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SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
BUDGET - 1996

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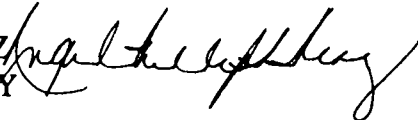
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

February 6, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR THE NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL

FROM:

ANGELA PHILLIPS DIAZ
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY



President Clinton's FY 1996 budget request was publicly released to the 104th Congress today. We are providing several documents that were distributed during today's press conference with specific references to the science and technology components of the budget:

- 1) The press package on the FY 1996 budget presented today by President Clinton, Vice President Gore, Robert Rubin, Laura Tyson, and Alice Rivlin;
- 2) Chapter 7 of the President's Budget request to Congress -- Science and Technology highlights;
- 3a) Jack Gibbons's remarks at today's science and technology budget press briefing;
- 3b) Summary sheets of the R&D budget, by agency and by initiative, with highlights of key science and technology goals of the Clinton Administration;
- 4) A guide to electronic access to White House science and technology information -- including the budget request.

Please feel free to call me at 202-456-6100 if you have any questions or require more information.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

For immediate release:
February 6, 1995

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**President's 1996 Budget Geared to
Higher Living Standards, Better Government**

President Clinton sent Congress his fiscal 1996 budget today that cuts taxes for middle-income Americans, builds on the President's deficit reduction efforts by terminating 131 programs and slashing 86 others, and continues to make Government work better.

The budget builds on the Administration's strong record of achievement while focusing particular attention on the millions of middle-income Americans who have not shared the fruits of the current recovery.

The budget targets more funds for high-priority investments in education and training, national service, science and technology, and other programs that will enhance productivity and, in turn, raise future living standards. It also supports the President's commitment to a strong national defense through his Defense Funding Initiative, his third increase in defense spending since his initial plan of early 1993.

All told, the budget proposes \$144 billion in budget savings over the next five years -- \$81 billion for deficit reduction and \$63 billion to finance the President's tax cut for middle-income Americans.

The \$144 billion in savings include:

- * \$101 billion from discretionary programs,
- * \$29 billion from mandatory programs,
- * \$9 billion from tax compliance and fees, and
- * \$5 billion from debt service.

The President is not proposing any new taxes.

The \$81 billion in deficit reduction will help to bring the deficit below \$200 billion for the first time since 1989. This deficit reduction comes on top of the five-year, \$505 billion plan that the President and Congress enacted in 1993. Under this

budget, the deficit will fall to 2.1 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by the year 2000, reaching its lowest level since 1979.

The President also is proposing a Middle Class Bill of Rights, with four elements to help raise living standards in the short and long term. It:

- U * Provides a \$500 per child tax credit for middle-income families with children under 13;
- J * Expands eligibility for Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) and allows families to make penalty-free withdrawals for a range of educational, housing, or medical needs;
- I * Offers a tax deduction for the costs of college, university, or vocational education; and
- 4 * Creates a G.I. Bill for America's Workers by consolidating 70 job training programs and using the money to offer "Skill grants" through which dislocated and low-income workers can make their own choices about the training they need to find new and better jobs.

As part of his 131 program terminations, the President proposes to scrap the Interstate Commerce Commission and privatize the Helium program. (See the attached lists of terminations and reductions.)

The budget continues the President's successful efforts to reinvent Government, to make it leaner but more responsive to the American people.

Continuing the President's effort to cut the bureaucracy, the budget proposes 1.976 million full-time equivalent (FTE) positions. By the end of 1996, the President will have cut FTE by 173,300, reducing the Federal Government to its smallest size in 30 years. He also will be nearly two-thirds of the way toward the required reduction of 272,900 by 1999, as outlined in last year's Federal Workforce Restructuring Act.

As part of Phase II of reinventing Government, the budget proposes to restructure the Departments of Housing and Urban Development, Energy, and Transportation, the General Services Administration, and the Office of Personnel Management. Also for Phase II, the budget proposes to consolidate 271 programs into 27 "performance partnerships," through which the Federal Government will give States and localities more flexibility to spend funds in exchange for more accountability and better performance from these providers.

The consolidated programs include 70 to create the G.I. Bill for America's Workers, mostly from the Departments of Education and Labor; 108 from the Public Health Service; 60 from the

Department of Housing and Urban Development; 30 from the Department of Transportation; and three from the Department of Health and Human Services. (See the attached list of consolidations.)

In the coming weeks, the Administration will examine intensively the other departments and agencies across the executive branch, in order to determine which functions to continue, which to terminate, and which to shift to the States, localities, or private sector.

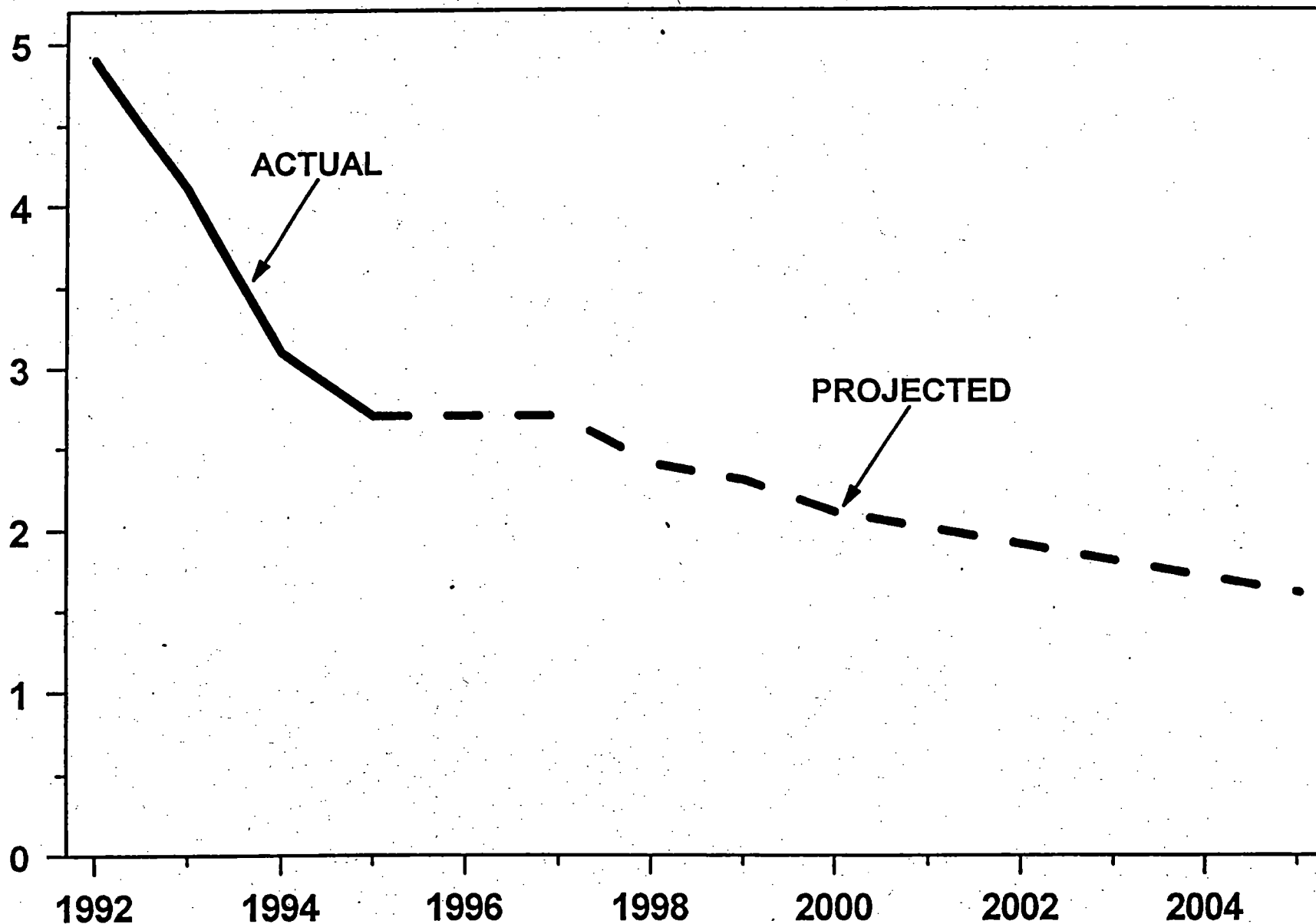
For his investments, the President proposes a \$3.4 billion increase, to \$21.5 billion, for crime control; a \$1.3 billion increase, to \$14.6 billion, for drug abuse control; a \$1 billion increase, to \$3.6 billion, to better secure the border against illegal immigration and help States with the health, education, and prison costs of such immigration; a \$1 billion increase, to \$10.6 billion, for high-priority environmental programs; a \$290 million increase, to \$1.1 billion, for national service; and increases for various science and technology programs. (See the attached list of investments.)

The \$25 billion Defense Funding Initiative is designed to maintain the readiness of our armed forces at high levels, continue to improve the pay and quality of life of our men and women, and begin to arm our forces with the next generation of weapons at the end of this century.

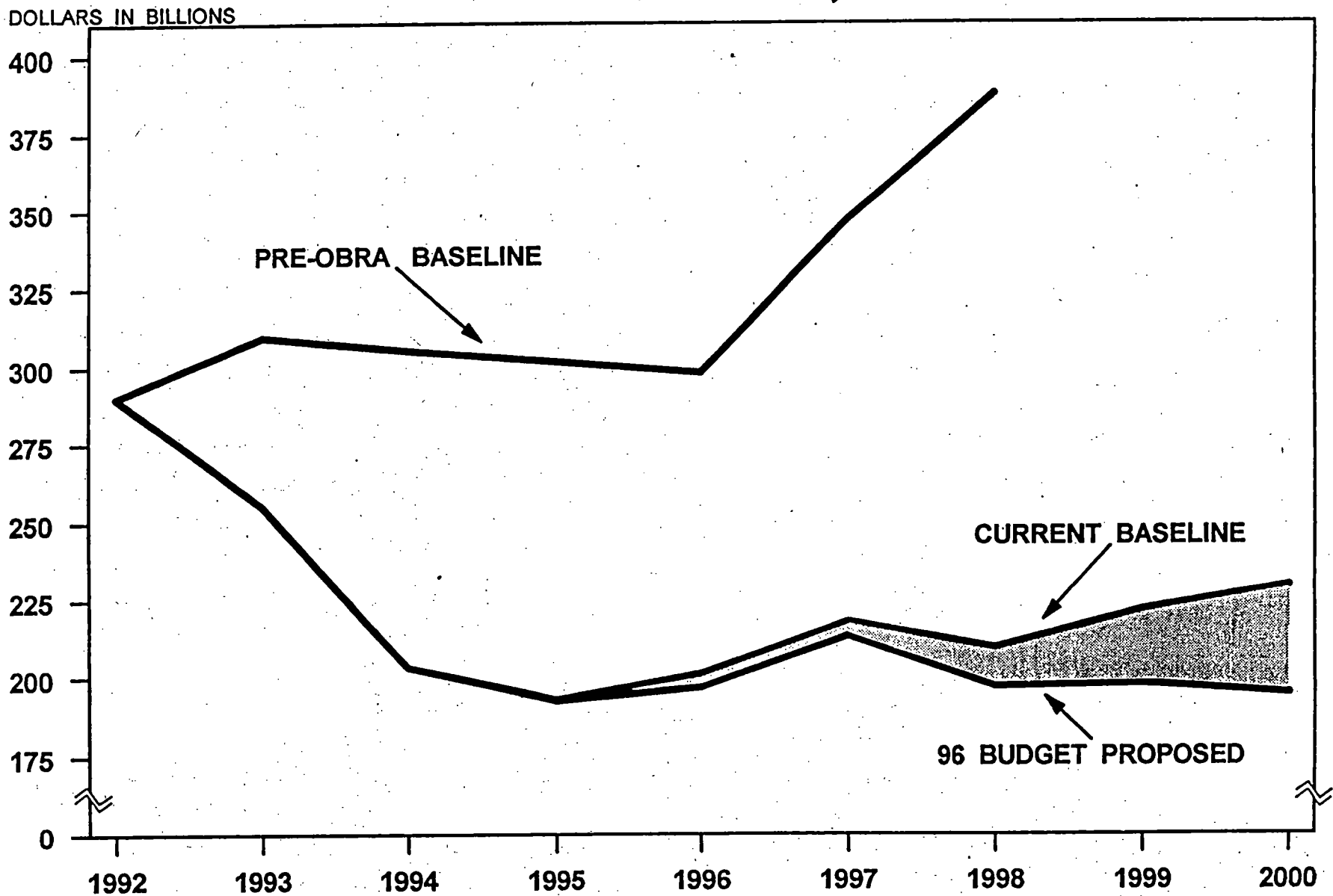
All told, this budget builds on the President's success to date in strengthening the economy, investing in the future, projecting American leadership around the world, and making Government work better. It will reduce the deficit, increase investments in important domestic and military programs, cut taxes for middle-income Americans, and begin a serious, cross-Government examination to sort out Federal, State, and local responsibilities.

