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## FACT SHEET

ON

### THE OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

#### BACKGROUND

The Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) provides "a source of scientific and technological analysis and judgment for the President with respect to major policies, plans and programs of the federal government", as prescribed by the National Science and Technology Policy, Organizations, and Priorities Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-282).

#### THE DIRECTOR

Appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, the Director also serves as Science Advisor to the President with responsibility to:

- (1) advise the President on science and technology considerations related to the economy, national security, foreign relations, health, energy, environment, resources, and other related matters;
- (2) evaluate the federal effort in science and technology and recommend appropriate action on it;
- (3) advise the President on science and technology considerations in the federal budget and work with the Office of Management and Budget on the review and analysis of research and development items in the budget of all federal agencies; and
- (4) assist the President in coordinating the research and development programs of the federal government.

The Director also serves as Chairman of the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering and Technology, and acts as advisor to the National Security Council on matters related to science and technology. Public Law 94-282 indicates that the Director of OSTP should work in close cooperation with the Council on Environmental Quality, Council of Economic Advisors, the Office of Management and Budget, the National Science Board, and the federal agencies and departments.

From 1982-1989 the White House Science Council advised the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy on issues in science and technology specific concern to the President and the Nation, and on January 19, 1990, the President established a new advisory body, the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology ("PCAST"). The PCAST will now advise the President on all areas of science and technology of concern to the nation. The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy will serve as Chairman of this Council.

#### THE STAFF

Four Associate Directors also are appointed by the President with Senate confirmation. The four areas of responsibilities are: Policy and International Science and Technology; Industrial Technology; Life Sciences; and Physical and Engineering Sciences. In addition a small cadre of Assistant Directors and Senior Policy Analysts will be appointed to assist the Director and the Associate Directors. The professional staff will be generalists, rather than specialists. This is essential, given the number of issues addressed by the Office, and the changes in emphasis from year to year. An Executive Assistant is responsible for the administrative management of the office.

#### SCIENCE ADVISORS -- PAST AND PRESENT

Following the passage of P.L. 94-282, President Gerald R. Ford appointed Dr. H. Guyford Stever, then Director of the National Science Foundation, to be Science Advisor to the President and Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP). He was succeeded by Dr. Frank Press, now President of the National Academy of Sciences, who served from 1977 to January 1981. Benjamin Huberman held the position in an acting capacity from January to August 1981. Dr. George A. Keyworth, II then served from August 1981 through December 1985. On January 1, 1986, Dr. John P. McTague, incumbent Deputy director, became Acting Science Advisor to the President and Acting Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, serving until May 23, 1986. During the period May 24 through October 1, 1986, Dr. Richard G. Johnson served as the Acting Science Advisor and acting Director of the OSTP. Dr. William R. Graham, Jr., then served from October 2, 1986 to June 3, 1989, as Science Advisor to the President and Director, OSTP. On June 4, 1989, Dr. Thomas P. Rona, incumbent Deputy Director, became the Acting Science Advisor to the President and Acting Director, serving until August 3, 1989. On August 4, 1989, Dr. D. Allan Bromley was appointed as the Assistant to the President for Science and Technology and Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy.

## THE OSTP AGENDA

## **BUSH ADMINISTRATION GOALS IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

### **OVERALL:**

**AIMED AT INCREASING CONTRIBUTIONS OF S&T TO:**

- **CONTINUED ECONOMIC GROWTH**
- **IMPROVED QUALITY OF LIFE FOR ALL AMERICANS**
- **A STRONG NATIONAL DEFENSE**
- **EXPANDED INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION**
- **EXPLORING NEW FRONTIERS**
- **INVESTING IN THE FUTURE**

## **SPECIFIC ADMINISTRATION POLICIES**

**WITHIN THESE BROAD GOALS SPECIFIC POLICIES HAVE BEEN DESIGNED TO:**

- **ENCOURAGE AND SUPPORT THE APPLICATION OF S&T IN AUGMENTING ECONOMIC GROWTH**
- **MAINTAIN AND IMPROVE THE NATION'S SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY BASE**
- **ENSURE THAT THE U.S. CONTINUES TO LEAD THE WORLD IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**
- **ENHANCE NATIONAL SECURITY THROUGH TECHNOLOGICAL PREMINENCE**
- **IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF U.S. EDUCATION**
- **APPLY SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF GLOBAL STEWARDSHIP**
- **PROMOTE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

## **OSTP'S AGENDA AND PRIORITIES**

**THE FOCUS OF OSTP'S AGENDA SETTING HAS BEEN ON:**

- **PROVIDING ADVICE TO THE PRESIDENT**
- **PARTICIPATING IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ADMINISTRATION POLICIES**
- **WORKING WITH OMB IN DEVELOPING ANNUAL PRESIDENTIAL BUDGETS**
- **PARTICIPATING IN CABINET COUNCIL ACTIVITIES**
- **RESPONDING TO STATUTORIALLY MANDATED CONGRESSIONAL REQUIREMENTS**
- **STRENGTHENING INTERACTION WITHIN THE EOP AND AMONG THE AGENCIES**
- **FOSTERING COORDINATION AND INTEGRATION AMONG FEDERAL AGENCIES**
- **STRENGTHENING WORKING RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE CONGRESS**
- **DEVELOPING WORKING RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE SCIENTIFIC AND ENGINEERING COMMUNITIES, INDUSTRY, ACADEMIA AND THE PUBLIC**

## **SPECIFIC OSTP ACTIVITIES**

■ **ONE IMPORTANT STATEMENT OF POLICY AND ASSOCIATED PRIORITIES AND ACTIVITIES IS THE DRAFT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY REPORT AND OUTLOOK FROM THE PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS (AS BELOW)**

### **PREFACE**

#### **I. PERSPECTIVES OF PAST AND PRESENT**

- 1. Building on Science and Technology**

#### **II. ENABLING THE FUTURE**

- 2. Investing in Basic Research**
- 3. Educating the Minds of Tomorrow**
- 4. Integrating Science, Technology and Foreign Policy**

#### **III. PRIORITIES FOR NATIONAL NEEDS**

- 5. Creating An Information-Rich Society**
- 6. Harnessing the Science of Life**
- 7. Science and Technology and National Security**
- 8. Increasing Competitive Advantage Through Science and Technology**
- 9. Managing the Earth**

## **SPECIFIC OSTP ACTIVITIES (CONT.)**

**IN ADDITION TO THOSE CITED IN THE S&T REPORT, OTHER OSTP ACTIVITIES INCLUDE:**

- **WORKING WITH THE SPACE COUNCIL AND NASA ON A VARIETY OF SPACE - RELATED AND AERONAUTICS ISSUES**
- **INTEGRATING THE HUMAN AND SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF A NUMBER OF ISSUES**
- **PARTICIPATING IN COORDINATING EFFORTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**
- **MONITORING FEDERAL PRIORITIES AND FUNDING FOR THE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY BASE**
- **ANALYZING ACADEMIC INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS AND INDIRECT COST PRACTICES**
- **COORDINATING AGENCY ACTIVITIES IN RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT**
- **PARTICIPATING IN ACTIVITIES OF THE DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL, ECONOMIC POLICY COUNCIL, THE COMPETITIVENESS COUNCIL AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL**
- **ESTABLISHING AND SUPPORTING PANELS AND COMMISSIONS**



- MUCH PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE IN INTRODUCING MORE FUTURE-ORIENTED, STRATEGIC THINKING AND ANALYSIS
- A MUCH BROADER ARRAY OF IMPORTANT ISSUES IS BEING ADDRESSED
- BOTH STAFFING AND BUDGET ASPECTS OF OSTP HAVE BEEN EXPANDED AND REVITALIZED
- RELATIONSHIPS WITHIN THE WHITE HOUSE/EOP COMPLEX AND WITH THE AGENCIES HAVE BEEN SIGNIFICANTLY STRENGTHENED
- PCAST HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED AND IS UNDERWAY WITH STUDIES IMPORTANT TO THE PRESIDENT'S PRIORITY POLICIES
- FCCSET HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY RE-BUILT AND REVITALIZED AND HAS PRODUCED REPORTS HAVING MAJOR SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPACT
- RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE CONGRESS HAVE BEEN SUBSTANTIALLY IMPROVED
- INTERNAL ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY AND PROCESSES HAVE BEEN GREATLY IMPROVED

## **A PROGRESS REPORT (CONT.)**



- **INTERNAL CAPABILITIES FOR CONDUCTING POLICY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS AND PREPARING REPORTS ARE STILL BELOW OPTIMAL LEVELS**
  
- **CURRENT BUDGET LEVELS DO NOT PERMIT EVEN THE LIMITED USE OF AN EXISTING AUTHORITY TO CONTRACT POLICY RESEARCH STUDIES**
  
- **THE FUTURE IS CLOUDED SOMEWHAT BY DIFFERING PERCEPTIONS AND EXPECTATIONS BETWEEN SOME IN CONGRESS AND THE ADMINISTRATION ON FCCSET OPERATIONS AND RELATIONSHIPS**
  
- **CONFLICT-OF-INTEREST LIMITATIONS STILL PRESENT DIFFICULTIES IN THE USE OF LIMITED-PERIOD "FELLOWS", CONSULTANTS, AND MEMBERS OF ADVISORY PANELS**

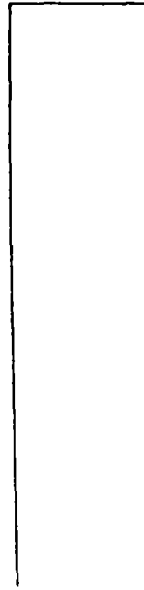


**Strengthening the Policy Analysis  
and Research Role and Capability of  
the Office of Science and  
Technology Policy,  
Executive Office of the President**

