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4PM - Kennedy Breifing on Science  
Adviser

V.P. Ceremonial office - Hill  
Tuesday, June 3, 1975

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

TO: ~~Rodger Hooker~~ *Jim Cannon*  
FROM: Ellis Mottur

Attached is the material on S. 32, you requested for Jim Cannon.

It includes the bill currently pending before our committee, the floor statement when the bill was introduced in Jan. 1975, and the press release and fact sheet when the bill passed the Senate the previous Oct. 1974. The bills are virtually identical, so that fact sheet is still valid for the pending bill.

*Jim:*

*Meeting with Sen. Kennedy  
scheduled for 4 PM. tomorrow in  
VP's Ceremonial office.*

*Roger.*



# S. 32

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 15, 1975

Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. BROOKE, Mr. CANNON, Mr. CASE, Mr. CRANSTON, Mr. CULVER, Mr. PHILIP A. HART, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. INOUE, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MCGEE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. MONDALE, Mr. MONTTOYA, Mr. MOSS, Mr. PELL, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. STAFFORD, Mr. TUNNEY, Mr. WEICKER, and Mr. WILLIAMS) introduced the following bill; which was read twice, and by unanimous consent, referred to the Committees on Labor and Public Welfare, Commerce, and Aeronautical and Space Sciences

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## A BILL

To establish a framework for the formulation of national policy and priorities for science and technology, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 That this Act may be cited as the "National Policy and  
4 Priorities for Science and Technology Act of 1975".

5 STATEMENT OF FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF POLICY

6 SEC. 2. (2) The Congress, recognizing the profound  
7 impact of science and technology on society, and the interre-

1 lations of scientific, technological, economic, social, political,  
2 and institutional factors, hereby finds that—

3 (1) Federal funding for science and technology rep-  
4 represents an investment in the future, which is indispen-  
5 sable to sustained national progress;

6 (2) the manpower pool of scientists and engineers  
7 constitutes an invaluable national resource which should  
8 be utilized to the maximum extent possible at all times;

9 (3) the scientific and technological capabilities  
10 within the United States, if properly applied and di-  
11 rected, could effectively assist in improving the quality  
12 of life and in anticipating and resolving many critical  
13 and emerging national problems;

14 (4) strong participation by State and local govern-  
15 ments is essential to the successful solution of many civil-  
16 ian problems, and in developing programs for the appli-  
17 cation of science and technology to civilian needs and  
18 to setting civilian research and development activities  
19 priorities;

20 (5) the maintenance and strengthening of diver-  
21 sified scientific and technological capabilities in govern-  
22 ment, industry and the universities, and the encourage-  
23 ment of independent initiatives based on such capabilities,  
24 are essential to the most effective use of science and

1 technology in resolving critical and emerging national  
2 problems;

3 (6) a more systematic approach is needed to iden-  
4 tify critical and emerging national problems and to an-  
5 alyze, plan, and coordinate Federal science and tech-  
6 nology programs, policies, and activities intended to  
7 contribute to the resolution of such problems; and

8 (7) the effectiveness of scientific and technological  
9 contributions to improvements in the quality of life  
10 and the resolution of critical and emerging national  
11 problems depends on the maintenance of a strong base  
12 of knowledge in science and advanced technology to-  
13 gether with a resource of highly qualified scientists and  
14 engineers.

15 (b) The Congress declares that it is the continuing policy  
16 and responsibility of the Federal Government to take ap-  
17 propriate measures directed toward achieving the following  
18 goals—

19 (1) there must be a continuing Federal investment  
20 in science and technology adequate to the needs of the  
21 Nation;

22 (2) the level of this investment must be adjusted an-  
23 nually with regard to particular needs and opportunities  
24 and the prevalent economic situation;

1 (3) the Federal investment in science and technol-  
2 ogy must be allocated annually among the priority needs  
3 of the Nation, including the need to maintain the Na-  
4 tion's strength in basic research and education in science  
5 and engineering;

6 (4) scientists, engineers, and technicians must have  
7 continuing opportunities for socially useful employment  
8 in positions commensurate with their professional, tech-  
9 nical capabilities; and

10 (5) the National capabilities for technological plan-  
11 ning and policy formulation must be strengthened.

