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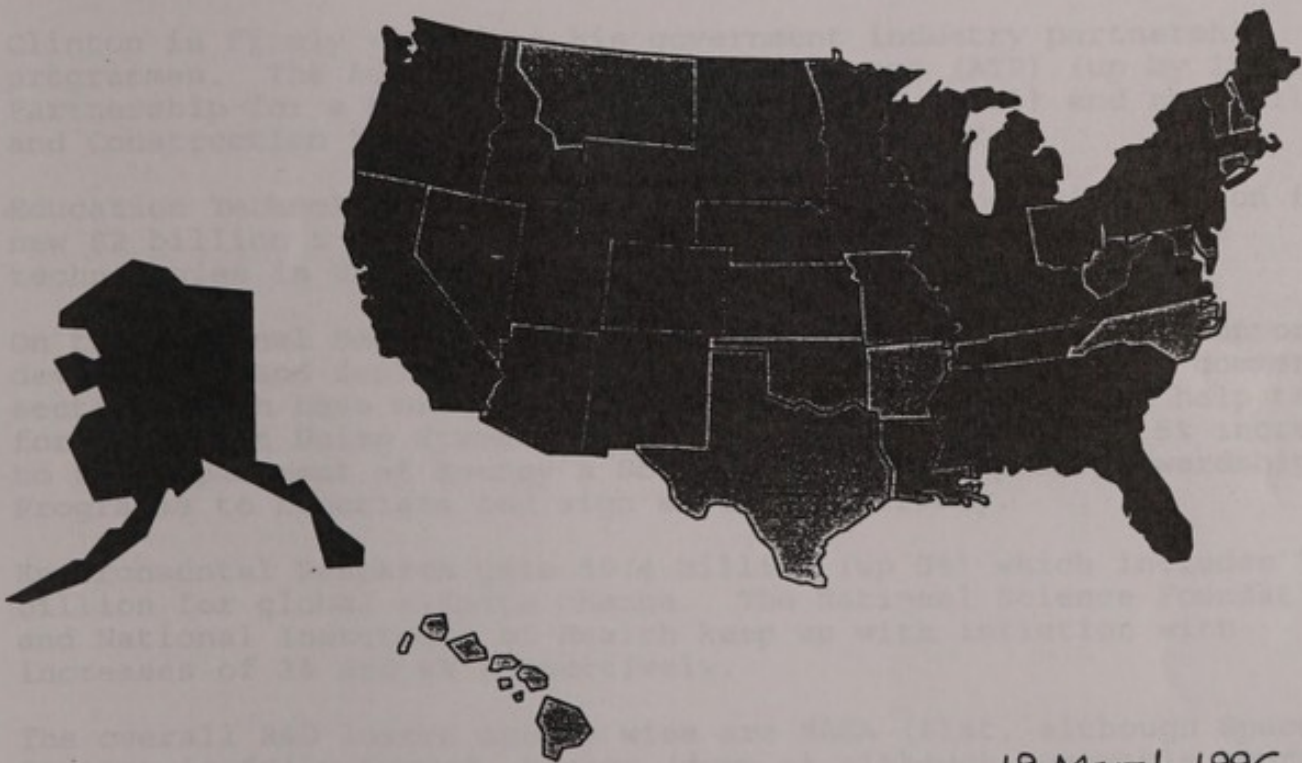
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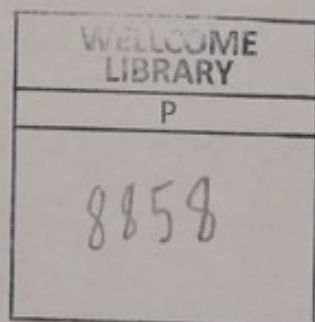
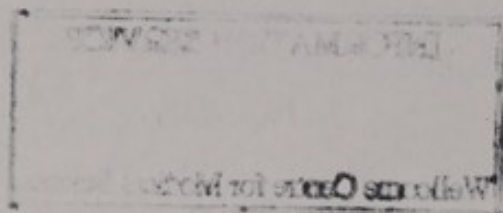
SPECIAL BUDGET EDITION



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US SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY BUDGET FY '97

Jack Gibbons, Scientific Adviser to the President, gave a brief overview of the President's S&T Budget for 1997.

In this rather bizarre year when some agencies are still awaiting their '96 budgets, it should be noted that any percentage increases are based on 1996 figures which in many cases Congress has not agreed on. The overall picture is that Clinton is asking for an S&T budget of roughly \$73 billion, an increase of \$1 billion on his 1996 bid.

