

THE NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL

**JUNE 29, 1994
11:30 am - 12:30 pm**

**The Roosevelt Room
The White House**

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**NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL MEETING
JUNE 29, 1994
ROOSEVELT ROOM
11:30 A.M. - 12:30 P.M.**

AGENDA

WELCOME/INTRODUCTIONS

**SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY GOALS
& ROLE OF NSTC**

The President

DISCUSSION

All

KEY NSTC ISSUES/INITIATIVES

**The Vice President/
Dr. John H. Gibbons**

- FY 1996 BUDGET**
- SUPPORT FOR FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH**
- ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGIES STRATEGY**
- FEDERAL LABORATORY INITIATIVE**
- OTHERS TBD**

DISCUSSION

All

ADJOURN

THE NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL

The President of the United States

The Vice President of the United States

The Honorable Ronald H. Brown
Secretary of Commerce

The Honorable Hazel O'Leary
Secretary of Energy

The Honorable Warren Christopher
Secretary of State

The Honorable Daniel S. Goldin
Administrator, National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

The Honorable Robert Rubin
Assistant to the President for Economic
Policy

The Honorable William J. Perry
Secretary of Defense

The Honorable Donna E. Shalala
Secretary of Health and Human Services

The Honorable Bruce Babbitt
Secretary of the Interior

The Honorable Neal Lane
Director, National Science Foundation

The Honorable Carol Browner
Administrator, Environmental Protection
Agency

The Honorable John H. Gibbons
Director, Office of Science and
Technology Policy

The Honorable Anthony Lake
National Security Advisor

The Honorable Carol H. Rasco
Assistant to the President for Domestic
Policy

The Honorable Federico Pena
Secretary Department of Transportation

The Honorable Richard W. Riley
Secretary Department of Education

The Honorable Laura D'Andrea Tyson
Chair, Council of Economic Advisors

The Honorable Robert B. Reich
Secretary Department of Labor

The Honorable Mike Espy
Secretary Department of Agriculture

The Honorable Leon Panetta
Director, Office of Management and
Budget

The Honorable R. James Woolsey
Director, Central Intelligence Agency

The Honorable Harold Varmus
Director, National Institutes of Health

FACT SHEET

NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL

On November 23, 1993, President Clinton established by Executive Order 12881 a cabinet-level National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) to coordinate science, space, and technology policies throughout the federal government.

Membership on the Council, which is chaired by the President, includes the Vice President; the Assistant to the President for Science and Technology; the Secretary of Commerce; the Secretary of Defense; the Secretary of Energy; the Secretary of Health and Human Services; the Secretary of State; the Secretary of Interior; the Secretary of Agriculture; the Secretary of Labor; the Secretary of Transportation; the Secretary of Education; the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; the Director of the National Science Foundation; the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency; the Director of the Office of Management and Budget; the National Security Advisor; the Chair of the Council of Economic Advisors; the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy; the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy; the Director of Central Intelligence; and the Director of the National Institutes of Health.

Establishing the NSTC fulfills a key recommendation of the National Performance Review to strengthen and streamline the White House science and technology policy function. The NSTC consolidates the responsibilities previously carried out by a number of interagency councils, including the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology; the National Space Council; and the National Critical Materials Council.

The major functions of the NSTC are to coordinate the interagency science and technology policy-making process, and to implement and integrate the President's science and technology agenda across the federal government. The NSTC also ensures that science and technology issues are considered in the development and implementation of federal policies and programs, and further international cooperation in science and technology.

An important objective of the NSTC is to establish clear national goals for federal science and technology investments and to ensure that science, space, and technology policies and programs are developed and implemented to effectively contribute to those national goals.

To prepare coordinated R&D strategies and budget recommendations for accomplishing national goals, the NSTC established the following R&D coordinating committees:

- Health, Safety, and Food R&D
- Fundamental Science Research
- Information and Communication R&D
- Environment and Natural Resources Research
- Civilian Industrial Technology R&D
- Education and Training R&D
- Transportation R&D
- National Security
- International Science, Engineering, and Technology

Ad hoc working groups will also be established as needed to review and coordinate specific policies and initiatives.

June 28, 1994

Presidential Documents

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by the President

Executive Order 12881 of November 23, 1993

Establishment of the National Science and Technology Council

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Establishment. There is established the National Science and Technology Council ("the Council").

Sec. 2. Membership. The Council shall comprise the:

- (a) President, who shall serve as Chairman of the Council;
- (b) Vice President;
- (c) Secretary of Commerce;
- (d) Secretary of Defense;
- (e) Secretary of Energy;
- (f) Secretary of Health and Human Services;
- (g) Secretary of State;
- (h) Secretary of the Interior;
- (i) Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration;
- (j) Director, National Science Foundation;
- (k) Director of the Office of Management and Budget;
- (l) Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency;
- (m) Assistant to the President for Science and Technology;
- (n) National Security Adviser;
- (o) Assistant to the President for Economic Policy;
- (p) Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy; and
- (q) Such other officials of executive departments and agencies as the President may, from time to time, designate.

Sec. 3. Meetings of the Council. The President or, upon his direction, the Assistant to the President for Science and Technology ("the Assistant"), may convene meetings of the Council. The President shall preside over the meetings of the Council, provided that in his absence the Vice President, and in his absence the Assistant, will preside.

Sec. 4. Functions. (a) The principal functions of the Council are, to the extent permitted by law: (1) to coordinate the science and technology policy-making process; (2) to ensure science and technology policy decisions and programs are consistent with the President's stated goals; (3) to help integrate the President's science and technology policy agenda across the Federal Government; (4) to ensure science and technology are considered in development and implementation of Federal policies and programs; and (5) to further international cooperation in science and technology. The Assistant may take such actions, including drafting a Charter, as may be necessary and appropriate to implement such functions.