DEFICITS: 1992 to 2005

PERCENT OF GDP

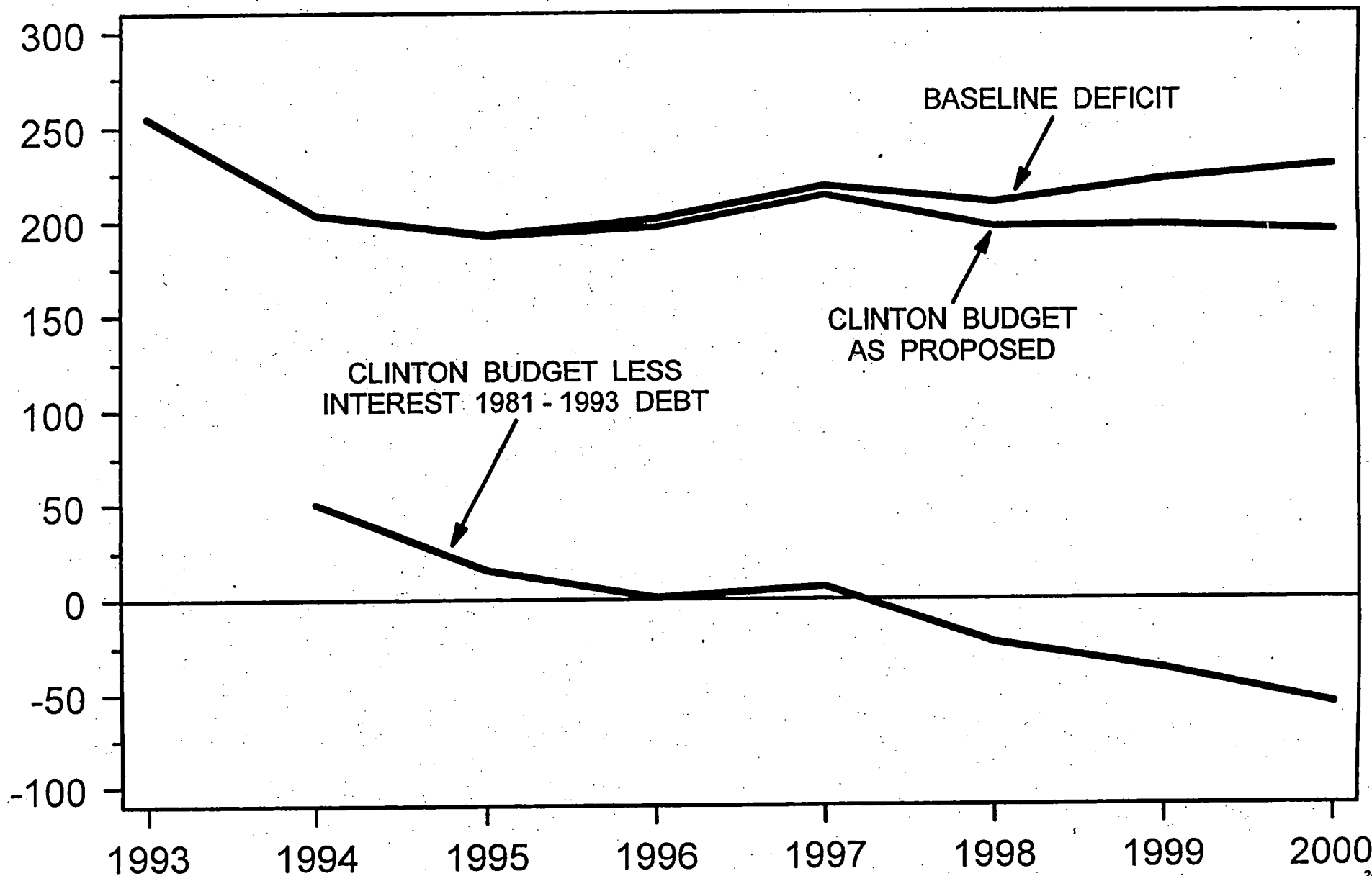


CHANGE IN PROJECTED DEFICITS SINCE JANUARY, 1992



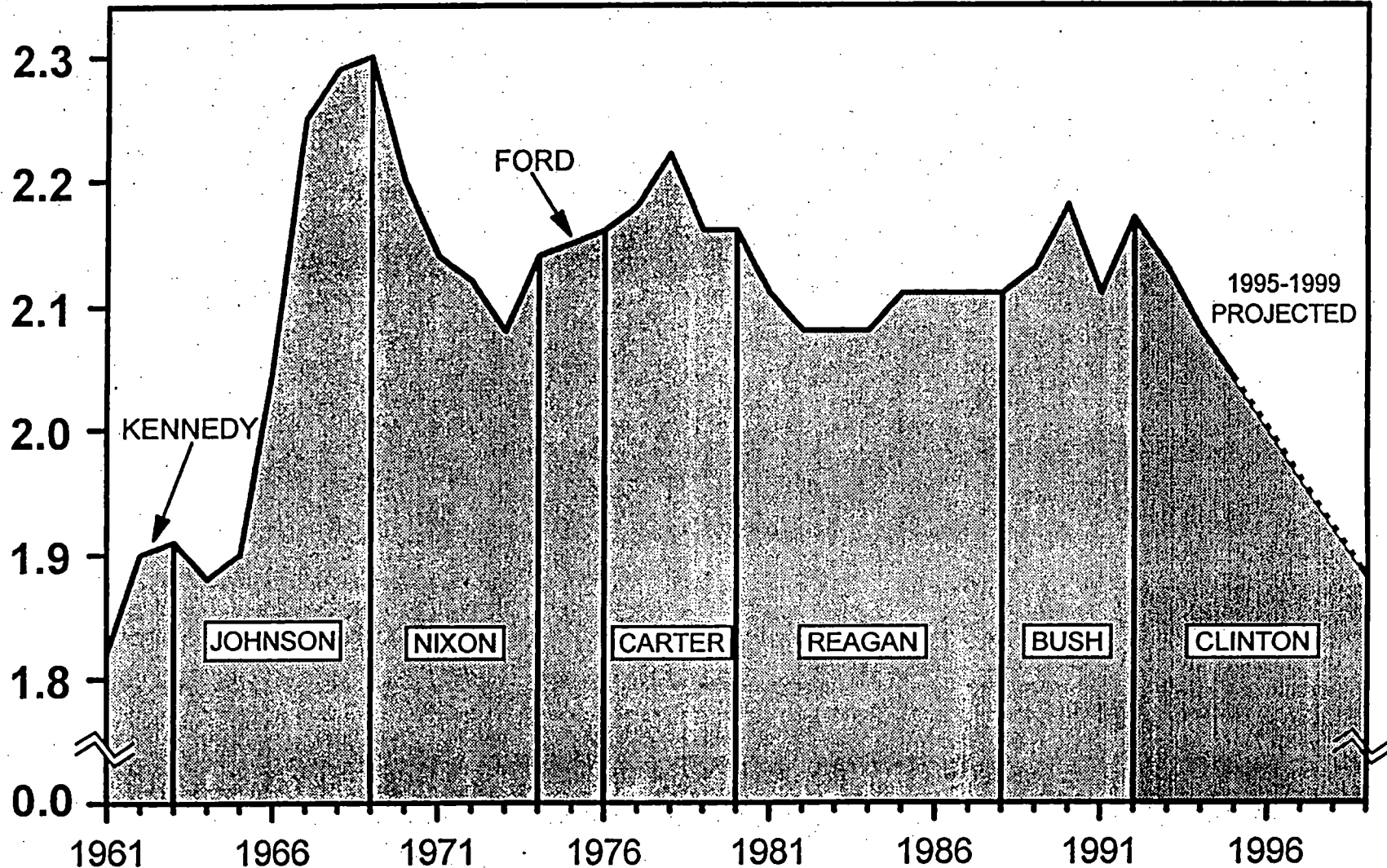
THE BUDGET WOULD BE BALANCED IN 1996 WITHOUT THE INTEREST OWED ON DEBT INCURRED OVER THE PAST 12 YEARS

DOLLARS IN BILLIONS



TOTAL FEDERAL CIVILIAN PERSONNEL LOWEST SINCE PRESIDENT KENNEDY

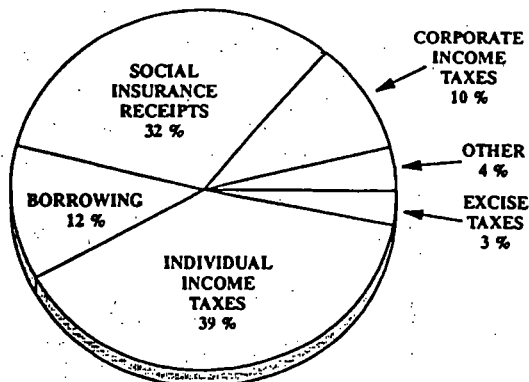
IN MILLIONS



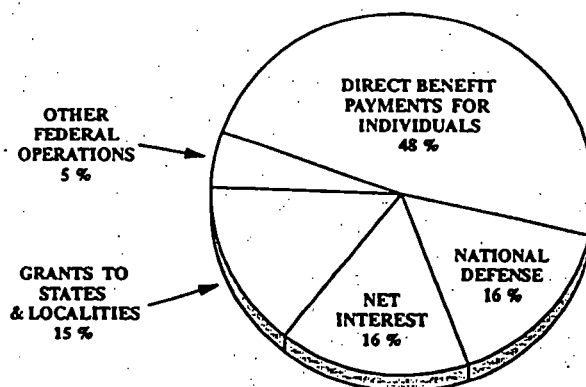
NOTE: Data for 1961 through 1980 are personnel employed at the end of the year. Data for 1981 through 1992 are full-time equivalent (FTE) subject to Executive Branch ceiling controls (plus an estimate for DOD). Starting in 1993, total FTE employment is shown. Data for 1995 and 1996 are budget projections. Data from 1997-1999 are statutory limitations. All data are for the Executive Branch excluding the Postal Service.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DOLLAR FISCAL YEAR 1996 ESTIMATES

WHERE IT COMES FROM...



WHERE IT GOES...



RECEIPTS, OUTLAYS, AND DEFICITS

(In billions of dollars)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Receipts	1,257.7	1,346.4	1,415.5	1,471.6	1,548.8	1,624.7	1,710.9
Outlays	1,460.9	1,538.9	1,612.1	1,684.7	1,745.2	1,822.2	1,905.3
Deficit (-)	-203.2	-192.5	-196.7	-213.1	-196.4	-197.4	-194.4
On-budget deficit (-)	(-258.8)	(-251.8)	(-262.0)	(-284.5)	(-274.8)	(-283.3)	(-288.6)
Off-budget surplus	(55.7)	(59.3)	(65.3)	(71.4)	(78.4)	(85.9)	(94.2)

Table S-7. PROGRAM CONSOLIDATIONS

This table lists 271 existing programs by Department that are being consolidated into 27 new programs

Agency and Program	1995		1996		Number
	BA	OL	BA	OL	
Departments of Education, Labor, Agriculture, and Housing and Urban Development					
New program:					
G.I. Bill For America's Workers ¹	13,186	11,887	14,202	12,947	
Programs Being Consolidated:					
Department of Education					
Vocational Education Act:					
Basic State Programs [basic grants]					Federal Pell grant program
Community-based organizations					State postsecondary review program
Consumer and homemaking education					Federal Family Education Loan program (mandatory)
Tech-prep education					Federal Direct Loan program (mandatory)
Tribally controlled postsecondary vocational institutions					
State councils					
Demo: integration of vocational and academic learning					
Cooperative demonstration					
National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (ED share)					
Smith-Hughes Act					
Education programs for Federal correctional institutions					
Comprehensive career guidance and counseling					
Blue Ribbon vocational education programs					
Model programs for regional training, skill trades					
Business/Education/Labor partnerships					
State Programs and Activities					
Single parents, homemakers, and pregnant women					
Sex equity					
Programs for criminal offenders					
Opportunities for Indian and Hawaiian Natives					
Demonstration centers for dislocated workers					
Workplace transition training for incarcerated youth offenders					
Native Hawaiian education—Community-based education Learning Centers					
School-to-work opportunities Act (DoED share)					
Adult education:					
State-administered basic grant					
National adult education discretionary program					
State literacy resource centers					
National workplace literacy program					
Workplace literacy partnerships					
Adult Education for the Homeless					
Literacy training for homeless adults					
Literacy for incarcerated adults					
Literacy programs for prisoners					
Even Start—State grants					
Even Start—grants for migrants					
Library literacy					
Department of Labor					
Job Training partnership Act:					
					Grants to service delivery areas for adults
					State education Grants
					State older workers grants
					Youth incentive grants
					Summer youth grants
					Summer youth grants to Indian entities
					Dislocated workers grants to local areas
					Dislocated worker Governors' 50% grants
					Dislocated worker Secretary's Reserve Account
					Defense conversion adjustment program
					Defense diversification program
					Clean Air Employment
					National Research and Evaluation
					Pilots and Demonstrations
					Youth Fair Chance
					American Samoans training grants
					Rural CEPs
					National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (DOL share)
					Labor market information
					Women in Apprenticeship
					Youth innovations
					School-to-Work Opportunities Act (DOL share)
					State employment service (ES)
					ES Wagner-Peyser State Grants
					ES Governor's Discretionary Funds
					Interstate Job Bank
					Alien Labor Certification
					One-Stop Career Centers
Department of Housing and Urban Development					
Youthbuild					
Department of Agriculture					
Food Stamp Employment and Training (mandatory)					

Table S-7. PROGRAM CONSOLIDATIONS
(In millions of dollars)

Agency and Program	1995		1996		Number
	BA	OL	BA	OL	

Departments of Education, Labor, Agriculture, and Housing and Urban Development—Continued

Net Impact, G.I. Bill for America's Workers ¹	13,186	11,887	14,202	12,947	-69
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As a key component of the Middle Class Bill of Rights, the President proposes to combine nearly 70 programs in four agencies—primarily the Labor and Education Departments—into one workforce development system for adults and youth. Adults would receive resources and high quality labor market information directly, and make their own choices for training or further education. Adult services and youth services would be organized by the States and localities whatever manner best meets their needs, consistent with accountability for results in accord with national goals.

Note on program list: The General Accounting Office has identified 163 programs as job training. Most of those identified are not general job training or placement. Some provide special services, such as medical rehabilitation; others serve only certain populations in unique ways, such as certain migrant workers or veterans. Many were never funded. Some programs that clearly are general job training-related are not on GAO's list. The listing above includes all programs on the GAO list that are general job training and related programs, including those not funded, as well as the other programs that belong in an integrated system.

¹Funds shown are the discretionary BA and OL.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

New Program:					
Housing Certificates for Families and Individuals Performance Funds			7,665	780	

Programs Being Consolidated:					
Section 8 Certificates	2,386	(1)		(1)	
Section 8 Vouchers	(5)	(1)		(1)	
Section 8 Contract Renewals	3,336	(3)		(3)	
Section 8 Family Unification	76	(1)		(1)	
Section 8 Certificates for Persons with Disabilities	(5)	(1)		(1)	
Section 8 Certificates for Persons with AIDS	(5)	(1)		(1)	
Section 8 Certificates for Homeless	(5)	(1)		(1)	
Section 8 Opt Outs	83	(1)		(1)	
Section 8 Counseling	[171]	(1)		(1)	
Lease Adjustments	22	(1)		(1)	
Family Self Sufficiency Coordinators	17	(1)		(1)	
Flexible Subsidy	50	128		17	
Preservation	175	(1)		(1)	
Section 8 Property Disposition	555	(1)		(1)	
Section 8 Loan Management	150	(1)		(1)	
Elderly Service Coordinators	22	(1)		(1)	
Project-Based Service Coordinators	30	(1)		(1)	
Congregate Housing	25	6		9	

Net Impact of Housing Certificates for Families and Individuals	6,927	134	7,665	806	-17
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1996 Budget proposes consolidation of all rental assistance programs into one that provides Housing Certificates for Families and Individuals. Certificates would provide recipients with subsidies to help them afford rental housing in the private housing market.

