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APPROVED

MAY 11 1976
Ceremony & Statement
encl 5/11/76

85/11/76

ACTION

THE WHITE HOUSE

Last Day: May 14

WASHINGTON

May 8, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JIM CANNON

SUBJECT:

H.R. 10230 - National Science and
Technology Policy, Organization
and Priorities Act of 1976

26 Archives
5/11/76

Attached for your consideration is H.R. 10230, sponsored
by Representative Teague and 24 others, which:

- Establishes an Office of Science and Technology Policy in the Executive Office of the President and sets forth the functions of that Office;
- Establishes a temporary, two-year Committee on Science and Technology to survey overall Federal science efforts;
- Establishes an interagency council to coordinate the science-related programs of 13 Federal agencies; and
- Establishes a panel representing States and localities to foster the use of science and technology in solving problems at those levels of Government.

OMB, Max Friedersdorf, Bill Seidman, Counsel's Office (Lazarus), NSC and I recommend approval of the enrolled bill and the proposed signing statement which has been cleared by the White House Editorial Office (Smith).

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign H.R. 10230 at Tab A.

That you approve the signing statement at Tab B.

Approve

MCJ

Disapprove



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

MAY 7 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Enrolled Bill H.R. 10230 - National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976
Sponsor - Rep. Teague (D) Texas and 24 others

Last Day for Action

May 14, 1976 - Friday

Purpose

Establishes an Office of Science and Technology Policy in the Executive Office of the President; sets forth the functions of that Office; establishes a temporary, two-year Committee on Science and Technology to survey overall Federal science efforts; establishes an interagency council to coordinate the science-related programs of 13 Federal agencies; and establishes a panel representing States and localities to foster the use of science and technology in solving problems at those levels of Government.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget	Approval (Signing statement attached)
National Science Foundation	Approval
Council on Environmental Quality	Approval
Department of Agriculture	Approval
Department of Commerce	Approval
Department of Transportation	Approval
Energy Research and Development Administration	Approval
Environmental Protection Agency	Approval
Veterans Administration	Approval
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	Approval
Smithsonian Institution	Approval
Council of Economic Advisers	No objection
Department of Defense	No objection

Department of the Interior	No objection
Department of State	No objection
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	No objection
Department of Housing and Urban Development	No objection (Informally)
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	Defers

Discussion

Recognition of the expanding role of science and technology in contributing to the achievement of the Nation's goals led to the creation in 1962 of an Office of Science and Technology in the Executive Office of the President. Your predecessor abolished that Office in 1973 as part of an Executive Office reorganization, and transferred most of its responsibilities to the Director of the National Science Foundation, who was subsequently designated Science Adviser. The scientific community, the Congress, and many of your advisers have considered the re-establishment of a science advisory mechanism in the Executive Office to be a significant step in improving the Nation's ability to deal with the scientific aspects of current and future policy issues of concern at the highest levels of government.

Last year, at your request, the Vice President studied the need for a science adviser within the Executive Office and recommended legislation to create an Office of Science and Technology Policy. You submitted a proposal for this purpose to the Congress on June 9, 1975. The House and Senate passed bills which differed in some respects from that proposal. In your March 22 message on science and technology, you urged the conferees to come to "early agreement...on a workable bill (which) will permit me to proceed without further delay in establishing the Office..." Domestic Council, OMB and NSF staff have worked closely with the conferees to produce an acceptable bill and have made preparations (as described below) to proceed with the establishment of such an Office.

Title I of the enrolled bill sets forth the principles, procedures and priorities of a national policy for science, engineering and technology. These are in the nature of findings and are sufficiently general to allow the Administration broad latitude in determining its science policy.

Title II would establish an Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) in the Executive Office, to be headed by a Director appointed by the President and compensated at Executive level II. The bill would also authorize the President to appoint not more than four Associate Directors at level III. The Director and Associates would be subject to confirmation by the Senate. The Director would serve as a member of the Domestic Council and would advise the National Security Council at its request.

The Director would:

- Provide advice "on the scientific, engineering and technological aspects of issues that require attention at highest levels of Government...";
- Evaluate the scale, quality and effectiveness of the Federal science effort;
- Assist OMB in reviewing the funding of Federal research and development programs;
- Serve as a source of technical analysis and judgment with respect to Federal policies, programs and plans;
- Initiate studies and analyses of policy alternatives, comparing costs, benefits and impacts;
- Review statutes and regulations affecting research and development activities; and
- Within resources available to the Office, prepare and update a five-year outlook of selected problems and opportunities to which science and technology can make a significant contribution.

Title II would also require the Director to establish an inter-governmental advisory panel to identify State, regional and local problems which science, engineering and technology could assist in resolving, and to foster the transfer of research and development results to civilian applications. The panel would be composed of the Director of NSF and at least ten members representing the interests of the States who would be appointed by the Director after consultation with State officials.

Finally, Title II would direct the President to transmit annually to the Congress a report prepared by the Director of OSTP which forecasts selected critical and emerging national problems of a

scientific nature, analyzes the effects of current and projected trends in science and technology and recommends legislation employing science and technology to contribute to the resolution of national problems. The first report would be due February 15, 1978.

Title III would direct the President to establish within the Executive Office a President's Committee on Science and Technology consisting of the Director and eight to fourteen members who represent science, industry, government, labor, consumer and public interest points of view. The Committee would survey the Federal science effort and consider such matters as organizational reform, improvements in technology transfer and scientific information handling, stimulation of Federal-industry liaison, and reduction of Federal regulation. A report on these and related matters would be prepared within two years for Presidential transmission to the Congress. The Committee would be terminated 90 days after the submission of its report, unless the President decides to continue it.

Title IV would abolish the existing Federal Council for Science and Technology (established by Executive Order in 1959) and create in its place the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering and Technology, composed of representatives of thirteen Federal agencies and chaired by the Director. The Council would consider scientific policy issues involving more than one agency.

Title V would authorize appropriations, as follows:

- for OSTP: \$750,000 for FY 1976, \$500,000 for the transition quarter, \$3 million for FY 1977, and "such sums as may be necessary" for succeeding fiscal years;
- for the President's Committee on Science and Technology: \$750,000 for FY 1976, \$500,000 for the transition quarter, \$1 million for FY 1977, and "such sums as may be necessary" for succeeding fiscal years.

These amounts are nearly double those sought in your FY 1977 Budget, but this is not viewed as a serious objection to approval of the bill. A request for FY 1976 and transition quarter

appropriations has been forwarded to the Congress, a request for FY 1977 appropriations is being prepared for your signature, and space required for the new Office and committees has been made available in the New and Old Executive Office Buildings.

NSF, OMB and White House staff have prepared the attached signing statement for your consideration.

James M. Frey
Assistant Director
for Legislative Reference

Enclosures

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20550



OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

MAY 4 1976

Mr. James M. Frey
Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, D. C. 20503

Dear Mr. Frey:

This is in response to your communication of April 30, 1976, requesting the comments of the National Science Foundation on Enrolled Bill H. R. 10230, the "National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976."