(b) All executive departments and agencies, whether or not represented on the Council, shall coordinate science and technology policy through the Council and shall share information on research and development budget requests with the Council.

(c) The Council shall develop for submission to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget recommendations on research and development budgets that reflect national goals. In addition, the Council shall provide advice to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget concerning the agencies' research and development budget submissions.

(d) The Assistant will, when appropriate, work in conjunction with the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and the National Security Adviser.

Sec. 5. Administration. (a) The Council will oversee the duties of the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology, the National Space Council, and the National Critical Materials Council.

(b) The Council may function through established or ad hoc committees, task forces, or interagency groups.

(c) To the extent practicable and permitted by law, executive departments and agencies shall make resources, including, but not limited to, personnel, office support, and printing, available to the Council as requested by the Assistant.

(d) All executive departments and agencies shall cooperate with the Council and provide such assistance, information, and advice to the Council as the Council may request, to the extent permitted by law.

William Clinton

THE WHITE HOUSE.
November 23, 1993.

O R D E R

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Pursuant to the provisions of Executive
Order 12881 of November 23, 1993, I hereby
designate the following as Members of the
National Science and Technology Council:

Secretary of Agriculture
Secretary of Labor
Secretary of Transportation
Secretary of Education
Chair of the Council of Economic
Advisers

William Clinton

THE WHITE HOUSE,

January 5, 1994.

O R D E R

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Pursuant to the provisions of Executive
Order 12881 of November 23, 1993, I hereby
designate the following as Members of the
National Science and Technology Council:

Director of Central Intelligence
Director of the National Institutes
of Health

William Clinton

THE WHITE HOUSE,

May 16, 1994.

National Science & Technology Council (NSTC)

**Executive
Secretariat**

*Executive Secretary:
Angela Phillips Diaz*

**NSTC Deputies
Group**

**Committee on
Health, Safety
& Food R&D**

*Chair: Phil Lee (HHS)
Vice-Chairs: Dean Plowman (USDA)
David Kessler (FDA)
White House Co-Chair:
MRC Greenwood*

**Committee on
Information &
Communication
R&D**

*Chair: Anita Jones (DoD)
Vice-Chair: Melvyn Ciment (NSF)
White House Co-Chair:
Skip Johns*

**Committee on
National
Security**

*Chair: John Deutch (DoD)
Vice-Chair: Vic Reis (DoE)
White House Co-Chair: Jane Wales*

**Committee on
Civilian Industrial
Technology**

*Chair: Mary Good (DoC)
Vice-Chair: Martha Krebs (DoE)
White House Co-Chair: Skip Johns*

**Committee on
Fundamental
Science**

*Co-Chairs: Neal Lane (NSF)
Harold Varmus (NIH)
White House Co-Chair:
MRC Greenwood*

**Committee on
International Science
Engineering &
Technology**

*Co-Chairs: Tim Wirth (DoS)
Carol Lancaster (AID)
Vice-Chair: Philip Lee (HHS)
Vice-Chair: Susan Tierney (DOE)
White House Co-Chair:
Jane Wales*

**Committee on
Environment
& Natural
Resources Res.**

*Co-Chairs: Jim Baker (NOAA)
Ronald Pulliam (DoI)
Vice-Chair: Robert Sussman (EPA)
Vice-Chair: Christine Ervin (DOE)
White House Co-Chair:
Bob Watson*

**Committee on
Transportation
R&D**

*Chair: Mort Downey (DoT)
Vice-Chair: Wes Harris (NASA)
White House Co-Chair:
Skip Johns*

**Committee on
Education
& Training R&D**

*Chair: Madeleine Kunin (ED)
Vice-Chairs: Tom Glynn (DoL)
Luther Williams (NSF)
White House Co-Chair:
Henry Kelly*

NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL
1994 INITIATIVES

CURRENT

- **Federal R&D Priorities.** In order to meet the challenges created by the end of the Cold War, sharply increased international competition, and a range of unprecedented new technical opportunities, our S&T programs and policies across the government need to be reordered. One mechanism is the integration of agency R&D budgets to ensure that investments in science and technology serve national goals as well as agency missions. The NSTC serves as the interagency forum to develop R&D guidance in the form of broad policy principles, goals, priorities, and evaluation criteria to guide the development of individual agency budgets.

NSTC Participants: All Departments and Agencies associated with the NSTC

- **Interagency Laboratory Review.** NSTC is conducting an interagency review of the Federal Government's three largest laboratory systems -- DOD, DOE, and NASA. The purpose is to evaluate and develop recommendations for ways to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Federal R&D investment in these laboratory systems.

NSTC Participants: OSTP, DOD, DOE, NASA, OMB, NEC, CIA, OVP, NSC, DOC (NOAA), DOI, EPA, USDA, DOT, ACDA, NIH, NSF

- **Science In the National Interest.** The Administration's vision statement for achieving the goal of maintaining world leadership in basic science, mathematics, and engineering. This document is the product of a concerted interagency and private sector dialogue and has been reviewed and approved by the NSTC principals for publication and release.

NSTC Participants: NSF, NIH, HHS, DOE, DOC, DOI, DOL, DOT, VA, NASA, EPA, Smithsonian, OMB, OSTP

- **Environmental Technology Strategy.** Interagency effort to develop by Spring, 1995, a strategy for federal initiatives to facilitate private-sector development and diffusion of environmental technologies. The effort will advance the goals of Vice President Gore's National Performance Review, and the Presidential statement *Technology for Economic Growth*.