Those that did well in terms of R&D investments were Commerce (up 16%), EPA (up 15%) and Transportation Agency (up 9%). The Commerce figure is slightly misleading because the Administration are putting back money for applied research programmes like ATP which Congress has taken away. However that aside, applied research generally fares better than basic except in the Defence area. Overall University Research goes up by only 1% but within that, university merit-reviewed research shows an increase of 6%.

Clinton is firmly wedded to his government industry partnership programmes. The Advanced Technology Programme (ATP) (up by 15%), Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles (up 5%) and new Building and Construction Technologies receive a 20% boost.

Education Technologies get a 9% increase including \$250 million for a new \$2 billion 5 year programme aimed at putting cutting-edge technologies in US schools.

On the National Security side there are small increases to support development and deployment of technologies produced in the commercial section which have military application. \$327 million to help the former Soviet Union dismantle cold war-era weapons and a 5% increase to the Department of Energy's Science-based Stockpile-Stewardship Programme to negotiate and sign a test ban treaty.

Environmental Research gets \$5.4 billion (up 5%) which includes \$1.9 billion for global climate change. The National Science Foundation and National Institutes of Health keep up with inflation with increases of 3% and 4% respectively.

The overall R&D losers agency wise are NASA (flat, although Space Station is fully funded, Energy (down 6% although renewable energy and energy efficiency is up by 31%), Interior (down 6%). Defence is flat but that's no surprise.

Summing up, S&T has done reasonably well as the administration moves towards a balanced budget. However even Gibbons concedes the real cuts will need to be made around the Millennium. What is certain is that Clinton is placing his trust and money in "Applied Basic Research/Industry programmes" which he thinks will create new jobs and new industries. And it is this message which he will present to the voters. See next item for a full breakdown of the figures.

US SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY BUDGET BY 97

Jack Gibbons, Assistant Secretary to the President, gave a brief overview of the President's SET Budget for 1997.

In this rather brief overview, some agencies are still waiting for their '97 budgets, it should be noted that any percentage increases are based on 1988 figures which is many years ago. The overall picture is that Clinton is aiming for a 2% increase of roughly \$7.5 billion, an increase of \$1 billion on his 1988 bid.

Those that did well in terms of R&D investments were Commerce (up 1%), EPA (up 1%) and Transportation Agency (up 5%). The Commerce figure is slightly misleading because the Administration are waiting each money for applied research programmes like the World Bank. However that aside, applied research generally has been better than basic except in the defence area. Overall University Research goes up by only 1% but within that, university world-reviewed research shows an increase of 4%.

Clinton is firmly wedded to his government industry partnership programme. The Advanced Technology Program (ATP) (up by 15%) Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles (up 5%) and new industry and Construction Technologies receive a 10% boost. Education Technologies get a 5% increase including \$250 million for a new \$1 billion 5 year programme aimed at putting cutting edge technologies in US schools.

On the National Security side there are small increases to support development and deployment of technologies produced in the commercial sector which have military application. \$250 million to help the former Soviet Union dismantle cold war era weapons and a 5% increase to the Department of Energy's Science-based Research Technology Programme to negotiate and sign a test ban treaty.

Environmental Research gets \$2.4 billion (up 5%) which includes \$1.7 billion for global climate change. The National Science Foundation and National Institutes of Health keep up with inflation with increases of 3% and 4% respectively.

The overall R&D focus agency wise are NASA (flat), NIH (up 5%), Energy (up 5%), Interior (down 5%), Defense (flat) but there are no surprises.

Summing up, SET has done reasonably well in the administration's view towards a balanced budget. However even Gibbons concedes the real test will need to be made around the 1997 budget. What is clear is that Clinton is placing his trust and money in 'Applied Basic' Research/Industry programmes, which he thinks will create new jobs and new industries. And it is this category which he will present to the voters. The next item for a full discussion of the figure.