12 (c) Therefore, it is declared to be the purpose of this  
13 Act to promote the effective application of science and  
14 technology to the furtherance of national goals by—

15 (1) establishing a Council of Advisers on Science  
16 and Technology in the Executive Office of the President  
17 to provide a source of scientific and technological analysis  
18 and judgment to the President;

19 (2) establishing an Intergovernmental Science and  
20 Technology Advisory Committee to foster the applica-  
21 tion of science and technology to State and regional  
22 needs;

23 (3) establishing an Interagency Federal Coordinat-  
24 ing Committee on Science and Technology to coordinate  
25 agency research and development efforts; and

1 (4) having the President submit an annual Science  
2 and Technology Report to the Congress.

3 TITLE I—COUNCIL OF ADVISERS ON  
4 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

5 ESTABLISHMENT OF COUNCIL

6 SEC. 101. (a) There is established in the Executive  
7 Office of the President a Council of Advisers on Science and  
8 Technology (hereinafter referred to as the "Council"). The  
9 Council shall be composed of three members who shall be  
10 appointed by the President, by and with the advice and  
11 consent of the Senate from among individuals who, by  
12 reason of their training, experience, and attainments, are  
13 exceptionally qualified to analyze and interpret scientific  
14 and technological development; to appraise and recommend  
15 programs, policies, and activities of the Federal Government  
16 in the light of the policy declared in section 2; and are sen-  
17 sitive to the economic, social, esthetic, and cultural needs and  
18 interests of the Nation.

19 (b) The President shall designate one of the mem-  
20 bers of the Council as Chairman and one as Vice Chairman,  
21 who shall act as Chairman in the absence of the Chairman.

22 (c) Members of the Council shall serve full time and  
23 the Chairman of the Council shall be compensated at the  
24 rate provided for level II of the Executive Schedule (5  
25 U.S.C. 5313). The other members of the Council shall be

1 compensated at the rate provided for level IV of the Execu-  
2 tive Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5315).

3 (d) The Council may employ such officers and em-  
4 ployees as may be necessary to carry out its functions under  
5 this Act. In addition, the Council may employ and fix the  
6 compensation of such experts and consultants as may be  
7 necessary for the carrying out of its functions under this  
8 Act, in accordance with section 3109 of title 5, United States  
9 Code (but without regard to the last sentence thereof).

10 (e) The Council shall have the authority, within the  
11 limits of available appropriations, to enter into contracts or  
12 other arrangements for the carrying out by organizations  
13 or individuals, including other Government agencies, of such  
14 activities as the Council deems necessary to carry out the  
15 purposes of this Act.

16 FEDERAL INVESTMENT IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

17 SEC. 102. (a) The Council shall annually appraise  
18 progress in science and technology in relation to the needs  
19 of the Nation and, taking account of the state of the economy  
20 through consultation with the Council of Economic Ad-  
21 visers, shall determine the desired level of Federal investment  
22 in science and technology for the fiscal year immediately  
23 following the fiscal year in which such determination is made.

24 (b) On the basis of such determination, the Council shall  
25 make appropriate recommendations to the President and the

1 Congress regarding the desired level of Federal investment in  
2 science and technology for the fiscal year immediately follow-  
3 ing the fiscal year in which such recommendations are made.

4 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRIORITIES

5 SEC. 103. (a) The Council shall annually assess alterna-  
6 tive uses of Federal funds for science and technology in rela-  
7 tion to scientific and technical opportunities and national  
8 needs, and on the basis thereof shall determine a set of prior-  
9 ities for allocating Federal funds among major expenditure  
10 areas in science and technology, which pertain to the fiscal  
11 year immediately following the fiscal year in which such  
12 determination is made.

13 (b) On the basis of such determination, the Council shall  
14 make appropriate recommendations to the President and the  
15 Congress regarding such priorities.