NSTC Participants: DOC, DOD, DOE, HHS, HUD, DOI, DOJ, DOL, DOS, DOT, EPA, NSF, NASA, Smithsonian, TVA, FEMA, OSTP, OEP, OMB, NEC, CEA, DPC

1994 CURRENT INITIATIVES (continued)

- **Environment and Natural Resources R&D Strategy.** A multidisciplinary environment and natural resources R&D strategy reflecting an integrated interagency approach for providing scientific and technical information for national and international policy formulation and implementation. The goals of the strategy are aimed at 1) a cleaner environment, 2) greater health for Americans, 3) a stronger economy, 4) enhanced national security, and 5) improved education of Americans.

NSTC Participants: DOC, DOD, DOE, HHS, HUD, DOI, DOJ, DOS, DOT, EPA, NSF, NASA, Smithsonian, TVA, FEMA, OSTP, OEP, OMB, NEC, CEA, DPC

- **Converged Polar-Orbiting Environmental Satellites.** Project aims to converge the Commerce Department's Polar-Orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite system with the Defense Department's Defense Meteorological Satellite Program into a single national program for environmental surveillance. Joint program established by PDD NSTC-2 dated May 5, 1994.

NSTC Participants: OSTP, DOD, DOC (NOAA), NASA, DOS, OVP, NEC, NSC

- **LANDSAT Remote Sensing Strategy.** Interagency effort to assure the continuity of land remote sensed data currently provided by Landsat satellites 4 & 5 is available for the U.S. Directed by PDD NSTC-3, dated May 5, 1994.

NSTC Participants: OSTP, DOD, DOC (NOAA), NASA, DOI, DOS, OVP

- **Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles (Clean Car).** A joint R&D program between the Federal government and USCAR (Ford, Chrysler, GM) for the development of commercially-viable vehicle technology that, over the long-term, can preserve personal mobility while further reducing the impact of cars and light trucks on the environment, and reducing dependence on imported petroleum.

NSTC Participants: DOC, DOE, DOD, NASA, NSF, DOT, EPA, OVP, OSTP, OMB, NEC

- **Space Station.** The Space Station is a high priority for the Administration linking a number of domestic and foreign policy priorities. It is the most significant international science program ever undertaken, and launches under a joint program with Russia are expected to begin in early 1995.

NSTC Participants: OSTP, NASA, OMB, OVP, NSC, NEC

1994 CURRENT INITIATIVES (continued)

- **National Space Transportation Policy.** The major objective of this initiative is to develop a national space transportation strategy through the issuance of a Presidential decision directive. The strategy will delineate roles and responsibilities for developing the next generation of launch technology and the modernization of current expendable launch vehicles.

NSTC Participants: NASA, DOD, DOT, DOC, DCI, JCS, USTR, STATE, NEC, OVP, OMB, Treasury, CEA, NSC

- **High Performance Computing and Communications (HPCC).** Interagency program is developing computing, communications, and software technologies for the 21st century. It is fully supportive of and coordinated with the National Information Infrastructure (NII) Initiative. NII technologies are critically interwoven with and dependent upon HPCC capabilities and the software needed to address "Grand Challenges", e.g. weather forecasting, building safer and more energy efficient aircraft, designing life saving drugs, and understanding how galaxies are formed.

NSTC Participants: DOD (ARPA), NSF, DOE, NASA, NIH, NIST, NSA, DOC (NOAA), ED

- **National Earthquake Disaster Reduction Program.** Effort seeks to re-invent the national earthquake strategy embodied in the National Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program. The current effort is aimed at better leveraging modest resources for earthquake risk mitigation against the needs, budget, and capabilities of the rest of the nation.

NSTC Participants: OSTP, NSF, DOI (USGS), FEMA, DOC (NIST)

NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL
1994 INITIATIVES

PLANNED

- **A Post-Cold War National Security Science and Technology Assessment.** NSTC Committee on National Security (CNS) is undertaking a post-cold war estimate of the role and potential for science and technology to assist meeting the nation's security needs in a changed global environment. The effort is using the President's 1994 National Security Strategy as its point of departure and will serve as the basis for developing a National Security S&T Strategy.

NSTC Participants: DOD, DOS, ACDA, DOE, DOC, CIA, NASA, NSC, OMB, OVP, OSTP, NEC
- **Technology for Education and Training Initiative.** Interagency effort to support technology development that will increase the productivity of learning and teaching in all types of learning situations.

NSTC Participants: USDA, DOC, DOD, ED, DOE, HHS, HUD, DOI, DOJ, DOL, DOT, VA, EPA, NASA, NSF, Smithsonian, Corporation for Public Broadcasting
- **National Electronics Manufacturing Initiative.** NSTC Civilian Industrial Technology Committee (CIT) is developing, in partnership with industry, a National Electronics Manufacturing Initiative. The goal is to cooperatively set R&D priorities for process technologies and component technologies needed for electronics products that can make use of the National Information Infrastructure. These technologies are crucial for American economic growth.

NSTC Participants: DOC (NIST), DOD (ARPA), DOE, OSTP, NASA, NSF, OMB, NEC, NSA
- **Building Construction Initiative.** A collaboration between Federal agencies and the U.S. construction industry to strive for a series of 5-year technology goals such as reducing by 50 percent the time necessary to design and construct residential and commercial buildings, operation and maintenance costs (including emissions of greenhouse gasses), and accidents and deaths associated with construction.

