on Issues and Policy in International Technology. This Group will present their recommended approach for pursuing the two priority tasks identified by the CNS during the April 1997 meeting.

The Non-Proliferation and Arms Control Technical Working Group (NPAC TWG) will present a classified (Secret level) status report. Because of the classification, I will need to verify in advance the level of your security clearance and that of anyone attending with you. Please have your secretary FAX the appropriate clearance(s) to me by COB July 16, 1997.

I can be reached at (703) 695-9602 and by FAX at (703) 695-4885.

Clarence W. Kitchens, Jr.
CNS Executive Secretary

Attachment:
As stated



DISTRIBUTION:

Hon Noel Longuemare, Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition & Technology

Dr. Kerri-Ann Jones, Associate Director National Security & International Affairs, Office of Science & Technology Policy

Mr. Gary Bachula, Acting Under Secretary of Commerce for Technology

Mr. William Reinsch, Under Secretary of Commerce for Export Administration

Dr. Ruth David, Deputy Director Science & Technology, CIA

Dr. Gordon Adams, Associate Director National Security & International Affairs, OMB

GEN John R. Dailey, Associate Deputy Administrator, NASA

Mr. Robert G. Bell, Special Assistant to the President & Senior Director Defense Policy & Arms Control, NSC

Dr. Gary Samore, Special Assistant to the President & Senior Director, Nonproliferation & Export Controls, NSC

Mr. R. Rand Beers, Special Assistant to the President & Senior Director of Intelligence Programs, NSC

Mr. Leon Fuerth, National Security Advisor, Office of the Vice President

Mr. Eric Newsom, Bureau of Political/Military Affairs, DoS

Ambassador James Sweeney, Special representative of the President and Chief Science Advisor, ACDA

Ms. Angela Phillips-Diaz, Executive Office of the President

DRAFT

Agenda for the Meeting of the NSTC COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL SECURITY

July 17, 1997
2:00 - 3:00 PM
Pentagon, Room 3D1019

I. INTRODUCTION *5 min*

II. STATUS OF CURRENT EFFORTS

A. International Technology Transfer Working Group *15 min*

B. Non-Proliferation and Arms Control Technical Working Group *20 min*

III. POSSIBLE NEW EFFORTS

A. NSTC Goals and Objectives *10 min*

IV. OTHER BUSINESS *10 min*

8:00 am - 10:00 am

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

July 14, 1997

TO: NSTC COMMITTEE CHAIRS, CO-CHAIRS, VICE-CHAIRS
FROM:  ANGELA PHILLIPS DIAZ, NSTC EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
SUBJECT: OSTP/NSTC LONG-TERM PLANNING DOCUMENT

On July 1, 1997, Dr. Gibbons' delivered the enclosed OSTP/NSTC Long-Term Planning document to Erskine Bowles and other senior White House staff. Thank you for your contribution in preparing this long-term plan; they were very helpful and we would appreciate your feedback on this final document.

If you have any questions regarding this long-term plan, please call me at 202-456-6100.

Enclosure a/s

cc:
NSTC Committee Executive Secretaries
NSTC Committee Liaisons
NSTC Policy Analyst

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

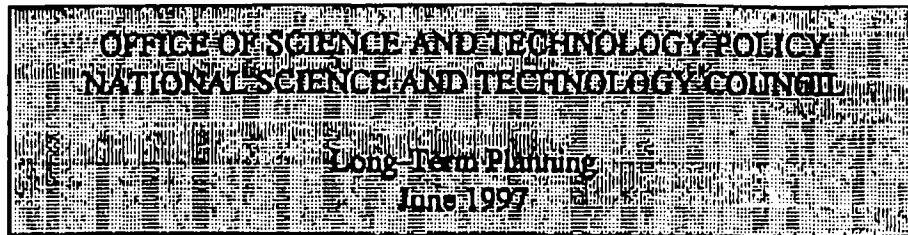
July 1, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR ERSKINE BOWLES

FROM: JACK GIBBONS *JG*
SUBJECT: PRIORITIES UPDATE

I wanted to update you on the priorities of OSTP and NSTC. The attached materials highlight essential budget, legislative, and regulatory processes we're now engaged in, as well as our longer term S&T activities and public affairs strategies. Per your suggestion, I've tried to follow the format Gene Sperling used for NEC. I would appreciate your feedback.

cc: John Podesta
Sandy Berger
Leon Fuerth
Don Gips
Katie McGinty
Frank Raines
Bruce Reed
Gene Sperling
Janet Yellen



With many critical science and technology programs "in play" on the Hill and with FY99 budget submissions fast upon us, it is important to reconsider and update OSTP/NSTC's priorities for the next several months. To guide your thinking in that effort, the following documents are attached:

- Critical S&T Budget Processes (FY98 and FY99)
- Legislative and Regulatory Priorities
- S&T Focus Areas
- Public Affairs and Outreach
- OSTP's Goals and Objectives Memo to Erskine Bowles dated February 28, 1997