New Program:					
Public and Indian Housing Operation Performance Funds			3,220	1,223	

Programs Being Consolidated:					
Public Housing Operating Subsidies	2,900	2,707		1,537	
Drug Elimination Grants	290	179		259	

Table S-7. PROGRAM CONSOLIDATIONS—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Agency and Program	1995		1996		Number
	BA	OL	BA	OL	
Service Coordinators	30	(1)	.....	(1)	
Net Impact of Public and Indian Housing Operation	3,220	2,886	3,220	3,019	-2
1996 Budget proposes to consolidate operating subsidies for public housing into a single Public and Indian Housing Operation Performance Funds program. A portion of these funds will be awarded competitively to States and local governments and to private and non-profit entities who are proven performers.					
New Program:					
Public and Indian Housing Capital Performance Funds .....	.....	.....	4,884		13
Programs Being Consolidated:					
Public Housing Development	598	(1)	.....	(1)	
Public/Indian Housing Amendments	50	(1)	.....	(1)	
Indian Housing Development	282	(1)	.....	(1)	
Severely Distressed Public Housing	500	20	.....	20	
Public Housing Coordinators	30	(1)	.....	(1)	
Tenant Opportunity Program	[25]	(1)	.....	(1)	
Urban Youth Corps	[10]	(1)	.....	(1)	
Public Housing Major Reconstruction .....	.....	(1)	[287]	(1)	
Family Investment Centers	26	(1)	.....	(1)	
Public/Indian Housing Modernization	3,700	(1)	.....	(1)	
Net Impact of Public and Indian Housing Capital⁷	5,186	20	5,171	33	-9
1996 Budget proposes to consolidate all current public housing capital programs into a single Public and Indian Housing Capital Performance Funds program. This program would provide Federal resources to rehabilitate and restore viable public housing in need of modernization, demolish uninhabitable and non-viable public housing projects, and construct replacement housing where feasible.					
New Program:					
Community Opportunity Performance Funds .....	.....	.....	4,850		175
Programs Being Consolidated:					
Community Development Grants (CDBG)	4,622	4,330	.....	4,564	
Economic Development Initiative (EDI)	300	(1)	.....	(1)	
UDAG Recaptures	-100	35	.....	30	
Youthbuild ⁶	50	16	.....	25	
Colonias	(2)	(2)	.....	(2)	
Historically Black Colleges	(2)	(2)	.....	(2)	
Work Study Program	(2)	(2)	.....	(2)	
Joint Community Development	(2)	(2)	.....	(2)	
Community Outreach	(2)	(2)	.....	(2)	
Early Childhood Development	(2)	(2)	.....	(2)	
Insular Areas	(2)	(2)	.....	(2)	
Technical Assistance	(2)	(2)	.....	(2)	
Neighborhood Development	(2)	(2)	.....	(2)	
Community Adjustment Planning	(2)	(2)	.....	(2)	
Net Impact of Community Opportunity	4,872	4,381	4,850	4,794	-13
1996 Budget proposes to consolidate current HUD grants for community and economic development into a single Community Opportunity Performance Funds program. The consolidated program would provide localities and States with flexible funding for the economic revitalization and renewal of distressed communities.					
New Program:					
Affordable Housing Performance Funds .....	.....	.....	3,339		60
Programs Being Consolidated:					
HOME Investment Partnerships	1,400	1,213	.....	1,222	

Table S-7. PROGRAM CONSOLIDATIONS—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Agency and Program	1995		1996		Number
	BA	OL	BA	OL	
Homeownership Demonstration	50			17	
Housing Counseling	50	13		38	
Elderly Housing	1,279	(1)		(1)	
Housing for Disabled	387	(1)		(1)	
HOPE Grants	62	87		63	
EZ Homes	50	(1)			
Pension Fund Partnerships	[350]	(1)		(1)	
Lead-Based Paint	100	(1)			
Net Impact of Affordable Housing	3,378	1,313	3,339	1,400	-8
1996 Budget proposes to consolidate current grants for housing production and rehabilitation, including homeowner-ship initiatives, into a single Affordable Housing Performance Funds program. Funds would provide localities and States with flexible funding for the development of affordable housing.					
New Program:					
Homeless Assistance Performance Funds			1,120	50	
Programs Being Consolidated:					
Shelter Plus Care		50		50	
Section 8 SRO		36		43	
Emergency Shelter Grants	157	110		123	
Supportive Housing	34	114		121	
Innovative Homeless Initiative	25	41		35	
Homeless Assistance Grants	905	45		90	
Net Impact of Homeless Assistance	1,121	396	1,120	512	-5
1996 Budget proposes to create a single Homeless Assistance Performance Funds program to provide flexible support on a formula basis to States, local governments, nonprofit organizations, and Indian tribes.					
MEMO: Annual Contributions	10,731	20,273		19,726	
Net Impact, Housing and Urban Development Consolidations .	24,704	29,403	25,365	30,290	-54

NOTES:

- ¹ Outlays are shown under Annual Contributions For Assisted Housing total.
- ² Budget authority and outlays are shown under Community Development Block Grants total.
- ³ Outlays from Contract Renewals prior to 1996 are included in the Annual Contributions total.
- ⁴ Subtotal excludes outlays from Annual Contributions for Assisted Housing account.
- ⁵ BA included under Section 8 certificates.
- ⁶ Proposed transfer to Administration's job training initiative starting in 1996.
- ⁷ 1996 Total program level includes \$287 million in recaptured Public Housing Major Reconstruction (MROP) funds, which is not scored as new budget authority.

Department of Transportation

New Programs:

State Infrastructure Bank			2,000	256
Unified Transportation Infrastructure Investment Program			19,498	2,624
Transportation Discretionary Grants			1,000	20

Programs Being Consolidated:

Federal-Aid Highways ¹	13,503	11,494		
Surface Transportation Program	3,522	(3)		(3)
Sur Trans Enhancement Set-aside	440	(3)		(3)
Sur Trans Safety Set-aside	440	(3)		(3)
Bridge Program	2,446	(3)		(3)
Interstate Completion	1,575	(3)		(3)

Table S-7. PROGRAM CONSOLIDATIONS—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Agency and Program	1995		1996		Number
	BA	OL	BA	OL	
Interstate Maintenance	2,580	(3)	.....	(3)	
Interstate Substitution	212	(3)	.....	(3)	
Congestion Mitigation	910	(3)	.....	(3)	
Minimum Allocation	1,460	(3)	.....	(3)	
Donor state bonus	455	(3)	.....	(3)	
Grants-in-Aid to Airports ¹	1,785	1,324			
Primary Airports	412	(3)	.....	(3)	
Cargo Airports	39	(3)	.....	(3)	
Alaska Supplemental	11	(3)	.....	(3)	
States	150	(3)	.....	(3)	
Return Entitlements	147	(3)	.....	(3)	
Noise	157	(3)	.....	(3)	
Reliever	63	(3)	.....	(3)	
Commercial Service	19	(3)	.....	(3)	
System Planning	9	(3)	.....	(3)	
Military Airports	31	(3)	.....	(3)	
Small Airports/Hubs	88	(3)	.....	(3)	
Capacity/safety/security/noise	244	(3)	.....	(3)	
Remaining Discretionary	81	(3)	.....	(3)	
Transit Formula Capital Grants ²	1,237	1,263			
Urban Capital Grants	1,574	(3)	.....	(3)	
Rural Capital Grants	133	(3)	.....	(3)	
Elderly and Disabled Capital Grants	59	(3)	.....	(3)	
Transit Discretionary Grants ¹	1,431	1,576			
Bus	353	(3)	.....	(3)	
Rail Modernization	725	(3)	.....	(3)	
New Starts	647	(3)	.....	(3)	
Local Rail Freight Assistance	17	25	.....	19	
Net Impact, Transportation Consolidations	18,999	17,981	22,498	18,576	-27

1996 Budget proposes to consolidate 30 different highway, aviation, rail and transit programs into 3 broad Federal funding mechanisms: a unified infrastructure grant program; Federal support for revolving funds to support State credit programs for infrastructure financing; and a discretionary grant program to allow the Department of Transportation to fund transportation projects of national or regional importance. There are several other programs (e.g., the National Highway System) that will be part of the Unified Transportation Infrastructure Investment account but for which funding will be reserved separately.

NOTES:

¹ Data in BA columns represent obligation limitations.

² In 1995, includes \$1.15 billion obligation limitation plus \$616 million in discretionary BA, for total new budgetary resources of \$1,766 million.

³ Outlays available only for category as a whole, not by separate programs.

⁴ Outlays are for category as a whole and represent a pro-rata share of total outlays of the Federal-aid highways account.

Department of Health and Human Services—Public Health Service Performance Partnerships

New Program:

HIV/STD/TB Performance Partnership

488 471

Programs Being Consolidated:

HIV Counseling, Testing and Partner Notification	178	(1)	.....
TB Prevention Control and Elimination Grants	83	(1)	.....
STD Prevention and Control Grants	72	(1)	.....
Similar Activities Being Consolidated	138	(1)	.....

Table S-7. PROGRAM CONSOLIDATIONS—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Agency and Program	1995		1996		Number
	BA	OL	BA	OL	
Net Impact of HIV/STD/TB Partnership	471	453	488	471	-19
Consolidates twenty programs for HIV, STD, and TB into a single Performance Partnership with States in which funds are granted by formula according to need and performance. (2)					
New Program:					
Chronic Disease and Disability Performance Partnership			118	114	
Programs Being Consolidated:					
Disability Grants	6	(1)			
Diabetes Control Grants	12	(1)			
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening Grants	80	(1)			
Similar Activities Being Consolidated	20	(1)			
Net Impact of Chronic Disease and Disability Partnership	118	114	118	114	-5
Consolidates six programs in chronic disease into a single Performance Partnership with States in which funds are granted by formula according to need and performance. (2)					
New Program:					
Immunization Performance Partnership			177	171	
Programs Being Consolidated:					
State Operations Grants	24	(1)			
Infrastructure Grants	108	(1)			
Surveillance and Response Grants	5	(1)			
Similar Activities Being Consolidated	39	(1)			
Net Impact of Immunization Partnership	177	170	177	171	-5
Consolidates six programs in immunizations into a single Performance Partnership with States in which funds are granted by formula according to need and performance. (2)					
New Program:					
Health Center Cluster			757	730	
Activities Being Consolidated:					
Community Health Center Grants	617	(1)			
Migrant Health Center Grants	65	(1)			
Health Care for the Homeless	65	(1)			
Health Care for Residents of Public Housing Grants	10	(1)			
Net Impact of Health Center Cluster	757	717	757	730	-3
Clusters four grants for health centers which assist the disadvantaged into clusters of Federally-administered grants, which will share a common application and review process. (2)					
New Program:					
Five Health Professions Clusters			387	373	
(1) Health Professions Workforce Development Cluster					
Activities Being Consolidated:					
National Health Service Corps Field	45	(1)			
National Health Service Corps Recruitment	80	(1)			
Nursing Loan Repayment	2	(1)			
Similar Activities Consolidated	3	(1)			
Subtotal, HP Workforce Cluster	130	123			
(2) Enhanced AHEC Cluster					
Activities Being Consolidated:					
Area Health Education and Training Centers Grants	21	(1)			

Table S-7. PROGRAM CONSOLIDATIONS—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Agency and Program	1995		1996		Number
	BA	OL	BA	OL	
Health Education and Training Centers Grants	3	(1)	.....	.....	
General Dentistry Grants	2	(1)	.....	.....	
Allied Health Special Project Grants	2	(1)	.....	.....	
Geriatric Education Centers Grants	7	(1)	.....	.....	
Rural Health Interdisciplinary Training Grants	4	(1)	.....	.....	
Subtotal, Enhanced AHEC Cluster	39	37	.....	.....	
(3) Minority Disadvantaged HP Cluster					
Activities Being Consolidated:					
Exceptional Financial Need Scholarships	10	(1)	.....	.....	
Financial Assistance to Disadvantaged HP	6	(1)	.....	.....	
Loans for Disadvantaged Students	8	(1)	.....	.....	
Scholarships for Disadvantaged Students	17	(1)	.....	.....	
Centers of Excellence Grants	23	(1)	.....	.....	
Similar Activities Consolidated	25	(1)	.....	.....	
Subtotal, Minority Disadvantaged HP Cluster	89	84	.....	.....	
(4) Primary Care and Public Health Training Cluster					
Activities Being Consolidated:					
Family Medicine Grants	43	(1)	.....	.....	
General Medicine/Pediatrics Grants	17	(1)	.....	.....	
Physician Assistants Grants	6	(1)	.....	.....	
Similar Activities Consolidated	10	(1)	.....	.....	
Subtotal, Primary Care and Public Health Cluster	76	72	.....	.....	
(5) Nursing Education/Practice Cluster					
Activities Being Consolidated:					
Advanced Nurse Education Grants	11	(1)	.....	.....	
Nurse Practitioner/Midwife Grants	16	(1)	.....	.....	
Nurse Anesthetists Grants	3	(1)	.....	.....	
Similar Activities Consolidated	27	(1)	.....	.....	
Subtotal, Nursing Education Practice Cluster	57	54	.....	.....	
Net Impact of HP Clusters	390	369	387	373	-32
Clusters thirty-four health professions curriculum assistance activities and three other health professions programs into five clusters of Federally-administered grants and programs which will share a common application and review process. (2)					
New Program:					
Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Cluster .....	.....	.....	15	14	
Activities Being Consolidated:					
Trauma Care Grants	5	(1)	.....	.....	
Emergency Medical Services for Children Grant	10	(1)	.....	.....	
Net Impact of EMS Cluster	15	14	15	14	-1
Clusters two emergency medical grants into one cluster of Federally-administered grants which will share a common application and review process. (2)					
New Program:					
Rural Health Cluster .....	.....	.....	29	27	
Activities Being Consolidated:					
Rural Health Outreach Grants	27	(1)	.....	.....	
State Offices of Rural Health Grants	4	(1)	.....	.....	
Net Impact of EMS Cluster	31	29	29	27	-1