Throughout the discussion of the proposed Office of Science and Technology, the National Science Board and I have supported the proposed office. The Foundation strongly recommends that the President approve the Enrolled Bill.

We note with regret that Section 503 of the Enrolled Bill repeals Section 4(g) of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended. Section 4(g) requires an annual report from the National Science Board on the status and health of science and technology in the United States. We feel that the National Science Board's annual reports have served an extremely useful function and that continuation of these reports would be valuable while not duplicating the reports required of the new Office of Science and Technology Policy. The appropriate Committees of Congress have indicated a willingness to correct this situation in the current authorization and we believe this is an equitable solution.

Sincerely yours,

H. Guyford Stever
Director

**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**
722 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

April 30, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES M. FREY
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE

ATTENTION: MS. RAMSEY

SUBJECT: H.R. 10230 - Enrolled, "National Science and
Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities
Act of 1976"

The Council strongly recommends that the President sign
the subject bill.

In making this recommendation, we note that Sec. 401(d) of
this bill authorizes the Chairman of the Federal Coordinating
Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology to request
that heads of agencies not mentioned in section 401(b)
participate in the meetings of that Council. In view of
the CEQ's extensive responsibilities for scientific research
pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969,
42 U.S.C. 4321, et seq., the Environmental Quality Improvement
Act of 1970, 42 U.S.C. 4271, et seq., and section 11 of
the Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development Act of
1974, 42 U.S.C. 5910, we believe that the CEQ should be
invited to participate pursuant to section 401(d).

Gary Widman
Gary L. Widman
General Counsel



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

May 3 1976

Honorable James T. Lynn
Director, Office of Management
and Budget
Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Mr. Lynn:

In reply to the request of your office, the following report is submitted on the enrolled enactment of H.R. 10230, "An Act to establish a science and technology policy for the United States, to provide for scientific and technological advice and assistance to the President, to provide a comprehensive survey of ways and means for improving the Federal effort in scientific research and information handling, and in the use thereof, to amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, and for other purposes."

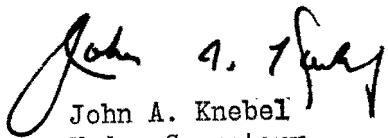
This Department recommends that the President approve the Act.

If approved the Act would establish within the Executive Office of the President an Office of Science and Technology Policy to provide advice on scientific, engineering, and technological aspects of issues that require attention at the highest levels of government. In carrying out the purposes of this Act the Director of the Office is directed to establish an Intergovernmental Science, Engineering, and Technology Advisory Panel to identify and define civilian problems at State, regional, and local levels which science, engineering, and technology may assist in resolving or ameliorating; recommend priorities for addressing such problems; and advise and assist the Director in identifying and fostering policies to facilitate the transfer and utilization of research and development results so as to maximize their application to civilian needs. It would, additionally, require the President to establish within the Executive Office a President's Committee on Science and Technology whose responsibilities would include surveying, examining, and analyzing the overall context of the Federal science, engineering, and technology effort including missions, goals, personnel, funding, organization, facilities, and activities in general, taking adequate account of the interest of individuals and groups that may be affected by Federal scientific, engineering, and technical programs. The Act would further establish the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology composed of representatives from the various Federal agencies including Agriculture, to consider problems and developments in the fields of science, engineering, and technology and related activities affecting more than one Federal agency.

It is with sincere interest that we recommend approval of this legislation to permanently restore the position of Science Advisor to the President thus bringing information from the scientific community into the policy deliberations in the Office of the President. We are intrigued by the Intergovernmental Science, Engineering, and Technology Advisory Panel established by Title II of the Act and wish to stress the importance of representation, among the Associate Directors of the Office as well as the Panel and the staff, from the food producing and nutrition scientific disciplines. We feel that this step is essential to help meet the challenges of a world of food shortages as well as assisting U.S. agriculture to continue to maintain its favorable impact on our balance of trade.

We feel the authorization of appropriations contained in Title V of the Act are sufficient for carrying out its purpose.

Sincerely,



John A. Knebel
Under Secretary



THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
Washington, D.C. 20230

MAY 3 1976

Honorable James T. Lynn
Director, Office of Management
and Budget
Washington, D. C. 20503

Dear Jim:

This is in reply to your request for the views of this Department concerning the Conference Report on H.R. 10230, a bill to be cited as the "National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976."

The purpose of H.R. 10230 is to establish a framework for the formulation of national policy and priorities for science, engineering, and technology. Briefly stated, H.R. 10230 would:

1. Establish in Title II, an Office of Science and Technology Policy in the Executive Office of the President to be headed by a Director, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Office would provide a continuing source of advice on the scientific, engineering, and technological aspects of issues that require attention at the highest levels of Government. Provision is also made for the Director to, among other things (a) establish an Intergovernmental Science, Engineering, and Technology Advisory Panel to represent State interests, and (b) serve as a member on the Domestic Council and as an advisor to the National Security Council.
2. Provide in Title III, that the President shall establish within the Executive Office of the President, a temporary President's Committee on Science and Technology. Membership of the Committee would consist of the Director appointed under Title II and qualified and distinguished private individuals to be appointed by the President from certain specifically designated occupational areas. The Committee would survey, examine, and analyze the overall context of the Federal science, engineering, and technological effort, and submit an interim report to the



President within one year of its activities to date, and a final report of its findings and recommendations for any necessary organizational reforms or improvements to the President within two years. Thereafter, the President would transmit the final report to the Congress, together with such comments and recommendations he deems appropriate.

3. Establish in Title IV, a Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology, with membership consisting of the Director appointed under Title II as chairman and one representative from each of a number of designated Federal agencies, including the Department of Commerce. This Council would exercise functions similar to those heretofore exercised by the Federal Council for Science and Technology which is abolished by Section 402 of the bill.

This Department supports the objectives of H. R. 10230 to review and improve the Federal Government's role in matters concerning science, engineering, and technology. Accordingly, we recommend approval of H. R. 10230 by the President.

There is, however, one matter we feel it is timely to bring to the attention of the President. The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), under Section 204(a) of the Conference Report, has the primary function to provide within the Executive Office of the President advice on the scientific, engineering, and technological aspects of issues that require attention at the highest levels of Government. We assume that the functions of the Director of OSTP would include advice on telecommunications policy issues. If so, we would suggest that consideration be given to the relationship between the Office of Telecommunications Policy (OTP) and OSTP. There appears to us to be an overlap in their functions.

For example, under Section 2(b) of the Executive Order, OTP has the function of developing programs and policy to promote effective and innovative use of telecommunications technology, resources, and services. Furthermore, all agencies of the Federal Government are required to insure that their telecommunications activities are consistent with OTP's policies.

In addition, Section 2(g) of the Executive Order authorizes the Director of OTP to review the telecommunications research and development programs of each Federal agency and make recommendations to you, as Director of OMB, concerning the scope and funding of such programs.