J5 695 4885: # 5/13

CRITICAL S&T BUDGET PROCESSES

SUPPORT FOR THE FY98 BUDGET REQUEST

- 1. Ensure Functions 250 (current shortfall of 1.5 percent in budget resolution) and 370 receive sufficient support**
- 2. Support research programs, particularly those targeted by Congress for reductions from Administration's mark**
 - DOD basic research (6.1 and 6.2 accounts)
 - DOE renewables and energy efficiency
 - DOE funds for NGI
 - Large Hadron Collider
 - Nuclear materials security
 - Industry partnerships, particularly ATP and MEP
- 3. Support programs critical to implementation of the National Space Policy**
 - International Space Station
 - Mission to Planet Earth
 - Space Science (including 6 missions following Mars Pathfinder)
 - Space Transportation

PREPARATION OF THE FY99 BUDGET

- 1. Work with OMB and the departments to prepare FY99 R&D budgets**
 - Enforce decisions regarding priority funding for cross-cuts reported to Congress
 - education and training technology
 - U.S. Global Change Research Program
 - emerging infectious diseases
 - large scale networking and high-end computing and communications
 - PNGV
 - Enforce R&D priorities (Gibbons/Raines guidance)
 - Coordinate new multi-agency budget for mapping and sequencing plant genomes
 - Use PCAST report to develop new recommendations for energy R&D strategy
 - Coordinate and defend multi-agency origins research and discover missions

LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY PRIORITIES

Senate Confirmations

- Support key S&T nominees

National Security and Global Stability

- Ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty
- Strengthen support for Administration programs for medium-term storage and long term disposition of U.S. and Russian excess plutonium
- Strengthen support for international response to disease outbreaks – clarify CDC's authorities regarding epidemics overseas

Space

- Negotiate endorsement of Administration's GPS policy in DOD authorization bill
- Negotiate compromise on remote sensing provisions of Commercial Space Bill

Telecommunications

- Pass legislation to enable next steps for Next Generation Internet
- Seek input from stakeholders on computing, advanced networking, and communications
- Coordinate Administration position on INMARSAT restructuring

Health

- Update common rule on human subjects research
- Pass cloning legislation that protects values without hindering vital research
- Extend fair trade policies to encompass food safety

Climate Disruption

- Minimize impacts of Senate resolutions on flexibility of Kyoto negotiations

Ecosystem Management

- Monitor draft bills to ensure solid scientific foundations and good linkage of science to policy and management

Technology Transfer

- Use regulatory and legislative vehicles to ensure continuation of cost-shared technology partnerships with the private sector

Housing

- Streamline the construction and building regulatory process

Agriculture

- Reauthorize the research title of the Farm Bill
- Ensure the science base of biotechnology regulations

Transportation

- Support NEXTEA Authorization -- work with NEC to ensure that R&D component of legislation remains intact

Energy

- Electricity restructuring -- work with NEC; ensure compatibility with PCAST study

Open Data Exchange

- Ensure legislation related to copyright protection for databases makes provisions for the continued free and open exchange of data by scholars, researchers, and other non-commercial users

S&T FOCUS AREAS

1. Education, Training, and Human Resources

- Science and math education
 - craft policy options based 4th and 8th grade results from TIMSS
 - implement action plan recommended by ED-NSF working group report
 - address underrepresentation issues in undergraduate, graduate, and professional education
- Educational technology
 - establish priorities for federal R&D and procurement policies
 - develop a strategy to encourage investment and partnerships with companies and universities and assure rapid conversion of concepts into products available for education and training
- Training
 - make Smithsonian exhibits available online
 - coordinate development of voluntary technical standards for computer based training with private sector purchasers
 - Expand America's Job Bank to provide information and evaluations of training over the Internet

2. Computing, Information, and Communications

- Support long-term technology development in
 - Next Generation Internet and large scale networking
 - High end computing and communications
 - Human centered systems
- Elicit international support for U.S. policy of full and open exchange of data for science and education

3. National Security

- Nuclear materials -- coordinate implementation of President's decision to dispose of excess plutonium
- Counter-terrorism -- ensure adequate R&D
- Landmines -- ensure adequate R&D
- Troop health -- review agency plans to improve health preparedness for future deployments
- Aviation safety -- coordinate agency response to WH Commission recommendations requiring S&T investments

4. Climate Disruption

- Educate American people about the long-range ecological consequences of climate disruption and the economic consequences of the failure to mitigate impacts
- Advance development and deployment of energy-efficient, greenhouse-gase reducing technologies

5. Air Quality

- Improve options for ozone and fine particulate reduction and management

6. Emerging Infectious Diseases

- Coordinate implementation of PDD

7. International Cooperation

- Expand bilateral S&T agreements with key partners
- Improve cooperation with key multilateral forums

8. Reinventing Federal Research Infrastructure

- Establish a common federal approach to oversight of research misconduct
- Incorporate industrial perspectives in fundamental science priority setting
- Review university-government partnership
- Broaden reform activities in all national laboratories and intramural research programs

9. Ecosystem Management

- Develop a report card on the U.S. ecosystem and how it is fairing, involving multiple stakeholders in process
- Increase research focus on providing clean water, preventing land-based marine pollution, and managing forests