16 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY ANALYSIS AND

17 PLANNING

18 SEC. 104. (a) The Council shall serve as a source of  
19 scientific and technological analysis and judgment for the  
20 President with respect to major policies, plans, and pro-  
21 grams of science and technology of the Federal Government.  
22 In carrying out this function, the Council shall—

23 (1) seek to define a coherent approach for applying  
24 science and technology to critical and emerging national  
25 problems and for coordinating the scientific and techno-

1 logical responsibilities and programs of the Federal de-  
2 partments and agencies in the resolution of such prob-  
3 lems;

4 (2) assist and advise the President in the prepara-  
5 tion of the Science and Technology Report, in accord-  
6 ance with section 108 of this title;

7 (3) gather timely and authoritative information con-  
8 cerning significant developments and trends in science,  
9 technology, and in national priorities, both current and  
10 prospective, to analyze and interpret such information  
11 for the purpose of determining whether such develop-  
12 ments and trends are interfering, or are likely to in-  
13 terfere, with the achievement of the policy set forth in  
14 section 2 of this Act;

15 (4) initiate studies and analyses, including sys-  
16 tems analyses and technology assessments of alternatives  
17 available for the resolution of critical and emerging  
18 national problems amenable to the contributions of  
19 science and technology and, insofar as possible, deter-  
20 mine and compare probable costs, benefits, and impacts  
21 of these alternatives;

22 (5) review and appraise the various programs,  
23 policies, and activities of the Federal Government in the  
24 light of the policy set forth in section 2 of this Act for the  
25 purpose of determining the extent to which such pro-

1 grams, policies, and activities are contributing to the  
2 achievement of such policy, and to make recommenda-  
3 tions to the President with respect thereto;

4 (6) report at least once each year to the President  
5 on the overall activities and accomplishments of the  
6 Council, pursuant to section 108 of this title; and

7 (7) perform other duties and functions and make  
8 and furnish such studies, reports thereon, and recom-  
9 mendations with respect to matters of policy and legis-  
10 lation as the President may request.

#### 11 FUNCTIONS OF THE CHAIRMAN

12 SEC. 105. The Chairman of the Council shall, in addi-  
13 tion to the other duties and functions set forth in this title—

14 (1) serve as the Science and Technology Adviser to  
15 the President;

16 (2) serve as Chairman of the Federal Coordinating  
17 Committee for Science and Technology established under  
18 title II of this Act;

19 (3) appoint, assign the duties, and fix the compen-  
20 sation of personnel without regard to the provisions of  
21 title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in  
22 the competitive service, and without regard to the pro-  
23 visions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53  
24 of such title, relating to classification and General Sched-



1     ule pay rates, at rates not in excess of the rate prescribed  
2     for GS-18 of the General Schedule under section 5332  
3     of such title; and

4             (4) perform such other duties and functions as the  
5     President may request.

6             COORDINATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

7     SEC. 106. (a) In exercising its powers, functions, and  
8     duties under this title, the Council shall—

9             (1) work in close consultation and cooperation with  
10     the heads of the Federal departments and agencies;

11            (2) utilize the services of consultants, establish such  
12     advisory committees, and, to the extent practicable, con-  
13     sult with State and local governmental agencies, with  
14     appropriate professional groups, and with such repre-  
15     sentatives of industry, the universities, agriculture, labor,  
16     consumers, conservation organizations, and other groups,  
17     organizations and individuals as it may deem advisable;

18            (3) hold such hearings in various parts of the Na-  
19     tion as the Council deems necessary, to determine the  
20     views of such agencies, groups, and organizations re-  
21     ferred to in paragraph (2) of this subsection and of the  
22     general public, concerning trends in science and tech-  
23     nology; and

24            (4) utilize to the fullest extent possible the existing  
25     services, facilities, and information (including statistical

1     information) of public and private agencies and orga-  
2     nizations, and individuals, in order that duplication of  
3     effort and expense may be avoided.

4            (b) Each department, agency, and instrumentality of the  
5     executive branch of the Government, including any inde-  
6     pendent agency, is authorized to furnish the Council such  
7     information as the Council deems necessary to carry out its  
8     function under this title.

9            (c) Upon request, the Administrator of the National  
10     Aeronautics and Space Administration is authorized to assist  
11     the Council with respect to carrying out its activities con-  
12     ducted under paragraph (4) of subsection 104 (a) of this  
13     title.