NSTC Participants: DOC, DOD, DOE, OSTP, HUD, EPA, DOT, NASA, NSF, OMB, NEC, DOL, USDA

1994 PLANNED INITIATIVES (continued)

- **Physical Infrastructure for Transportation.** Interagency review of technologies and procedures associated with operational efficiency, durability, renewal and maintenance of all categories of transportation infrastructure (roads, railroad tracks, transit systems, airports, rial and ship terminals, tunnels, bridges, and pipelines), including real-time inspection and monitoring of infrastructure condition and performance; improved design and construction concepts and practices, processes, structures, materials, resource use, and disposal of construction-process wastes; and design and construction principles and technologies specifically relevant to modal connection points.

NSTC Participants: DOT, DOD, DOC, DOE, NASA, EPA, OMB, OSTP, NEC, USTR, DPC

- **Information Infrastructure for Transportation.** Effort aimed at improved information systems for operational control and management of the transportation system including air traffic control, weather information collection and dissemination, highway signaling and traffic monitoring and control, vessel tracking, and railroad signaling and control systems. Specific relevant technologies are communications, traffic management, fleet operational management (including electronic inspection, toll payments and document exchange; and use of continuous on-board diagnostics for maintenance management), and intermodal operations. Effort will also examine how tele-work, telecommuting, and other uses of the information infrastructure will substitute for or augment the traditional transportation system.

NSTC Participants: DOT, DOD, DOC, DOE, NASA, EPA, OMB, OSTP, NEC, USTR, DPC

- **Research Infrastructure Plan.** The Nation's academic infrastructure is in desperate need of renewal and modernization. An interagency program of competitive awards for renewal of facilities and instrumentation is critical to our future investment in science and technology. The NSTC Committee on Fundamental Science is developing an interagency strategic plan on academic infrastructure.

NSTC Participants: NSF, EPA, NASA, ED, DOE, HHS, DOC, USDA, DOI, DOD, OSTP

- **Biomass Energy Initiative.** Effort to evaluate the near and long-term potential for biomass to serve as a major fuel source for electricity generation.

NSTC Participants: OSTP, CEA, DOE, USDA

1994 PLANNED INITIATIVES (continued)

- **National Bioethics Advisory Commission.** OSTP, in coordination with NSTC agencies, developed a proposal to create a standing body of external experts to consider bioethical issues arising from research on human biology and behavior, and the applications of such research. The Commission would provide advice and recommendations concerning the principles governing the ethical conduct of biological and behavioral research.

NSTC Participants: OSTP, HHS, DOE, DOD, NASA, VA, DOJ, NSF

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 25, 1994

PRESIDENTIAL DECISION DIRECTIVE/NSTC-1

TO: The Vice President
 The Secretary of State
 The Secretary of Defense
 The Secretary of the Interior
 The Secretary of Agriculture
 The Secretary of Commerce
 The Secretary of Labor
 The Secretary of Health and Human Services
 The Secretary of Transportation
 The Secretary of Energy
 The Secretary of Education
 The Director, Office of Management and Budget
 The Chair, Council of Economic Advisers
 The Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency
 The Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration
 The Director, National Science Foundation
 The Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
 The Assistant to the President for Science and Technology
 The Assistant to the President for Economic Policy
 The Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy

SUBJECT: Establishment of Presidential Review and Decision Series/NSTC

The following instrumentalities are hereby established to direct the work of the National Science and Technology Council and to inform the departments and agencies of Presidential directives:

-Presidential Review Directive (PRD)/NSTC

This series will be used to direct that reviews and analyses be undertaken by the departments and agencies.

-Presidential Decision Directive (PDD)/NSTC

This series will be used to promulgate Presidential decisions on national science and technology matters.

William D. Miller

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 5, 1994

PRESIDENTIAL DECISION DIRECTIVE/NSTC-2

TO: The Vice President
 The Secretary of State
 The Secretary of Defense
 The Secretary of Commerce
 The Director, Office of Management and Budget
 The Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration
 The Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
 The Assistant to the President for Science and Technology
 The Assistant to the President for Economic Policy

SUBJECT: Convergence of U.S.-Polar-Orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite Systems

I. Introduction

The United States operates civil and military polar-orbiting environmental satellite systems which collect, process, and distribute remotely-sensed meteorological, oceanographic, and space environmental data. The Department of Commerce is responsible for the Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite (POES) program and the Department of Defense is responsible for the Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (DMSP). The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), through its Earth Observing System (EOS-PM) development efforts, provides new remote sensing and spacecraft technologies that could potentially improve the capabilities of the operational system. While the civil and military missions of POES and DMSP remain unchanged, establishing a single, converged, operational system can reduce duplication of efforts in meeting common requirements while satisfying the unique requirements of the civil and national security communities. A converged system can accommodate international cooperation, including the open distribution of environmental data.

II. - Objectives and Principles

The United States will seek to reduce the cost of acquiring and operating polar-orbiting environmental satellite systems, while continuing to satisfy U.S. operational requirements for data from these systems. The Department of Commerce and the Department of Defense will integrate their programs into a single, converged, national polar-orbiting operational environmental satellite system. Additional savings may be achieved by incorporating appropriate aspects of NASA's Earth Observing System.

The converged program shall be conducted in accordance with the following principles:

- Operational environmental data from polar-orbiting satellites are important to the achievement of U.S. economic, national security, scientific, and foreign policy goals.
- Assured access to operational environmental data will be provided to meet civil and national security requirements and international obligations.
- The United States will ensure its ability to selectively deny critical environmental data to an adversary during crisis or war yet ensure the use of such data by U.S. and Allied military forces. Such data will be made available to other users when it no longer has military utility.
- The implementing actions will be accommodated within the overall resource and policy guidance of the President.