Table S-7. PROGRAM CONSOLIDATIONS—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Agency and Program	1995		1996		Number
	BA	OL	BA	OL	
Clusters two rural health grants into one cluster of Federally-administered grants which will share a common application and review process. (2)					
New Program:					
Special Populations Cluster			19	18	
Activities Being Consolidated:					
Black Lung Clinic Grants	4	(1)			
Alzheimer's Disease Demonstration Grants	5	(1)			
Payment to Hawaii Grants	3	(1)			
Pacific Basin Grants	1	(1)			
Native Hawaiian Health Care Grants	5	(1)			
Net Impact of EMS Cluster	18	17	19	18	-4
Clusters five grants serving special populations into one cluster of Federally-administered grants which will share a common application and review process. (2)					
New Program:					
Mental Health Performance Partnership			326	322	
Programs Being Consolidated:					
Mental Health Block Grant	275	(1)			
Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness Grants	29	(1)			
Protection and Advocacy Grants	22	(1)			
Net Impact of Mental Health Performance Partnership	327	367	326	322	-2
Consolidates the Mental Health Block Grant with two small formula grants into one State formula Performance Partnership.(2)					
New Program:					
Mental Health Training and Demonstration Cluster			113	111	
Programs Being Consolidated:					
Community Support Program	24	(1)			
Homeless Demonstrations	21	(1)			
AIDS Demonstrations	1	(1)			
Clinical and AIDS Training	5	(1)			
Similar Activities Being Consolidated	60				
Net Impact of Mental Health Training and Demonstration Cluster	112	126	113	111	-5
Consolidates six categorical, demonstration and training grants for mental health into one Federally-administered demonstration and training cluster which will share a common application and review process. (2)					
New Program:					
Substance Abuse Performance Partnership			1,294	1,277	
Programs Being Consolidated:					
Substance Abuse Block Grant	1,234	(1)			
Treatment Capacity Expansion Program	7	(1)			
Net Impact of Substance Abuse Performance Partnership	1,241	1,392	1,294	1,277	-1
Consolidates the Substance Abuse Block Grant with a categorical substance abuse grant into one State formula Performance Partnership. (2)					
New Program:					
Substance Abuse Training and Demonstration Cluster			453	447	

Table S-7. PROGRAM CONSOLIDATIONS—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Agency and Program	1995		1996		Number
	BA	OL	BA	OL	
Programs Being Consolidated:					
High Risk Youth Program	67	(1)	.....	.....	
Community Prevention Program	115	(1)	.....	.....	
Target Cities Program	36	(1)	.....	.....	
Criminal Justice Program	38	(1)	.....	.....	
Similar Activities Being Consolidated	200	(1)	.....	.....	
Net Impact of Substance Abuse Training and Demonstration ..	454	510	453	447	-14
Consolidates fifteen categorical, demonstration and training grants for substance abuse into one Federally-administered demonstration and training cluster which will share a common application and review process. (2)					
Adjustment to Reflect Existing Block Grants:					
Total Block Grants	-1,510	-1,693	-1,570	-1,549	
Net Impact, Public Health Service Consolidations	2,601	2,585	2,606	2,526	-92
NOTES:					
(1) Outlays available only for category as a whole, not by separate programs.					
(2) Outlay estimates approximate.					
 Department of Health and Human Services—Administration for Children and Families					
New Program:					
Comprehensive Runaway and Homeless Youth Program .....	.....	.....	69	61	
Programs Being Consolidated:					
Runaway and Homeless Youth	41	38	.....	(1)	
Runaway Youth Transitional Living	14	13	.....	(1)	
Runaway Youth Activities—Drug Prevention Program	14	15	.....	(1)	
Net Impact, HHS Administration for Children and Families Consolidations	69	66	69	61	-2
1 The 1996 Budget proposes consolidation of Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs into one formula grant to States to promote flexibility in crafting programs to address problems facing these youth.					
Total, Programs Being Consolidated	59,559	61,922	12,919	55,063	271
Total, New Programs .....	.....	.....	51,821	9,337	27
Total, Net Impact	59,559	61,922	64,740	64,400	-244

Table S-8. PROGRAM TERMINATIONS
(In millions of dollars)

Agency and Program	1995		1996		Change: 1995 to 1996		Number
	BA	OL	BA	OL	BA	OL	
Department of Agriculture							
Cooperative State Research Service:							
Building and Facilities	63	55		56	-63		1
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service:							
Water Bank Program	1	10		10			-*
Rural Electrification Administration:							
Rural Telephone Bank	10	10			-10		-10
Food Stamp Program:							
Cattle Tick Eradication	12	12			-12		-12
Subtotal, Agriculture	85	88		66	-85		-22 4
Department of Commerce							
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:							
29 small projects in Operations, Research, and Facilities	48	27			-48		-27
12 small projects in Construction	51	10			-51		-10
International Trade Administration:							
Elimination of grant programs	18	18			-18		-18
Subtotal, Commerce	117	55			-117		-55 47
Department of Defense—Military							
Defense Health Program:							
Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USUHS)	96	*95	84	86	-12		-9
* Plans for USUHS include phase-out beginning in 1997 and ending in 1999. Decrease in 1996 reflects additional programs added by Congress in 1995 to USUHS.							
Procurement:							
AH-1W Helicopter	141	106	11	110	-130		4
Air Force T-1 Trainer	155	95	4	117	-151		21
RDT&E:							
Navy Advanced Rocket System	15	12		6	-15		-6
Tri-Service Standoff Attack Missile (TSSAM)	222	288		155	-222		-133
Subtotal, Defense—Military	629	597	99	473	-530		-123 5
Department of Energy							
Fossil R&D:							
Coal R&D Program	9	9		6	-9		-3
Power Marketing Administration (PMA):							
Privatize Alaska PMA	7	6	4	*5	-3		-1
* Net sales proceeds from privatization in late-1996 estimated at \$85 million.							
Privatize Southeastern PMA	22	23	20	29	-2		6
* Net sales proceeds from privatization in 1997 estimated at \$0.5 billion.							
Privatize Southwestern PMA	21	26	30	27	9		1
* Net sales proceeds from privatization in 1998 estimated at \$0.5 billion.							
Privatize Western Area PMA	220	251	302	257	82		6
* Net sales proceeds from privatization in 1998 estimated at \$2.6 billion.							
Elk Hills:							
Naval Petroleum Reserves	191	210	174	189	-17		-21
Subtotal, Energy	470	525	530	513	60		-12

Table S-8. PROGRAM TERMINATIONS—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Agency and Program	(in millions of dollars)						Number
	1995		1996		Change: 1995 to 1996		
	BA	OL	BA	OL	BA	OL	
Department of Education							
Impact Aid:							
Payments for Federally Connected Children: Payments for Children with Disabilities	40	38	40	39	.....	1	
Payments for Federal Property	16	22	.....	3	-16	-19	
Education for the Disadvantaged:							
Migrant Education: High School Equivalency Program	8	7	.....	6	-8	-1	
Migrant Education: College Assistance Migrant Program	2	2	.....	2	-2	-*	
Higher Education:							
Olympic Scholarships	1	*	.....	1	-1	1	
Bethune-Cookman College	4	3	.....	1	-4	-3	
National Academy of Science, Space, and Technology	2	*	.....	1	-2	1	
Eisenhower Leadership Program	4	4	.....	3	-4	-*	
Cooperative Education	7	13	.....	7	-7	-6	
National Early Intervention Scholarships and Partnerships	3	2	.....	2	-3	1	
Teacher Corps	2	2	.....	2	-2	-*	
Native Hawaiian/Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development	1	*	.....	1	-1	1	
Law School Clinical Experience	15	15	.....	13	-15	-2	
Aid for Institutional Development:							
Strengthening Institutions	80	86	40	69	-40	-17	
Endowment Challenge Grants (non-Historically Black Colleges and Universities portion)	6	9	.....	9	-6	-*	
Innovative Projects for Community Service	1	1	.....	1	-1	-*	
Urban Community Service	13	11	.....	11	-13	-*	
Student Financial Aid Database and Information Line	*	1	.....	*	-*	-*	
National Science Scholars	4	4	.....	4	-4	-1	
Douglas teacher scholarships	15	14	.....	12	-15	-2	
Harris Fellowships	20	20	.....	17	-20	-3	
Javits Fellowships	8	8	.....	7	-8	-1	
Legal Training for the Disadvantaged	3	3	.....	3	-3	-*	
College Housing and Academic Facilities Loans:							
Loan subsidies	*	2	.....	.....	-*	-2	
Student Financial Assistance:							
State Student Incentive Grants	63	71	31	57	-32	-14	
School Improvement Programs:							
Education Infrastructure	100	12	.....	68	-100	56	
Dropout Prevention Demonstrations	28	36	.....	10	-28	-26	
Ellender Fellowships	4	5	.....	4	-4	-1	
Education for Native Hawaiians	12	9	.....	10	-12	1	
Law-Related Education (renamed Instruction in Civics, Government, and the Law)	6	7	.....	6	-6	-1	
Innovative Education Program:							
Strategies State Grants	347	432	.....	297	-347	-135	
Christa McAuliffe Fellowships	2	2	.....	2	-2	-*	
Training in Early Childhood Education and Violence counseling	14	12	10	13	-4	2	
Education Research, Statistics, and Improvement:							
21st Century Community Learning Centers	1	*	.....	1	-1	*	
National Writing Project	3	3	.....	3	-3	-*	
Libraries:							
Inter-Library Cooperation	24	23	.....	13	-24	-10	
Library Education and Training	5	5	.....	3	-5	-3	
Library Research and Demonstrations	7	5	.....	3	-7	-2	
Subtotal, Education	872	888	121	703	-751	-185	38

Table S-8. PROGRAM TERMINATIONS—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Agency and Program	1995		1996		Change: 1995 to 1996		Number
	BA	OL	BA	OL	BA	OL	
Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)							
Community Services Programs:							
Community Economic Development	24	21	17	-24	-4		
National Youth Sports	12	11	9	-12	-2		
Rural Housing and Community Facilities Development	6	5	4	-6	-1		
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Assistance	3	3	2	-3	-1		
Demonstration Partnerships	8	7	6	-8	-1		
Subtotal, HHS	53	46	38	-53	-8	5	
Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)							
Special Purpose Grants	290	N/A	N/A	-290	N/A		
Subtotal, HUD	290	N/A	N/A	-290	N/A	1	
Department of the Interior							
U.S. Geological Survey:							
Water Resources Research Institute	5	5	1	-5	-4		
Bureau of Mines:							
Privatize the Helium Program		-9	-13		-4		
Office of Surface Mining:							
Rural Abandoned Mine Program (RAMP)	8	7	7	-8			
Territorial and International Affairs:							
Trust Territory Office/Palau Operations	20	19		-20	-19		
Bureau of Indian Affairs:							
Direct loan program and six additional small programs	7	7		-7	-7		
Subtotal, Interior	39	29	-5	-39	-34	11	
Department of Labor							
Training and Employment Services:							
National Center for the Workplace	1	2	1	-1	-1		
Microenterprise grants	2	2	2	-2	-*		
Subtotal, Labor	3	4	3	-3	-1	2	
Department of Transportation							
Federal Transit Administration:							
Interstate Transfer Grants	48	43	37	-48	-6		
Office of the Secretary:							
Essential Air Service		*26	13		-13		
Subtotal, Transportation	48	69	50	-48	-19	2	
* Does not reflect proposed rescission of \$3 million in 1995 outlays and \$2 million in 1996 outlays.							
Department of Veterans Affairs							
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines	1	1	1	-1			
Subtotal, Veterans Affairs	1	1	1	-1		1	
DOD—Civil (Army Corps of Engineers)							
No follow-on funding for uneconomic projects. Additional savings would result from reinvention of the Corps' role in planning, constructing, and operating local water projects. Most reinvention savings would occur in the outyears							
Subtotal, DOD—Civil	46	25	21	-46	-4		
Subtotal, DOD—Civil	46	25	21	-46	-4	1	

Table S-8. PROGRAM TERMINATIONS—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Agency and Program	1995		1996		Change: 1995 to 1996		Number
	BA	OL	BA	OL	BA	OL	
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)							
Clean Lakes Program	3	3		2	-3	-1	
Technical Assistance	9	7		6	-9	-1	
Subtotal, EPA	12	10		8	-12	-2	2
Small Business Administration (SBA)							
Tree Planting Program	15	16			-15	-16	
Handicapped Access Direct Loan	2	2			-2	-2	
Subtotal, SBA	17	18			-17	-18	2
Other Independent Agencies (OIAs)							
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigations Board	1	*		*	-1	-*	
Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC)	33	35	29	31	-4	-4	
Office of Nuclear Waste Negotiator	1	1			-1	-1	
Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation (to be terminated by end of 1997)	5	159	7	187	2	28	
Subtotal, OIAs	40	195	36	218	-4	23	4
Total, Terminations in 1996 budget	2,722	2,550	786	2,090	-1,936	-460	131

* Less than \$500 thousand.

Table S-9. PROGRAM REDUCTIONS
(In millions of dollars)

Agency and Program	1995		1996		Change: 1995 to 1996		Number
	BA	OL	BA	OL	BA	OL	
Department of Agriculture							
Agricultural Research Service Buildings and Facilities:							
Buildings and Facilities	44	56	30	45	-14	-11	
Forest Service: Construction	203	224	193	203	-10	-20	
Food Safety and Inspection Service—Salaries and Expenses: Meat, Poultry, and Egg Inspection (effect of proposed user fee)	527	512	488	482	-39	-30	
Farm Service Agency: Agricultural Conservation Program	100	175	50	104	-50	-71	
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) (including effect of proposed user fee)	451	448	441	442	-10	-6	
Grain Inspection Packers and Stockyards Administration (including effect of proposed user fee)	23	23	11	11	-12	-12	
The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP):							
TEFAP	65	72	40	40	-25	-32	
P.L. 480 Loan Program Account	239	297	134	165	-105	-131	
P.L. 480—Title III	157	215	50	71	-107	-144	
Subtotal, Agriculture	1,808	2,021	1,436	1,563	-372	-458	9
Department of Commerce							
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA): four small projects in Operations, Research, and Facilities	35	20	24	14	-11	-6	4
National Telecommunications and Information Administration: Public Broadcasting Facilities, Planning and Construction (PBFP&C)	29	*30	8	*28	-21	-2	1
Subtotal, Commerce	64	50	32	42	-32	-8	5
* Does not reflect proposed rescission of \$18 million in 1995 budget authority and \$2 million in 1995 outlays.							
Department of Defense							
Environmental Restoration, Defense	1,780		1,622		-158		
Civilian Personnel	42,145	42,165	41,088	41,141	-1,057	-1,024	
Active and Reserve Personnel	70,389	70,546	68,697	66,181	-1,692	-4,365	
Procurement:							
Army Multiple Launch Rocket System Launchers	143	138	49	134	-94	-4	
Army Reserve Component Automation Systems	164	139	83	139	-80	1	
Army Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles	386	131	40	198	-346	68	
Navy F/A-18C/D Aircraft	1,016	1,077	610	1,110	-406	32	
Navy Tomahawk Cruise Missile	302	264	162	260	-140	-4	
Navy Aerial Targets	122	104	69	107	-54	3	
Fleet Satellite Communications—Navy	125	160	52	140	-73	-20	
AN/SQQ-89 Surface ASW Combat System—Navy	85	78	30	73	-55	-5	
Air Force AMRAAM Air-to-Air Missile	290	289	191	354	-99	65	
Defense Support Program	361	180	103	228	-259	48	
RDT&E:							
Comanche Helicopter	489	424	199	306	-290	-118	
Ship Concept Design—Navy	156	101	18	65	-138	-36	
Air Force Electronic Warfare	118	113	50	85	-68	-28	
NORAD Cheyenne Mountain Upgrade	133	127	61	97	-72	-30	
Subtotal, Defense	118,203	116,035	113,123	110,619	-5,081	-5,417	17
Department of Education							
Education for the Disadvantaged: Capital Expenses for Private School Children	41	42	20	38	-21	-4	