A BACKGROUND PAPER

*William G. Wells, Jr.*  
*Mary Ellen Mogee*

MAY 1, 1990



*This report was prepared as a background paper for the Carnegie Commission on Science, Technology, and Government. The authors would like to thank the Commission for its support of their work. The views expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the Carnegie Commission.*

# CONTENTS

|                                                                                                                                                                               |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....                                                                                                                                                       | 1  |
| PART I: INTRODUCTION .....                                                                                                                                                    | 3  |
| PART II: POLICY ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH IN A<br>CHANGING OSTP .....                                                                                                             | 5  |
| PART III: OSTP NEEDS FOR POLICY ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH .....                                                                                                                   | 8  |
| PART IV: MEASURES FOR STRENGTHENING OSTP'S POLICY<br>ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH ROLE AND CAPABILITY .....                                                                          | 11 |
| OSTP INTERNAL STRENGTHENING MEASURES<br>EXTERNAL STRENGTHENING MEASURES WITHIN THE FEDERAL<br>GOVERNMENT<br>EXTERNAL STRENGTHENING MEASURES OUTSIDE THE FEDERAL<br>GOVERNMENT |    |
| PART V: WIDER ORGANIZATIONAL PERSPECTIVES .....                                                                                                                               | 23 |
| APPENDIX A: MEMBERS OF STUDY REVIEW GROUP .....                                                                                                                               | 25 |
| APPENDIX B: DESIRABLE ATTRIBUTES OF OSTP'S POLICY<br>ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH ROLE AND CAPABILITY .....                                                                          | 26 |
| APPENDIX C: OSTP STATUTORY FOUNDATIONS AND<br>LEGISLATED FUNCTIONS .....                                                                                                      | 27 |
| APPENDIX D: SUMMARIES OF OSTP RESPONSIBILITIES .....                                                                                                                          | 37 |

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the 1990s, the presidential science advisory function is assuming greater significance, influence, and prominence. In part, this increased importance results from the demands placed on the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) by the White House and the Executive Office of the President. The Congress has also added extensive analysis and reporting requirements, which strain OSTP's existing resources for analysis and research.

Policy analysis and research form important parts of OSTP's key functions. Although traditional approaches to both activities must be preserved and strengthened, there are clearly new demands for more future-oriented, strategic thinking and analysis.

Another problem for the future involves the extraordinary range of topics that OSTP must consider. No single institution can, within its own walls, cover in depth all the issues for which OSTP is already responsible. Therefore, in addition to the internal resources of its staff, OSTP must draw on a multiplicity of sources of information, research, and analysis.

Limitations on OSTP staff and budget in the 1980s had negative effects on the office's ability to carry out its routine policy analysis and research role. The lack of funds and a failure to use effectively an existing budget authority for contracting with extramural groups and individuals further limited the effectiveness and versatility of OSTP's work. Both staff and budget aspects of OSTP should be expanded and revitalized.

Re-establishment and/or strengthening of existing relationships with other parts of the government are also crucial to OSTP's future. Improved Executive Office relationships, for example, will increase OSTP's usefulness to the President. Important steps have been taken by Dr. Bromley and others in the White House to strengthen such relationships in recent months. For example, the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET) could be another valuable source of policy analysis and research capability for OSTP, working with the President's Council of Advisers on Science and Technology (PCAST). Dr. Bromley has already taken significant steps to improve these groups. And, finally, OSTP could more effectively tap the resources of other policy analysis and policy research groups throughout the federal government. More extensive informal cooperation between OSTP and Congressional policy analysis offices, for example, could be fruitful.

Some observers have suggested the creation of a separate unit, dedicated in part to strategic analysis of S&T issues and organizationally partitioned from

the rest of OSTP. However, the creation of a dedicated "stand-alone" policy analysis and research unit external to OSTP and the federal government did not have wide acceptance at the time of this study.

Instead, it was generally believed that OSTP should work at developing deeper relationships with multiple nongovernmental policy research performers in addition to the governmental entities noted above. OSTP could make better use of the National Academy complex—the National Academy of Sciences, the National Academy of Engineering, the Institute of Medicine, and the National Research Council—as a source in supporting its own policy analysis and research. The office could also establish more effective links with contract policy research organizations, such as the Federally Funded Research and Development Centers (FFRDCs), and the growing number of university policy research centers.

In summary, more emphasis should be placed by OSTP on strengthening existing arrangements for tapping external expertise, rather than establishing new mechanisms, although some innovative, exploratory arrangements could be beneficial. For example, along with other possibilities, the concept of a central policy research capability associated with the White House/Executive Office, incorporating an S&T dimension, might be explored in the future work of the Commission.

## PART I

### INTRODUCTION

The Carnegie Commission on Science, Technology, and Government was established in April 1988 to assess the process by which the government incorporates scientific and technical knowledge into policy and decision making. The Commission is composed of individuals with broad experience in government and in science and technology.

As part of a series of Commission studies of the Executive Branch, this report examines the policy analysis and research capability of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) in the Executive Office of the President; it looks at the desired attributes of a policy analysis and research capability for OSTP, the need for strengthening this capability, and the measures required for doing so. The report supplements a major report of the Commission, *Science & Technology and the President*, issued on October 24, 1988.

This report is based on a study by Professors William G. Wells, Jr., and Mary Ellen Moge, The George Washington University. The study involved a review of published documents and interviews with about sixty-five individuals—including former science advisers, key Executive Branch officials, and congressional staff members—from September 1989 through March 1990.

Especially valuable as additional sources of information and insights for this study were William T. Golden, ed., *Science Advice to the President* (Pergamon Press, 1980) and William T. Golden, ed., *Science and Technology Advice to the President, Congress and Judiciary* (Pergamon Press, 1988). Other valuable sources included a 1989 Congressional Research Service report, *White House Office of Science and Technology Policy: An Analysis*, by Genevieve Knezo; a 1988 *Report of the Miller Center Commission on the Presidency and Science Advising*, by Kenneth W. Thompson; and a 1988 report of the National Academies of Sciences and Engineering and the Institute of Medicine, *Science and Technology Advice in the White House*.

A Carnegie Commission Review Group chaired by H. Guyford Stever guided the study effort and report preparation. Appendix A lists the full committee membership.

In view of the short time that the current science adviser, Dr. D. Allan Bromley, had been in office when this study was undertaken, the authors relied primarily on information and evidence from the presidencies of Ronald Reagan and his predecessors. The study did not therefore review in detail the current science and technology advisory arrangement under President Bush.

Nevertheless, the study benefited from Dr. Bromley's views and acknowledges certain changes that are now under way in how presidential science and technology advisory functions are conducted in the current administration.

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enabling legislation  
OSTP



Public Law 94-282  
94th Congress, H. R. 10230  
May 11, 1976

## An Act

To establish a science and technology policy for the United States, to provide for scientific and technological advice and assistance to the President, to provide a comprehensive survey of ways and means for improving the Federal effort in scientific research and information handling, and in the use thereof, to amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976".*

National Science  
and Technology  
Policy, Organiza-  
tion, and Priori-  
ties Act of 1976.  
42 USC 6601  
note.

### TITLE I—NATIONAL SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY AND PRIORITIES

#### FINDINGS

SEC. 101. (a) The Congress, recognizing the profound impact of science and technology on society, and the interrelations of scientific, technological, economic, social, political, and institutional factors, hereby finds and declares that—

42 USC 6601.

(1) the general welfare, the security, the economic health and stability of the Nation, the conservation and efficient utilization of its natural and human resources, and the effective functioning of government and society require vigorous, perceptive support and employment of science and technology in achieving national objectives;

(2) the many large and complex scientific and technological factors which increasingly influence the course of national and international events require appropriate provision, involving long-range, inclusive planning as well as more immediate program development, to incorporate scientific and technological knowledge in the national decisionmaking process;

(3) the scientific and technological capabilities of the United States, when properly fostered, applied, and directed, can effectively assist in improving the quality of life, in anticipating and resolving critical and emerging international, national, and local problems, in strengthening the Nation's international economic position, and in furthering its foreign policy objectives;

(4) Federal funding for science and technology represents an investment in the future which is indispensable to sustained national progress and human betterment, and there should be a continuing national investment in science, engineering, and technology which is commensurate with national needs and opportunities and the prevalent economic situation;

(5) the manpower pool of scientists, engineers, and technicians, constitutes an invaluable national resource which should be utilized to the fullest extent possible; and

(6) the Nation's capabilities for technology assessment and for technological planning and policy formulation must be strengthened at both Federal and State levels.

**Priority goals.**

(b) As a consequence, the Congress finds and declares that science and technology should contribute to the following priority goals without being limited thereto:

(1) fostering leadership in the quest for international peace and progress toward human freedom, dignity, and well-being by enlarging the contributions of American scientists and engineers to the knowledge of man and his universe, by making discoveries of basic science widely available at home and abroad, and by utilizing technology in support of United States national and foreign policy goals;

(2) increasing the efficient use of essential materials and products, and generally contributing to economic opportunity, stability, and appropriate growth;

(3) assuring an adequate supply of food, materials, and energy for the Nation's needs;

(4) contributing to the national security;

(5) improving the quality of health care available to all residents of the United States;

(6) preserving, fostering, and restoring a healthful and esthetic natural environment;

(7) providing for the protection of the oceans and coastal zones, and the polar regions, and the efficient utilization of their resources;

(8) strengthening the economy and promoting full employment through useful scientific and technological innovations;

(9) increasing the quality of educational opportunities available to all residents of the United States;

(10) promoting the conservation and efficient utilization of the Nation's natural and human resources;

(11) improving the Nation's housing, transportation, and communication systems, and assuring the provision of effective public services throughout urban, suburban, and rural areas;

(12) eliminating air and water pollution, and unnecessary, unhealthful, or ineffective drugs and food additives; and

(13) advancing the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space.