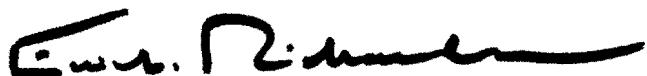
The two examples set out above appear to overlap functions of the Director, OSTP. Examples of these functions are set out in Section 204(b), of the enrolled bill which states that the Director, OSTP shall:

1. Assist the President in providing general leadership and coordination of the research and development programs of the Federal Government (Section 204(b)(4));
2. Advise the President of scientific and technological considerations related to Federal budgets and assist the Office of Management and Budget with an annual review and analysis of funding proposed for research and development in budgets of all Federal agencies (Section 204(b)(3)); and
3. Evaluate the scale, quality, and effectiveness of the Federal effort in science and technology and advise on appropriate actions (Section 204(b)(2)).

This apparent overlap between the functions of OTP and OSTP could be cured by an amendment to the Executive Order or other organizational steps, including folding OTP into OSTP. After assigning to OSTP the personnel necessary for it to carry out its telecommunication responsibilities under H.R. 10230, the remaining OTP functions set out in Executive Order No. 11556 could be transferred to an agency such as the Department of Commerce.

Enactment of this legislation is not expected to involve any increase in the budgetary requirements of this Department.

Sincerely,



Elliot L. Richardson



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590

GENERAL COUNSEL

APR 30 1976

Honorable James T. Lynn
Director
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, D. C. 20503

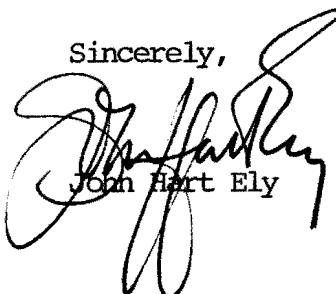
Dear Mr. Lynn:

You have asked for our comments on H.R. 10230, an enrolled bill entitled "National Science and Technology Policy, Organization and Priorities Act of 1976."

The bill would, among other things, establish in the Executive Office of the President an Office of Science and Technology Policy and a President's Committee on Science and Technology and establish an interagency Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology.

We recommend that the President sign the enrolled bill. Passage of this bill should improve the focus and application of science, engineering and technology for the nation and improve coordination both within the Federal Government and between Federal, State and local governments and the private sector. This in turn could contribute significantly to the Department's objective of assuring the relevance and application of its research, development and demonstration resources.

Sincerely,



John Hart Ely



UNITED STATES
ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

MAY 3 1976

Mr. James M. Frey
Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference
Office of Management and Budget

Dear Mr. Frey:

The Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) is pleased to respond to your request for views on H.R. 10230, the "National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976."

ERDA was not previously asked for comments on this bill. However, our predecessor agency, AEC, by letter of December 27, 1974, provided comments to OMB on S. 32, a somewhat similar bill. In addition, our letter of February 14, 1975, transmitted for OMB review essentially the same views on S. 32 for review in connection with a congressional request for comments.

H.R. 10230 highlights the importance of science, engineering, and technology and the need for a national policy in these fields to further national interests.

The bill would establish three bodies:

Under Title II, an Office of Science and Technology Policy in the Executive Office of the President, to advise the President in these fields;

Under Title III, a President's Committee on Science and Technology, to study and report to the President on the various aspects of the Federal Government's efforts in science, engineering, and technology;

Under Title IV, a Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology, an interagency body to maintain general liaison of the overall government effort in the named fields.

The Office of Science and Technology Policy would be headed by a Director, and the President could appoint up to four Associate Directors. The



Director and any Associate Directors would be subject to Senate confirmation. In addition to his other duties, the Director would be required to establish an Intergovernmental Science, Engineering, and Technology Panel, to focus on civilian needs in those fields at state, regional, and local levels.

The President's Committee on Science and Technology, comprised of 8 to 14 members appointed by the President, would be charged with preparing an interim and a final report on federal science, engineering, and technology efforts and needed improvements. The President would transmit each report to Congress together with his comments. This Committee would come to an end shortly after its final report, unless the President decided to continue it.

The interagency Federal Coordinating Council would be chaired by the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy. Membership would be comprised of officials of policy rank, each representing one of several agencies, including ERDA. An agency member would be designated by the head of the agency.

Our views on the predecessor bill, S. 32, were that the overall concept and the purposes of the bill had some merit. However, we did not support enactment in that form because of the scope and breadth of certain functions. Our objections were directed principally to powers proposed to be given to a Council of Advisers on Science and Technology in setting a desired federal level of investment in those fields, particularly if the Council became involved in the details of specific programs proposed by agencies. Another troubling aspect of S. 32 was the requirement that the President explain to Congress substantial differences between the Council's recommended funding levels and priorities and those proposed to the Congress by the President.

We believe that H.R. 10230 as passed by the Congress has essentially eliminated those problems just mentioned. The mechanisms created by the bill would apparently be utilized in providing advice, assistance, and coordination. These functions would be useful both to agencies and, we believe, to the President.

Accordingly, we recommend that the President sign H.R. 10230.

Sincerely,



Robert C. Seamans, Jr.
Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

APR 1 1976

OFFICE OF THE
ADMINISTRATOR

Dear Mr. Lynn:

This is in response to your request for the Environmental Protection Agency's comments on H.R. 10230, a bill "To establish a science and technology policy for the United States, to provide for scientific and technological advice and assistance to the President, to provide a comprehensive survey of ways and means for improving the Federal effort in scientific research and information handling, and in the use thereof, to amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, and for other purposes".

The Conference Report on H.R. 10230 was passed by the Senate on April 26 and by the House of Representatives on April 29, 1976. The Act would be cited as the "National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976."

A summary of the significant provisions of the Act is enclosed.

The Environmental Protection Agency has long supported the underlying concept of this Act. We believe it is of the highest priority that a national science and technology policy be established and that an Office of Science and Technology Policy be a permanent element of the Executive Office of the President.

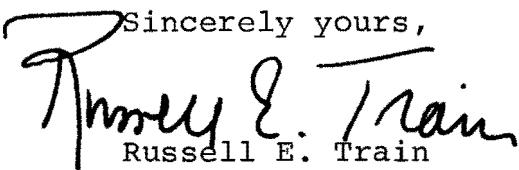
We would look to this Office for the coordination of the Federal research and development effort which we believe is essential to avoid duplication of work among the Federal agencies.

EPA has recognized the need and has initiated a five-year plan to be up-dated annually for its research and development

activities. We strongly endorse the provision that the new office which would be established would be required to look five years into the future to identify science and technology needs.

Further, this Act gives frequent indications of concern for environmental considerations in the overall concern to improve the Federal research and development efforts and to assure that science and technology, which play such a vital role in shaping our society, are given adequate attention at the highest levels of Government.

The Environmental Protection Agency recommends that the President sign H.R. 10230 into law.