III. Implementing Actions

a. Interagency Coordination

1. Integrated Program Office (IPO)

The Departments of Commerce and Defense and NASA will create an Integrated Program Office (IPO) for the national polar-orbiting operational environmental satellite system no later than October 1, 1994. The IPO will be responsible for the management, planning, development, fabrication, and operations of the converged system. The IPO will be under the direction of a System Program Director (SPD) who will report to a triagency Executive Committee via the Department of Commerce's Under Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere.

2. Executive Committee (EXCOM)

- The Departments of Commerce and Defense and NASA will form a convergence EXCOM at the Under Secretary level. The members of the EXCOM will ensure that both civil and national security requirements are satisfied in the converged program, will coordinate program plans, budgets, and policies, and will ensure that agency funding commitments are equitable and sustained. The three member agencies of the EXCOM will develop a process for identifying, validating, and documenting observational and system requirements for the national polar-orbiting operational environmental satellite system. Approved operational requirements will define the converged system baseline which the IPO will use to develop agency budgets for research and development, system acquisitions, and operations.
-

b. Agency Responsibilities

1. Department of Commerce

The Department of Commerce, through NOAA, will have lead agency responsibility to the EXCOM for the converged system. NOAA will have lead agency responsibility to support the IPO for satellite operations. NOAA will nominate the System Program Director who will be approved by the EXCOM. NOAA will also have the lead responsibility for interfacing with national and international civil user communities, consistent with national security and foreign policy requirements.

2. Department of Defense

The Department of Defense will have lead agency responsibility to support the IPO in major system acquisitions necessary to the national polar-orbiting, operational environmental satellite system. DOD will nominate the Principal Deputy System Program Director who will be approved by the System Program Director.

3. National Aeronautics and Space Administration

NASA will have lead agency responsibility to support the IPO in facilitating the development and insertion of new cost effective technologies that enhance the ability of the converged system to meet its operational requirements.

c. International Cooperation

Plans for and implementation of a national polar-orbiting operational environmental satellite system will be based on U.S. civil and national security requirements. Consistent with this, the United States will seek to implement the converged system in a manner that encourages cooperation with foreign governments and international organizations. This cooperation will be conducted in support of these requirements in coordination with the Department of State and other interested agencies.

d. Budget Coordination

- Budgetary planning estimates, developed by the IPO and approved by the EXCOM, will serve as the basis for agency annual budget requests to the President. The IPO planning process will be consistent with agencies' internal budget formulation.

IV. Implementing Documents

- a. The "Implementation Plan for a Converged Polar-orbiting Environmental Satellite System" provides greater definition to the guidelines contained within this policy directive for creating and conducting the converged program.

- b. By October 1, 1994, the Departments of Commerce and Defense and NASA will conclude a triagency memorandum of agreement which will formalize the details of the agencies' integrated working relationship, as defined by this directive, specifying each agency's responsibilities and commitments to the converged system.

V. Reporting Requirements

- a. By November 1, 1994, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Defense, and NASA will submit an integrated report to the National Science and Technology Council on the implementation status of the national polar-orbiting operational environmental satellite system.
- b. For the fiscal year 1996 budget process, the Departments of Commerce and Defense and NASA will submit agency budget requests based on the converged system, in accordance with the milestones established in the Implementation Plan.
- c. For fiscal year 1997 and beyond, the IPO will provide, prior to the submission of each fiscal year's budget, an annual report to the National Science and Technology Council on the status of the national polar-orbiting operational environmental satellite system.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 5, 1994

PRESIDENTIAL DECISION DIRECTIVE/NSTC-3

TO: The Vice President
 The Secretary of Defense
 The Secretary of Interior
 The Secretary of Commerce
 The Director, Office of Management and Budget
 The Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration
 The Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
 The Assistant to the President for Science and Technology
 The Assistant to the President for Economic Policy

SUBJECT: Landsat Remote Sensing Strategy

I. Introduction

This directive provides for continuance of the Landsat 7 program, assures continuity of Landsat-type and quality of data, and reduces the risk of a data gap.

The Landsat program has provided over 20 years of calibrated data to a broad user community including the agricultural community, global change researchers, state and local governments, commercial users, and the military. The Landsat 6 satellite which failed to reach orbit in 1993 was intended to replace the existing Landsat satellites 4 and 5, which were launched in 1982 and 1984. These satellites which are operating well beyond their three year design lives, represent the only source of a global calibrated high spatial resolution measurements of the Earth's surface that can be compared to previous data records.

In the Fall of 1993 the joint Department of Defense and National Aeronautics and Space Administration Landsat 7 program was being reevaluated due to severe budgetary constraints. This fact, coupled with the advanced age of Landsat satellites 4 and 5, resulted in a re-assessment of the Landsat program by representatives of the National Science and Technology Council. The objectives of the National Science and Technology Council were to minimize the potential for a gap in the Landsat data record if Landsat satellites 4 and 5 should cease to operate, to reduce cost, and to reduce development risk. The results of this re-assessment are identified below.

This document supersedes National Space Policy Directive #5, dated February 2, 1992, and directs implementation of the Landsat Program consistent with the intent of P. L. 102-555, the Land Remote Sensing Policy Act of 1992, and P. L. 103-221, the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act. The Administration will seek all legislative changes necessary to implement this PDD.