Table S-9. PROGRAM REDUCTIONS—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Agency and Program	1995		1996		Change: 1995 to 1996		Number
	BA	OL	BA	OL	BA	OL	
Impact Aid:							
Payments for Federally-Connected Children: Basic Support	632	518	550	552	-82	34	
Payments for Federally-Connected Children: Payments for Heavily Impacted Districts	40	33	20	23	-20	-10	
School Improvement Program:							
Arts in Education	12	10	10	12	-2	2	
Training and Advisory Services	21	24	14	22	-7	-1	
Student Loans: Federal Family Education Loan Program:							
Federal Administration	62	60	30	42	-32	-18	
Subtotal, Education	809	686	644	689	-165	3	6
Department of Energy							
Fossil Energy R&D:							
Advanced clean fuels research	39	42	17	31	-22	-11	
Advanced clean power systems	91	97	73	85	-18	-12	
Energy Supply R&D:							
In-House Energy Management	31	27	28	29	-3	2	
Civilian Energy Management	723	699	690	701	-33	2	
Biological and Environmental Research	445	411	426	429	-19	18	
Advanced Neutron Source	21	16	8	14	-13	-2	
University and Science Education	66	52	59	61	-7	9	
Magnetic Fusion	373	350	361	361	-12	11	
Uranium Enrichment Program	73	100	42	58	-31	-42	
Economic Regulation	12	13	11	12	-1	-1	
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	244	224	213	223	-31	-1	
Subtotal, Energy	2,118	2,031	1,928	2,004	-190	-27	11
Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)							
Community Services: Community Food and Nutrition	9	7	6	8	-3	*	
Health Care Financing Administration: Program Management: Research	89	78	65	72	-25	-6	
Departmental Management	124	201	121	122	-3	-79	
Subtotal, HHS	222	286	192	202	-30	-85	3
Department of the Interior							
Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM): Construction	107	125	66	99	-41	-26	
Bureau of Mines (BOM): Reinvent the Bureau of Mines (including Mineral Institutes phase-out)	152	161	132	139	-20	-22	
Bureau of Reclamation: Construction	433	545	376	382	-57	-163	
Subtotal, Interior	692	831	574	620	-118	-211	5
Department of Justice							
U.S. Parole Commission	7	8	7	7	-1	-1	
Support of U.S. Prisoners	297	250	295	302	-1	52	
Subtotal, Justice	304	258	302	310	-2	51	2
Department of Labor							
Training and Employment Services:							
JTPA Training grants for low-income youth	550	607	290	624	-260	18	

Table S-9. PROGRAM REDUCTIONS—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Agency and Program	1995		1996		Change: 1995 to 1996		Number
	BA	OL	BA	OL	BA	OL	
Other Job Training Partnership Act programs	156	171	145	164	-11	-7	
Employment Service State Grants	846	835	806	838	-40	3	
Subtotal, Labor	1,552	1,613	1,241	1,626	-311	14	6
Department of State							
Salaries and Expenses	376	437	372	370	-4	-68	
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	7	7	6	6	-1	-1	
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	10	10	9	10	-1	-1	
Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities	533	538	445	445	-88	-93	
Contribution to The Asia Foundation Program Grant	15	15	10	11	-5	-4	
Anti-terrorism Assistance	15	15	15	15	-*	-*	
Subtotal, State	956	1,023	857	856	-99	-167	6
Department of Transportation							
Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation Program	772	735	750	694	-22	-41	
Formula Grants: Transit Formula Operating Grants	710	747	500	593	-210	-154	
Subtotal, Transportation	1,482	1,482	1,250	1,287	-232	-195	2
Department of the Treasury							
U.S. Customs Service: Operation and Maintenance: Air Interdiction	88	83	61	66	-27	-17	
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center: Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and related expenses	17	13	-3	9	-20	-4	
Bureau of Public Debt	180	182	172	173	-8	-9	
Subtotal, Treasury	285	278	230	248	-55	-30	3
Department of Veterans Affairs							
Parking Garage Revolving Fund	16	7		4	-16	-3	
Grants for construction of State extended care facilities	47	59	44	41	-3	-18	
Grants for construction of State veterans cemeteries	5	5	1	2	-4	-3	
Subtotal, Veterans Affairs	68	71	45	47	-23	-24	3
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)							
Water Infrastructure Financing: Targeted Wastewater As- sistance	834	412	265	506	-569	94	
Subtotal, EPA	834	412	265	506	-569	94	1
National Science Foundation (NSF)							
Academic Research Infrastructure	250	116	100	151	-150	35	
Proposed rescission of 1995 funds	132			39	-132	39	
Academic Research Infrastructure (net)	118	116	100	112	-18	-4	
Major Research Equipment	126	55	70	57	-56	2	
Subtotal, NSF	244	171	170	169	-74	-2	2
Other Independent Agencies (OIAs)							
Appalachian Regional Commission	282	164	183	202	-99	38	
State Justice Institute	14	14	7	12	-7	-2	
United States Information Agency (USIA): East-West Center Program Grant	25	25	20	20	-5	-4	

Table S-9. PROGRAM REDUCTIONS—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Agency and Program	1995		1996		Change: 1995 to 1996		Number
	BA	OL	BA	OL	BA	OL	
North/South Center Program Grant	4	12	1	7	-3	-5	
International Broadcasting Operations—International Broadcasting	468	393	395	403	-73	10	
Subtotal, USIA	497	429	416	430	-80	1	3
Subtotal, OIAs	792	607	606	644	-186	37	5
Total, Reductions in 1996 Budget	130,433	127,856	122,895	121,431	-7,538	-6,425	86

* Less than \$500 thousand.

Table S-10. PROPOSED INVESTMENTS

(Budget authority, dollar amounts in millions)

	Enacted		1996 Estimate	Dollar Change: 1993 to 1996	Percent Change: 1993 to 1996	Dollar Change: 1995 to 1996	Percent Change: 1995 to 1996
	1993	1995					
Agriculture Department:							
Rural development initiative:							
Grant levels	877	1,096	1,250	373	43	154	14
Loan levels (subsidy budget authority)	384	459	570	186	48	111	24
(Loans)	(3,119)	(4,029)	(4,589)	(1,470)	47	(560)	14
WIC (Special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants and children)	2,860	3,470	3,820	960	34	350	10
Food safety	494	526	595	101	20	69	13
Food safety research	16	28	39	23	144	11	39
Enhanced natural resource protection and environmental infrastructure	625	632	649	24	4	17	3
National research initiative	98	103	130	32	33	27	26
Climate change action plan		8	12	12	N/A	4	50
Pacific Northwest Forest Plan implementation		98	107	107	N/A	9	9
Commerce Department:							
Economic Development Administration, defense conversion		120	120	120	N/A		
National Institute of Standards and Technology: Growth/High performance computing/National Science and Technology Council (NSTC)	381	855	1,023	642	169	168	20
Information highways		61	100	100	N/A	39	64
NOAA: rebuild US fisheries	246	269	316	70	28	47	17
NOAA NSTC	53	85	113	60	113	28	33
Pacific Northwest Forest Plan (EDA)		3	3	3	N/A		
Defense Department:							
ARPA technology reinvestment project	472	443	500	28	6	57	13
Office of Economic Adjustment	30	39	59	29	97	20	51
Education Department:							
School-to-work (Education Department share)		125	200	200	N/A	75	60
Goals 2000		403	750	750	N/A	347	86
Title I, education for the disadvantaged	6,709	7,233	7,441	732	11	208	3
Safe and drug free schools	598	482	500	-98	-16	18	4
Immigration Initiative (Immigrant Education)	29	50	100	71	245	50	100
Energy Department:							
Alternative fuels vehicles	28	53	56	28	100	3	6
Conservation R&D/EPAct	346	512	643	297	86	131	26
Conservation: weatherization assistance grants	185	226	229	44	24	3	1
Federal facility energy efficiency (FFEE)	5	24	26	21	420	2	8
Renewable energy programs	251	388	423	172	69	35	9
Cooperative R&D agreements	151	274	296	145	96	22	8
Advanced neutron source construction	12	21		-12	-100	-21	-100
Linear accelerator "B-Factory" construction		44	52	52	N/A	8	18
Climate change action plan		101	188	188	N/A	87	86
Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles	107	168	251	144	135	83	49
Science facilities utilization			100	100	N/A	100	N/A
Health and Human Services:							
Head Start	2,776	3,535	3,935	1,159	42	400	11
Immigration initiative (HHS share)			150	150	N/A	150	N/A
Public Health Service:							
NIH	10,326	11,321	11,788	1,462	14	467	4
Ryan White Act AIDS treatment	348	633	723	375	108	90	14
Immunizations ¹	511	843	844	333	65	1	*
High performance computing	47	78	78	31	66		
Drug treatment			100	100	N/A	100	N/A
Housing and Urban Development:							
Multifamily property disposition ²	93	555	777	684	735	222	40
Community partnerships against crime	175	290	290	115	66		

Table S-10. PROPOSED INVESTMENTS—Continued
(Budget authority, dollar amounts in millions)

	Enacted		1996 Estimate	Dollar Change: 1993 to 1996	Percent Change: 1993 to 1996	Dollar Change: 1995 to 1996	Percent Change: 1995 to 1996
	1993	1995					
Incremental housing vouchers	1,307	2,386	1,645	338	26	-741	-31
Homeless programs: homeless assistance block grants and innovative homeless initiatives program	572	1,120	1,120	548	96	.....	.....
Choice in Residency .....	.....	.....	150	150	N/A	150	N/A
Interior Department:							
Enhanced natural resource protection and environmental infrastructure	1,783	1,873	2,012	229	13	139	7
Pacific Northwest Forest Plan implementation .....	.....	56	80	80	N/A	24	43
South Florida ecosystem restoration	26	44	64	38	146	20	45
National Biological Survey .....	.....	167	173	173	N/A	6	4
National spatial data infrastructure initiative .....	.....	4	7	7	N/A	3	75
Wastewater reuse pilot program .....	.....	18	23	23	N/A	5	28
Justice Department:							
Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) (violent crime reduction programs)	150	1,300	1,882	1,732	1,155	582	45
Other violent crime reduction programs (including other agencies) .....	.....	1,122	2,405	2,405	N/A	1,283	114
Immigration initiative (excluding violent crime reduction programs) ³	1,493	1,776	2,252	759	51	476	27
Labor Department:							
Immigration (targeted enforcement)	95	101	117	22	23	16	16
Dislocated Worker Assistance Act	602	1,296	1,396	794	132	100	8
School-to-work (DOL share) .....	.....	125	200	200	N/A	75	60
One-stop career shopping .....	.....	120	200	200	N/A	80	67
Job Corps	966	1,099	1,228	262	27	129	12
Pacific Northwest Forest Plan (JTPA-III) .....	.....	12	12	12	N/A	.....	.....
Transportation Department:							
Unified Transportation Infrastructure Investment ⁴ .....	.....	.....	21,555	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Federal-aid highways (obligations)	(16,457)	(18,616)	(*)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mass transit formula capital grants:							
Budget authority	54	616	(*)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Obligation limitation	(844)	(1,150)	(*)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Intelligent vehicle highway system (obligation limitation)	(153)	(238)	(356)	(203)	133	(118)	50
Next generation high speed rail:							
Budget authority .....	.....	20	59	59	N/A	39	195
Obligation limitation .....	.....	(5)	(5)	(5)	N/A	.....	.....
Penn Station redevelopment .....	.....	40	50	50	N/A	10	25
Treasury Department:							
IRS: Tax system modernization	572	622	1,032	460	80	410	66
Immigration (Customs inspection and border management) ⁵	270	283	387	117	43	104	37
Corps of Engineers:							
President's August 1993 wetlands plan	86	101	112	26	30	11	11
Climate change action plan .....	.....	1	1	1	N/A	.....	.....
Environmental Protection Agency:							
Clean water state revolving funds	1,928	1,236	1,600	-328	-17	364	29
Safe drinking water state revolving funds .....	.....	700	500	500	N/A	-200	-29
Watershed restoration grants	50	100	100	50	100	.....	.....
Environmental technology	67	139	192	125	187	53	38
Climate change action plan .....	.....	116	136	136	N/A	20	17
Montreal protocol	10	17	24	14	140	7	41
NAFTA environmental commitments	154	174	180	26	17	6	3
Needy cities	100	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wetlands initiative	32	36	37	5	16	1	3

Table S-10. PROPOSED INVESTMENTS—Continued
(Budget authority, dollar amounts in millions)

	Enacted		1996 Estimate	Dollar Change: 1993 to 1996	Percent Change: 1993 to 1996	Dollar Change: 1995 to 1996	Percent Change: 1995 to 1996
	1993	1995					
Pacific Northwest Forest Plan implementation		5	5	5	N/A		
National Aeronautics and Space Administration:							
Space Station	2,262	2,113	2,115	-147	-6	2	*
Mission to Planet Earth	917	1,338	1,337	420	46	-1	-*
Aeronautics initiatives	129	347	434	305	236	87	25
High performance computing	30	76	75	45	150	-1	-1
New Millennium initiative	67	392	495	428	639	103	26
Small Business Administration:							
Section 7(a) loan guarantees	(6,410)	(7,850)	(9,441)	(3,031)	47	(1,591)	20
One Stop Capital Shops (Empowerment zones)		2	3	3	N/A	1	50
Small Business Investment Company guarantees .	13	44	51	38	292	7	16
(Loans)	(74)	(366)	(437)	(363)	491	(71)	19
Social Security Administration:							
Disability processing and automation investments:							
Budget authority		347	405	405	N/A	58	17
Obligation limitations		(70)	(486)	(486)	N/A	(416)	594
Community Development Financial Institutions							
.....		125	144	144	N/A	19	15
(Loans)		(24)	(56)	(56)	N/A	(32)	133
Legal Services Corporation:							
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation	357	415	440	83	23	25	6
National Science Foundation:							
NSF research and education	2,535	2,851	3,053	518	20	202	7
Equipment and facilities	84	244	170	86	102	-74	-30
National Service Initiative⁶	279	792	1,082	803	288	290	37
Labor and Education Departments:							
G.I. Bill for America's Workers ⁷	12,426	13,186	14,202	1,776	14	1,016	8
Total proposed investments: Total budgetary resources⁸	75,157	92,510	102,192	27,035	36	9,682	10

¹ Amounts for Immunizations include mandatory spending of \$170 million, \$377 million, and \$365 million in 1993, 1995, and 1996, respectively.