SELECTED SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY HIGHLIGHTS

(Budget authority, dollar amounts in millions)

	1993 Actual	1995 Actual	1996 Estimate ¹	1997 Proposed	Dollar Change: 1996 to 1997	Percent Change: 1996 to 1997
National Science Foundation	2,734	3,229	3,220	3,325	+105	+3%
National Institutes of Health	10,325	11,240	11,939	12,406	+467	+4%
Environmental Protection Agency:						
Environmental technology initiative		72	72	72	+	+
Science to achieve results		48	95	115	+20	+21%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration:						
International space station	2,262	2,113	2,144	2,149	+5	+
Mission to Planet Earth	917	1,344	1,289	1,402	+113	+9%
New millennium initiative	67	436	569	549	-20	-4%
Reusable launch vehicle technology program	0	129	159	266	+107	+67%
Aeronautics initiative	129	347	415	442	+27	+7%
Department of Energy:						
Stockpile stewardship	1,799	1,520	1,567	1,648	+81	+5%
Science users facilities initiative			100	100	+	+
Energy efficiency and pollution preventions R&D	350	447	417	548	+131	+31%
Renewable energy R&D	257	363	275	363	+88	+32%
Fusion energy science program	340	361	244	264	+20	+8%
Department of Commerce:						
NIST—Advanced technology program	68	341	300	345	+45	+15%
NIST—Manufacturing extension partners	18	74	100	105	+5	+5%
NIST—Intramural research	193	247	259	271	+12	+5%
NOAA—Weather service modernization	474	576	604	742	+138	+23%
NTIA—National information infrastructure		42	54	59	+5	+9%
Department of Defense dual use application pro- gram				250	+250	+
USDA national research initiative	98	101	97	130	+33	+34%
Department of Transportation intelligent transpor- tation system	155	217	208	337	+129	+62%
National Science and Technology Council initia- tives:						
High performance computing and communications: ²						
Defense	298	375	315	337	+22	+7%
Health and Human Services	47	68	81	87	+6	+7%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	82	131	116	104	-12	-10%
Energy	100	119	121	125	+4	+3%
National Science Foundation	233	297	291	280	-11	-4%
Commerce	12	30	31	34	+3	+10%
Environmental Protection Agency		12	12	6	-6	-48%
Transportation		24	23	43	+20	+87%
Education		16	12	18	+6	+50%
Veterans		24	21	16	-5	-24%
Subtotal	772	1,096	1,023	1,050	+28	+3%
U.S. global change research program: ³						
Health and Human Services	1	4	4	4	+	+
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	917	1,308	1,250	1,375	+125	+10%
Energy	118	119	111	112	+2	+1%
National Science Foundation	124	169	163	170	+7	+4%
Agriculture	55	60	56	59	+3	+5%
Commerce	66	57	60	69	+9	+15%
Interior	38	30	29	29	+	+
Transportation		6	6	7	+1	+17%
Environmental Protection Agency		23	25	19	-6	-24%
Smithsonian		7	7	7	+	+
Tennessee Valley Authority		2	1	1	+	+
Subtotal	1,319	1,785	1,712	1,852	+141	+8%
Environment and natural resources		5,365	5,186	5,448	+262	+5%
Partnership for a new generation of vehicles		223	241	288	+47	+20%
Construction and building		168	162	194	+32	+20%
Educational technology		464	397	434	+37	+9%

¹ Less than \$500 thousand or 0.5 percent.

² Includes Administration's proposed adjustments to 1996 continuing resolution levels.

³ Listing by agency required by law.

⁴ Listing by agency required by law, subset of Environment and Natural Resources.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENTS

(Budget authority, dollar amounts in millions)