10. Natural Disasters

- Develop improved risk assessment strategies, land use policies, building performance standards, and real time warnings to reduce losses

11. Endocrine Disruptors

- Formulate coordinated federal research strategy
- Provide international leadership for a global approach to research

12. Transportation

- PNGV
- Implement federal transportation S&T strategy
- Expand to a national strategy

13. Space

- Prepare for White House approval of the 10/97 Cassini launch
- Coordinate U.S.-Russia cooperation

14. Food

- Complete National Aquaculture Development Plan
- Oversee Dietary Reference Intakes projects
- Develop Food Security Summit action plan
- Develop a coordinated research plan for the plant genome initiative

PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND OUTREACH

1. Build partnerships

- State governments -- promote activities of the United States Innovation Partnership
- Industry
 - PNGV -- provide continued leadership
 - NEMI -- reactivate Electronics Materials Working Group
 - Construction and Building -- establish Partnership for Advanced Housing Technology
 - Manufacturing -- build support for Next Generation Manufacturing Initiative

2. Seek recognition for high achievers

- Increase President's visibility with math and science teachers through various awards
- Associate President with Nobelists and other scientific and technology awardees

3. Outreach directly to public

- Develop and use laymen's language to convey the direct benefits of S&T investments to American people
- Focus on climate disruption

4. Intragovernmental

- Coordinate basic S&T message across Federal departments and agencies

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20502

February 28, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR ERSKINE BOWLES

FROM: JACK GIBBONS *TJ/JAG*

SUBJECT: OSTP GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The following memo outlines the goals and objectives of the Office of Science and Technology Policy for the next 6-12 months.

GOAL: Science and Technology Leadership

Objectives:

- Strengthen government partnership with research universities: Complete ongoing interagency review and finalize recommendations (NSTC PRD-4)
- Improve state-federal technology coordination: Implement USIP agreement with Governors
- Improve environment for private sector investment in innovation: Initiate interagency review of legal/regulatory/tax impacts on private sector innovation
- Improve information technology: Develop government/industry/university partnership to implement the objectives of the Next Generation Internet initiative; implement expanded interagency research program in high performance computing and communications;

GOAL: Education/Training

Objectives:

- Develop an inventory and recommendations regarding protocols and materials that support 8th grade math standards and achievement by all students.
- Promote the connection of all schools, libraries, and hospitals to the Internet, including policies for transferring government computers.
- Improve technology for education/training: Design and implement an interagency program of research in education/training technology. Develop and implement joint civilian/military (federal) procurement specifications for federally purchased instructional software. Form interagency team to expand the America's Job Bank program in the Department of Labor so that it can provide information and evaluations of training available over the Internet.
- Use Presidential Awards for science and math teaching, mentoring, and research to highlight POTUS education initiatives.

GOAL: Environment

Objectives:

- Climate Change: Develop analyses for climate change negotiations (long-term greenhouse gas emission-concentration scenarios; technology specification for near-term US emissions; initiate a national assessment on the impacts of climate change)
- Endocrine Disruptors: Develop coordinated federal research strategy and initiate an international science assessment
- Environmental and Monitoring and Research Initiative: Improve coordination of the \$650 million of relevant agency and interagency programs; develop a draft report card on the health of the nation's ecosystems (final report card requested by VPOTUS to be issued in 2001).
- Environmental Technology: Initiate and complete interagency review to develop low fossil fuel energy strategy for the Nation (renewables, including solar and wind technologies, biomass coupled with advanced turbine technologies; efficiency efforts, such as PNGV and Buildings Initiative)

Goal: National Security and Global Stability

Objectives:

- Coordinate USG activities to implement President's December decision to dispose of excess U.S. plutonium; lead U.S. delegation to the U.S.-Russia Joint Plutonium Disposition Steering Committee and initiate demonstrations of disposition technologies with Russia.
- Work with the President's Commission on Critical Infrastructure Protection and National Communications System to evaluate potential threats; (release OSTP study of the information network reliability/domestic infrastructure security)
- Lead interagency efforts to implement Presidential Decision Directive NSTC-7 addressing emerging infectious disease
- Build science and technology cooperation with Russia that supports foreign policy goals
- Expand science and technology cooperation and dialogue for sustainable development with senior Chinese leadership, supporting the establishment of the Sustainable Development Forum
- Develop an interagency S&T strategy for expanded cooperation with Japan, with particular consideration of Japan's plans for substantial expansion of S&T investments.
- Coordinate technical agencies development of S&T cooperation strategies to support Vice Presidential Commissions with South Africa, Egypt, and Ukraine.

GOAL: Balancing the Budget**Objective:**

- Develop joint OSTP/OMB budget guidance and work with NSTC agencies to develop FY99 budget requests that maintain S&T leadership within balanced budget framework

GOAL: Health**Objectives:**

- Work with HHS to ensure research and educational capacities of academic health centers in a managed care environment.
- Improve coordination among HHS, DOD, and VA on issues related to the health of deployed troops and veterans.
- Work with OMB and other federal agencies to develop/a the necessary science base to support full implementation of HACCP regulations.