² Amounts for Multifamily property disposition are mandatory spending starting in 1996.

³ Amounts for the Immigration initiative in Justice include mandatory spending of \$526 million, \$672 million, and \$799 million in 1993, 1995, and 1996, respectively.

⁴ Amounts for Transportation investment items affected by Reinventing Government-Phase II are included under "Unified Transportation Infrastructure Investment." This program will consolidate over 30 categorical infrastructure grant programs, including, but not limited to, programs from within the Federal-aid highways and mass transit formula capital programs.

⁵ Amounts for Immigration in the Department of the Treasury include \$100 million in 1996 for Border services user fee mandatory spending.

⁶ The 1993 enacted column for National Service Initiative includes funding for ACTION and the Commission on National and Community Service. The first official year of the National Service Initiative was 1994.

⁷ Also includes one program each in the Departments of Agriculture and Housing and Urban Development.

⁸ Totals have been adjusted to exclude investment amounts that are included in more than one investment item.

7. Investing in Science and Technology

7. INVESTING IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

For two centuries, the Nation's leaders have agreed that investments in science and technology (S&T) increase productivity and raise living standards. Research and development, commonly known as R&D, is a major component and one of the traditional measures of S&T investment.

Industry R&D may have accounted for about a quarter of overall productivity growth in recent decades, providing rates of return of about 30 percent. Federal R&D has supplemented private R&D in areas where returns are too distant or uncertain for private firms to bear. While the rate of return from federally-financed R&D is much harder to estimate, it is probably substantial, with many economists believing it provides the highest return of any Federal investment. Simply put, S&T is good economic and public policy. This budget proposes \$73 billion for all R&D in 1996 (including the category of Facilities), accounting for about 40 percent of our Nation's overall R&D investments.

During the Cold War, many of the Nation's S&T investments went to meet defense and space needs. Today, the Nation faces increasing challenges from global economic competition. We believe that we can significantly improve our competitiveness through a balanced mix of basic research, applied research, and technology development. Though they differ from one another, these three activities are profoundly inter-dependent; we must pursue them all.

To ensure that the Federal Government pursues proper S&T investments, the President created and chairs the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC). In the past year, the NSTC has "reinvented" the way that the Federal government sets priorities among, and coordinates, S&T investments. By pooling the resources of participating

agencies, the NSTC has become a "virtual agency," identifying areas where agency research can serve multiple functions. It has worked closely with businesses, universities, State and local governments, and other interested groups. And it has made new funding available to high priority projects by reducing duplication, streamlining management, and eliminating lower priority projects. Through the process, the Administration developed an "investment strategy" to achieve certain S&T goals:

- A healthy, educated public;
- Job creation and economic growth;
- World leadership in science, mathematics, and engineering;
- Improved environmental quality;
- Harnessed information technology; and
- Enhanced national security.

This strategy also includes a set of principles that S&T investments should reflect, such as peer review, cost-shared partnerships, human resource development, international cooperation, and environmental objectives. The Administration views S&T programs that address these goals and principles as higher priorities than others. The President's reports, *Technology for America's Economic Growth: A New Direction to Build Economic Strength* (February 1993) and *Science in the National Interest* (August 1994), describe the strategy and S&T policies in more detail.

In addition, the Administration continues to reshape the Federal R&D budget to maintain balanced investments in basic and applied research, and to ensure that the civilian share of Federal R&D continues to approach 50 percent. Table 7-1 summarizes the Administration's 1996 proposed R&D investments by agency, theme, and share.

Table 7-1. FUNDING OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES
(Budget authority, dollar amounts in millions)

	1993 Actual	1995 Estimate ¹	1996 Proposed	Dollar Change: 1995 to 1996	Percent Change: 1995 to 1996
By Agency:					
Defense	38,898	36,272	35,161	-1,111	-3.1%
Health and Human Services	10,472	11,676	12,123	+447	+3.8%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	8,873	9,455	9,517	+62	+0.7%
Energy	6,896	6,637	7,125	+488	+7.4%
National Science Foundation	2,012	2,450	2,540	+90	+3.7%
Agriculture	1,467	1,554	1,499	-55	-3.6%
Commerce	793	1,284	1,404	+120	+9.3%
Transportation	613	687	755	+69	+10.0%
Interior	649	687	697	+9	+1.4%
Environmental Protection Agency	511	589	682	+93	+15.8%
Other	1,308	1,423	1,380	-42	-3.0%
Total	72,493	72,713	72,883	+170	+0.2%
By R&D Theme:					
Basic	13,362	13,975	14,467	+493	+3.5%
Applied	13,608	14,569	14,686	+117	+0.8%
Development	42,795	42,107	41,768	-339	-0.8%
Facilities	2,727	2,063	1,962	-101	-4.9%
Total	72,493	72,713	72,883	+170	+0.2%
Civilian:					
Basic	11,951	12,741	13,246	+505	+4.0%
Applied	9,130	10,717	11,022	+305	+2.8%
Development	7,269	8,622	9,031	+409	+4.7%
Facilities	1,979	1,734	1,603	-132	-7.6%
Subtotal	30,329	33,815	34,902	+1,087	+3.2%
Defense:					
Basic	1,411	1,234	1,221	-13	-1.0%
Applied	4,478	3,852	3,664	-188	-4.9%
Development	35,527	33,485	32,737	-747	-2.2%
Facilities	748	328	359	+31	+9.3%
Subtotal	42,164	38,898	37,981	-918	-2.4%
By Civilian and Defense Shares:					
Defense Dual-Use	1,702	2,063	1,965	-98	-4.8%
Civilian Share with Dual-Use	44%	49%	51%	NA	NA
Civilian Share without Dual-Use	42%	47%	48%	NA	NA

¹ Includes proposed supplementals and rescissions.
NA=Not applicable.

While the budget proposes to maintain overall R&D funding at roughly the 1995 level, it proposes about \$1 billion more for a balanced portfolio of civilian basic research, applied research, and development activities.

Under this proposal, the civilian share of R&D should exceed 50 percent by 1996 if the estimates account for so-called "dual-use" defense R&D, and 48 percent if they do not. Table 7-2 highlights some of the Administration's key S&T initiatives.

Table 7-2. FUNDING OF SELECTED SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY HIGHLIGHTS

(Budget authority, dollar amounts in millions)

	1993 Actual	1995 Estimate ¹	1996 Proposed	Dollar Change: 1995 to 1996	Percent Change: 1995 to 1996
National Aeronautics and Space Administration:					
Reusable Launch Vehicle Technology Program		129	159	+30	+23%
International Space Station	2,262	2,113	2,115	+2	+*%
Aeronautics Initiative	129	347	434	+87	+25%
New Millennium Initiative	67	392	495	+103	+26%
Commerce-National Institute of Standards and Technology:					
Advanced Technology Program	68	431	491	+60	+14%
Manufacturing Extension Partnerships	18	91	147	+56	+62%
In-house R&D	193	259	300	+41	+16%
Defense-Advanced Research Project Agency:					
Technology Reinvestment Project	472	443	500	+57	+13%
Environmental Protection Agency:					
Environmental Technology Initiative	67	139	192	+53	+38%
National Institute of Health:					
Biomedical Research	10,326	11,321	11,789	+468	+4%
Department of Energy:					
Basic Research User Facilities			100	+100	NA
Fusion Energy Research	335	373	360	-12	-3%
Expanded Partnerships and Technology Transfer:²					
Federal Technology Transfer Investment	NA	1,611	1,768	+157	+10%
Number of CRADA Partnerships	NA	6,093	6,816	+723	+12%
CRADA Value (Cash and non-cash contributions)	NA	5,104	5,806	+702	+14%
Academic R&D:²	11,674	11,641	12,504	+863	+7%
Merit Reviewed Research:²	NA	28,454	29,344	+890	+3%
National Science and Technology Council Initiatives:²					
Technology and Learning Challenge	NA	328	335	+8	+2%
Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles	NA	246	333	+87	+35%
Construction & Building	NA	141	169	+28	+20%
Physical Infrastructure for Transportation	NA	247	321	+74	+30%
Environment & Natural Resources	NA	5,339	5,536	+197	+4%
U.S. Global Change Research Program³	1,531	2,118	2,157	+39	+2%
Defense	6	6	6	*	+*%
Health and Human Services	1	31	32	+1	+5%
Energy	305	368	371	+3	+1%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	917	1,338	1,341	+3	+*%
National Science Foundation	124	169	183	+14	+8%
Agriculture	46	61	67	+6	+9%
Commerce	66	78	97	+19	+24%
Interior	38	31	30	-1	-3%
Environmental Protection Agency	26	32	26	-6	-19%
Smithsonian	3	3	3	*	+*%
Tennessee Valley Authority		1	1	-	-17%
High Performance Computing and Communications	762	1,080	1,142	+63	+6%
Defense	298	384	403	+19	+5%
Health and Human Services	47	68	78	+10	+15%
Energy	100	113	114	+1	+1%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	82	131	131	-	-*%
National Science Foundation	233	297	314	+17	+6%
Commerce	2	32	50	+18	+57%
Environmental Protection Agency		15	12	-3	-20%
Veterans Administration		24	24	+	+*%
Education		16	17	+1	+6%

* Less than \$500 thousand or 0.05 percent.

¹ Includes proposed supplementals and rescissions.

² These initiatives include double counting of other 1996 S&T initiatives, except for estimates from the Department of Energy.

³ U.S. Global Change Research Program is a subset of the Environment and Natural Resource initiative.
NA=Not applicable.

Agency Specific Initiatives

NASA Reusable Launch Vehicle Technology Program: The President's National Space Transportation Policy directed NASA to begin fundamental research on a next generation launch vehicle designed to significantly cut the costs of access to space. NASA's budget proposes \$159 million to initiate a program in preparation for a White House decision in 1996. Discrete criteria, validated by an external panel, will provide the basis on whether to develop a sub-scale test vehicle to demonstrate the concept of single stage to orbit. These efforts, in cooperation with the private sector, are the first step to providing inexpensive access to space, and will help reposition U.S. industry atop the global commercial space launch market.

International Space Station: The budget proposes \$2.1 billion for the international Space Station, a U.S.-led collaborative effort with the European Space Agency, Canada, Japan, and Russia. The Space Station will be an orbital research facility to study life sciences, materials sciences, engineering research, and advanced technology development. Prior to its assembly in 1997-2002, NASA will conduct at least seven Space Shuttle flights to the Russian Mir space station—three in 1996—to make assembly and operation of the Space Station easier and safer.

NASA Aeronautics Initiative: The aeronautics industry generates about \$100 billion a year in revenues, employs roughly 1,000,000 people in high-quality jobs, and generates a larger positive balance of trade than any other U.S. manufacturing industry. NASA develops aeronautical technologies, pursues basic research, and operates national aeronautical facilities for Government and industry. The budget proposes \$434 million for the highest priority NASA aeronautics programs—High Speed Research (HSR) and Advanced Subsonic Technology (AST)—an \$87 million, or 25-percent, increase over 1995. The budget proposes no additional funding for a national wind tunnel complex. Instead, NASA will use prior-year funds to refine design options and develop financing arrangements with industry to explore a possible 1997 request for funds. As a result, the

Administration proposes to reverse an item in a 1995 appropriations bill that rescinds \$400 million for the wind tunnels.

NASA New Millennium Initiative (NMI): The NMI is promoting a new class of technology-intensive, smaller, faster, and cheaper space missions. These programs should dramatically reduce costs, increase flight opportunities, and improve mission performance compared to current NASA programs. Each program will have innovative procurement and management approaches and firm performance criteria fixed to a cost cap. These programs will include micro-satellite missions to other planets and the next generation of micro-spacecraft and small rocket technologies. The budget proposes \$495 million for the NMI, a \$103 million increase over 1995.

Commerce Department's National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST): Core NIST activities are the Advanced Technology Program (ATP), Manufacturing Extension Partnerships (MEP), and in-house research on measurements, standards, data verification, and test methods. ATP provides cost-shared awards to industry to develop high-risk, enabling technologies to the pre-product development stage. The budget proposes \$491 million in 1996 for ATP, \$60 million, or 14 percent, more than the 1995 level. This amount will fund 50 new projects and continue 280 existing projects. MEP helps small and medium-sized manufacturers tap into information on the use of modern manufacturing and production technologies. The budget proposes \$147 million in 1996 for MEP, a \$56 million increase over 1995. It will support 90 MEP centers (75 funded by NIST and 15 funded by the Defense Technology Reinvestment Project, described below). The budget proposes to increase in-house research to \$300 million in 1996—\$41 million, or 16 percent, more than the 1995 level.

Advanced Research Project Agency/Technology Reinvestment Project (ARPA/TRP): The Technology Reinvestment Project (TRP) implements the Defense Department's strategy of dual-use technologies to cut procurement costs and rapidly insert new technologies into defense systems. ARPA, in the Defense Department, awards TRP funds competitively,

on a cost-shared basis, to industry-led projects designed to create new dual-use technologies. TRP projects develop emerging dual-use technologies, such as flat-panel displays and high-density data storage devices, that are critical to national security. At the same time, the projects promote defense technology transfer to commercial applications, to make the technology more widely used and more affordable and accessible to the military. The budget proposes \$500 million for TRP in 1996, a \$57 million or 13-percent increase over 1995.

EPA Environmental Technology Initiative (ETI): The ETI is a Federal-private partnership to promote R&D and the use of cost-effective environmental technology and pollution prevention approaches. The budget proposed \$192 million in 1996, a \$53 million or 38-percent increase over 1995.

Biomedical Research (NIH): The budget strengthens the Administration's commitment to biomedical and behavioral research to secure the long-term health of Americans. The proposed \$11.8 billion for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) is a \$468 million or four-percent increase over 1995 and represents a balanced investment in research directed to areas of high need and promise, and in basic biomedical research that sows the seeds for future progress against disease. The budget proposes targeted increases for HIV/AIDS-related research, breast cancer, and other women's health research; minority health initiatives; high performance computing; prevention research; brain disorders research; environmental cancer research; and gene therapy. NIH's highest priority will remain the funding of research through investigator-initiated research project grants.

Department of Energy (DOE) Basic Research Facilities Initiative: The budget proposes adding \$100 million above the 1995 level to significantly enhance the usage of major DOE-operated basic research facilities. These leading-edge facilities serve the university, Government, and industry research community. The budget proposal will facilitate a more efficient use of the facilities, boost the number of users by several thousand over 1995, and improve the quality of service.