	1993 Actual	1995 Actual	1996 Estimate ¹	1997 Proposed	Dollar Change: 1996 to 1997	Percent Change: 1996 to 1997
By Agency:						
Defense	38,898	35,350	35,428	35,523	+95	+*
Health and Human Services	10,472	11,519	12,118	12,621	+503	+4%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	8,873	9,390	9,334	9,359	+25	+*
Energy	6,896	6,481	6,689	6,269	-420	-6%
National Science Foundation	2,012	2,431	2,430	2,516	+86	+4%
Agriculture	1,467	1,542	1,479	1,499	+20	+1%
Commerce	793	1,164	1,086	1,260	+174	+16%
Interior	649	668	622	582	-40	-6%
Transportation	613	667	622	679	+57	+9%
EPA	511	554	528	585	+77	+15%
Other	1,308	1,315	1,114	² 1,786	+652	+57%
Total	72,492	71,081	71,450	72,679	+1,229	+2%
By R&D Theme:						
Basic research	13,362	13,805	14,059	14,327	+268	+2%
Applied research	13,608	14,273	14,250	14,872	+622	+4%
Development	42,795	40,806	40,909	40,711	-198	-*
Equipment .....	.....	1,057	1,030	1,026	-4	-*
Facilities	2,727	1,140	1,201	1,742	+541	+45%
Total	72,492	71,081	71,450	72,679	+1,229	+2%
By Civilian Theme:						
Basic research	11,951	12,629	12,940	13,181	+241	+2%
Applied research	9,130	10,566	10,560	11,135	+575	+5%
Development	7,269	8,488	8,297	8,096	-201	-2%
Equipment .....	.....	599	554	546	-8	-1%
Facilities	1,979	975	996	1,446	+450	+45%
Subtotal	30,329	33,257	33,347	34,404	+1,057	+3%
By Defense Theme:						
Basic research	1,411	1,176	1,119	1,156	+37	+3%
Applied research	4,478	3,707	3,691	3,727	+36	+1%
Development	35,526	32,316	32,612	32,615	+3	+*
Equipment .....	.....	458	476	481	+5	+1%
Facilities	748	167	205	296	+91	+44%
Subtotal	42,163	37,824	38,103	38,275	+172	+*
By R&D Share:						
Defense	42,163	37,824	38,103	38,275	+172	+*
Civilian	30,329	33,257	33,347	34,404	+1,057	+3%
Total	72,492	71,081	71,450	72,679	+1,229	+2%
Percent civilian	42%	47%	47%	47%	NA	NA
R&D support to universities	11,674	12,445	12,573	12,728	+155	+1%
Merit (peer) reviewed R&D programs .....	.....	21,895	21,160	22,406	+1,246	+6%

NA = Not applicable.

* Less than \$500 thousand or 0.5 percent.

¹ Includes Administration's proposed adjustments to 1996 continuing resolution levels.

² Includes total funding for several projects as part of a Government-wide transition to upfront funding of fixed assets.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION FY 97 BUDGET REQUESTS

Dr Neal Lane, Director of the National Science Foundation announced that President Clinton's 97 budget request for the NSF is \$3.3 billion. This is an increase of 4.6% (\$145m) over the yet to be finalised NSF budget for FY97. Requested funding for research activities is up by 8.7% (\$2,472.m) giving increased allocations to NSF's six research directorates. A breakdown of the budget request follows:

	FY96 Estimate	FY97 Request	Change
Research & Related Activities	\$2,274	\$2,472	8.7%
Education & Human Resources	\$ 599	\$ 619	3.3%
Academic Research Infrastructure	\$ 100	\$ 0	-100.0
Major Research Equipment	\$ 70	\$ 95	35.7%
Salaries & Expenses	\$ 133	\$ 134	1.4%
Office of the Inspector General	\$ 4	\$ 5	4.5%
Total, NSF	\$3,180M	\$3,325M	4.6%

Dr Lane stated that of the total NSF budget request, which is just a step ahead of inflation, roughly 56% supports science and engineering research; 20% supports improvements in science education, engineering and math; 20% supports research facilities and 4% administration and management. Also contained within the budget is the recommendation for the elimination of the Academic Research Infrastructure Programme. This programme, which supports the upgrading and renovation of university laboratories will now fall to local or state Governments to fund.

Lane said NSF's FY97 budget request places emphasis in three major areas:-

- Developing a balanced structure that spans the frontiers of knowledge.
- Linking discovery and learning.
- Working in partnerships

Dr. Noel Lurie, Director of the National Science Foundation announced that President Clinton's FY budget request for the NSF is \$1.2 billion. This is an increase of \$250 million over the FY96 request. Requested funding for research activities is up by \$175 million (22.4%) giving increased allocations to NSF's six research directorates. A breakdown of the budget request follows:

	FY97 Request	FY96 Estimate
Total, NSF	\$1,200,000,000	\$950,000,000
Office of the Inspector General	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000
Research & Education	\$115,000,000	\$115,000,000
Major Research Equipment	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000
Academic Research Infrastructure	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000
Human Resources	\$250,000,000	\$250,000,000
Research & Related Activities	\$625,000,000	\$591,000,000

Dr. Lurie stated that of the total NSF budget request, which is just a step ahead of inflation, roughly 50% supports science and engineering research; 20% supports improvements in science education, engineering and math; 20% supports research facilities and administration and management. Also contained within the budget is the reauthorization of the elimination of the Academic Research Infrastructure program. This program, which supports the upgrading and renovation of university laboratories will now fall to local or state governments to fund.

Lurie said NSF's FY97 budget request places emphasis in three major areas:

• Developing a balanced structure that spans the full range of knowledge.

• Fostering discovery and learning.

• Working in partnerships.