14     STUDY OF FEDERAL ORGANIZATION FOR SCIENCE AND  
15             TECHNOLOGY

16     SEC. 107. (a) Not later than ninety days following ap-  
17     pointment of the Council members, the Council shall con-  
18     tract with the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a  
19     study in order to recommend improvements in the Federal  
20     organization for civilian science and technology.

21            (b) Such contract shall contain provisions to assure  
22     that the study takes adequate account of the impact of  
23     Federal scientific and technical programs on—

24            (1) the generation of scientific and technical knowl-  
25     edge;

1 (2) the utilization of such knowledge in dealing  
2 with economic and social problems and opportunities;

3 (3) the utilization and enhancement of the Nation's  
4 scientific and technical manpower and resources;

5 (4) the strength of the economy, both domestically  
6 and internationally;

7 (5) the quality of the environment; and

8 (6) the interests of individuals and groups that may  
9 be affected by Federal scientific and technical programs.

10 (c) The study shall include, without being limited to—

11 (1) examination and appraisal of the existing Fed-  
12 eral organization for civilian science and technology;

13 (2) consideration of possible improvements in such  
14 organization; and

15 (3) consideration of the establishment of such new  
16 departments, agencies, offices, or other organizations as  
17 may serve to strengthen the Nation's scientific and tech-  
18 nical enterprise and increase the effectiveness of its ap-  
19 plication to the solution of national problems.

20 (d) In conducting its study, the Academy shall make  
21 maximum feasible use of related investigations and studies  
22 conducted by public and private agencies, including congres-  
23 sional hearings and reports.

24 (e) The Academy shall transmit to the Council not later  
25 than eighteen months after the starting date of the contract,

1 a final report, containing detailed statements of the findings  
2 and conclusions of the Academy, together with its recom-  
3 mendations for improvements in the Federal organization for  
4 civilian science and technology.

5 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY REPORT

6 SEC. 108. (a) The President shall transmit annually to  
7 the Congress, beginning October 15, 1976, a Science and  
8 Technology Report (hereinafter referred to as the "Report")  
9 which shall set forth—

10 (1) a review of developments of national signifi-  
11 cance in science and technology, including, but not lim-  
12 ited to, the mathematical, physical, social, and life  
13 sciences, and civil, chemical, electrical, and mechanical  
14 engineering, and other technologies;

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

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

21 (4) an inventory and projection of critical and  
22 emerging national problems the resolution of which  
23 might be substantially assisted by the application of sci-  
24 ence and technology;

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

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

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

(8) recommendations with regard to Federal investment level and priorities in science and technology, as made by the Council pursuant to sections 102 and 103 of this title.

(b) The Council shall insure that the report is printed and made available as a public document.

(c) If the recommendations in the report regarding Federal investment level and priorities in science and technology are substantially different from those submitted by the Council to the President, then the report shall include an appendix containing the original recommendations of the Council to the President, along with the Council's supporting justification and the reasons why the President did not accept the recommendations as submitted.

## TITLE II—FEDERAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

### ESTABLISHMENT AND FUNCTIONS OF FEDERAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SEC. 201. (a) There is established the Federal Coordinating Committee for Science and Technology (hereinafter referred to as the "Committee").

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

(c) The Chairman of the Council of Advisers on Science and Technology shall serve as Chairman of the Committee. The Chairman may make provision for another

1 member of the Council to act temporarily as Chairman of  
2 the Committee.

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

9 (e) The Committee shall consider problems and devel-  
10 opments in the fields of science and technology and related  
11 activities affecting more than one Federal agency, and shall  
12 recommend policies and other measures—

13 (1) to provide more effective planning and admin-  
14 istration of Federal scientific and technological programs,

15 (2) to identify research needs including areas of  
16 research requiring additional emphasis,

17 (3) to achieve more effective utilization of the  
18 scientific and technological resources and facilities of  
19 Federal agencies, including the elimination of unneces-  
20 sary duplication, and

21 (4) to further international cooperation in science  
22 and technology.

23 (f) The Committee shall perform such other related

1 duties as shall be assigned, consonant with law, by the  
2 President or by the Chairman.