**DECLARATION OF POLICY**

42 USC 6602.

SEC. 102. (a) **PRINCIPLES.**—In view of the foregoing, the Congress declares that the United States shall adhere to a national policy for science and technology which includes the following principles:

(1) The continuing development and implementation of strategies for determining and achieving the appropriate scope, level, direction, and extent of scientific and technological efforts based upon a continuous appraisal of the role of science and technology in achieving goals and formulating policies of the United States, and reflecting the views of State and local governments and representative public groups.

(2) The enlistment of science and technology to foster a healthy economy in which the directions of growth and innovation are compatible with the prudent and frugal use of resources and with the preservation of a benign environment.

(3) The conduct of science and technology operations so as to serve domestic needs while promoting foreign policy objectives.

(4) The recruitment, education, training, retraining, and beneficial use of adequate numbers of scientists, engineers, and tech-

nologists, and the promotion by the Federal Government of the effective and efficient utilization in the national interest of the Nation's human resources in science, engineering, and technology.

(5) The development and maintenance of a solid base for science and technology in the United States, including: (A) strong participation of and cooperative relationships with State and local governments and the private sector; (B) the maintenance and strengthening of diversified scientific and technological capabilities in government, industry, and the universities, and the encouragement of independent initiatives based on such capabilities, together with elimination of needless barriers to scientific and technological innovation; (C) effective management and dissemination of scientific and technological information; (D) establishment of essential scientific, technical and industrial standards and measurement and test methods; and (E) promotion of increased public understanding of science and technology.

(6) The recognition that, as changing circumstances require periodic revision and adaptation of title I of this Act, the Federal Government is responsible for identifying and interpreting the changes in those circumstances as they occur, and for effecting subsequent changes in title I as appropriate.

(b) **IMPLEMENTATION.**—To implement the policy enunciated in subsection (a) of this section, the Congress declares that:

(1) The Federal Government should maintain central policy planning elements in the executive branch which assist Federal agencies in (A) identifying public problems and objectives, (B) mobilizing scientific and technological resources for essential national programs, (C) securing appropriate funding for programs so identified, (D) anticipating future concerns to which science and technology can contribute and devising strategies for the conduct of science and technology for such purposes, (E) reviewing systematically Federal science policy and programs and recommending legislative amendment thereof when needed. Such elements should include an advisory mechanism within the Executive Office of the President so that the Chief Executive may have available independent, expert judgment and assistance on policy matters which require accurate assessments of the complex scientific and technological features involved.

(2) It is a responsibility of the Federal Government to promote prompt, effective, reliable, and systematic transfer of scientific and technological information by such appropriate methods as programs conducted by nongovernmental organizations, including industrial groups and technical societies. In particular, it is recognized as a responsibility of the Federal Government not only to coordinate and unify its own science and technology information systems, but to facilitate the close coupling of institutional scientific research with commercial application of the useful findings of science.

(3) It is further an appropriate Federal function to support scientific and technological efforts which are expected to provide results beneficial to the public but which the private sector may be unwilling or unable to support.

(4) Scientific and technological activities which may be properly supported exclusively by the Federal Government should be distinguished from those in which interests are shared with State and local governments and the private sector. Among these enti-

ties, cooperative relationships should be established which encourage the appropriate sharing of science and technology decisionmaking, funding support, and program planning and execution.

(5) The Federal Government should support and utilize engineering and its various disciplines and make maximum use of the engineering community, whenever appropriate, as an essential element in the Federal policymaking process.

(6) Comprehensive legislative support for the national science and technology effort requires that the Congress be regularly informed of the condition, health and vitality, and funding requirements of science and technology, the relation of science and technology to changing national goals, and the need for legislative modification of the Federal endeavor and structure at all levels as it relates to science and technology.

(c) **PROCUREMENTS.**—The Congress declares that, in order to expedite and facilitate the implementation of the policy enunciated in subsection (a) of this section, the following coordinate procedures are of paramount importance:

(1) Federal procurement policy should encourage the use of science and technology to foster frugal use of materials, energy, and appropriated funds; to assure quality environment; and to enhance product performance.

(2) Explicit criteria, including cost-benefit principles where practicable, should be developed to identify the kinds of applied research and technology programs that are appropriate for Federal funding support and to determine the extent of such support. Particular attention should be given to scientific and technological problems and opportunities offering promise of social advantage that are so long range, geographically widespread, or economically diffused that the Federal Government constitutes the appropriate source for undertaking their support.

(3) Federal promotion of science and technology should emphasize quality of research, recognize the singular importance of stability in scientific and technological institutions, and for urgent tasks, seek to assure timeliness of results. With particular reference to Federal support for basic research, funds should be allocated to encourage education in needed disciplines, to provide a base of scientific knowledge from which future essential technological development can be launched, and to add to the cultural heritage of the Nation.

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

(5) Closer relationships should be encouraged among practitioners of different scientific and technological disciplines, including the physical, social, and biomedical fields.

(6) Federal departments, agencies, and instrumentalities should assure efficient management of laboratory facilities and equipment in their custody, including acquisition of effective equipment, disposal of inferior and obsolete properties, and cross-servicing to maximize the productivity of costly property of all kinds. Disposal policies should include attention to possibilities for further productive use.

(7) The full use of the contributions of science and technology to support State and local government goals should be encouraged.

(8) Formal recognition should be accorded those persons whose scientific and technological achievements have contributed significantly to the national welfare.

(9) The Federal Government should support applied scientific research, when appropriate, in proportion to the probability of its usefulness, insofar as this probability can be determined; but while maximizing the beneficial consequences of technology, the Government should act to minimize foreseeable injurious consequences.

(10) Federal departments, agencies, and instrumentalities should establish procedures to insure among them the systematic interchange of scientific data and technological findings developed under their programs.

## TITLE II—OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

Presidential  
Science and  
Technology Ad-  
visory Organi-  
zation Act of 1976.

### SHORT TITLE

SEC. 201. This title may be cited as the "Presidential Science and Technology Advisory Organization Act of 1976".

42 USC 6611  
note.

### ESTABLISHMENT

SEC. 202. There is established in the Executive Office of the President an Office of Science and Technology Policy (hereinafter referred to in this title as the "Office").

42 USC 6611.

### DIRECTOR; ASSOCIATE DIRECTORS

SEC. 203. There shall be at the head of the Office a Director who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall be compensated at the rate provided for level II of the Executive Schedule in section 5313 of title 5, United States Code. The President is authorized to appoint not more than four Associate Directors, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall be compensated at a rate not to exceed that provided for level III of the Executive Schedule in section 5314 of such title. Associate Directors shall perform such functions as the Director may prescribe.

Appointment.  
Compensation.  
42 USC 6612.

### FUNCTIONS

SEC. 204. (a) The primary function of the Director is to provide, within the Executive Office of the President, advice on the scientific, engineering, and technological aspects of issues that require attention at the highest levels of Government.

42 USC 6613.

(b) In addition to such other functions and activities as the President may assign, the Director shall—

(1) advise the President of scientific and technological considerations involved in areas of national concern including, but not limited to, the economy, national security, health, foreign relations, the environment, and the technological recovery and use of resources;

(2) evaluate the scale, quality, and effectiveness of the Federal effort in science and technology and advise on appropriate actions;

(3) advise the President on scientific and technological considerations with regard to Federal budgets, assist the Office of Management and Budget with an annual review and analysis of funding proposed for research and development in budgets of all Federal agencies, and aid the Office of Management and Budget and the agencies throughout the budget development process; and

(4) assist the President in providing general leadership and coordination of the research and development programs of the Federal Government.

POLICY PLANNING, ANALYSIS, AND ADVICE

42 USC 6614.

SEC. 203. (a) The Office shall serve as a source of scientific and technological analysis and judgment for the President with respect to major policies, plans, and programs of the Federal Government. In carrying out the provisions of this section, the Director shall—

(1) seek to define coherent approaches for applying science and technology to critical and emerging national and international problems and for promoting coordination of the scientific and technological responsibilities and programs of the Federal departments and agencies in the resolution of such problems;

Science and  
Technology  
Report.

(2) assist and advise the President in the preparation of the Science and Technology Report, in accordance with section 209 of this Act;

(3) gather timely and authoritative information concerning significant developments and trends in science, technology, and in national priorities, both current and prospective, to analyze and interpret such information for the purpose of determining whether such developments and trends are likely to affect achievement of the priority goals of the Nation as set forth in section 101(b) of this Act;

Data base.

(4) encourage the development and maintenance of an adequate data base for human resources in science, engineering, and technology, including the development of appropriate models to forecast future manpower requirements, and assess the impact of major governmental and public programs on human resources and their utilization;

Studies and  
analyses.

(5) initiate studies and analyses, including systems analyses and technology assessments, of alternatives available for the resolution of critical and emerging national and international problems amenable to the contributions of science and technology and, insofar as possible, determine and compare probable costs, benefits, and impacts of such alternatives;

(6) advise the President on the extent to which the various scientific and technological programs, policies, and activities of the Federal Government are likely to affect the achievement of the priority goals of the Nation as set forth in section 101(b) of this Act;

(7) provide the President with periodic reviews of Federal statutes and administrative regulations of the various departments and agencies which affect research and development activities, both internally and in relation to the private sector, or which may interfere with desirable technological innovation, together with

recommendations for their elimination, reform, or updating as appropriate;

(8) develop, review, revise, and recommend criteria for determining scientific and technological activities warranting Federal support, and recommend Federal policies designed to advance (A) the development and maintenance of broadly based scientific and technological capabilities, including human resources, at all levels of government, academia, and industry, and (B) the effective application of such capabilities to national needs;

(9) assess and advise on policies for international cooperation in science and technology which will advance the national and international objectives of the United States;

(10) identify and assess emerging and future areas in which science and technology can be used effectively in addressing national and international problems;

(11) report at least once each year to the President on the overall activities and accomplishments of the Office, pursuant to section 209 of this Act;

Report to President.