Sincerely yours,

Russell E. Train
Administrator

Honorable James T. Lynn
Director, Office of
Management and Budget
Washington, D.C. 20503

Enclosure

Summary of the Significant Provisions of H.R. 10230

Title I of the Act recognizes the impact of science and technology on society and the interrelations of scientific, technological, economic, social, political, and institutional factors, and of priority goals to which science and technology should contribute, including

- preserving, fostering, and restoring a healthful and esthetic natural environment,
- providing for the protection of the oceans and coastal zones, and the polar regions, and the efficient utilization of their resources,
- promoting the conservation and efficient utilization of the Nation's natural and human resources, and
- eliminating air and water pollution, and unnecessary, unhealthful, or ineffective drugs and food additives.

One of the principles to be adhered to in the national policy for science and technology is "The enlistment of science and technology to foster a healthy economy in which the directions of growth and innovation are compatible with the prudent and frugal use of resources and with the prevention of a benign environment." To implement the policy enunciated, the Federal Government would be required to maintain central policy planning elements in the Executive Branch to assist Federal agencies in identifying problems and objectives, mobilizing resources, securing appropriate funding, anticipating future concerns, and systematically reviewing Federal science policy and programs and recommending legislative amendments when needed.

Title II of the Act would be cited as the "Presidential Science and Technology Advisory Organization Act of 1976", and would establish an Office of Scientific and Technology Policy in the Executive Office of the President. The primary function of the Director of this Office would be to provide advice on the scientific, engineering, and technological aspects of issues that require attention at the highest levels of Government. Among other duties, he would assist the President in providing general leadership and coordination of the research and development programs of the Federal Government. The Office would serve as a source of scientific and technological analysis and judgment for the President with respect to major policies, plans, and programs. Within the first year, to the extent practicable, the Office would identify and describe situations

and conditions which warrant special attention within the next five years, and annually review and revise the five-year outlook.

The Director would also serve as Chairman of the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering and Technology (established under Title IV), as a member of the Domestic Council, and as an adviser to the National Security Council

Under Title III, the President would establish a President's Committee on Science and Technology to survey, examine and analyze the overall content of the Federal science, engineering and technology effort, and consider needs for changes.

Title IV would establish the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology, which would include a representative of EPA. The Council would consider problems and developments in the field of science, engineering, and technology and related activities affecting more than one Federal agency and recommend policies.



VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20420

May 4, 1976

- The Honorable
James T. Lynn
Director, Office of
Management and Budget
Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Mr. Lynn:

We are pleased to respond to the request of Mr. James M. Frey, Assistant Director for Legislative Reference, for a report on the enrolled enactment of H.R. 10230, 95th Congress, "An Act to establish a science and technology policy for the United States, to provide for scientific and policy for the United States, to provide a comprehensive survey of ways and means for improving the Federal effort in scientific research and information handling, and in the use thereof, to amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, and for other purposes."

The bill formulates and declares National policy in the areas of science, engineering and technology and establishes an Office of Science and Technology Policy to implement the enunciated policy. The Office of Science and Technology Policy through various committees created by the act will examine problems and priorities at the state and local governmental level; examine the need for organizational reform or improvement in existing Federal science, engineering and technology effort; and consider problems and developments affecting Federal agencies in these areas.

The Veterans Administration was not requested to report on H.R. 10230 by the Committees which considered the bill.

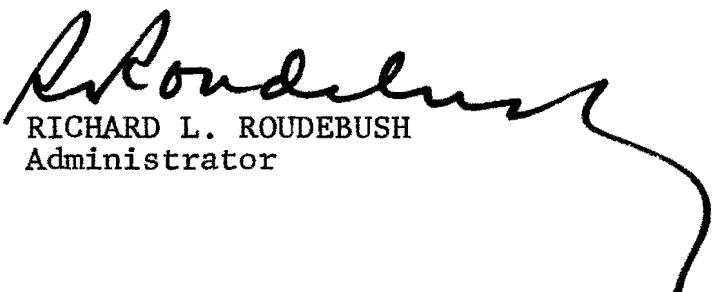
We recognize that formulation of new policy and examination of existing practices in the areas of science, engineering and technology are necessary in a highly industrialized, technology oriented society such as exists in this country. Under present practices, new technology, which may benefit society, can be transferred from Government to the private sector only under the most arduous circumstances. In some instances, a transfer to benefit the people of this country can not be made.

An examination of and formulation of policy and means to encourage technological advance which results in tangible benefits to the general population must not be left to chance or individual agency policies which in some instances work at cross purposes.

A central focal point, which involves state and local interests as well as the expertise of the scientific community in conjunction with the several Federal agencies could formulate a uniform direction for National technological policy and provide the means to achieve that policy.

We are of the opinion that H.R. 10230 provides the vehicle and stimulus to realize the objective enunciated by the Congress, and therefore we support the foregoing measure and recommend that the President approve H.R. 10230.

Sincerely,


RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH
Administrator



UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

OFFICE OF THE
CHAIRMAN

MAY 6 1976

Mr. James M. Frey
Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference
Executive Office of the President
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, D.C. 20503

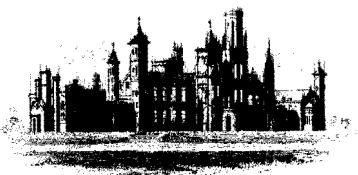
Dear Mr. Frey:

This letter is in response to your request for the views of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission on the enrolled bill titled the "National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976." This bill would establish a permanent Office of Science and Technology in the Executive Office of the President and would establish other panels and committees to help coordinate Federal efforts to employ science and technology in achieving objectives and solving problems at all levels of government.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission is particularly sensitive to the importance of science and technology because of our role in regulating the application of nuclear technology to meeting national energy needs. We find the bill's purpose desirable and its methods appropriate. We recommend that the President approve the bill.

Sincerely,


Marcus A. Rowden
Chairman



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

*Washington, D.C. 20560
U.S.A.*

April 30, 1976

Mr. James M. Frey
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference
Office of Management and Budget
Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20503

Dear Mr. Frey:

Thank you for referring to the Smithsonian Institution for comment the enrolled bill H. R. 10230, the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization and Priorities Act of 1976.

The Smithsonian Institution, established in 1846 for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge," has, for 130 years, sought to fulfill the initial element of that mandate through original research and is deeply committed to scientific endeavors.

While we support the overall objectives of H. R. 10230 and believe that the Nation would be well served by an effective science policy apparatus, we would defer to others in regard to the most appropriate means of achieving that purpose.

Nonetheless, should H. R. 10230 be enacted into law we would welcome the opportunity to participate as an observer, a role we have undertaken in relation to similar entities in the past, in the activities of the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology. The extensive collections and research activities of the National Air and Space Museum, the National Museum of Natural History, and the National Zoological Park and the continuing studies at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, the Radiation Biology Laboratory, the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, and the Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies would, we believe, be important resources on which the Council may wish to draw in its discussions and studies.