II. Policy Goals

A remote sensing capability, such as is currently being provided by Landsat satellites 4 and 5, benefits the civil, commercial, and national security interests of the United States and makes contributions to the private sector which are in the public interest. For these reasons, the United States Government will seek to maintain the continuity of Landsat-type data. The U.S. Government will:

(a) Provide unenhanced data which are sufficiently consistent in terms of acquisition geometry, coverage characteristics, and spectral characteristics with previous Landsat data to allow quantitative comparisons for change detection and characterization;

(b) Make government-owned Landsat data available to meet the needs of all users at no more than the cost of fulfilling user requests consistent with data policy goals of P. L. 102-555; and,

(c) Promote and not preclude private sector commercial opportunities in Landsat-type remote sensing.

III. Landsat Strategy

a. The Landsat strategy is composed of the following elements:

(1) Ensuring that Landsat satellites 4 and 5 continue to provide data as long as they are technically capable of doing so.

(2) Acquiring a Landsat 7 satellite that maintains the continuity of Landsat-type data, minimizes development risk, minimizes cost, and achieves the most favorable launch schedule to mitigate the loss of Landsat 6.

(3) Maintaining an archive within the United States for existing and future Landsat-type data.

(4) Ensuring that unenhanced data from Landsat 7 are available to all users at no more than the cost of fulfilling user requests.

(5) - Providing data for use in global change research in a manner consistent with the Global Change Research Policy Statements for Data Management.

(6) Considering alternatives for maintaining the continuity of data beyond Landsat 7.

(7) Fostering the development of advanced remote sensing technologies, with the goal of reducing the cost and increasing the performance of future Landsat-type satellites to meet U.S. Government needs, and potentially, enabling substantially greater opportunities for commercialization.

- b. These strategy elements will be implemented within the overall resource and policy guidance provided by the President.

IV. Implementing Guidelines

Affected agencies will identify funds necessary to implement the National Strategy for Landsat Remote Sensing within the overall resource and policy guidance provided by the President. {In order to effectuate the strategy enumerated herein, the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of the Interior are hereby designated as members of the Landsat Program Management in accordance with section 101(b) of the Landsat Remote Sensing Policy Act of 1992, 15 U.S.C. 5602(6) and 5611(b).} Specific agency responsibilities are provided below.

a. The Department of Commerce/NOAA will:

(1) In participation with other appropriate government agencies arrange for the continued operation of Landsat satellites 4 and 5 and the routine operation of future Landsat satellites after their placement in orbit.

(2) Seek better access to data collected at foreign ground stations for U.S. Government and private sector users of Landsat data.

(3) In cooperation with NASA, manage the development of and provide a share of the funding for the Landsat 7 ground system.

(4) Operate the Landsat 7 spacecraft and ground system in cooperation with the Department of the Interior.

(5) Seek to offset operations costs through use of access fees from foreign ground stations and/or the cost of fulfilling user requests.

(6) Aggregate future Federal requirements for civil operational land remote sensing data.

b. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration will:

(1) Ensure data continuity by the development and launch of a Landsat 7 satellite system which is at a minimum functionally equivalent to the Landsat 6 satellite in accordance with section 102, P. L. 102-555.

(2) In coordination with DOC and DOI, develop a Landsat 7 ground system compatible with the Landsat 7 spacecraft.

(3) In coordination with DOC, DOI, and DOD, revise the current Management plan to reflect the changes implemented through this directive, including programmatic, technical, schedule, and budget information.

(4) Implement the joint NASA/DOD transition plan to transfer the DOD Landsat 7 responsibilities to NASA.

(5) In coordination with other appropriate agencies of the U. S. Government develop a strategy for maintaining continuity of Landsat-type data beyond Landsat 7.

(6) Conduct a coordinated technology demonstration program with other appropriate agencies to improve the performance and reduce the cost for future unclassified earth remote sensing systems.

c. The Department of Defense will implement the joint NASA/DOD transition plan to transfer the DOD Landsat 7 responsibilities to NASA.

d. The Department of the Interior will continue to maintain a national archive of existing and future Landsat-type remote sensing data within the United States and make such data available to U. S. Government and other users.

e. Affected agencies will identify the funding, and funding transfers for FY 1994, required to implement this strategy that are within their approved fiscal year 1994 budgets and subsequent budget requests.

V. Reporting Requirements

U. S. Government agencies affected by the strategy guidelines are directed to report no later than 30 days following the issuance of this directive, to the National Science and Technology Council on their implementation. The agencies will address management and funding responsibilities, government and contractor operations, data management, archiving, and dissemination, necessary changes to P. L. 102-555 and commercial considerations associated with the Landsat program.

William T. Clavin

PRESIDENTIAL REVIEW DIRECTIVE/NSTC-1

TO: THE VICE PRESIDENT
The SECRETARY OF STATE
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
THE SECRETARY OF INTERIOR
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
THE SECRETARY OF LABOR
THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY
THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION
THE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE
THE NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISOR
THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT OF ECONOMIC POLICY
THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR DOMESTIC POLICY
THE CHAIR OF THE COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISORS
THE DIRECTOR OF THE ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT
AGENCY
THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY
THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND
SPACE ADMINISTRATION
THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
AGENCY
THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
THE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

SUBJECT: Interagency Federal Laboratory Review

A central objective of this Administration's science and technology policies is to review all federal support for research and development (R&D) to ensure that programs reflect the Administration's priorities and effectively serve evolving national needs. The National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) is responsible for coordinating the entire range of Federal science and technology investments. One part of the government's research enterprise that requires careful attention is its laboratories, which account for one-third of the Federal Government's R&D budget of about \$70 billion.