(12) periodically survey the nature and needs of national science and technology policy and make recommendations to the President for review and transmission to the Congress, for the timely and appropriate revision of such policy in accordance with section 102(a)(6) of this Act; and

(13) perform such other duties and functions and make and furnish such studies and reports thereon, and recommendations with respect to matters of policy and legislation as the President may request.

(b)(1) The Director shall establish an Intergovernmental Science, Engineering, and Technology Advisory Panel (hereinafter referred to as the "Panel"), whose purpose shall be to (A) identify and define civilian problems at State, regional, and local levels which science, engineering, and technology may assist in resolving or ameliorating; (B) recommend priorities for addressing such problems; and (C) advise and assist the Director in identifying and fostering policies to facilitate the transfer and utilization of research and development results so as to maximize their application to civilian needs.

Intergovernmental Science, Engineering, and Technology Advisory Panel. Establishment.

(2) The Panel shall be composed of (A) the Director of the Office, or his representative; (B) at least ten members representing the interests of the States, appointed by the Director of the Office after consultation with State officials; and (C) the Director of the National Science Foundation, or his representative.

Membership.

(3)(A) The Director of the Office, or his representative, shall serve as Chairman of the Panel.

Chairman.

(B) The Panel shall perform such functions as the Chairman may prescribe, and shall meet at the call of the Chairman.

(4) Each member of the Panel shall, while serving on business of the Panel, be entitled to receive compensation at a rate not to exceed the daily rate prescribed for GS-18 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime, and, while so serving away from his home or regular place of business, he may 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.

Compensation.

5 USC 5332 note.

**FIVE-YEAR OUTLOOK**

42 USC 6615.

Sec. 206. (a) Within its first year of operation, the Office shall, to the extent practicable, within the limitations of available knowledge and resources, and with appropriate assistance from the departments and agencies and such consultants and contractors as the Director deems necessary, identify and describe situations and conditions which warrant special attention within the next five years, involving—

(1) current and emerging problems of national significance that are identified through scientific research, or in which scientific or technical considerations are of major significance; and

(2) opportunities for, and constraints on, the use of new and existing scientific and technological capabilities which can make a significant contribution to the resolution of problems identified under paragraph (1) of this subsection or to the achievement of Federal program objectives or national goals, including those set forth in section 101(b) of this Act.

Annual revision.

(b) The Office shall annually revise the five-year outlook developed under subsection (a) of this section so that it takes account of new problems, constraints and opportunities and changing national goals and circumstances, and shall extend the outlook so that it always extends five years into the future.

Consultation.

(c) The Director of the Office shall consult as necessary with officials of the departments and agencies having programs and responsibilities relating to the problems, constraints, and opportunities identified under subsections (a) and (b) of this section, in order to—

(1) identify and evaluate alternative 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

(2) ensure that alternative actions identified under paragraph (1) of this subsection are fully considered by departments and agencies in formulating their budget, program, and legislative proposals.

Consultation.

(d) The Director of the Office 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 alternative actions identified under subsections (a), (b), and (c) of this section are fully considered in the development of the President's Budgets and legislative programs.

**ADDITIONAL FUNCTIONS OF THE DIRECTOR;  
ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS**

42 USC 6616.

Sec. 207. (a) The Director shall, in addition to the other duties and functions set forth in this title—

(1) serve as Chairman of the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology established under title IV; and

(2) serve as a member of the Domestic Council.

(b) For the purpose of assuring the optimum contribution of science and technology to the national security, the Director, at the request of the National Security Council, shall advise the National Security Council in such matters concerning science and technology as relate to national security.

(c) In carrying out his functions under this Act, the Director is authorized to—

(1) appoint such officers and employees as he may deem necessary to perform the functions now or hereafter vested in him and to prescribe their duties;

(2) obtain services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5 of the United States Code, at rates not to exceed the rate prescribed for grade GS-18 of the General Schedule by section 5332 of title 5 of the United States Code; and

(3) enter into contracts and other arrangements for studies, analyses, and other services with public agencies and with private persons, organizations, or institutions, and make such payments as he deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act without legal consideration, without performance bonds, and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5).

5 USC 5332  
note.

#### COORDINATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Sec. 206. (a) In exercising his functions under this Act, the Director shall— 42 USC 6617.

(1) work in close consultation and cooperation with the Domestic Council, the National Security Council, the Council on Environmental Quality, the Council of Economic Advisers, the Office of Management and Budget, the National Science Board, and the Federal departments and agencies;

(2) utilize the services of consultants, establish such advisory panels, and, to the extent practicable, consult with State and local governmental agencies, with appropriate professional groups, and with such representatives of industry, the universities, agriculture, labor, consumers, conservation organizations, and such other public interest groups, organizations, and individuals as he deems advisable;

(3) hold such hearings in various parts of the Nation as he deems necessary, to determine the views of the agencies, groups, and organizations referred to in paragraph (2) of this subsection and of the general public, concerning national needs and trends in science and technology; and

Hearings.

(4) utilize with their consent 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 duplication of effort and expense, and may transfer funds made available pursuant to this Act to other Federal agencies as reimbursement for the utilization of such personnel, services, facilities, equipment, and information.

(b) Each department, agency, and instrumentality of the Executive Branch of the Government, including any independent agency, is authorized to furnish the Director such information as the Director deems necessary to carry out his functions under this Act.

(c) Upon request, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is authorized to assist the Director with respect to carrying out his activities conducted under paragraph (5) of section 205 (a) of this Act.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY REPORT

Transmittal to  
Congress.  
42 USC 6618.

SEC. 209. (a) The President shall transmit annually to the Congress, beginning February 15, 1978, a Science and Technology Report (hereinafter referred to as the "Report") which shall be prepared by the Office, with appropriate assistance from Federal departments and agencies and such consultants and contractors as the Director deems necessary. The report shall draw upon the information prepared by the Director pursuant to section 206 of this Act, and to the extent practicable, within the limitations of available knowledge and resources, discuss such issues as—

(1) a review of developments of national significance in science and technology;

(2) the significant effects of current and projected trends in science and technology on the social, economic, and other requirements of the Nation;

(3) a review and appraisal of selected science- and technology-related programs, policies, and activities of the Federal Government;

(4) an inventory and forecast of critical and emerging national problems the resolution of which might be substantially assisted by the application of science and technology;

(5) the identification and assessment of scientific and technological measures that can contribute to the resolution of such problems, in light of the related social, economic, political, and institutional considerations;

(6) the existing and projected scientific and technological resources, including specialized manpower, that could contribute to the resolution of such problems; and

(7) recommendations for legislation on science- and technology-related programs and policies that will contribute to the resolution of such problems.

(b) In preparing the Report under subsection (a) of this section, the Office shall make maximum use of relevant data available from the National Science Foundation and other Government departments and agencies.

Public document.

(c) The Director shall insure that the Report, in the form approved by the President, is printed and made available as a public document.

TITLE III—PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ESTABLISHMENT

42 USC 6631.

SEC. 301. The President shall establish within the Executive Office of the President a President's Committee on Science and Technology (hereinafter referred to as the "Committee").

MEMBERSHIP

42 USC 6632.

SEC. 302. (a) The Committee shall consist of—

(1) the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy established under title II of this Act; and

(2) not less than eight nor more than fourteen other members appointed by the President not more than sixty days after the Director has assumed office (as provided in section 203 of this Act).

(b) Members of the Committee appointed by the President pursuant to subsection (a) (2) of this section shall—

(1) be qualified and distinguished in one or more of the following areas: science, engineering, technology, information dissemination, education, management, labor, or public affairs;

(2) be capable of critically assessing the policies, priorities, programs, and activities of the Nation, with respect to the findings, policies, and purposes set forth in title I; and

(3) shall collectively constitute a balanced composition with respect to (A) fields of science and engineering, (B) academic, industrial, and government experience, and (C) business, labor, consumer, and public interest points of view.

(c) The President shall appoint one member of the Committee to serve as Chairman and another member to serve as Vice Chairman for such periods as the President may determine.

(d) Each member of the Committee who is not an officer of the Federal Government shall, while serving on business of the Committee, be entitled to receive compensation at a rate not to exceed the daily rate prescribed for GS-18 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime, and while so serving away from his home or regular place of business he may 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.

Chairman.

Compensation.