3 (g) For the purpose of effectuating this section, each  
4 Federal agency represented on the Committee shall furnish  
5 necessary assistance to the Committee in accordance with  
6 section 214 of the Act of May 3, 1945 (59 Stat. 134; 31  
7 U.S.C. 691). Such assistance may include—

8 (1) detailing employees to the Committee to per-  
9 form such functions, consistent with the purposes of this  
10 section, as the Chairman may assign to them, and

11 (2) undertaking, upon request of the Chairman,  
12 such special studies for the Committee as come within  
13 the functions herein assigned to the Committee.

14 (h) For the purpose of conducting studies and making  
15 reports as directed by the Chairman, standing subcommittees  
16 and panels of the Committee may be established in conso-  
17 nance with the provisions of section 214 of the Act of  
18 May 3, 1945 (59 Stat. 134; 31 U.S.C. 691).

19 ABOLITION OF FEDERAL COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND  
20 TECHNOLOGY

21 SEC. 202. The Federal Council for Science and Tech-  
22 nology established pursuant to Executive Order 10807, dated

1 March 13, 1959, as amended by Executive Order 11381,  
2 dated November 8, 1967, is hereby abolished.

3 TITLE III—NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

4 NATIONAL SCIENCE POLICY

5 SEC. 301. Section 3 (d) of the National Science Founda-  
6 tion Act of 1950 is amended to read as follows:

7 “(d) The foundation shall recommend and encourage  
8 the pursuit of national policies designed to foster research  
9 and education in science and engineering, and the applica-  
10 tion of scientific and technical knowledge to the solution of  
11 national problems.”

12 NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD

13 SEC. 302. Section 4 of the National Science Foundation  
14 Act of 1950 is amended—

15 (1) by inserting before the period at the end of  
16 subsection (a) a comma and the following: “within  
17 the framework of applicable national policies as set  
18 forth by the President and the Congress” and

19 (2) by striking out subsection (c) and inserting  
20 in lieu thereof the following:

21 “(c) The persons nominated for appointment as members  
22 of the Board (1) shall be eminent in the fields of science,  
23 social science, engineering, agriculture, industry, education,  
24 or public affairs, (2) shall be selected solely on the basis of  
25 established records of distinguished service, and (3) shall be

1 so selected as to provide representation of the views of leaders  
2 from a diversity of fields from all areas of the Nation. The  
3 President is requested, in the making of nominations of per-  
4 sons for appointment as members, to give due consideration  
5 to any recommendations for nomination which may be sub-  
6 mitted to him by the National Academy of Sciences, the Na-  
7 tional Academy of Engineering, the National Association  
8 of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, the Sea Grant  
9 Association, the Association of American Universities, the  
10 Association of American Colleges, the Association of State  
11 Colleges and Universities, or by other scientific, technical,  
12 public interest or educational associations.”

13 ASSISTANCE TO COUNCIL

14 SEC. 303. In order to carry out the purposes of this  
15 Act, the National Science Foundation is authorized to—

16 (1) gather and analyze information regarding Fed-  
17 eral expenditures for research and engineering activities,  
18 and the employment and availability of scientific, en-  
19 gineering, and technical manpower, which the Founda-  
20 tion has assembled pursuant to paragraphs (1), (5),  
21 (6), and (7) of section 3 (a) of the National Science  
22 Foundation Act of 1950 in order to appraise the imple-  
23 mentation of the policies set forth in section 2 of this Act;

24 (2) provide such information and appraisals to  
25 the Council of Advisers on Science and Technology; and

1 (3) provide such additional information and staff  
2 assistance to the Council of Advisers on Science and  
3 Technology as the Council may request.

4 CONTINUING EDUCATION IN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

5 SEC. 304. (a) Not later than ninety days following en-  
6 actment of this Act, the National Science Foundation shall  
7 initiate an educational program of continuing education in  
8 science and engineering in order to enable scientists and en-  
9 gineers who have been engaged in their careers for at least  
10 five years to pursue courses of study designed to—

11 (1) provide them with new knowledge, techniques,  
12 and skills in their special fields; or

13 (2) acquire new knowledge, techniques, and skills  
14 in other fields which will enable them to render more  
15 valuable contributions to the Nation.

16 (b) The program developed under this section shall  
17 include, but not be limited to—

18 (1) the development of special curriculums and  
19 education techniques for continuing education in sci-  
20 ence and technology; and

21 (2) the award of fellowships to scientists and engi-  
22 neers to enable them to pursue courses of study which  
23 provide continuing education in science and engineering.