Furthermore, with respect to Section 102(c) (10), the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange which currently serves as a national focal point for research in progress represents a mechanism for the early and systematic exchange of data and technological findings as well as a means of allowing Federal agencies to identify research similar in nature to that which they support through their own programs.

We respectfully recommend endorsement by the President of H. R. 10230.

Sincerely yours,



S. Dillon Ripley
Secretary

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON

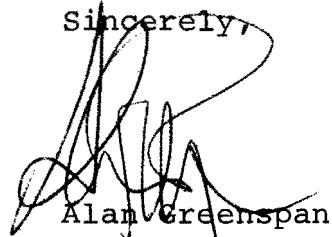
April 30, 1976

Dear Mr. Frey:

This is in response to your request for CEA's views on H. R. 10230, The National Science and Technology Policy, Organization and Priorities Act of 1976.

We have no objection to the President signing this bill.

Sincerely,



Alan Greenspan

Mr. James Frey
Assistant Director
for Legislative Reference
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, D. C. 20503





GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301

May 4, 1976

Honorable James T. Lynn
Director, Office of Management
and Budget
Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Mr. Lynn:

Reference is made to your request for the views and recommendations of the Department of Defense on the enrolled enactment of H.R. 10230, 94th Congress, the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976.

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

The Department of Defense interposes no objection to the approval of H.R. 10230 by the President.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Richard A. Wiley".

Richard A. Wiley



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

MAY 3 - 1976

Dear Mr. Lynn:

This responds to your request for our views on the enrolled bill H.R. 10230, "To establish a science and technology policy for the United States, to provide for scientific and technological advice and assistance to the President, to provide a comprehensive survey of ways and means for improving the Federal effort in scientific research and information handling, and in the use thereof, to amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, and for other purposes."

We would not object to the enactment of the enrolled bill H.R. 10230.

Title II of H.R. 10230 would establish within the Executive Office of the President an Office of Science and Technology Policy to advise the President on scientific, engineering, and technological aspects of issues, including advice of scientific and technologic considerations involved in areas of national concern; evaluation of the scale, quality and effectiveness of the Federal effort in science and technology; and assistance to OMB with review and analysis of funding proposed for research and development in the budgets of all Federal agencies.

The Office would be required to annually identify and describe a 5-year outlook for science and technology; and the President would be required annually to transmit to the Congress a Scientific and Technological Report based upon information prepared by the Office for the 5-year outlook.

The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy would be authorized to serve as member of the Domestic Council; to advise the National Security Council; and upon request to enter into contracts and other arrangements for studies, analyses, and other services; and to hold hearings.

The Director would also be directed to establish an intergovernmental Science, Engineering and Technology Panel. The Panel would identify and define civilian problems which science, engineering, and technology might assist in resolving or ameliorating at State, regional, and local levels, and to advise, assist and make recommendations to the Director.

H.R. 10230 would authorize to be appropriated \$4,250,000 through the fiscal year ending September 30, 1977 for the purposes of Title II, and such sums thereafter as would be necessary for each of the succeeding fiscal years.



Title III of H.R. 10230 would establish within the Executive Office a Presidential Committee on Science and Technology which would issue a 2-year final report directed toward the examination and analization of the total Federal science and technological effort, with appropriate findings and recommendations. H.R. 10230 would make the extension of the Committee's life after 2 years discretionary with the President.

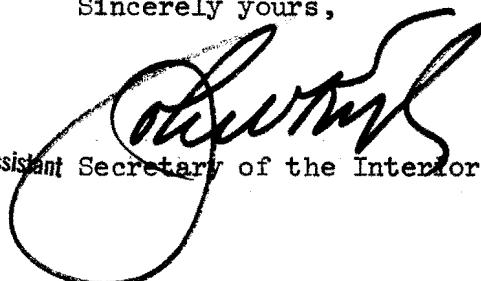
H.R. 10230 would authorize to be appropriated \$1,250,000 through the fiscal year ending September 30, 1977 for the purposes of Title III, and such sums thereafter as would be necessary for each succeeding fiscal year.

Title IV of H.R. 10230 would make the existing Federal Council for Science and Technology set up by Executive order in 1959, a statutory body with the Director of the new Office as chairman. The current Council is an interdepartmental group representing all Federal agencies with significant research and development missions, whose function is to maintain general liaison of the overall government effort in science and technology. The title adds no new functions. It does change the name of the present Council, emphasizes its mission, and places it on a statutory basis.

H.R. 10230 would also repeal one clause on the Organic Act of the National Science Foundation which requires an annual report from the National Science Board on the status of science and technology in the United States.

The Department concurs in the objective of establishing an Office of Science and Technology Policy within the Office of the President, and believes that H.R. 10230 reasonably achieves this and other objectives set forth in the President's message to the Congress of March 12, 1976. We would only note, however, that our conclusion is based on the understanding that Titles II and IV, which create the Office of Science and Technology Policy and the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology, respectively, in no way supersedes or authorizes these new agencies to supersede the statutory authorities and responsibilities of existing agencies. While reference is made to such intent in the Senate report on Title IV (page H3405, first column) it is not clear that the language of these sections actually implements the intent.

Sincerely yours,



Robert H. McRae
Assistant Secretary of the Interior

Honorable James T. Lynn
Director
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, D. C. 20503



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

MAY 3 1976

Mr. James T. Lynn
Director, Office of Management
and Budget
Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Mr. Lynn:

In response to Mr. James Frey's request of April 20, 1976, to this Department for its views on H.R. 10230, the "National Science and Technology Policy, Organization and Priorities Act of 1976", the provisions of this bill have been examined, and we have no objection to approval of the enrolled bill. The Department's Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs looks forward to cooperating with the new Office in furthering the objectives of this bill internationally.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert J. McCloskey".

Robert J. McCloskey
Assistant Secretary
for Congressional Relations



National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

Washington, D.C.
20546

Office of the Administrator

APR 30 1976

Director
Office of Management and Budget
Executive Office of the President
Washington, DC 20503

Attention: Assistant Director
for Legislative Reference

Subject: Enrolled Enactment Report on H.R. 10230,
94th Congress

This is an Enrolled Enactment report on H.R. 10230, "To establish a science and technology policy for the United States, to provide for scientific and technological advice and assistance to the President, to provide a comprehensive survey of ways and means for improving the Federal effort in scientific research and information handling, and in the use thereof, to amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, and for other purposes." It is submitted pursuant to Mr. James McCullough's telephone request of April 27, 1976.

Primarily, the Bill would provide for the creation of a statutory office within the Executive Office of the President to advise the President on the scientific, engineering, and technological aspects of issues that require attention at the highest levels of government.

Title I sets forth the national policy on science, engineering, and technology and declares that, among other things, advancing the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space is a priority goal.