GOAL: Children's Development**Objective:**

- Implement NSTC recommendations to develop an expanded research initiative focused on children's health, education, and development.

GOAL: Space and Aeronautics**Objectives:**

- Provide overall policy lead within the Administration on space and aeronautic issue
- Coordinate domestic and foreign policy issues related to the successful development the International Space Station
- Maintain Congressional support and interagency coordination on additional key initiatives: environmental research from space, space science, and new vehicles to replace the space shuttle
- Implement President's policy to use GPS to enhance economic competitiveness while protecting U.S. national security and foreign policy.
- Implement White House Aviation Safety and Security Commission recommendations on advanced air traffic control

ACTION ITEMS, CNS MEETING (17 July 1997)
Technology Transfer Working Group

PRINCIPALS:

- Develop list of deliverables for next CNS meeting
- Circulate list to principals for concurrence
- Provide the list as guidance/objectives for the working group
- Circulate Commerce Dept survey to agencies and task them to duplicate

WORKING GROUP:

TASK 1:

1. SUBTASK 1--Identify the technologies to be addressed.
ACTION: Adopt or modify existing lists of technologies as the framework. Could start with National Critical Technologies List and Military Critical Technologies List; determine if technologies are missing. Approach agencies that developed these lists.
2. SUBTASK 2--Develop an inventory of existing government process for collecting data related to the international flow of technology, identifying what is collected and how it is used.
ACTIONS:
 - Survey existing Department and Agency data on the international flow of technology. Pattern after the Commerce Dept. survey for consistency.
 - Inventory available NSF data on international technology, especially *The Science and Engineering Indicators*.
 - Arrange for an ICAF study of data on the international flow of technology. (Need to tightly scope this project.)

TASK 2:

1. SUBTASK 1--Develop an inventory of existing government/private sector interface mechanisms related to international technology
ACTION: Survey existing Department and agency processes for relating to the private sector. Include this as part of the survey on Task 1, Subtask 2, Action 1.

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NSTC COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL SECURITY

Minutes -- Meeting of April 28, 1997

The Committee for National Security (CNS) held its thirteenth meeting on April 28, 1997. A list of the Principals who attended is shown at Attachment 1. The primary purpose of the meeting was to discuss the status of the CNS Working Group on Issues and Policy in International Technology and provide guidance to the group on their future direction. The meeting agenda is shown at Attachment 2.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Co-Chair advised the group that the Nonproliferation and Arms Control Technology Working Group (NPAC-TWG) had completed its *1996 Report to the National Security Council and Committee on National Security on Coordination of Nonproliferation and Arms Control Research and Development*. This report is classified Secret. The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency principal will ensure that the report is distributed to the committee.

II. CURRENT EFFORTS

A. International Technology Transfer Working Group

Mr. Tom Fuhrman, chair of the CNS Working Group on Issues and Policy in International Technology, presented a Phase I progress report (copy at Attachment 3). He opened with the group's conclusions that:

- Government controls over controlled technology are effective within legal and regulatory guidelines, but license decisions are generally made based on narrow evaluation factors and do not include analysis of multidimensional and long-term effects.
- The government does not have a comprehensive understanding of the effects on U.S. national interests of the international flow of both controlled and uncontrolled technology.
- Collecting and analyzing sufficient data to develop a comprehensive understanding of the international flow of both controlled and uncontrolled technology and its effects on U.S. national interests to determine if adjustments in policy are called for would be a major undertaking.

After reviewing the international flow of technology, summarizing the primary government control mechanisms (Task 1), framing interagency issues and differences (Task 2), and framing the effect that current export controls have on imports (Task 3), Mr. Fuhrman presented the group's recommendations:

- Give the Working Group guidance on next steps.
- Task the Working Group to identify appropriate entities (e.g., FFRDCs, ICAF, NAS, NSF) which would be tasked to perform the following:
 - Identify relevant data that the government presently collects that can help quantify the international flow of both controlled and uncontrolled technology and explore ways to improve how it is analyzed to better support policymaking.
 - Review and recommend modifications as necessary to current U.S. policy on offsets in defense trade to respond to the changing nature of offset demands, reflecting both the need for U.S. firms to remain competitive in international arms markets and the need to maintain our defense industrial base. The United States should be cautious in making any decision to limit offsets unilaterally.
 - Explore ways that the government can work more effectively with the private sector to better understand the international flow of technology and its consequences, including open discussion of the government and industry sharing their experiences about the effects of technology transfer.

Mr. Fuhrman noted that these three tasks had high potential for payoff, but were beyond the capability of this part-time working group.