5 USC 5332  
note.

#### FEDERAL SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND TECHNOLOGY SURVEY

SEC. 303. (a) The Committee shall survey, examine, and analyze the overall context of the Federal science, engineering, and technology effort including missions, goals, personnel, funding, organization, facilities, and activities in general, taking adequate account of the interests of individuals and groups that may be affected by Federal scientific, engineering, and technical programs, including, as appropriate, consultation with such individuals and groups. In carrying out its functions under this section, the Committee shall, among other things, consider needs for—

42 USC 6633.

(1) organizational reform, including institutional realignment designed to place Federal agencies whose missions are primarily or solely devoted to scientific and technological research and development, and those agencies primarily or solely concerned with fuels, energy, and materials, within a single cabinet-level department;

(2) improvements in existing systems for handling scientific and technical information on a Government-wide basis including consideration of the appropriate role to be played by the private sector in the dissemination of such information;

(3) improved technology assessment in the executive branch of the Federal Government;

(4) improved methods for effecting technology innovation, transfer, and use;

(5) stimulating more effective Federal-State and Federal-industry liaison and cooperation in science and technology, including the formation of Federal-State mechanisms for the mutual pursuit of this goal;

(6) reduction and simplification of Federal regulations and administrative practices and procedures which may have the effect of retarding technological innovation or opportunities for its utilization;

(7) a broader base for support of basic research;

(8) ways of strengthening the Nation's academic institutions' capabilities for research and education in science and technology;

(9) ways and means of effectively integrating scientific and technological factors into our national and international policies;

(10) technology designed to meet community and individual needs;

(11) maintenance of adequate scientific and technological manpower with regard to both quality and quantity;

(12) improved systems for planning and analysis of the Federal science and technology programs; and

(13) long-range study, analysis, and planning in regard to the application of science and technology to major national problems or concerns.

Interim report.

Report to President.

Transmittal to Congress.

(b)(1) Within twelve months from the time the Committee is activated in accordance with section 302(a) of this Act, the Committee shall issue an interim report of its activities and operations to date. Not more than twenty-four months from the time the Committee is activated, the Committee shall submit a final report of its activities, findings, conclusions, and recommendations, including such supporting data and material as may be necessary, to the President.

(2) The President, within sixty days of receipt thereof, shall transmit each such report to each House of Congress together with such comments, observations, and recommendations thereon as he deems appropriate.

#### CONTINUATION OF COMMITTEE

42 USC 6634.

SEC. 304. (a) Ninety days after submission of the final report prepared under section 303 of this Act, the Committee shall cease to exist, unless the President, before the expiration of the ninety-day period, makes a determination that it is advantageous for the Committee to continue in being.

(b) If the President determines that it is advantageous for the Committee to continue in being, (1) the Committee shall exercise such functions as are prescribed by the President; and (2) the members of the Committee shall serve at the pleasure of the President.

#### STAFF AND CONSULTANT SUPPORT

42 USC 6635.

SEC. 305. (a) In the performance of its functions under sections 303 and 304 of this Act, the Committee is authorized—

(1) to select, appoint, employ, and fix the compensation of such specialists and other experts as may be necessary for the carrying out of its duties and functions, and to select, appoint, and employ, subject to the civil service laws, such other officers and employees as may be necessary for carrying out its duties and functions; and

(2) to provide for participation of such civilian and military personnel as may be detailed to the Committee pursuant to subsection (b) of this section for carrying out the functions of the Committee.

(b) Upon request of the Committee, the head of any Federal department, agency, or instrumentality is authorized (1) to furnish to

the Committee such information as may be necessary for carrying out its functions and as may be available to or procurable by such department, agency, or instrumentality, and (2) to detail to temporary duty with the Committee on a reimbursable basis such personnel within his administrative jurisdiction as it may need or believe to be useful for carrying out its functions. Each such detail shall be without loss of seniority, pay, or other employee status, to civilian employees so detailed, and without loss of status, rank, office, or grade, or of any emolument, perquisite, right, privilege, or benefit incident thereto to military personnel so detailed. Each such detail shall be made pursuant to an agreement between the Chairman and the head of the relevant department, agency, or instrumentality, and shall be in accordance with the provisions of subchapter III of chapter 33, title 5, United States Code.

5 USC 3341.

#### TITLE IV—FEDERAL COORDINATING COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND TECHNOLOGY

##### ESTABLISHMENT AND FUNCTIONS

Sec. 401. (a) There is established the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology (hereinafter referred to as the "Council"). 42 USC 6651.

(b) The Council shall be composed of the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy and one representative of each of the following Federal agencies: Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Department of Defense, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of the Interior, Department of State, Department of Transportation, Veterans' Administration, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, National Science Foundation, Environmental Protection Agency, and Energy Research and Development Administration. Each such representative shall be an official of policy rank designated by the head of the Federal agency concerned.

Membership.

(c) The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall serve as Chairman of the Council. The Chairman may designate another member of the Council to act temporarily in the Chairman's absence as Chairman.

Chairman.

(d) The Chairman may (1) request the head of any Federal agency not named in subsection (b) of this section to designate a representative to participate in meetings or parts of meetings of the Council concerned with matters of substantial interest to such agency, and (2) invite other persons to attend meetings of the Council.

(e) The Council shall consider problems and developments in the fields of science, engineering, and technology and related activities affecting more than one Federal agency, and shall recommend policies and other measures designed to—

(1) provide more effective planning and administration of Federal scientific, engineering, and technological programs.

(2) identify research needs including areas requiring additional emphasis.

(3) achieve more effective utilization of the scientific, engineering, and technological resources and facilities of Federal agencies, including the elimination of unwarranted duplication, and

(4) further international cooperation in science, engineering, and technology.

(f) The Council shall perform such other related advisory duties as shall be assigned by the President or by the Chairman.

(g) For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section, each Federal agency represented on the Council shall furnish necessary assistance to the Council. Such assistance may include—

(1) detailing employees to the Council to perform such functions, consistent with the purposes of this section, as the Chairman may assign to them, and

(2) undertaking, upon request of the Chairman, such special studies for the Council as come within the functions herein assigned.

Subcommittees  
and panels,  
establishment.

(h) For the purpose of conducting studies and making reports as directed by the Chairman, standing subcommittees and panels of the Council may be established.

#### ABOLITION OF FEDERAL COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

42 USC 1862  
note.  
42 USC 1862  
note.

SEC. 402. The Federal Council for Science and Technology, established pursuant to Executive Order 10807, issued March 13, 1959, as amended by Executive Order 11381, issued November 8, 1967, is hereby abolished.

#### TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

##### AUTHORIZATION

42 USC 6671.

SEC. 501. (a) For the purpose of carrying out title II of this Act, there are authorized to be appropriated—

(1) \$750,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976;

(2) \$500,000 for the period beginning July 1, 1976, and ending September 30, 1976;

(3) \$3,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1977; and

(4) such sums as may be necessary for each of the succeeding fiscal years.

(b) For the purpose of carrying out title III of this Act, there are authorized to be appropriated—

(1) \$750,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976;

(2) \$500,000 for the period beginning July 1, 1976, and ending September 30, 1976;

(3) \$1,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1977;

and  
(4) such sums as may be necessary for each of the succeeding fiscal years.

##### STATUTORY REPEAL

5 USC app.;  
42 USC 1861  
note.  
5 USC app. II;  
50 USC app. 2271  
note.

SEC. 502. Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1962 (76 Stat. 1253) and section 2 of Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of 1973 (87 Stat. 1089) are repealed.

May 11, 1976

- 15 -

Pub. Law 94-282

**AMENDMENT**

**SEC. 503.** Section 4 of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1863) is amended by striking out subsection (g) and by redesignating subsections (h), (i), and (j), and all references thereto, as subsections (g), (h), and (i), respectively.

Approved May 11, 1976.

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**LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:**

**HOUSE REPORTS:** No. 94-595 (Comm. on Science and Technology) and No. 94-1046 (Comm. of Conference).

**SENATE REPORTS:** No. 94-622 accompanying S. 32 (Committees on Labor and Public Welfare, Commerce, and Aeronautical and Space Sciences) and No. 94-765 (Comm. of Conference).

**CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:**

Vol. 121 (1975): Nov. 6, considered and passed House.

Vol. 122 (1976): Feb. 4, considered and passed Senate, amended, in lieu of S. 32.

Apr. 27, Senate agreed to conference report.

Apr. 29, House agreed to conference report.

**WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS:**

Vol. 12, No. 20 (1976): May 11, Presidential statement.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 23, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT EMPLOYEES

FROM:

JOHN H. SUNUNU  
CHIEF OF STAFF

SUBJECT:

Policy on Equal Employment Opportunity  
and Sexual Harassment

The equal employment opportunity policy of the Executive Office of the President (EOP) requires that all persons in the work place be treated equitably and without discrimination based on race, color, national origin, religion, age, disability, or sex, including sexual harassment.

Proscribed discrimination, in general terms, involves making employment decisions based on an improper factor such as those listed above rather than individual merit. Employment decisions include, but are not limited to recruitment, selection, training, promotion, demotions, reassignments, appraisals, awards, disciplinary actions, working conditions, and terminations.

The definition of sexual harassment by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission is as follows: "Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when: (1) submission to such conduct is made explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment; (2) submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting such individual; or (3) such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment." (29 CFR 1604.11)

Next month, the Office of Administration will initiate training on equal employment opportunity issues, including sexual harassment, for all EOP employees.

Our work environment must be free of discrimination and harassment. All employees have a public trust to carry out this policy.

If you have any questions or would like more information, please contact Sharon Solomon, Equal Employment Opportunity Director, Office of Administration, on 395-5890.

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# **EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY**

PUBLICATIONS



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17TH AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W.  
ROOM 431  
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OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY  
AND ASSOCIATED PUBLICATIONS  
1991

Aeronautical Research and Technology Policy Volume I: Summary Report

November 1982

Avail: NTIS PB 83 161 489

41 pp

- Aeronautical Research and Technology Policy Volume II: Final Report

November 1982

Avail: NTIS PB 83 182 428

506 pp

- Alternatives for the Annual Report, the Five-Year Outlook

Crangle, Robert D., Harbridge House, Inc.