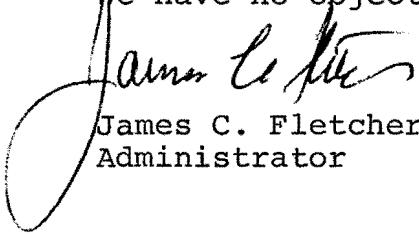
Title II would establish the Office of Science and Technology Policy which would be headed by a Director who would be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President would also be authorized to appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, not more than four Associate Directors. The primary function of the Director would be that of principal advisor to the President on scientific, engineering and technological matters.

The Director is given administrative powers consonant with this responsibility. Section 208(c) would authorize NASA to assist the Director in carrying out studies, systems analyses, and technology assessments of alternatives available for the resolution of critical and emerging national and international problems amenable to the contributions of science and technology.

Title III would create the President's Committee on Science and Technology to survey, examine, analyze and report to the President the overall context of the Federal science, engineering, and technology effort. Membership would consist of the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy and from eight to fourteen others, appointed by the President, representing broad and varied interests.

Title IV would disestablish the Federal Council for Science and Technology and replace it with the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology. The Council would be composed of the aforementioned Director and representatives of various Federal agencies including NASA. The Council would consider problems and developments in the fields of science, engineering, and technology and related activities affecting more than one Federal agency and make recommendations to the President relating thereto.

NASA agrees with the intent of H.R. 10230. NASA would be pleased to assist the Director as provided for in the Bill. We have no objection to approval of the legislation.



James C. Fletcher
Administrator



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

MAY 5 1976

The Honorable James T. Lynn
Director, Office of Management
and Budget
Washington, D. C. 20503

Dear Mr. Lynn:

This is in response to your request for a report on H.R. 10230, an enrolled bill "To establish a science and technology policy for the United States, to provide for scientific and technological advice and assistance to the President, to provide a comprehensive survey of ways and means for improving the Federal effort in scientific research and information handling, and in the use thereof, to amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, and for other purposes."

In summary, we support the basic purpose of this legislation, which is to establish an Office of Science and Technology Policy in the Office of the President. However, we defer to the Office of Management and Budget and the National Science Foundation as to the details of this particular bill and the desirability of its enactment.

The bill would establish in the Executive Office of the President an Office of Science and Technology Policy which would be headed by a Director appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Office would provide the President with advice on scientific, engineering and technological aspects of issues that require attention at the highest level of government. It would also serve as a source of scientific and technological analysis and judgment for the President with respect to major policies, plans, and programs of the Federal government. Under the bill the Director of the Office would establish an Intergovernmental Science, Engineering, and Technology Advisory Panel, the purpose of which would be to identify and define civilian science, engineering, and technology needs and to facilitate the utilization of research and development results in meeting those needs.

The bill would also require the President to establish a President's Committee on Science and Technology which would be responsible for surveying, examining, and analyzing the overall context of the Federal science, engineering, and technology effort. The bill would also establish a Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology composed of the Director of the Office of Science and Technology as well as representatives from each of the major Federal agencies, including the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The purpose of this Council would be to consider problems and developments in the field of science, engineering, and technology which affect more than one Federal agency, and to provide more effective planning and administration of Federal programs in those areas.

This bill embodies a proposal of the President submitted to the Congress last year to create a Presidential Office of Science and Technology Policy. We agree fully with the concept of establishing an Office in the White House to coordinate the scientific and technological activities of the Federal government. We look forward to the establishment of such an Office and believe that it will serve an extremely useful function, given the broad range of scientific and technological efforts carried out or supported by the Federal government. This Department is responsible for far-reaching research and development activities, particularly in the field of health, which will undoubtedly benefit from increased coordination with regard to science and technology.

We would note, however, that the enrolled bill also would establish a number of advisory councils, panels, and committees which may to some extent overlap the functions of the Office of Science and Technology Policy. Although we would not endorse the establishment by legislation of these additional entities, we defer to the Office of Management and Budget as to whether these additional features of the enrolled bill are consistent with the original proposal of the Administration.

On the question of the desirability of enactment of the enrolled bill, we therefore defer to the Office of Management and Budget, the National Science Foundation, and other agencies whose activities are more directly affected by the bill.

Sincerely,

Hajice Ryack
Under Secretary

B

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Two hundred years ago, one of this Nation's Founding Fathers and a man of great intellect -- Thomas Jefferson -- observed, "Knowledge is power, knowledge is safety, knowledge is happiness."

Jefferson knew, as did the other great leaders who established this republic, that the pursuit and wise application of new knowledge are essential to any nation's progress. They encouraged exploration, new methods of agriculture, the establishment of scientific societies and institutions of higher learning, and protection and improvement of the Nation's health. They supported those who sought to expand America's physical and intellectual frontiers -- our explorers, scientists, inventors, engineers, and teachers.

This strong emphasis on progress through knowledge has continued throughout our history. It has been instrumental in helping develop the America we know -- its agriculture, industry, economy, health, national security, and many of the amenities we enjoy. Science, engineering and technology have combined to become a basic underlying force in American life -- a force that America has shared with the world to the ultimate benefit of all mankind.

Now as we enter our Third Century science, engineering and technology are more important than ever in meeting the challenges and opportunities which lie ahead for this Nation and the world.

The bill that I am signing today -- the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization and Priorities Act of 1976, H.R. 10230 -- will help us in meeting those challenges. It outlines a comprehensive policy for achievement of our national objectives through the effective utilization of science and technology.

The key provision of the bill is the creation of a new Office of Science and Technology Policy in the Executive Office of the President. I first proposed legislation to authorize this office in June 1975. I attach great importance not only to a strong national effort in science and technology but also to the availability of expert advice at all levels in the Federal government. This new office will provide an important source of advice on the scientific, engineering, and technical aspects of issues that require attention at the highest levels of government.

The bill also calls for a two-year study of the overall context of the Federal science, engineering and technology effort. This study should provide the basis for reassessing the organization and management of Federal research and development activities. It should help to ensure that government efforts are properly related to those of private enterprise which has the primary responsibility for turning new ideas into new and improved products and services for the marketplace.

Finally, the bill calls upon the Director of the new office to establish an intergovernmental science, engineering and technology advisory panel to identify problems of the State, regional and local levels where science and technology can contribute.

Along with continued, vigorous support from the private sector, a strong Federal effort in science, engineering and technology is critical to our future. My 1977 Budget calls for \$24.7 billion for Federal research and development programs -- an increase of 11 percent over 1976 estimates. I am hopeful that the Congress will approve my funding requests, particularly those to increase Federal support of basic research.

The National Science and Technology Policy Organizational and Priorities Act of 1976 reflects a renewed recognition of the importance of scientific, engineering and technological contributions. It symbolizes the confidence we Americans have in our ability to improve our way of life and to find better solutions to the problems of the future. I take great pleasure in signing this bill into law.