The three largest Federal laboratory systems, those of the Department of Defense, the Department of Energy, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, were funded at \$18 billion in FY 1993 – nearly three-quarters of the combined budgets for all federally owned or operated laboratories. These three laboratory systems are rich in human talent and facilities, have many responsibilities in common, and – with the end of the Cold War and changes in national priorities – must all reexamine their roles and missions.

Since decisions made about the future of these laboratories have major implications for the nation's entire research enterprise, an integrated, interagency review of options is necessary. DOD and DOE are conducting reviews of their major laboratories, and NASA has recently performed a roles and missions review for its Centers as well as taking part in an interagency National Facilities Study. The NSTC will conduct an interagency review, providing guidance to, building upon, and integrating the individual agency reviews.

While the DOD, DOE and NASA laboratory systems are the focus of this review, programs in other Federal laboratory systems that overlap those of the three systems under review shall be considered as necessary and appropriate. Other laboratory systems may be given focused attention in subsequent interagency reviews.

The purpose of the review is to evaluate and develop recommendations for ways to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Federal R&D investment in the Federal Government's three largest laboratory systems. The review shall define and assess a clear set of options and develop recommendations to achieve this purpose.

Areas of National Need to be Considered in the Review

The review will consider evolving national needs in categories listed below, and will evaluate the effectiveness and comparative advantages of the laboratories under review in responding to these needs. The categories of national need to be considered are:

1. Fundamental science, including scientific issues that arise in connection with other strategic areas, such as national security, energy supply and use, and space exploration.
2. National security, including advanced conventional weapons systems; stewardship of the nuclear weapons stockpile; nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction and advanced conventional weapons and their delivery systems; verification of multilateral and regional arms control and nonproliferation agreements; and intelligence collection and analysis.
3. Technologies and activities that contribute to the competitive performance of U.S. industry and the Nation's economic growth, such as manufacturing process technologies (both generic and industry-specific), energy technologies, computer and information technologies, transportation and communication infrastructure, medical and biotechnologies, education and training technologies, and the effective diffusion of these technologies throughout U.S. industry.

4. Environmental protection and cleanup technologies including research and development for remediation and restoration, end-of-pipe controls, pollution avoidance and prevention, response to human health and ecological risks and to global environmental threats, and the science underlying these environmental issues.

5. Space exploration, both with and without human presence, and civilian space and aeronautical research and development.

Other key areas of national need, such as education, training and public literacy and health research and development, may be considered in the context of one or more of the five areas listed above, as appropriate.

Issues to Consider in the Review

The NSTC will assure that relevant important issues are raised in each of the laboratory reviews conducted by individual agencies. These may include the following.

- o Comparative advantage, or special capabilities, including physical infrastructure, of the laboratory system under review in meeting each of the national needs outlined above. These capabilities shall be compared, insofar as possible, with capabilities of other research institutions, such as other Federal laboratories, universities, contract laboratories, and industrial laboratories.
- o Methods agencies use for selecting their research laboratories versus other research institutions for performing R&D activities (e.g., peer review of proposals for fundamental scientific research).
- o Missions appropriate for the laboratory systems under review, and for individual laboratories within the systems, in the context of evolving national needs in the post-Cold War era.
- o Methods agencies use for selecting research areas for their laboratories and the process for re-orienting the research to meet changing national needs.
- o Mechanisms for evaluating the quality and performance of major programs in laboratory systems or at individual laboratories, measured against world standards.
- o Redundancies and possibilities for restructuring, consolidation or closure, redirection, or reassignment to other agencies of laboratories in the systems under review.
- o Alternative management and funding options for the laboratory systems, and/or individual laboratories, to enhance quality, cost-effectiveness, and increased responsiveness to national needs; alternatives may include privatization of laboratories or programs within laboratories.

- o Relations between parent agencies and laboratory systems, with attention to layers and detail of management that may put unnecessary cost and quality burdens on the laboratories.
- o The process agencies use for performing work at their laboratories for other agencies and for non-government entities, and opportunities for lowering barriers to inter-laboratory and interagency cooperation.

In addition, the NSTC may provide guidance to laboratory reviews conducted by DOD, DOE, and NASA on issues to raise in each of the five areas of national need, as appropriate and necessary.

In its interagency Federal Laboratory Review, the NSTC shall address any issues that cannot be easily accommodated in, or may be inappropriate for, individual agency reviews. The NSTC review shall also ensure that interests of all agencies, including those not conducting the individual reviews, are adequately represented, and that such agencies may participate in the review.

External Advice

The NSTC may seek advice from members of the President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology and other appropriate representatives of industry, academia, the nonprofit private sector, and state and local government in preparing its reports of the Federal Laboratory Review.

Resources

Agencies shall provide NSTC with the resources needed to prepare guidance for individual agency reviews and for the NSTC's Federal Laboratory Review.

Timing

The NSTC shall prepare an interim report of the Federal Laboratory Review by September 15, 1994. The interim report will provide options/recommendations on issues that need to be resolved in time to affect the FY 1996 budget.

The NSTC shall complete a final report of the Federal Laboratory Review, including options/recommendations, by April 15, 1995. Any difference in view among agencies should be noted.



John H. Gibbons
Assistant to the President for Science
and Technology

May 5, 1994
Date

Presidential Documents

Executive Order 12882 of November 23, 1993

President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and in order to establish an advisory committee on science and technology, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Establishment. There is established the President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology ("PCAST"). PCAST shall be composed of not more than 16 members, one of whom shall be the Assistant to the President for Science and Technology ("Assistant"), and 15 of whom shall be distinguished individuals from the nonfederal sector appointed by the President. The nonfederal sector members shall be representative of the diverse perspectives and expertise in this Nation's investments in science and technology. The Assistant to the President for Science and Technology shall co-chair PCAST with a nonfederal sector member selected by the President.