June 1977

Avail: NTIS PB 273 390

170 pp

- Analysis of the Back End of the Nuclear Fuel Cycle with Emphasis on High-Level Waste Management, Volume I

August 1979

Avail: NTIS N 78 12823

42 pp

- Analysis of the Back End of the Nuclear Fuel Cycle with Emphasis on High-Level Waste Management, Volume II

August 1979

Avail: NTIS N 78 12824

235 pp

Annual Science and Technology Report to the Congress: 1981

April 1982

169 pp

Annual Science and Technology Report to the Congress: 1982

October 1983

116 pp

- Arctic Oceans Research, Strategy for an FY 1991 U.S. Program

January 1990

Avail: NSF, Division of Polar Programs

41 pp

Biennial Science and Technology Report to the Congress: 1983-1984

October 1985

140 pp

- By the Year 2000 - Report of the FCCSET Committee on Education and Human Resources

February 1991

Avail: EDRS EA 022 727

77 pp

Carbon/Graphite Composite Materials Study, First Annual Report (1978)

March 1979

Avail: NTIS PB 80 120 652

107 pp

Carbon/Graphite Composite Materials Study, Second Annual Report (1979)

March 1980

Avail: NTIS PB 80 175 235

62 pp

Case for Strategic Defense: An Option for a World Disarmed

by George A Keyworth II

Fall 1984

44 pp

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• Denotes publications which are not available through the Office of Science and Technology Policy Publication Office. Please refer to the Access Point listed within each citation.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| <u>Chemical Carcinogens: A Review of the Science and Its Associated Principles</u><br>February 1985<br>Avail: NTIS PB 232 031/AS                                                                                                                 | 85 pp  |
| <u>CIRRPC First Annual Report</u><br>June 1985                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 11 pp  |
| <u>CIRRPC Fourth Annual Report</u><br>June 1988<br>Avail: NTIS PB 90 182 205                                                                                                                                                                     | 16 pp  |
| <u>CIRRPC: Report of the CIRRPC Policy Subpanel on SI Metric Radiation Units</u><br>December 1986                                                                                                                                                | 18 pp  |
| <u>CIRRPC: Report on Identification of Federal Radiation Issues</u><br>March 1986                                                                                                                                                                | 10 pp  |
| <u>CIRRPC: Report on International Radiation Activities</u><br>May 1987                                                                                                                                                                          | 29 pp  |
| <u>CIRRPC Science Panel Report No. 4, Radon Protection and Health Effects</u><br>August 1986                                                                                                                                                     | 15 pp  |
| <u>CIRRPC Second Annual Report</u><br>June 1986                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 11 pp  |
| <u>CIRRPC Sixteenth Quarterly Report</u><br>June 1988                                                                                                                                                                                            | 11 pp  |
| • <u>Climbing the Academic Ladder: Doctoral Women Scientists in Academia</u><br>April 1979<br>Avail: NTIS PB 294 667                                                                                                                             | 155 pp |
| • <u>Compendium of Major U.S. Radiation Protection Standards and Guides: Legal and Technical Facts</u><br>July 1988<br>Avail: NTIS PB 90 186 867                                                                                                 | 158 pp |
| <u>Consolidation of Federal Scientific and Technological Activities</u><br>May 1980<br>Avail: NTIS PB 81 132 250                                                                                                                                 | 47 pp  |
| <u>Design for the President's Annual Science &amp; Technology Report and Five-Year Outlook, Volume 1: Handbook of Operations</u><br>April 1977<br>Avail: NTIS PB 273 432                                                                         | 30 pp  |
| • <u>Design for the President's Annual Science and Technology Report and Five-Year Outlook, Volume 2: Legislative Intent and Audience Expectations for the Science and Technology Report and Outlook</u><br>April 1977<br>Avail: NTIS PB 273 433 | 134 pp |
| • <u>Design for the President's Annual Science and Technology Report and Five-Year Outlook, Volume 3: Design and Production of President's Report</u><br>April 1977<br>Avail: NTIS PB 273 434                                                    | 85 pp  |

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• Directory of Federal Technology Transfer

June 1977

Avail: GPO 052 003 00376 7

223 pp

Earth Sciences Research in the Civil Space Program

October 1985

Avail: NTIS PB 86 232 014

34 pp

Earthquake Hazards Reduction

August 1970

54 pp

• Earthquake Hazards Reduction: Issues for an Implementation Plan

December 1978

Avail: NTIS PB 290 467

248 pp

Ecological Effects of Pesticides on Non-Target Species, Executive Office of Science and Technology

June 1971

Avail: NTIS PB 90 185 810

20 pp

• Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET), Activities 1975-1976

December 1976

Avail: GPO 040 000 00378 9

71 pp

Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET), Activities 1976-1979

July 1980

Avail: NTIS PB 80 175 557

55 pp

Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET), Activities 1980

1981

Avail: NTIS PB 82 106 972

38 pp

• Federal Dam Safety Report of the OSTP Independent Review Panel

December 1978

Avail: NTIS PB 290 565

57 pp

• Federal Ground-Water Science and Technology Programs: The Role of Science and Technology in the Management of the Nation's Ground-Water Resources

June 1989

Avail: U.S. Geological Survey

10 pp

Federal High Performance Computing Program

September 1989

Avail: NTIS PB 90 159 823

29 pp

Federal Ionizing Radiation Research Agenda Related to Low Level Biological Effects: FY 1985 (Oak Ridge Associated Universities)

March 1988

Avail: NTIS DE 88 014 091

207 pp

Federal Research Programs in Superconductivity

May 1988

74 pp

Federal Research Programs in Superconductivity

March 1989

72 pp

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• Denotes publications which are not available through the Office of Science and Technology Policy Publication Office. Please refer to the Access Point listed within each citation.

- Federally Supported Human Nutrition Research, Training, and Education: Update for the 1980's  
II. Nutrition Education Research and Professional Personnel  
Needs for Nutrition Education of Professionals and the Public  
 June 1982  
 Avail: NTIS PB 82 231 747 82 pp
  
- Funding Trends in NASA's Space Science Program  
 September 1984  
 Avail: NTIS PB 86 230 588 18 pp
  
- Global Competition: The New Reality, Volume I  
The Report of the President's Commission on Industrial Competitiveness  
 January 1985 60 pp
  
- Grand Challenges: High Performance Computing and Communications  
Report by the Committee on Physical, Mathematical, and Engineering Sciences  
 February 1991  
 Avail: NSF 57 pp
  
- High Temperature Superconductivity: Perseverance and Cooperation  
on the Road to Commercialization, by the Committee to Advise the  
President on High Temperature Superconductivity  
 March 1988  
 Avail: NTIS PB 90 183 500 43 pp
  
- Improving Federal Dam Safety  
 July 1978  
 Avail: NTIS PB 290 466 201 pp
  
- Interagency Research Report for Assessing Climatic Effects of Nuclear War  
 February 1985  
 Avail: NTIS PB 86 209 749 63 pp
  
- Inventory of Federal Materials Research and Technology FY 1982 (FCCSET Committee on Materials)  
 June 1983  
 Avail: NTIS PB 83 256 610 43 pp
  
- Maximizing Human Potential: Decade of the Brain, 1990-2000  
 April 1991  
 Avail: National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke 98 pp
  
- National Action Plan on Superconductivity Research and Development, The  
 December 1989  
 Avail: NTIS PB 90 138 512 16 pp
  
- National Aeronautical R&D Goals, Agenda for Achievement  
 February 1987  
 Avail: NTIS PB 90 179 094 12 pp
  
- National Aeronautical R&D Goals, Technology for America's Future  
 March 1985  
 Avail: NTIS PB 86 209 772 8 pp
  
- National Atmospheric Sciences Program FY 1978  
 September 1977  
 Avail: NSF ICAS 21 FY 1978 96 pp

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• Denotes publications which are not available through the Office of Science and Technology Policy Publication Office. Please refer to the Access Point listed within each citation.

- National Atmospheric Sciences Program 1978-1981  
 July 1982  
 Avail: NSF SAR 1 FY 1978-1981 63 pp
- National Atmospheric Sciences Program 1981-1984  
 June 1986  
 Avail: NSF SAR 2 FY 1981-1984 79 pp
- National Effort to Model AIDS Epidemiology:  
 Report of a Workshop held at Leesburg, Virginia  
 July 25-29, 1988  
 Avail: NTIS PB 90 185 430 74 pp
- New Directions in Federally Supported Human Nutrition Research  
 December 1977  
 Avail: NTIS PB 295 942 27 pp
- Our Changing Planet: The FY 1990 Research Plan, Executive Summary  
 July 1989  
 Avail: U.S. Geological Survey 43 pp
- Our Changing Planet: The FY 1990 Research Plan, A Report by the Committee on Earth Sciences  
 July 1989  
 Avail: U.S. Geological Survey 38 pp
- Our Changing Planet: The FY 1990 Research Plan, The U.S Global Change Research Program  
 July 1989  
 Avail: U.S. Geological Survey 183 pp
- Our Changing Planet: The FY 1991 U.S. Global Change Research Program  
 February 1990  
 Avail: U.S. Geological Survey 60 pp
- Our Changing Planet: The FY 1991 U.S. Global Change Research Program  
 A Report by the Committee on Earth and Environmental Sciences  
 February 1991  
 Avail: U.S. Geological Survey 90 pp
- Principal Conclusions of the American Physical Society  
 Study Group on Solar Photovoltaic Energy Conversion  
 January 1979  
 Avail: NTIS PB 292 164 196 pp
- Progress in Facilitating Access to Science and  
 Technology Highlighting Superconductivity  
 June 1988  
 Avail: NTIS PB 90 183 385 76 pp
- Progress Report on Implementing the Recommendations of the White House Science  
 Council's Federal Laboratory Review Panel, Volume I-Summary Report  
 July 1984  
 Avail: NTIS PB 85 185 072 30 pp
- Progress Report on Implementing the Recommendations of the White House Science  
 Council's Federal Laboratory Review Panel, Volume II-Status Reports By Agencies  
 July 1984  
 Avail: NTIS PB 85 185 080 61 pp

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• Denotes publications which are not available through the Office of Science and Technology Policy Publication Office. Please refer to the Access Point listed within each citation.