A fifth of the funds will go directly to users through competitive grants.

DOE Fusion Energy Program: DOE also supports R&D to demonstrate the technical feasibility of fusion energy. The budget includes funds for U.S. participation in the design phase of the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER), analysis of Tokamak Fusion Test Reactor data, and construction of the Tokamak Physics Experiment (TPX). TPX is an experimental device that will improve tokamak machine performance and contribute to the ITER effort. The President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology and the Office of Science and Technology Policy are conducting a review of the fusion program. The review will include the ITER and TPX and is scheduled for completion in the summer of 1995. Based on this study, the President will decide upon a fusion energy research strategy. The construction of the TPX will await this decision.

National Science Foundation (NSF): The NSF's charter is to promote scientific progress by awarding competitive grants to institutions for research and education. The budget proposes \$2.5 billion for NSF's R&D activities, a \$90 million or four-percent increase over 1995 (see Table 7-1). Including NSF's non-R&D education and other activities, the NSF budget would be \$3.4 billion. In 1995, the Congress proposed additional funds for a new interagency academic infrastructure modernization program. In the current budget environment, the Administration proposes to rescind the funds.

National Science and Technology Council Initiatives

Expanded Partnership and Technology Transfer: Partnerships with the private sector ensure that federally-sponsored research is relevant for the marketplace. Federal agencies, such as the Defense, Energy, and Agriculture Departments, enter partnerships with industry and the university community, including cooperative research and development agreements (CRADAs). The budget proposes to fund 6,816 CRADAs in 1996, 723 more than in 1995, with a public and private value (in cash and non-cash contributions) of nearly \$6

billion. The agencies also propose to invest \$1.8 billion in 1996 in technology transfer activities, an increase of \$157 million or 10 percent over 1995.

Academic Research: The budget proposes \$12.5 billion in 1996 for university-based research, an increase of \$863 million or seven percent over the 1995 level. University-based research continues to create knowledge, spur technological innovation, and train the next generation of scientists and engineers. (The Administration's proposed reforms to university overhead are discussed below.)

Merit Reviewed Research and Performance Measurement: One of the Administration's R&D principles is peer evaluation and the competitive selection of Federal research projects (i.e., merit review). The budget proposes \$29 billion of merit-reviewed research, an increase of \$890 million, or 3 percent, over 1995. Merit reviewed research, now covering nearly 40 percent of the R&D budget, will improve quality and performance.

NSTC Technology and Learning Challenge (TLC): The TLC is a partnership with industrial, educational, and training institutions to use computers, new communication systems, and other advanced technologies to improve the quality, accessibility, and productivity of learning experiences for all Americans. The budget proposes four major focus areas (innovative technologies and demonstration projects, learning tools, evaluation techniques, and cognitive process research). For 1996, nine agencies are proposing \$335 million for this effort. An Interagency Technology Office, to be established within the Department of Education, will carry out the initiative.

Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles (PNGV): The PNGV or "Clean Car" initiative is a partnership with U.S. industry to ensure the global competitiveness of the U.S. automobile industry and its suppliers and improve environmental quality. It is structured around two near-term goals—better manufacturing technologies and better emissions control of conventional engines—and a major long-term goal—developing an attractive, affordable car with three times the fuel efficiency of today's vehicles.

The budget proposes investments in 14 technologies, targeting most Government funding to the third, long-term goal. Eight agencies participate in the initiative: the Departments of Commerce, Defense, Energy, the Interior and Transportation, and EPA, NASA, and NSF. Their combined budget proposal is \$333 million in 1996, an increase of \$87 million or 35 percent above 1995.

NSTC Construction and Building (C&B): A partnership with U.S. industry, C&B is designed to improve the productivity and safety of building construction practices and the affordability, quality, and environmental characteristics of buildings. C&B has set goals and priorities in three broad areas: technology improvements, such as information and decision technologies; non-technical barriers to improvements, such as regulatory barriers; and the deployment of technology, including training and demonstration projects. Seven agencies are proposing \$169 million in 1996, an increase of \$28 million (20 percent) over the 1995 level.

NSTC Physical Infrastructure for Transportation: This partnership with industry is designed to improve the quality and lower the cost of building and maintaining highways, bridges, ports, rail lines, airports, and other parts of the Nation's physical transportation infrastructure. The budget provides funds to expand programs associated primarily with accelerating R&D on new materials and with the methods of assessing infrastructure conditions. For 1996, five agencies are proposing \$321 million, an increase of \$74 million, or 30 percent, over the 1995 level. R&D activities include airport security and pavement technology, and research and technology in highway materials, pavements, and structures.

NSTC Environment and Natural Resources (ENR): The ENR initiative focuses on R&D programs associated with global change, biodiversity and ecosystems, air quality, natural resources and management, water resources, coastal and marine resources, toxic substances, hazardous and solid wastes, and natural disaster reduction. Twelve agencies propose \$5.5 billion in 1996, an increase of \$197 million or four percent over 1995. The total for ENR includes \$2.2 billion for

the U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP). As required by law, Table 7-2 lists the agency contributions to the USGCRP—which focuses on issues such as natural climate change, global warming, and ozone depletion.

NSTC High Performance Computing and Communications (HPCC): The HPCC program involves nine agencies and is designed to ensure U.S. leadership in information and communications technologies and help lay the technological foundation for the National Information Infrastructure initiative. It supports research on computer science and engineering, and the development of applications of information technology in commerce, manufacturing, education, public safety, health care, and other fields. The budget proposes \$1.1 billion for HPCC in 1996, an increase of \$63 million or six percent over 1995. As required by law, Table 7-2 lists the agency contributions to HPCC.

Improving the Payment System for Federally Sponsored Research

The Federal Government spends \$12 billion a year on research at the Nation's colleges and universities—\$9 billion to support specific research projects and \$3 billion to support research facilities and administration. In this budget, the Administration announces several important changes in how the Government pays for research.

These changes will simplify administrative and accounting procedures; promote predictability, stability, equity, and consistency in Federal payments for research; and make the Federal investment in research more understandable to Congress and the public. In the long run, they also will generate

cost savings. At this point, however, the Administration proposes to reinvest any initial savings into high priority research.

Most of the proposed changes address the facilities component of research costs. Facilities account for almost all growth in allocated overhead rates over the last decade and explain much of the variation in rates among schools. These changes will be implemented through proposed revisions to OMB Circular A-21, which the *Federal Register* will announce at the time the budget is transmitted. The proposed changes include:

- Establishing limited review of facility construction costs exceeding benchmarks set by Federal and university experts;
- Limiting the current practice of special utility studies, and developing standard benchmarks for utility costs;
- Ensuring that Federal financing policies keep pace with the changing useful-life pattern of scientific equipment, and providing consistent facility cost recovery policies;
- Proposing criteria to appropriately reimburse interest costs;
- Asking the Federal Demonstration Project to develop a model for, and test, direct charging of space costs;
- Increasing the incentives for grantees to maintain lower overhead rates by asking all Federal science funding agencies to review total grant costs in the competitive award process; and
- Eliminating dependent tuition as an allowable benefit, consistent with the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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

FY 1996 Science and Technology Budget
Press Briefing
2/6/95

This morning, the President presented his FY 1996 budget -- a budget that gives Americans the kind of government they want, a government that supports the interests of middle-class Americans, a government that operates efficiently and that knows its limits.

There is no question that this is a very tough budget, and ^{is} ~~are~~ based on a clear sense of priorities. The President's FY96 budget will terminate 130 programs, consolidate 271 others and cut back on many more, dramatically restructuring agencies to achieve total cuts of \$144 billion. In addition to shrinking the deficit, these spending cuts will fund tax cuts to help middle class families save for retirement, pay for their children's education, and retrain themselves for jobs in the new American economy.

It is also a budget that reflects President Clinton's commitment to investing in science and technology, education, and other programs that will help us build a better America for our children and equip our workers for the economy of the future.

Science and technology are maintained as a priority investment in the Administration's FY96 budget submission, with total R&D funding increasing slightly despite overall cuts in discretionary spending.

These federal investments in S&T are a key element of a comprehensive strategy to prepare for the 21st century, a strategy that includes:

- **strengthening the economy** through private investment in research and development and the growth of innovation-based enterprises;
- **reforming and streamlining government**, to make it work better and cost less, with a fair, efficient, and effective regulatory system that encourages rather than discourages innovation;
- **ensuring that Americans have the education and training** they need to participate fully in a technologically sophisticated workplace.

The Administration is delivering on that strategy.

When this Administration came into office 24 months ago, the outlook for the budget was bleak, at best. We faced the prospect of annual deficits in this decade of \$300 - \$400 billion. The economy was weak and investments for the future were disappearing.

The necessary medicine has been real budget discipline and a re-focus on investment: **discipline** to avoid digging into a deeper hole of enslaving debt, and **investment** to climb out. It is tough medicine -- but it is working.

For example, economic growth during the Clinton Administration has created nearly six million jobs. 1994 was the best year for job growth in a decade, and the combined rates of unemployment and inflation are at a 25-year low. Ninety-three percent of this job growth has been in the private sector, the highest percentage of any administration in half a century.

We also have dramatically reduced the federal budget deficit. This year's budget adds \$81 billion in cuts to the largest deficit reduction package in history; bringing the President's deficit reduction total to nearly \$600 billion -- cutting the deficit in half as a share of the economy (GDP), the best economic measure of the deficit.

We have also dramatically down-sized the federal bureaucracy while reforming the regulatory system and cutting red tape. Federal jobs have already fallen by more than 100,000. We are on track to cut a quarter million positions, making the federal bureaucracy the smallest since the Kennedy Administration.

FY96 S&T BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

This budget continues a tradition of support for science and technology on the basis of what is virtually an American tenet: **knowledge is the key to our future.**

(1) The largest percentage increase relative to FY95 in this year's science and technology budget is allocated to basic research. Fundamental research is a crucial investment for our future economic well being and for providing the quality of life that Americans rightfully expect, providing the highest rate of return of any federal investment. This growth has not been easy to achieve. One third of the nation's basic research budget is in mission agencies -- DOE, DOD, NASA -- that are under especially heavy fiscal pressure.

- Support for academic research is increased 7%. Investments at universities yield a particularly high return, in part because the investment adds both to the knowledge base and to training the next generation of scientists and engineers. The National Science Foundation budget reflects an increase of \$174 million in research and related activities -- an 8% increase -- to refocus on this investment in fundamental research.
- The DOE User Facility Initiative provides \$100 million for increased use by academia and industry of underutilized state-of-the-art research facilities.
- This activity will to rely on peer and merit review even more than in the past to make sure that our scarce research dollars are spend on the best research by the best scientists, for the greatest return on the American taxpayers' investment.

(2) This budget is focused on harnessing S&T to solve real problems and create real

opportunities for all Americans. As exciting or as important as it may be, it's not enough to say we're close to finding missing matter in the universe, or that we're gaining a better understanding of the nature of carbon sinks in the tropical rain forests. To the majority of Americans, these aren't the central issues. That is why the President's budget also is focused on providing what the public expects in addition to new knowledge from their investments in science and technology, things such as:

- Continued economic growth and job creation;
- National security, both in defense and competitiveness;
- Education and training for ourselves and for our children in the new technologies that hold the key to our economic future;
- Better health, safe food and water, and a healthy environment.

(3) **The FY96 budget requests increased funding for technology partnerships with U.S. Industry.** Even in the best of economic climates, federal investment is essential in helping foster development of critical technologies where private investment is inadequate, as when risks are high and no single company can capture enough of the benefits. The federal government always has played a key role in developing new technology in areas such as agriculture, aerospace, medicine, and electronics, areas that have served as basic building blocks for economic development. Today, tough international competition is putting unprecedented pressures on American industry, and many firms have cut back on critical long-term research, research that is more vital than ever to the nation's economic future. This is no time to waver in our traditional commitment to public support for applied research. These partnership programs represent a small but increasingly vital component of the federal R&D portfolio.

- Funding for the Advanced Technology Program and the Manufacturing Extension Program at NIST are increased to support work with industry on high-risk civilian industrial technologies of critical importance to the country.
- Increased funds are included for cost-shared partnerships with the automobile and construction industries and their suppliers aimed at ensuring technological leadership for US industry, more efficient use of resources, and an improved environment.
- Since the American economy and the American lifestyles depend on an efficient, low cost transportation system, we are working with industry on key transportation technologies including use of advanced materials and construction practices to improve the quality and lower the cost of the nation's bridges, highways, and other key infrastructures.
- We are continuing our partnership with the US aircraft industry aimed at developing Advanced Subsonic, transonic and supersonic technology.

(4) **Information technology is a priority in the FY96 budget.** New information technologies are transforming the way Americans communicate with each other, the way businesses operate, the way we learn and the way we use our leisure time. These are key investments for a nation

whose future is tightly linked to the success of information technology.

- Increased funding is requested for the High Performance Computing and Communications program for advanced research in technologies critical to development of the information superhighway.
- We will pursue a focused initiative to develop Technologies for Education and Training. Information technology is helping businesses become more productive and better able to serve the needs of individual customers. But this revolution largely has bypassed the nation's schools. The goal of this initiative is to create new tools to revolutionize learning in the information age for students and workers of all ages.

(5) Improved understanding of the environment will contribute to a healthier, safer America and a stronger economy. \$5.5 billion in funding for environment and natural resources research is proposed in FY96, a 4% increase over FY95.

- We are reinventing environmental and natural resources R&D by replacing the traditional single issue, single agency, single discipline approach to solving environmental issues with an integrated, interdisciplinary, multi-agency research program.
- Increased funding to \$192 million in FY96 for the Environmental Technology Initiative will help create jobs in pollution-control technologies, and will decrease future clean-up costs by avoiding pollution in the first place..
- Increased research is critical to developing risk analysis tools and data, in order to reduce risk and improve environmental decision making.
- This budget puts an increased emphasis on ecological research to promote the efficient and sustainable use of natural resources.

(6) The FY96 budget strengthens the federal investment in health, and in agriculture and food research that will lead to new ways to prevent and treat disease and that will enhance agricultural productivity and sustainability, food safety, and environmental quality.:

- Funding at the National Institutes of Health increases 4% (\$468 million), with AIDS research increasing by 5.4% (72 million) and non-AIDS research by 4.0% (\$395 million). Highest priority is given to investigator-initiated research grants related to targeted areas such as the health of women and minorities, disease prevention, and DNA sequencing technologies.
- Agriculture research emphasizes food safety, human nutrition, germplasm preservation and genome mapping, reduced dependence on chemical pesticides, water quality, and sustainable agriculture.