Sec. 2. Functions. (a) The PCAST shall advise the President, through the Assistant, on matters involving science and technology.

(b) In the performance of its advisory duties, PCAST shall assist the National Science and Technology Council ("Council") in securing private sector involvement in its activities.

Sec. 3. Administration. (a) The heads of executive departments and agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide PCAST such information with respect to scientific and technological matters as required for the purpose of carrying out its functions.

(b) In consultation with the Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, PCAST is authorized to convene ad hoc working groups to assist the Council.

(c) Members of PCAST shall serve without any compensation for their work on PCAST. However, members may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law for persons serving intermittently in the government service (5 U.S.C. 5701-5707).

(d) Any expenses of PCAST shall be paid from the funds available for the expenses of the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

(e) The Office of Science and Technology Policy shall provide such administrative services as may be required.

Sec. 4. General. (a) I have determined that the Committee shall be established in compliance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.). Notwithstanding any other Executive order, the functions of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, except that of reporting to the Congress, which are applicable to PCAST shall be performed by the Office of Science and Technology Policy in accordance with the guidelines and procedures established by the Administrator of General Services.

(b) PCAST shall terminate 2 years from the date of this order unless extended prior to that date.

(c) Executive Orders Nos. 12700, 12768, and Section 2 of Executive Order No. 12869 are hereby revoked.

William Clinton

THE WHITE HOUSE,
November 23, 1993.

[FR Doc. 93-29264

Filed 11-24-93; 11:52 am]

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 14, 1994

EXECUTIVE ORDER

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AMENDING EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 12882

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to add three members to the President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology, it is hereby ordered that the number "16" in the second sentence of section 1 of Executive Order No. 12882 is deleted and the number "19" is inserted in lieu thereof, and that the number "15" in the second sentence of section 1 of Executive Order No. 12882 is deleted and the number "18" is inserted in lieu thereof.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 14, 1994.

#

National Science and Technology Council

President Clinton established the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) by Executive Order 12881 on November 23, 1993. This cabinet-level council is the principal means for the President to coordinate science, space, and technology policies across the Federal government.

An important objective of the NSTC is the establishment of clear national goals for Federal science and technology investments in areas ranging from information technologies and health research, to improving transportation systems and strengthening fundamental research. The Council prepares research and development strategies that are coordinated across Federal agencies to form an investment package that is aimed at accomplishing multiple national goals.

A private sector President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST) assists the Council to ensure that Federal science and technology policies reflect the full spectrum of the Nation's needs.

Membership

The President
The Vice President
Secretary of State
Secretary of Defense
Secretary of Interior
Secretary of Agriculture
Secretary of Commerce
Secretary of Labor
Secretary of Health and Human Services
Secretary of Transportation
Secretary of Energy
Secretary of Education
Director, Office of Management and Budget
Assistant to the President for Science
and Technology
Assistant to the President for National
Security Affairs
Assistant to the President for Economic Policy
Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy
Chair of the Council of Economic Advisors
Administrator, National Aeronautics and
Space Administration
Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency
Director, National Science Foundation
Director, National Institutes of Health
Director, Central Intelligence Agency

Charge:

President Clinton directed the NSTC to:

- Coordinate the science and technology policy making and implementation process across Federal agencies;
- Ensure that science and technology policy decisions are consistent with the President's stated goals;
- Ensure that science and technology issues are considered in the development and implementation of Federal policies and programs;
- Further international cooperation in science and technology activities.

The Council fosters a strategic approach in determining how science and technology can help resolve complex societal needs. Today's problems demand contributions from different fields of study and a team approach from the agencies that make up the Federal R&D enterprise. The NSTC provides an interagency strategic management system to foster teamwork and enhances the ability to identify opportunities for interdisciplinary solutions.

One of the most important tasks that the NSTC performs is to prepare coordinated R&D strategies and budget recommendations to orient science and technology toward achieving national goals. To do so, the Council established nine goal-oriented committees. Each committee is chaired by a senior official from a Federal agency, and co-chaired by a representative from the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP). These committees are as follows:

- Committee on Health, Safety, and Food
- Committee on Fundamental Science
- Committee on Information and Communication
- Committee on Environment and Natural Resources
- Committee on Civilian Industrial Technology
- Committee on Education and Training
- Committee on Transportation
- Committee on National Security
- Committee on International Science, Engineering, and Technology
- *Ad hoc working groups* are also established as needed to review and coordinate specific policies or programs. For example, the NSTC has provided an effective forum to resolve cross cutting issues such as an interagency review of the future role of the U.S. national laboratories.

President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology

President Clinton established the President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST) by Executive Order 12882 at the same time that he established the NSTC. The PCAST serves as the highest level private sector advisory group for the President and for the NSTC. The Committee members are distinguished individuals appointed by the President, and are drawn from industry, education and research institutions, and other nongovernmental organizations. The Assistant to the President for Science and Technology co-chairs the Committee with a private sector member selected by the President.

The formal link between the PCAST and the NSTC ensures that national needs remain an overarching guide for the NSTC. The PCAST provides feedback about Federal programs and actively advises the NSTC about science and technology issues of national importance.

For More Information:

For more information about NSTC functions, activities, and reports, and for information about the President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST), please call the NSTC Executive Secretariat at (202) 456-6100. Our FAX machine is (202) 456-6026.

*The National Science and Technology Council
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Executive Office of the President
Washington, DC 20500*

(202) 456-6100