Quest for Excellence, Final Report to the President by the President's  
Blue Ribbon Commission on Defense Management

June 1986

115 pp

Quest for Excellence, Final Report to the President by the President's  
Blue Ribbon Commission on Defense Management, Appendix

June 1986

378 pp

• Report of the Acid Rain Peer Review Panel

July 1984

Avail: NTIS PB 84 246 461

100 pp

Report of the Federal Coordinating Council on Science, Engineering, and Technology  
Panel on Advanced Computer Research in the Federal Government

June 1985

Avail: NTIS PB 86 232 808

56 pp

• Report of the National Critical Technologies Panel

March 1991

Avail: NTIS PB 91 156 869

GPO 040 000 00557 9

126 pp

• Report of the OSTP Advisory Panel on Basic  
Automotive Research in the Federal Government

February 1980

Avail: NTIS PB 80 170 020

22 pp

Report of the OSTP Working Group on Basic Research in the Department of Defense

June 1978

Avail: NTIS PB 290 758

23 pp

• Report of the OSTP Working Group on Basic Research in the Department of Energy

June 1978

Avail: NTIS PB 294 740

23 pp

Report of the White House Science Council, Federal Laboratory Review Panel

May 1983

Avail: NTIS PB 83 255 620

27 pp

Report of the White House Science Council, Panel  
on the Health of U.S. Colleges and Universities

February 1986

Avail: NTIS PB 86 234 044

53 pp

Report of the White House Science Council, Panel on the  
National Airspace System Plan Proposal by the FAA

November 1982

Avail: NTIS PB 84 155 647

31 pp

Report of the White House Science Council, Panel on Semiconductors

September 1987

Avail: NTIS PB 90 182 387

48 pp

Research and Development Approach: Report of the Committee  
on Application of OMB Circular A-76 to R&D Federal Coordinating  
Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET)

October 1979

Avail: NTIS PB 80 170 053

95 pp

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• Denotes publications which are not available through the Office of Science and Technology Policy Publication Office. Please refer to the Access Point listed within each citation.

Research and Development Strategy for High Performance Computing

November 29, 1987

Avail: NTIS PB 89 120 778

29 pp

Research Briefing on High-Temperature Superconductivity

1987

Avail: NTIS PB 88 133 044

19 pp

Research in Very High Performance Computing

November 1985

Avail: NTIS PB 86 209 723

31 pp

Science and Technology Report and Outlook - 1985-1988

Office of Science & Technology Policy in Cooperation with the National Science Foundation

January 1989

Avail: NSF

186 pp

Science for Agriculture - Report of a Workshop on Critical  
Issues in American Agricultural Research, Co-sponsored with  
the Rockefeller Foundation

October 1982

Avail: NTIS PB 80 148 767

83 pp

• Scientific and Technical Needs for Hazardous Waste Management

October 1979

Avail: NTIS PB 80 177 173

55 pp

Strategic Industry at Risk, A

November 1989

Avail: DARPA

40 pp

Study of Soviet Science

December 1985

Avail: NTIS PB 90 182 189

23 pp

Technical Review of the Biological Effects of Non-Ionizing Radiation

May 1978

Avail: NTIS PB 290 166

108 pp

• Toward a National Semiconductor Strategy

1991

Avail: GPO 040 000 00556

2 Volume  
Set

• United States Climate Program Plan

July 1977

Avail: NTIS PB 295 946

80 pp

• U.S. Technology Policy

September 1990

Avail: EOP Publications

NTIS PB 91 119 677

13 pp

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• Denotes publications which are not available through the Office of Science and Technology Policy Publication Office. Please refer to the Access Point listed within each citation.

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### **EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT PUBLICATIONS (EOP Publications)**

725 17th Street, NW  
Room 2200  
Washington, D.C. 20503  
Tel: (202)395-7332

### **NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS AND STROKE**

Attn: Pam Jones  
National Institutes of Health  
Building 31, Room 8A06  
Bethesda, MD 20892  
Tel: (301)496-5924

### **NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION (NSF)**

Attn: Computer and Information Science and Engineering  
1800 G Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20550  
Tel: (202)357-7861

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5285 Port Royal Road  
Springfield, VA 22161  
Tel: (703)487-4650

### **SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS**

#### **U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE (GPO)**

Attn: Order Desk  
Washington, D.C. 20402  
Tel: (202)783-3238

### **U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY**

Attn: Committee on Earth and Environmental Sciences  
104 National Center  
12202 Sunrise Valley Drive  
Reston, VA 22092  
Tel: (703)648-4450

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Divider Title: \_\_\_\_\_

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FY91 LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS  
THESE ARE ON FILE IN THE MAGAZINE CABINETS IN ROOM 431  
(please see Mary Suit for assistance)  
Updated 10/23/91

*AIR AND SPACE SMITHSONIAN (MONTHLY)*

RECEIVED: 08-09/91 10-11/91

*AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY (WEEKLY)*

RECEIVED: 08/05/91 08/12/91 08/19/91 08/26/91 09/02/91 09/09/91  
09/16/91 09/23/91 09/30/91 10/07/91 10/14/91

*BIOSCIENCE (MONTHLY)*

RECEIVED: 07-08/91 09/91 10/91

*CHEMICAL AND ENGINEERING NEWS (WEEKLY)*

RECEIVED: 08/05/91 08/12/91 08/26/91 09/02/91 09/09/91 09/16/91  
09/23/91 09/30/91 10/07/91 10/14/91

*CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION (WEEKLY)*

RECEIVED: 08/07/91 08/14/91 08/28/91 (Almanac) 09/04/91 09/11/91  
09/18/91 09/25/91 09/30/91 10/09/91 10/16/91 10/16/91  
10/23/91

*CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY*

RECEIVED: 08/03/91 08/10/91 08/14/91 08/17/91 08/24/91 08/31/91  
09/07/91 09/21/91 09/28/91 09/30/91 10/05/91 10/12/91

*CONGRESSIONAL MONITOR*

RECEIVED: 09/09/91 09/27/91 10/16/91 10/17/91 10/18/91 10/21/91  
10/22/91 10/23/91 10/24

*DISCOVER (MONTHLY)*

RECEIVED: 08/91

*FDC REPORTS "BLUE SHEET" - HEALTH POLICY & BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH (WEEKLY)*

RECEIVED: 08/07/91 08/14/91 08/21/91 08/28/91 09/04/91 09/11/91  
09/18/91 09/25/91 10/02/91 10/09/91 10/16/91

*IEEE SPECTRUM (MONTHLY)*

RECEIVED: 08/91 09/91 10/91

*ISSUES IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (QUARTERLY)*

RECEIVED: SPRING 1991 SUMMER 1991 FALL 1991

*JOURNAL OF NIH RESEARCH (BIMONTHLY)*

RECEIVED: 08/91 09/91

*MOSAIC (QUARTERLY)*

RECEIVED: SPRING 1991

*NATIONAL JOURNAL*

RECEIVED: 08/03/91 08/10/91 08/17/91 08/31/91 09/21/91 09/28/91  
10/05/91 10/12/91

*NATURE (WEEKLY)*

RECEIVED: 08/01/91 08/08/91 08/15/91 08/22/91 08/29/91 09/05/91  
09/12/91 09/19/91 10/03/91 10/10/91 10/17/91

*NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE (WEEKLY)*

RECEIVED: 08/01/91 08/08/91 08/15/91 08/22/91 08/29/91 09/05/91  
09/12/91 09/20/91 09/26/91 10/03/91 10/10/91 10/17/91  
10/91

*NEW SCIENTIST (WEEKLY)*

RECEIVED: 08/03/91 08/10/91 08/17/91 08/22/91 08/29/91 09/21/91  
09/28/91 10/03/91 10/12/91

*NEW TECHNOLOGY WEEK (WEEKLY)*

RECEIVED: 08/05/91 08/12/91 08/19/91 09/03/91 09/09/91 09/16/91  
09/23/91 09/30/91 10/07/91 10/21/91

*OFFICIAL AIRLINE GUIDE, NORTH AMERICAN EDITION (BIMONTHLY)*

RECEIVED: 08/01/91 08/15/91 09/01/91 09/15/91 10/01-26/91 10/15/91

*OFFICIAL AIRLINE GUIDE, POCKET FLIGHT GUIDE, NORTH AMERICAN EDITION (MONTHLY)*

RECEIVED: 08/01/91 09/01/91 10/01-10/26/91 10/27-11/30/91

*OFFICIAL AIRLINE GUIDE, WORLDWIDE EDITION (MONTHLY)*

RECEIVED: 08/91 09/91 10/91 11/91

*PHYSICS TODAY (MONTHLY)*

RECEIVED: 08/91 09/91 10/91

*POLICY REVIEW (BIANNUALLY)*

RECEIVED: SUMMER 1991 FALL 1991

*RISK, ISSUES IN HEALTH & SAFETY*

RECEIVED: WINTER 1991 SPRING 1991 SUMMER 1991

*ROLL CALL (BIWEEKLY)*

RECEIVED: 08/01/91 08/05/91 08/08/91 08/12/91 08/15/91 08/19/91  
08/30/91 09/05/91 09/09/91 09/12/91 09/16/91 09/19/91  
09/23/91 09/26/91 09/30/91 10/07/91 10/14/91 10/17/91  
10/21/91