With a NASA budget of \$14.2 billion, the Clinton Administration **maintains its commitment to America's leadership in space exploration, science, and technology.** We have entered a new era in space, one with new research priorities and new emphasis on efficiency and working in partnership with private industry.

- We continue an annual \$2.1 billion commitment to the International Space Station as the key to the future of human exploration in space. As I speak, the crew of the space shuttle Discovery is circling at close range with the Russian space station Mir as a first critical step in the space station program.
- This year's budget makes an initial \$160 million investment in a technology program that will lay the groundwork for a new generation of launch vehicles that will be more efficient and cheaper than the space shuttle. This launch vehicle program will be conducted in partnership with industry.
- Also this year, we have begun funded for the New Millenium program at \$495 million. This program will develop radical new spacecraft designs that will greatly reduce costs and provide an affordable way to explore the universe and the earth's environment.
- This year's budget also contains a significant \$1.3 billion commitment to NASA's Mission to Planet Earth Program, which will be a major component of the overall Global Change Research Program. The Clinton Administration remains committed to America's continued leadership in space exploration and research. We have entered a new era in space, one with new research priorities and a new emphasis on efficiency and working in partnership with private industry.

(8) Continued science and technology investments are critical to our national security.

Superior technology allows us to field the strongest military at the lowest cost -- both economic and human.

- This budget shows our firm commitment to defense basic science--the seed corn on which our technology programs depend. We have maintained funding in defense basic science at about the same levels for the last three years--about \$1.2 billion--despite reductions elsewhere.
- We are giving priority to programs that improve our warfighting capabilities, such as information technology and advanced modeling and simulation that are changing the battlefield by giving individual soldiers, sailors, and airmen the benefit of our global information leadership; to programs that address affordability, such as manufacturing and production technologies; and to technologies for new missions, such as counter-proliferation, that are growing in importance.
- Many of the technologies we need for advanced military capabilities are available in the commercial sector, and in some cases they are more advanced and cost less. Through increased funding for partnerships with industry such as the Technology Reinvestment Program, we are breaking down the barriers between the defense and commercial industrial sectors so that we have access to the best of both for our military applications. This program will increase by \$57 million in FY96 to \$500 million.
- We can use American leadership in international science and technology cooperation to address global issues such as proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, excessive population pressure, food scarcity, environmental degradation, deteriorating health conditions. These conditions are incompatible with the promotion of stability, economic growth, and the spread of democracy.

SUMMARY

These new S&T investment strategies are efficient and sensible; they have been implemented not with new money but by intelligent redirection of existing programs and policies. They are the keys to fulfilling the dreams of all Americans -- without mortgaging their economic futures.

Equally important, they will keep America on the path of world leadership in science and technology, and will ensure the Nation's security -- including its economic security -- in the decades to come.

What you see in this budget is a re-ordering of priorities to reflect a focus on the things that matter most to Americans today: A smaller, leaner government. A better bang for the buck on each federal dollar spent. The best possible business environment for private research, innovation, and investment. It is a budget that emphasizes the basics in science and technology.

In doing so, we keep intact the best things about the way government supports science and technology. This country has a tradition of support for basic and applied scientific research, a fundamental scientific inquisitiveness, that stretches back into the earliest days of our nation and has been the foundation of our nation's progress.

In summary, I would like to quote Peter Drucker, who said, "Long-range planning does not deal with future decisions, but with the future of present decisions." The Administration's FY96 budget for science and technology reflects a present decision to invest in the future, to make sure good jobs and a high quality of life are available to all.

**SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
FY 1996 BUDGET BRIEFING**

FEBRUARY 6, 1995

**JOHN H. GIBBONS
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

Funding of Research and Development by Agency
(budget authority, dollar amounts in millions)

Agency	1993 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Proposed	Dollar Change 1995-1996	% Change 1995-1996
Defense	38,898	36,272	35,161	-1,111	-3.1%
HHS	10,472	11,676	12,123	+447	+3.8%
NASA	8,873	9,455	9,517	+62	+0.7%
Energy	6,896	6,637	7,125	+488	+7.4%
NSF	2,012	2,450	2,540	+90	+3.7%
Agriculture	1,467	1,554	1,499	-55	-3.6%
Commerce	793	1,284	1,404	+120	+9.3%
Transportation	613	687	755	+69	+10.0%
Interior	649	687	697	+9	+1.4%
EPA	511	589	682	+93	+15.8%
Other	1,308	1,423	1,380	-42	-3.0%
Total	72,493	72,713	72,883	+170	+0.2%
Basic Research	13,362	13,975	14,467	+493	+3.5%
Applied Research	13,608	14,569	14,686	+117	+0.8%
Development	42,795	42,107	41,768	-339	-0.8%
Facilities	2,727	2,063	1,962	-101	-4.9%
Civilian	30,329	33,815	34,902	+1,087	+3.2%
Defense	42,164	38,898	37,981	-918	-2.4%
Academic R&D	11,674	11,641	12,504	+863	+7%
Merit Reviewed R&D	NA	28,454	29,344	+890	+3%

Funding of Research and Development: Highlights
(budget authority, dollar amounts in millions)

Agency	1993 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Proposed	Dollar Change 1995- 1996	% Change 1995- 1996
Basic Research User Facilities	NA	NA	100	+100	NA
Environment & Natural Resources	NA	5,339	5,536	+197	+4%
US Global Climate Change Research Program	1,531	2,118	2,157	+39	+2%
Environmental Technology Initiative	67	139	192	+53	+38%
High Performance Computing and Communications	762	1,080	1,142	+63	+6%
Education and Training Technology	NA	328	335	+8	+2%
Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles	NA	246	333	+87	+35%
Construction & Building	NA	141	169	+28	+20%
Physical Infrastructure for Transportation	NA	247	321	+74	+30%
Advanced Technology Program (DoC)	68	431	491	+60	+14%
Manufacturing Extension Partnerships (DoC)	18	91	147	+56	+62%
National Institute of Standards and Technology Inhouse Research (DoC)	193	259	300	+41	+16%
Technology Reinvestment Project	472	443	500	+57	+13%

* US Global Change Research Program and Environmental Technology Initiative are parts of the Environment and Natural Resource Initiative.

National Science and Technology Council Research Goals

- . Job Creation and Economic Growth
- . World Leadership in Science,
Mathematics, and Engineering
- . National Security
- . Environmental Quality
- . Health and Safety
- . Education and Training
- . Communication and Information
Infrastructure

WORLD LEADERSHIP IN FUNDAMENTAL SCIENCE

- Basic research is essential to achieving our national goals of improved health, environment, prosperity, national security, and quality of life
- Strong National Commitment to Fundamental Science Continues
- Basic Research shows the largest Percentage Increase in S&T Budget + 3.5%
- Academic R&D Increased at More than Twice Inflation + 7.0%
- Fraction of Merit Reviewed Research Continues to Increase + 3.0%

Focused, Cost-Shared Multi-Agency Civilian Technology Partnerships For Key Sectors

- **Partnership for a New Generation Vehicle:** A partnership with US auto manufacturers, suppliers, universities, and high-technology companies aimed at vehicle and manufacturing technology that will ensure technological leadership for US producers and triple fuel efficiency within ten years. (FY96 interagency funding \$333M)
- **Construction and Buildings:** A partnership with US construction firms and suppliers aimed at increasing the quality and lowering the cost of homes and commercial buildings using improved materials, design and production techniques, and components. (FY96 interagency funding \$169M)
- **Physical Infrastructure for Transportation:** A partnership involving major construction firms and their suppliers designed to improve the quality and lower the cost of building and maintaining the nation's bridges, highways, airports, ports, railways and other key infrastructures using advanced materials and construction practices. (FY96 interagency funding \$321M)

Cost-Shared Industry-Led Partnerships for Advanced Technology Development

- **Advanced Technology Program:** cost-shared awards to industry for the development of high risk, potentially high-payoff enabling technologies that otherwise would not be pursued because of technical risks and other obstacles that discourage private sector investment. (Department of Commerce FY96 \$491M)
- **Cooperative Research and Development Agreements (CRADAs):** Expanded use of cooperative research that combines federal laboratories and private research in ways that ensure rapid transfer of federal technology and know-how to problems of direct industrial interest.

Space and Aeronautics Research

- Reusable Launch Vehicle technology program that will lay the groundwork for launch vehicles that will be more efficient and cheaper than the shuttle. This launch vehicle program will be conducted in partnership with industry.
- The New Millennium Program will develop new spacecraft that will radically reduce costs and provide an affordable way to explore the universe and the earth's environment.
- An Aeronautics initiative with the US aircraft industry aimed at developing Advanced Subsonic, transonic and supersonic technology
- The international space station, key to the future of human exploration of space, has been completely redesigned to lower costs. Other large programs including Cassini, EOS, AXAF have achieved major savings through design improvements

High Performance Computing and Communications

A strong research program in communications and computers is essential for a nation whose future is tightly linked to the success of information technology. Government research partnerships with industry have given the US a clear lead in key technologies. These programs will be strengthened in FY96. The high performance computing program is on the brink of accomplishing two of its most ambitious goals:

- a scaleable computer capable of sustaining one trillion operations per second, and
- development of a nationwide network capable of sending a billion bits of information a second.

Both goals represent a factor of 1000 gain over what was possible when the project began three years ago.

FY96 programs include:

- high performance computing systems
- the National Research and Education Network
- Advanced Software Technology and Algorithms
- Basic research and human resources
- Information infrastructure technologies and applications

(FY96 interagency \$1,142M)

Technology for Education and Training

Information technology is helping most businesses become more productive and better able to serve the needs of individual customers. But this revolution has largely bypassed the nation's schools. Developed in close cooperation with businesses and educators, this interagency project will provide the foundation for individualized instruction for students of all ages, and will forge new connections between schools, homes, local businesses and national and international data resources. FY96 priorities include:

- demonstrations of innovative technology
- new models for evaluating learning productivity
- cost-shared development of high-quality, affordable learning tools and environments
- basic research on learning and understanding

(Interagency funding \$335M in FY96)

Strengthened Investment in Health & Food Research

Advances in preventing and treating disease depend on biomedical, sociocultural and behavioral research.

- The FY96 budget contains a 4% (\$468 million) increase for NIH.
- Funding for AIDS research will increase by 5.4% (\$72 million), and non-AIDS research will increase by 4.0% (\$395 million).
- Highest priority is given to investigator-initiated research grants.
- Targeted areas of high priority include breast cancer and women's health, minority health, brain disorders, environmental cancer, gene therapy, prevention research, high performance computing, and DNA sequencing technology development.

Agriculture research is a public investment that will enhance the nation's wealth-creating capacity and security.

- The FY96 budget continues emphasis with some increases for Integrated Pest Management, Global Change, food safety, water quality, and sustainable agriculture.
- Increased emphasis is given to germplasm preservation and genome mapping, technologies to detect and control pathogens in livestock, and nutrient needs of the elderly.

Protecting the Environment

- Increasing the Environment and Natural Resources R&D budget by 4% in 1996 to \$5.5 billion.
- Replacing single agency/discipline/issue approach to solving environmental problems with an integrated, interdisciplinary, multi-agency research program.
- Increasing investment in Environmental Technology to improve remediation efforts today and decrease future cleanup costs by emphasizing pollution avoidance.
- Improving environmental decision-making through the development and use of tools for integrated assessment to reduce uncertainty and manage risk.
- Increasing emphasis in the Global Change Program on understanding the consequences of climate change (global warming and El Nino) and identifying mitigation and adaptation strategies.
- Increasing emphasis on ecological research to promote the efficient use of natural resources while sustaining ecosystems for future generations.

Enhanced National Security

We are committed to maintaining our military technological superiority. High priority investments include:

- Defense basic science (maintained at \$1.2 billion)
- Information technologies to enhance the capabilities of individual warfighters and win the information war.
- Modeling and simulation to improve combat readiness, doctrine development, and acquisition.
- Advanced sensors for improved situation awareness, quicker and more accurate target identification, and better targeting.

New directions for national security science and technology:

- Technology for affordability: lowering the cost of achieving and maintaining needed military capabilities.
- Accessing commercial technology through strengthened bonds between the civilian and military sectors.
- New missions such as countering the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL STABILITY

Exploiting our international leadership in science and technology to enhance national security by:

- Addressing global issues such as environmental degradation, energy and resource scarcity, population growth, and health.
- Promoting democracy and sustainable development through international science and technology cooperation.
- Leveraging foreign science and technology to strengthen the domestic science and technology enterprise.
- Using science and technology as a catalyst to help build new markets for American goods overseas.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of Science and Technology Policy

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FEBRUARY 3, 1995

ACCESS TO WHITE HOUSE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION

The Clinton Administration has made a priority of investing in science and technology to benefit the American people with a growing economy, cleaner environment, better health, stronger defense and improved quality of life. The Clinton Administration also is committed to using new technologies to communicate with the nation. This announcement details various ways the White House provides science and technology information to interested citizens.

White House information on science and technology issues can be accessed electronically in three ways: via the World Wide Web by viewing the White House home page, through electronic mail using the White House Electronic Publication Service, and by modem via FedWorld.

ACCESS VIA WORLD WIDE WEB

"Welcome to the White House: An Interactive Citizens' Handbook" on the World Wide Web provides a single point of access to all electronic government information on the Internet. "Welcome to the White House" can be accessed at: <http://www.whitehouse.gov>. The White House Office of Science and Technology Policy World Wide Web location is:

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/OSTP.html>

ACCESS BY ELECTRONIC MAIL

The White House also disseminates press notices, reports, briefings, policies, testimony and speeches via electronic mail through the White House Electronic Publication Service. Individuals with electronic mail can subscribe and automatically receive periodic White House releases or make a request for previous releases. To receive science and technology releases, send the following electronic mail message:

To: Publications@Research.AI.MIT.EDU.
Subject: receive science-technology

To receive releases about the environment, send the following electronic mail message:

To: Publications@Research.AI.MIT.EDU
Subject: receive environment

To request further information regarding the White House Electronic Publication Service, send the following electronic mail message:

To: Publications@Research.AI.MIT.EDU
Subject: send science-technology FAQ

ACCESS THROUGH FEDWORLD

Science, technology and other U.S. government information can also be accessed through FedWorld, a gateway to more than 140 Federal agency computer systems. FedWorld can be accessed by modem at 703-321-8020 (set modem to n,8,1 and terminal emulation to ANSI) or by Internet (telnet to fedworld.gov). Questions about FedWorld can be answered by calling 703-487-4608.

These services provide information about the Administration's initiatives in such areas as computers, communications, the environment, energy, science, health, transportation, manufacturing, educational technologies, international affairs and defense technologies.

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