The Chair noted that with the increase in cooperative development programs, the technology transfer problem will become even more difficult. The Working Group is not staffed broadly enough to address the recommended issues. There was considerable discussion on the complexity of the technology transfer issues and the most appropriate steps to be taken. It was suggested that the National Academy of Sciences would be an appropriate organization to perform the first and third tasks outlined above, but there was concern about the details of the tasks to be performed and their potential cost. It was agreed that:

- The Working Group should be commended for its substantial progress in Phase 1.
- The Working Group should consider whether it is feasible to develop a more systematic policy process for dealing with fast-moving technology and evolving international conditions. The Working Group should examine the first and third tasks shown on page 22 of the briefing book, recognize that these substantially overlap the nine points in the Action Plan, and seek to establish quantifiable measures with respect to the state of technological development of the market country, the nature of the political relationship with the other country, the competence level in the U.S. infrastructure associated with the particular technology, and the nature of the commercial relationship. The Working Group's examination should include both controlled and noncontrolled technology transfer and should identify more

specifically what portions of the tasks should be retained within the CNS and what can be assigned to other entities. It should also include a cost estimate for tasks to be assigned to others. In particular, the third task may be appropriate for a group such as the National Research Council. The Working Group's written recommendations should be made available to the Committee prior to its next meeting.

- The second task on offsets will be taken off the table for the time being and held in abeyance.

B. Government/Industry Partnerships in Sponsoring University R&D

The Director, Defense Research and Engineering, presented *Government-Industry Co-sponsorship of University Research - Status Update* (briefing charts are at Attachment 4). She noted that a memorandum of understanding (MOU) had been signed between DoD and the Semiconductor Industry Association establishing a joint long-term research program (copy of MOU included in meeting folder). She also noted progress in the areas of advanced materials and power electronics. There was no progress to report in the areas of environmental technology and chemical/biological hazard detection and testing, for which the Department of Agriculture was the lead agency.

III. POSSIBLE NEW EFFORTS

A. Radiation-Hardened Semiconductor Devices

The *USD(A&T) Rad Hard Integrated Product Team Summary Report* was presented (briefing charts are at Attachment 5) by Dr. Susan Tumbach. A question was raised on the test and evaluation required to determine the radiation hardness levels of an item. Due to closings of DOE and DoD facilities, this has become a difficult problem, and the radiation hardening community is considering the use of modeling and simulation where possible. The chair pointed out that although the Upper Rad Hard area was primarily a concern to DoD, the commercial satellite infrastructure may need to be concerned about hardening as the potential effects of solar max on the electronics become known. He also mentioned the vulnerability of the civil satellite infrastructure to the effects of a high-altitude nuclear burst. The Chair added that it was in everyone's interest to have broader commercial use of radiation hardened microelectronics. He also expressed concern that there weren't sufficient sales to support the necessary industrial R&D on radiation hardened electronics. There was agreement that the CNS should continue to monitor this subject and that the Department of Commerce should participate with DoD, DOE and NASA in the Inter-agency Council recommended by the IPT.

B. Retention of Scientists and Engineers

The CNS executive secretary presented *A Comparative Resourcing and Demographic Profile of DoD-Wide RDT&E Activities, September 1990 to September 1996* (briefing charts are at attachment 6). It was noted that although there are many

qualified people, fewer positions are available for them within DoD and skill mismatches are occurring. There was some discussion of the problem of hiring qualified people, especially in the information and computer science fields. It was noted that industry has many openings but can't find qualified applicants and that our domestic education system and technological infrastructure may not be producing the range and quality of technical talent needed. The Department of Commerce (TA) member noted that this topic is related to the U.S. technological competence issue which had arisen in earlier discussions.

The Co-Chair requested that the Department of Commerce provide the committee, at its next meeting, with more details on the problem. It was noted that many educated non-U.S. technical personnel are returning home as a result of improved conditions and lucrative offers.

IV. OTHER BUSINESS

There was no other business.

V. CLOSING REMARKS

The Co-Chair noted that this was a period of transition with the imminent departure of the Chair and the Director of Defense Research and Engineering. She welcomed Dr. Wes Kitchens as the new executive secretary of the committee and acknowledged the committee's new support contractor, System Planning Corporation. She gave special thanks to the Chair for all the work he did on behalf of the Committee and presented him with a small token of appreciation on behalf of the Committee members as well as Dr. Gibbons, Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, and the National Science and Technology Council.

The Co-Chair presented copies of the National Science and Technology Council video to the principals.

Paul Kaminski 5/16/97
Dr. Paul G. Kaminski, Chair (date)

Kerri-Ann Jones 5/14/97.
Dr. Kerri-Ann Jones, Co-Chair (date)

Attachments:

1. List of Principals attending
2. Meeting agenda
3. Phase I Progress Report Briefing of the CNS Working Group on Issues and Policy in International Technology
4. Briefing Charts: Government-Industry Co-sponsorship of University Research - Status Update
5. Briefing Charts: Rad Hard Integrated Product Team Summary Report
6. Briefing Charts: A Comparative Resourcing and Demographic Profile of DoD-Wide RDT&E Activities. September 1990 to September 1996

Principals Attending Meeting of Committee for National Security, April 28, 1997

Dr. Paul G. Kaminski, Chair	Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology
Dr. Kerri-Ann Jones, Co-Chair	Associate Director, National Security and International Affairs, Office of Science & Technology Policy
GEN John R. Dailey	Associate Deputy Administrator, NASA
Dr. Mary L. Good	Under Secretary of Commerce for Technology
Mr. William Reinsch	Under Secretary of Commerce for Export Administration
Dr. Anita Jones	Director, Defense Research and Engineering
Ambassador James Sweeney	Chief Science Advisor, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency

Agenda for the Meeting of the
NSTC COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL SECURITY

April 28, 1997
3:00 - 4:00 PM
Pentagon, Room 3D1019

I. INTRODUCTION

II. STATUS OF CURRENT EFFORTS

- A. International Technology Transfer Working Group
- B. Government/Industry Partnerships in Sponsoring University R&D

III. POSSIBLE NEW EFFORTS

- A. Radiation-Hardened Semiconductor Devices
- B. Retention of Scientists and Engineers

IV. OTHER BUSINESS

V. CLOSING REMARKS

In Folders at Table:

1. Phase I Progress Report Briefing of the CNS Working Group on Issues and Policy in International Technology
2. Briefing Charts - Government/Industry Partnerships in Sponsoring University R&D
3. Briefing Charts - USD(A&T) Rad Hard IPT Summary Report
4. Briefing Charts - DoD RDT&E Activities Resourcing
5. Minutes of the December 20, 1996 Meeting of the NSTC Committee for National Security
6. 1996 Annual Report from the Committee for National Security
7. Accomplishments of the National Science and Technology Council - 1996
8. MOU Between Semiconductor Industry Association and Department of Defense
9. Brochure - Computing, Information and Communications

Agenda for the Meeting of the
NSTC COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL SECURITY

July 17, 1997
2:00 - 3:00 PM
Pentagon, Room 3D1019

I. INTRODUCTION

II. STATUS OF CURRENT EFFORTS

A. International Technology Transfer Working Group

B. Non-Proliferation and Arms Control Technical Working Group

III. POSSIBLE NEW EFFORTS

A. NSTC Goals and Objectives

IV. OTHER BUSINESS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

July 14, 1997

TO: NSTC COMMITTEE CHAIRS, CO-CHAIRS, VICE-CHAIRS
FROM: 
ANGELA PHILLIPS DIAZ, NSTC EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
SUBJECT: OSTP/NSTC LONG-TERM PLANNING DOCUMENT

On July 1, 1997, Dr. Gibbons' delivered the enclosed OSTP/NSTC Long-Term Planning document to Erskine Bowles and other senior White House staff. Thank you for your contribution in preparing this long-term plan; they were very helpful and we would appreciate your feedback on this final document.

If you have any questions regarding this long-term plan, please call me at 202-456-6100.

Enclosure a/s

cc:
NSTC Committee Executive Secretaries
NSTC Committee Liaisons
NSTC Policy Analyst

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 1, 1997

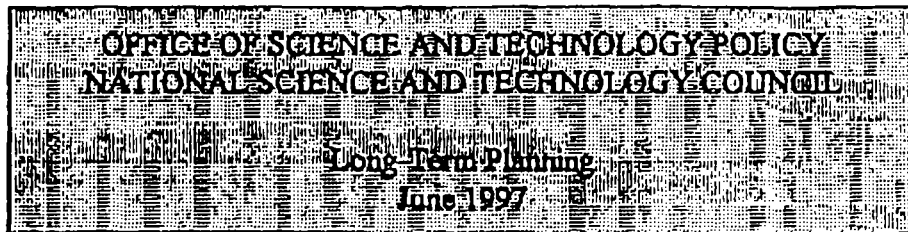
MEMORANDUM FOR ERSKINE BOWLES

FROM: JACK GIBBONS 

SUBJECT: PRIORITIES UPDATE

I wanted to update you on the priorities of OSTP and NSTC. The attached materials highlight essential budget, legislative, and regulatory processes we're now engaged in, as well as our longer term S&T activities and public affairs strategies. Per your suggestion, I've tried to follow the format Gene Sperling used for NEC. I would appreciate your feedback.

cc: John Podesta
Sandy Berger
Leon Fuerth
Don Gips
Katie McGinty
Frank Raines
Bruce Reed
Gene Sperling
Janet Yellen



With many critical science and technology programs "in play" on the Hill and with FY99 budget submissions fast upon us, it is important to reconsider and update OSTP/NSTC's priorities for the next several months. To guide your thinking in that effort, the following documents are attached:

- Critical S&T Budget Processes (FY98 and FY99)
- Legislative and Regulatory Priorities
- S&T Focus Areas
- Public Affairs and Outreach
- OSTP's Goals and Objectives Memo to Erskine Bowles dated February 28, 1997

CRITICAL S&T BUDGET PROCESSES

SUPPORT FOR THE FY98 BUDGET REQUEST

- 1. Ensure Functions 250 (current shortfall of 1.5 percent in budget resolution) and 370 receive sufficient support**
- 2. Support research programs, particularly those targeted by Congress for reductions from Administration's mark**
 - DOD basic research (6.1 and 6.2 accounts)
 - DOE renewables and energy efficiency
 - DOE funds for NGI
 - Large Hadron Collider
 - Nuclear materials security
 - Industry partnerships, particularly ATP and MEP
- 3. Support programs critical to implementation of the National Space Policy**
 - International Space Station
 - Mission to Planet Earth
 - Space Science (including 6 missions following Mars Pathfinder)
 - Space Transportation