BK R
STATEMENT UPON SIGNING THE NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
POLICY, ORGANIZATION AND PRIORITIES ACT OF 1976, H.R. 10230

Two hundred years ago, one of this Nation's Founding Fathers and a man of great intellect -- Thomas Jefferson -- observed, "Knowledge is power, knowledge is safety, knowledge is happiness."

Jefferson knew, as did the other great leaders who established this republic, that the pursuit and wise application of new knowledge are essential to any nation's progress ~~and~~
~~they~~ encouraged exploration, new methods of agriculture, the establishment of scientific societies and institutions of higher learning, and protection and improvement of the Nation's health. They supported those who sought to expand America's physical and intellectual frontiers -- our explorers, scientists, inventors, engineers, and teachers.

This strong emphasis on progress through knowledge has continued throughout our history. It has been instrumental in helping develop the America we know -- its agriculture, industry, economy, health, national security, and many of the amenities we enjoy. Science, engineering and technology have combined to become a basic underlying force in American life -- a force that America has shared with the world to the ultimate benefit of all mankind.

Now, as we enter our Third Century ~~I believe~~ science, engineering and technology are more important than ever in meeting the challenges and opportunities which lie ahead for this Nation and the world.

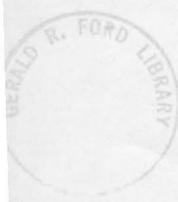


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It ~~provides~~ ^{outlines} a comprehensive policy for achievement of our national objectives through the effective utilization of science and technology.

The key provision of the bill is the creation of a new Office of Science and Technology Policy in the Executive Office of the President. I first proposed legislation to authorize this office in June 1975. I attach great importance not only to a strong National effort in science and technology but also to the availability of expert advice at all levels in the Federal government. This new office will provide an important source of advice on the scientific, engineering, and technical aspects of issues that require attention at the highest levels of government.

The bill also calls for a two-year study of the overall context of the Federal science, engineering and technology effort. This study should provide the basis for reassessing the organization and management of Federal research and development activities. It should help to ensure that government efforts are properly related to those of private enterprise which ~~the Nation~~ has the primary responsibility for turning new ideas into new and improved products and services for the marketplace.



Finally, the bill calls upon the Director of the new Office to establish an intergovernmental science, engineering and technology advisory panel to identify problems of the State, regional and local levels where science and technology can contribute.

Along with continued, vigorous support from the private sector, a strong Federal effort in science, engineering and technology is critical to our future. My 1977 Budget calls for \$24.7 billion for Federal research and development programs -- an increase of 11 percent over 1976 estimates. I am hopeful that the Congress will approve my funding requests, particularly those to increase Federal support of basic research.

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STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

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Jefferson knew, as did the other great leaders who established this republic, that the pursuit and wise application of new knowledge are essential to any nation's progress. They encouraged exploration, new methods of agriculture, the establishment of scientific societies and institutions of higher learning, and protection and improvement of the Nation's health. They supported those who sought to expand America's physical and intellectual frontiers -- our explorers, scientists, inventors, engineers, and teachers.

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The bill that I am signing today -- the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization and Priorities Act of 1976, H.R. 10230 -- will help us in meeting those challenges. It outlines a comprehensive policy for achievement of our national objectives through the effective utilization of science and technology.



The key provision of the bill is the creation of a new Office of Science and Technology Policy in the Executive Office of the President. I first proposed legislation to authorize this office in June 1975. I attach great importance not only to a strong national effort in science and technology but also to the availability of expert advice at all levels in the Federal government. This new office will provide an important source of advice on the scientific, engineering, and technical aspects of issues that require attention at the highest levels of government.

The bill also calls for a two-year study of the overall context of the Federal science, engineering and technology effort. This study should provide the basis for reassessing the organization and management of Federal research and development activities. It should help to ensure that government efforts are properly related to those of private enterprise which has the primary responsibility for turning new ideas into new and improved products and services for the marketplace.

Finally, the bill calls upon the Director of the new office to establish an intergovernmental science, engineering and technology advisory panel to identify problems of the State, regional and local levels where science and technology can contribute.

Along with continued, vigorous support from the private sector, a strong Federal effort in science, engineering and technology is critical to our future. My 1977 Budget calls for \$24.7 billion for Federal research and development programs -- an increase of 11 percent over 1976 estimates. I am hopeful that the Congress will approve my funding requests, particularly those to increase Federal support of basic research.



The National Science and Technology Policy Organizational and Priorities Act of 1976 reflects a renewed recognition of the importance of scientific, engineering and technological contributions. It symbolizes the confidence we Americans have in our ability to improve our way of life and to find better solutions to the problems of the future. I take great pleasure in signing this bill into law.



For
Bill memo

Approved - 5/11/96



Ceremony

T. Jones has the bill and file.

To:
F. Cavanaugh
5-7-76
5:00 p.m.
5

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

MAY 7 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Enrolled Bill H.R. 10230 - National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976
Sponsor - Rep. Teague (D) Texas and 24 others

Last Day for Action

May 14, 1976 - Friday

Purpose

Establishes an Office of Science and Technology Policy in the Executive Office of the President; sets forth the functions of that Office; establishes a temporary, two-year Committee on Science and Technology to survey overall Federal science efforts; establishes an interagency council to coordinate the science-related programs of 13 Federal agencies; and establishes a panel representing States and localities to foster the use of science and technology in solving problems at those levels of Government.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget

Approval (Signing statement attached)

National Science Foundation
Council on Environmental Quality
Department of Agriculture
Department of Commerce
Department of Transportation
Energy Research and Development Administration
Environmental Protection Agency
Veterans Administration
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Smithsonian Institution
Council of Economic Advisers
Department of Defense

Approval
No objection
No objection

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I am very pleased to sign into law H.R. 10230, a bill that will establish an Office of Science and Technology Policy in the Executive Office of the President.

The Congress and the Executive Branch have cooperated closely in the development of sound legislation that will allow me and future Presidents to have close at hand another valuable source of advice on our national goals and policies.

As I stated when I proposed legislation for this purpose last June, I attach a great deal of importance to a strong national effort in science, engineering, and technology. From my earliest days in public life, I have been impressed with the contributions these fields have made to the continued progress and well-being of the Nation. The expansion of knowledge through scientific research and the development of new products and processes are essential to the health, productivity, and security of all our people. And I have backed up these beliefs with action -- my proposed Budget for fiscal year 1977 contains significant increases in the research and development programs of a number of Federal agencies.

This legislation provides, for the first time, a basis in statute for a science policy office within the President's Executive Office. It includes a comprehensive set of policy objectives to guide Federal decisions concerning the uses of science and technology in achieving our national objectives.

The bill also creates a Presidential committee which will operate with the new office and with my other advisers to review the Federal Government's support and use of science and technology. Such a review is indeed timely. Many of the important decisions that set the course of science in the United States were made in the period following World War II. As we enter our third

century, it is entirely appropriate to take a new look at the contributions that science and technology can make and at the organizations and methods by which the Nation sponsors and supports research and development.