*SCIENCE (AAAS) (WEEKLY)*

RECEIVED: 08/02/91 08/09/91 08/16/91 08/23/91 09/06/91 09/13/91  
09/20/91 09/27/91 10/04/91 10/11/91

*SCIENCE AND GOVERNMENT REPORT*

RECEIVED: 08/02/91 08/09/91 10/01/91 10/15/91

*SCIENCE NEWS (WEEKLY)*

RECEIVED: 08/03/91 08/10/91 08/17/91 08/24/91 08/31/91 09/28/91  
10/05/91 10/12/91 10/19/91

*SCIENCE WATCH (MONTHLY)*

RECEIVED: 06/91

*SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN (MONTHLY)*

*RECEIVED:* 08/91 09/91 10/91

*THE SCIENTIST (BIMONTHLY)*

*RECEIVED:* 08/19/91 09/02/91 09/16/91 09/30/91 10/14/91

*SPACE NEWS (WEEKLY)*

*RECEIVED:* 07/29-08/04/91 08/05-08/18/91 08/19-08/25/91 08/26-09/08/91  
09/23-09/29/91 09/30-10/06/91 10/07-10/13/91 10/21-10/27/91

*TECHNOLOGY REVIEW (MIT) (MONTHLY)*

*RECEIVED:* 08-09/91 10/91

*U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT (WEEKLY)*

*RECEIVED:* 08/05/91 08/12/91 08/19/91 08/26/91 09/02/91 09/16/91  
09/23/91 09/30/91 10/07/91 10/14/91 10/28/91

*WASHINGTON TECHNOLOGY (BIWEEKLY)*

*RECEIVED:* 08/08/91 08/22/91 09/12/91 09/30/91 10/10/91

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

For Immediate Release

October 1, 1991

Dr. D. Allan Bromley, the Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, today announced key personnel changes in the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) to become effective October 1, 1991.

Dr. William D. Phillips, who has served since April 1990 as the Associate Director for Industrial Technology, has found it necessary to return to his hometown of St. Louis for medical reasons. Of Dr. Phillips' departure, Dr. Bromley said, "Bill Phillips has been an ideal colleague and friend. As the first occupant of the OSTP Associate Directorship in Industrial Technology, he has built new bridges between the Administration and the private sector and has made major contributions to the evolution of U.S. technology policy and the effective application of technology to problems of national significance. He will be very much missed."

Dr. Eugene Wong, who has served since April 1990 as the Associate Director for Physical Sciences and Engineering, will take over as Associate Director for Industrial Technology. Before coming to OSTP, Dr. Wong had a 28-year career as a professor of electrical engineering and computer science and as an administrator at the University of California at Berkeley. In 1980 he cofounded the INGRES Corporation, a pioneering company in database management systems. In his ten years with the company, he actively participated in managing its growth to annual revenues of \$170 million and 1,400 employees worldwide.

Dr. Karl Erb, who has served since December 1989 as the Assistant Director for Physical Sciences and Engineering, will become the Acting Associate Director for Physical Sciences and Engineering. Dr. Erb has been detailed to OSTP from the National Science Foundation, where he is Deputy Director of the Division of Physics. During his 20-year career as an experimental nuclear physicist, Dr. Erb has served as Technical Assistant to the Associate Director of Oak Ridge National Laboratory and, prior to that, as an associate professor of physics at Yale University.

In announcing these reassignments, Dr. Bromley said, "OSTP is extremely fortunate in having two such highly qualified individuals; both bring extensive experience and background to their new responsibilities."

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

October 30, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR OSTP STAFF

FROM: MICHELLE K. VAN CLEAVE   
SUBJECT: HATCH ACT RESTRICTIONS ON POLITICAL ACTIVITY

Now that we're entering an election year, I thought we could all use a reminder on the Hatch Act.

The Hatch Act imposes restrictions on political activity. Virtually all executive branch employees--including Schedule C employees and others excepted from the competitive civil service rules, as well as employees serving without compensation (i.e., fellows)--are covered by the Hatch Act 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, whether or not they are on leave. The only exceptions applicable to OSTP are for: (1) employees who are both appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate and who develop and implement national or foreign policy (which would include the Director and all Associate Directors); and (2) special government employees, but only on days that they are not employed in government work.

If you are covered by the Hatch Act, you will be prohibited from active participation in partisan politics. This means that you would not be able, among other things, to: be a candidate in a partisan election; campaign for or against a candidate or make campaign speeches in a partisan election; solicit contributions or distribute campaign materials in a partisan election; or hold office in a political club or party. Coverage by the Hatch Act does not prevent an employee from registering and voting, contributing money to a candidate, wearing a political button or sticker, assisting in nonpartisan voter registration drives, or being a member of a political club or party.

Please call if you have any questions not covered by this summary.

[133] From: Barbara Ferguson at ostp 11/3/91 9:15AM (1685 bytes: 20 ln)  
To: Annie H. Barnett at NCMC, Ralph P. Brescia at NCMC, Ann Caligiuri at NCMC,  
Mary M. Chuckerel at NCMC, Charles H. Dickens at NCMC, Ruth Fisher at NCMC,  
Charles M. Herzfeld at NCMC, Perry Lindstrom at NCMC, Leo Macklin at NCMC,  
William W. Snyder at NCMC, Vickie V. Sutton at NCMC, Thomas J. Welch at NCMC  
ailing list: #ALL  
Subject: Long Distance Telephone Calls

----- Message Contents -----

This message is to notify all new OSTP staff members and to remind all others that when making long distance calls in the United States, you are to use the prefix 8 vice 9. OSTP pays a blanket amount for the use of FTS 2000 services for all long distance calls in the United States. When you use the prefix 9, you are using normal AT&T long distance and we are spending additional money that does not need to be spent. In September alone we spent \$178.92 on long distance calls in the United States on our 395 lines. Over the course of a year that would be about \$2,147 we could spend on other things. I know that that is not much money, but the point is that that money did not have to be spent. As I said, we are already paying a blanket rate for these long distance services.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

AGAIN-- USE THE PREFIX 8 WHEN MAKING LONG DISTANCE CALLS IN THE UNITED STATES. THANK YOU.

[211] From: Barbara Ferguson at ostp 11/21/91 6:34AM (2030 bytes: 30 ln)  
To: Annie H. Barnett at NCMC, Ralph P. Brescia at NCMC, Ann Caligiuri at NCMC,  
Mary M. Chuckerel at NCMC, Charles H. Dickens at NCMC, Ruth Fisher at NCMC,  
Charles M. Herzfeld at NCMC, Perry Lindstrom at NCMC, Leo Macklin at NCMC,  
William W. Snyder at NCMC, Vickie V. Sutton at NCMC, Thomas J. Welch at NCMC  
ailing list: #ALL  
ject: Security Matters

----- Message Contents -----

I would like to take this opportunity to remind everyone of  
a few security practices which must be followed:

1. "T" badged individuals may NOT clear appointments or  
workers into the building. This must be done by permanent  
badged staff only.
2. ALL deliveries MUST go to room G-1 of the NEOB (the  
messenger/courier delivery site). You may NOT meet someone  
downstairs in the lobby and receive a delivery. All items  
coming into the building must be xrayed. If you have any  
questions or have to arrange for a special delivery, please  
call Mr. Hembree in the mail room on X-7005.
3. When you are in the White House Complex, your badge must  
be VISIBLE on the upper half of your body at all times. It  
should not be tucked in your pocket or clipped onto your  
purse. When you leave the complex, it should be put safely  
out of sight.
4. Please be sure that ALL classified material has the  
proper cover sheet and is never left unattended.

The Secret Service has taken note of a significant lapse in  
proper procedures and has asked all EOP agencies to remind  
their staffs to follow the above mentioned guidance. If you  
have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me on  
X-7347.

Thank you.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

December 23, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR OSTP STAFF

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY

SUBJECT: METRIC SYSTEM USAGE

It is the policy of the U.S. Government, under the Metric Conversion Act of 1975 and its amendments in the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, as well as Executive Order 12770 signed by President Bush in July of 1991, that the metric system should be the preferred system of weights and measures in this country. The U.S. is the only industrial country which has not adopted metric units. I wholeheartedly support efforts to bring the metric system into common usage in the interests of both scientific literacy and industrial competitiveness.

The Office of Science and Technology Policy should be an example of metric usage. Publications of the office should continue to use metric measures. The operation of this office is not such that specific initiatives for conversion to the metric system are appropriate. However, we all should be mindful of the role of measurement units whether the matter before us concerns such issues as education or manufacturing or whether it is a question of ordering supplies or equipment.

I have designated Dr. Eugene Wong, Associate Director for Industrial Technology, as the Metric Executive with responsibility for overseeing metric usage in OSTP.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 16, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR WHITE HOUSE STAFF

FROM: ROSE M. ZAMARIA *Rm*  
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT  
AND DIRECTOR OF WHITE HOUSE OPERATIONS

SUBJECT: GUIDELINES FOR USE OF WHITE HOUSE STATIONERY AND  
ENVELOPES

There has been a recent increase in use of official stationery and envelopes for personal letters and packages. Such practices are a violation of Federal regulations.

I would like to reiterate the following guidelines:

1. White House letterhead, envelopes and other stationery, such as notepads, are to be used for official purposes only.
2. All official White House correspondence and packages should be placed in your office outbox unsealed. Should the Mail Section conclude that the contents are of a personal or unofficial nature, the letter or package will be returned if possible.
3. Personal correspondence should be on your own stationery, using your own postage. It may be placed in the outbox for pickup for delivery by the U.S. Postal Service.
4. Azure (pale green) stationery is for the exclusive use of the President.

Any questions regarding the above should be directed to the White House Administrative Office (Room 1, OEOB, x2500).