PREPARATION OF THE FY99 BUDGET

- 1. Work with OMB and the departments to prepare FY99 R&D budgets**
 - Enforce decisions regarding priority funding for cross-cuts reported to Congress
 - education and training technology
 - U.S. Global Change Research Program
 - emerging infectious diseases
 - large scale networking and high-end computing and communications
 - PNGV
 - Enforce R&D priorities (Gibbons/Raines guidance)
 - Coordinate new multi-agency budget for mapping and sequencing plant genomes
 - Use PCAST report to develop new recommendations for energy R&D strategy
 - Coordinate and defend multi-agency origins research and discover missions

LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY PRIORITIES

Senate Confirmations

- Support key S&T nominees

National Security and Global Stability

- Ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty
- Strengthen support for Administration programs for medium-term storage and long term disposition of U.S. and Russian excess plutonium
- Strengthen support for international response to disease outbreaks – clarify CDC's authorities regarding epidemics overseas

Space

- Negotiate endorsement of Administration's GPS policy in DOD authorization bill
- Negotiate compromise on remote sensing provisions of Commercial Space Bill

Telecommunications

- Pass legislation to enable next steps for Next Generation Internet
- Seek input from stakeholders on computing, advanced networking, and communications
- Coordinate Administration position on INMARSAT restructuring

Health

- Update common rule on human subjects research
- Pass cloning legislation that protects values without hindering vital research
- Extend fair trade policies to encompass food safety

Climate Disruption

- Minimize impacts of Senate resolutions on flexibility of Kyoto negotiations

Ecosystem Management

- Monitor draft bills to ensure solid scientific foundations and good linkage of science to policy and management

Technology Transfer

- Use regulatory and legislative vehicles to ensure continuation of cost-shared technology partnerships with the private sector

Housing

- Streamline the construction and building regulatory process

Agriculture

- Reauthorize the research title of the Farm Bill
- Ensure the science base of biotechnology regulations

Transportation

- Support NEXTEA Authorization -- work with NEC to ensure that R&D component of legislation remains intact

Energy

- Electricity restructuring -- work with NEC; ensure compatibility with PCAST study

Open Data Exchange

- Ensure legislation related to copyright protection for databases makes provisions for the continued free and open exchange of data by scholars, researchers, and other non-commercial users

S&T FOCUS AREAS

1. Education, Training, and Human Resources

- Science and math education
 - craft policy options based 4th and 8th grade results from TIMSS
 - implement action plan recommended by ED-NSF working group report
 - address underrepresentation issues in undergraduate, graduate, and professional education
- Educational technology
 - establish priorities for federal R&D and procurement policies
 - develop a strategy to encourage investment and partnerships with companies and universities and assure rapid conversion of concepts into products available for education and training
- Training
 - make Smithsonian exhibits available online
 - coordinate development of voluntary technical standards for computer based training with private sector purchasers
 - Expand America's Job Bank to provide information and evaluations of training over the Internet

2. Computing, Information, and Communications

- Support long-term technology development in
 - Next Generation Internet and large scale networking
 - High end computing and communications
 - Human centered systems
- Elicit international support for U.S. policy of full and open exchange of data for science and education

3. National Security

- Nuclear materials -- coordinate implementation of President's decision to dispose of excess plutonium
- Counter-terrorism -- ensure adequate R&D
- Landmines -- ensure adequate R&D
- Troop health -- review agency plans to improve health preparedness for future deployments
- Aviation safety -- coordinate agency response to WH Commission recommendations requiring S&T investments

4. Climate Disruption

- Educate American people about the long-range ecological consequences of climate disruption and the economic consequences of the failure to mitigate impacts
- Advance development and deployment of energy-efficient, greenhouse-gase reducing technologies

5. Air Quality

- Improve options for ozone and fine particulate reduction and management

6. Emerging Infectious Diseases

- Coordinate implementation of PDD

7. International Cooperation

- Expand bilateral S&T agreements with key partners
- Improve cooperation with key multilateral forums

8. Reinventing Federal Research Infrastructure

- Establish a common federal approach to oversight of research misconduct
- Incorporate industrial perspectives in fundamental science priority setting
- Review university-government partnership
- Broaden reform activities in all national laboratories and intramural research programs

9. Ecosystem Management

- Develop a report card on the U.S. ecosystem and how it is fairing, involving multiple stakeholders in process
- Increase research focus on providing clean water, preventing land-based marine pollution, and managing forests

10. Natural Disasters

- Develop improved risk assessment strategies, land use policies, building performance standards, and real time warnings to reduce losses

11. Endocrine Disruptors

- Formulate coordinated federal research strategy
- Provide international leadership for a global approach to research

12. Transportation

- PNGV
- Implement federal transportation S&T strategy
- Expand to a national strategy

13. Space

- Prepare for White House approval of the 10/97 Cassini launch
- Coordinate U.S.-Russia cooperation

14. Food

- Complete National Aquaculture Development Plan
- Oversee Dietary Reference Intakes projects
- Develop Food Security Summit action plan
- Develop a coordinated research plan for the plant genome initiative

PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND OUTREACH

1. Build partnerships

- **State governments** -- promote activities of the United States Innovation Partnership
- **Industry**
 - PNGV -- provide continued leadership
 - NEMI -- reactivate Electronics Materials Working Group
 - Construction and Building -- establish Partnership for Advanced Housing Technology
 - Manufacturing -- build support for Next Generation Manufacturing Initiative

2. Seek recognition for high achievers

- Increase President's visibility with math and science teachers through various awards
- Associate President with Nobelists and other scientific and technology awardees

3. Outreach directly to public

- Develop and use laymen's language to convey the direct benefits of S&T investments to American people
- Focus on climate disruption

4. Intragovernmental

- Coordinate basic S&T message across Federal departments and agencies

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20502

February 28, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR ERSKINE BOWLES

FROM: JACK GIBBONS *TJ/LAB*
SUBJECT: OSTP GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The following memo outlines the goals and objectives of the Office of Science and Technology Policy for the next 6-12 months.

GOAL: Science and Technology Leadership

Objectives:

- Strengthen government partnership with research universities: Complete ongoing interagency review and finalize recommendations (NSTC PRD-4)
- Improve state-federal technology coordination: Implement USIP agreement with Governors
- Improve environment for private sector investment in innovation: Initiate interagency review of legal/regulatory/tax impacts on private sector innovation
- Improve information technology: Develop government/industry/university partnership to implement the objectives of the Next Generation Internet initiative; implement expanded interagency research program in high performance computing and communications;

GOAL: Education/Training

Objectives:

- Develop an inventory and recommendations regarding protocols and materials that support 8th grade math standards and achievement by all students.
- Promote the connection of all schools, libraries, and hospitals to the Internet, including policies for transferring government computers.
- Improve technology for education/training: Design and implement an interagency program of research in education/training technology. Develop and implement joint civilian/military (federal) procurement specifications for federally purchased instructional software. Form interagency team to expand the America's Job Bank program in the Department of Labor so that it can provide information and evaluations of training available over the Internet.
- Use Presidential Awards for science and math teaching, mentoring, and research to highlight POTUS education initiatives.

GOAL: Environment

Objectives:

- Climate Change: Develop analyses for climate change negotiations (long-term greenhouse gas emission-concentration scenarios; technology specification for near-term US emissions; initiate a national assessment on the impacts of climate change)
- Endocrine Disruptors: Develop coordinated federal research strategy and initiate an international science assessment
- Environmental and Monitoring and Research Initiative: Improve coordination of the \$650 million of relevant agency and interagency programs; develop a draft report card on the health of the nation's ecosystems (final report card requested by VPOTUS to be issued in 2001).
- Environmental Technology: Initiate and complete interagency review to develop low fossil fuel energy strategy for the Nation (renewables, including solar and wind technologies, biomass coupled with advanced turbine technologies; efficiency efforts, such as PNGV and Buildings Initiative)

Goal: National Security and Global Stability

Objectives:

- Coordinate USG activities to implement President's December decision to dispose of excess U.S. plutonium; lead U.S. delegation to the U.S.-Russia Joint Plutonium Disposition Steering Committee and initiate demonstrations of disposition technologies with Russia.
- Work with the President's Commission on Critical Infrastructure Protection and National Communications System to evaluate potential threats; (release OSTP study of the information network reliability/domestic infrastructure security)
- Lead interagency efforts to implement Presidential Decision Directive NSTC-7 addressing emerging infectious disease
- Build science and technology cooperation with Russia that supports foreign policy goals
- Expand science and technology cooperation and dialogue for sustainable development with senior Chinese leadership, supporting the establishment of the Sustainable Development Forum
- Develop an interagency S&T strategy for expanded cooperation with Japan, with particular consideration of Japan's plans for substantial expansion of S&T investments.
- Coordinate technical agencies development of S&T cooperation strategies to support Vice Presidential Commissions with South Africa, Egypt, and Ukraine.

GOAL: Balancing the Budget

Objective:

- Develop joint OSTP/OMB budget guidance and work with NSTC agencies to develop FY99 budget requests that maintain S&T leadership within balanced budget framework

GOAL: Health

Objectives:

- Work with HHS to ensure research and educational capacities of academic health centers in a managed care environment.
- Improve coordination among HHS, DOD, and VA on issues related to the health of deployed troops and veterans.
- Work with OMB and other federal agencies to develop/a the necessary science base to support full implementation of HACCP regulations.

GOAL: Children's Development

Objective:

- Implement NSTC recommendations to develop an expanded research initiative focused on children's health, education, and development.

GOAL: Space and Aeronautics

Objectives:

- Provide overall policy lead within the Administration on space and aeronautic issue
- Coordinate domestic and foreign policy issues related to the successful development the International Space Station
- Maintain Congressional support and interagency coordination on additional key initiatives: environmental research from space, space science, and new vehicles to replace the space shuttle
- Implement President's policy to use GPS to enhance economic competitiveness while protecting U.S. national security and foreign policy.
Implement White House Aviation Safety and Security Commission recommendations on advanced air traffic control