Two hundred years ago Thomas Jefferson stated "Knowledge is power, knowledge is safety, knowledge is happiness." The drive to develop and apply knowledge has always been a fundamental characteristic of our country. Science and technology, under our Nation's principles, are a force for good, a force for peace, a force for the pursuit of happiness -- and a force that America has sought to share with all humanity.

SIGNING STATEMENT

I am very pleased to sign into law H.R. 10230, a bill that has as its primary purpose the creation of a new Office of Science and Technology Policy in the Executive Office of the President.

Creation of the new office is especially important to me because it means that we will have close at hand a new source of advice on scientific, engineering and technical aspects of issues and problems that require attention at the highest levels of Government. The bill reflects the importance that the people of our nation attach to the contributions of science, engineering, and technology in achieving key national goals and objectives. It symbolizes the confidence we have in America in our ability to improve our way of life and to find better answers to the problems that confront us.

Last June when I proposed legislation to create the new office, I pointed out that the expansion of knowledge through scientific research and the successful and creative employment of our scientific and technological capabilities are essential to the growth, stability and security of the Nation.

Along with continued, vigorous support from the private sector, a strong Federal effort in science, engineering, and technology is critical to our future. My 1977 Budget calls for \$24.7 billion -- an increase of 11 percent over

1976 estimates. I am hopeful that the Congress will approve my funding requests, particularly those to increase Federal support of basic research.

In addition to the creation of the new office, the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization and Priorities Act of 1976 which I am signing today, sets forth a comprehensive statement of policy objectives concerning the use of science and technology in achieving our national objectives.

The bill also calls for the creation of a Presidential Committee to conduct a two-year study of the overall content of the Federal science, engineering and technology effort. Such a review is indeed timely. Many of the important decisions that set the course of action for science in the United States were made in the period following World War II. As we enter our third century, it is entirely appropriate to take a new look at the contributions that science and technology can make, and at the organizations and methods by which the Federal Government sponsors and supports research and development.

Two hundred years ago, Thomas Jefferson stated, "Knowledge is power, knowledge is safety, knowledge is happiness." The drive to develop and apply knowledge has been a fundamental characteristic of our country since Jefferson's time. Science and technology, under our Nation's principles, are a force for good, a force for peace, a force for the pursuit of happiness -- and a force that America has sought to share with humanity.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

this is the OMB version of the signing statement which came with the enrolled bill report. OMB has no problem with the signing statement Glenn Schleede has substituted.

Judy 5/7

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I am very pleased to sign into law H.R. 10230, a bill that will establish an Office of Science and Technology Policy in the Executive Office of the President.

The Congress and the Executive Branch have cooperated closely in the development of sound legislation that will allow me and future Presidents to have close at hand another valuable source of advice on our national goals and policies.

As I stated when I proposed legislation for this purpose last June, I attach a great deal of importance to a strong national effort in science, engineering, and technology. From my earliest days in public life, I have been impressed with the contributions these fields have made to the continued progress and well-being of the Nation. The expansion of knowledge through scientific research and the development of new products and processes are essential to the health, productivity, and security of all our people. And I have backed up these beliefs with action -- my proposed Budget for fiscal year 1977 contains significant increases in the research and development programs of a number of Federal agencies.

This legislation provides, for the first time, a basis in statute for a science policy office within the President's Executive Office. It includes a comprehensive set of policy objectives to guide Federal decisions concerning the uses of science and technology in achieving our national objectives.

The bill also creates a Presidential committee which will operate with the new office and with my other advisers to review the Federal Government's support and use of science and technology. Such a review is indeed timely. Many of the important decisions that set the course of science in the United States were made in the period following World War II. As we enter our third

century, it is entirely appropriate to take a new look at the contributions that science and technology can make and at the organizations and methods by which the Nation sponsors and supports research and development.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.:

Date: May 7

Time: 530pm

FOR ACTION: Glenn Schleede cc (for information): Jack Marsh
Robert Hartmann -Bill Seidman *dh* Ed Schmufts
Max Friedersdorf *dh* Jim Cavanaugh
Ken Lazarus *dh* Paul Leach
NSC/S *dh* Judy Hope
FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY Steve McConahey
David Lissy

DUE: Date: May 8

Time: noon

SUBJECT:

H.R. 10230 - National Science and Technology Policy,
Organization and Priorities Act of 1976

ACTION REQUESTED:

- For Necessary Action
 Prepare Agenda and Brief
 For Your Comments

- For Your Recommendations
 Draft Reply
 Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

Please return to Judy Johnston, Ground Floor West Wing



PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately.

K. R. COLE, JR.
For the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 8, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JIM CAVANAUGH

FROM:

MAX L. FRIEDERSDORF *M.L.*

SUBJECT:

H.R. 10230 - National Science and Technology
Policy, Organization and Priorities Act of 1976

The Office of Legislative Affairs concurs with the agencies
that the subject bill be signed with statement.

Attachments



THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.:

Date: May 7

Time: 530pm

FOR ACTION: *v call 6556*
Glenn Schleede
Robert Hartmann
Max Friedersdorf
Ken Lazarus
NSC/S

cc (for information): Jack Marsh
Bill Seidman Ed Schmults
Jim Cavanaugh
Paul Leach
Judy Hope
Steve McConahey
David Lissy

DUE: Date: May 8

Time: noon

SUBJECT:

H.R. 10230 - National Science and Technology Policy,
Organization and Priorities Act of 1976

ACTION REQUESTED:

- For Necessary Action For Your Recommendations
 Prepare Agenda and Brief Draft Reply
 For Your Comments Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

Please return to Judy Johnston, Ground Floor West Wing

Approved
John

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately.

James M. Cannon
For the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.:

Date: May 7

Time: 530pm

FOR ACTION: Glenn Schleede
Robert Hartmann
Max Friedersdorf
Ken Lazarus
NSC/S

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

cc (for information): Jack Marsh
Bill Seidman
Ed Schmults
Jim Cavanaugh
Paul Leach
Judy Hope
Steve McConahey
David Lissy

DUE: Date: May 8

Time: noon

SUBJECT:

H.R. 10230 - National Science and Technology Policy,
Organization and Priorities Act of 1976

ACTION REQUESTED:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> For Necessary Action | <input type="checkbox"/> For Your Recommendations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Agenda and Brief | <input type="checkbox"/> Draft Reply |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For Your Comments | <input type="checkbox"/> Draft Remarks |

REMARKS:

Please return to Judy Johnston, Ground Floor West Wing

No objection -- Ken Lazarus 5/10/76

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a
delay in submitting the required material, please
telephone the Staff Secretary immediately.

James M. Cannon
For the President

MEMORANDUM

2687

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

May 8, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAMES M. CANNON
FROM: Jeanne W. Davis *JWD*
SUBJECT: H.R. 10230

The NSC Staff concurs in the Proposed Enrolled Bill H.R. 10230 -
National Science and Technology Policy, Organization and Priorities
Act of 1976.