24 (c) From funds available pursuant to section 502, the

1 Foundation is authorized to make grants to, and to enter into  
2 contracts with, institutions of higher education and other  
3 academic institutions, nonprofit institutes and organizations,  
4 and private business firms, for the purpose of developing  
5 courses and curriculums specially designed for continuing  
6 education in science and technology under this section.

7 (d) (1) From funds available pursuant to section 502  
8 the Foundation is authorized to award continuing education  
9 fellowships to scientists and engineers to enable them to  
10 pursue appropriate courses of study.

11 (2) The Foundation shall allocate fellowships under this  
12 subsection in such manner, insofar as practicable, as will—

13 (A) attract highly qualified applicants; and

14 (B) provide an equitable distribution of such fel-  
15 lowships throughout the United States.

16 (3) The Foundation shall pay to persons awarded fel-  
17 lowships under this section such stipends (including such  
18 allowances for subsistence, health insurance, relocation ex-  
19 penses, and other expenses for such persons and their  
20 dependents) as it may prescribe by regulation designed to  
21 accomplish the purposes of this Act.

22 (4) Fellowships shall be awarded under this section  
23 upon application made at such times and containing such  
24 information as the Foundation shall by regulation require,

## 1 TITLE IV—STATE AND REGIONAL SCIENCE

## 2 AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMS.

## 3 ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL SCIENCE AND

## 4 TECHNOLOGY ADVISORY PROGRAMS

5 SEC. 401. (a) There is established in the National  
6 Science Foundation an Intergovernmental Science and Tech-  
7 nology Advisory Committee.

8 (b) The Committee shall be composed of twenty-two  
9 members to be appointed as follows:

10 (1) Twenty members, two from each of the stand-  
11 ard Federal regions, shall be appointed by the President,  
12 by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;

13 (2) A member of the Council selected by the Chair-  
14 man of the Council; and

15 (3) The Director of the Foundation.

16 In making appointments under clause (1) of this subsection,  
17 the President is requested to consider the appointment of in-  
18 dividuals, who, by reason of education, experience, or interest,  
19 are especially qualified to serve on the Committee and to  
20 give due consideration to nominations received from the  
21 Council of State Governments, National Governors' Con-  
22 ference, National Conference of State Legislatures, Interna-  
23 tional City Management Association, National League of  
24 Cities/United States Conference of Mayors, National As-

1 socation of County Officials, and other public interest organi-  
2 zations.

3 (c) The term of office of each member of the Committee  
4 appointed under clause (1) of subsection (b) shall be three  
5 years; except that—

6 (1) the members first taking office shall serve as  
7 designated by the President, six for a term of one year,  
8 eight for a term of two years, and six for a term of three  
9 years; and

10 (2) any member appointed to fill a vacancy occur-  
11 ring prior to the expiration of the term to which his  
12 predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the  
13 remainder of such term.

14 (3) Each appointed member of the Committee shall,  
15 while serving on business of the Committee, be entitled to  
16 receive compensation at a rate not to exceed the daily  
17 rate prescribed for GS-18 of the General Schedule  
18 under section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, in-  
19 cluding traveltime, and while so serving away from his  
20 home or regular place of business he may be allowed  
21 travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence,  
22 in the same manner as the expenses authorized by sec-  
23 tion 5703(b) of title 5, United States Code, for persons  
24 in Government service employed intermittently.

## FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

1                   FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE  
2           SEC. 402. (a) The Committee shall advise and assist the  
3 Foundation in—

4           (1) identifying and defining civilian problems at  
5 the State, regional, and local levels and the environment  
6 in which solutions to these problems ought to be  
7 provided;

8           (2) identifying areas of highest priority for study,  
9 assessment, and development of policy alternatives by  
10 the Foundation under this title; and

11           (3) identifying and fostering ways to facilitate the  
12 transfer and utilization of results of civilian research  
13 and development activities so as to maximize the appli-  
14 cation of science and technology to civilian needs.

15           (b) The Committee is authorized to—

16           (1) assist the Director of the Foundation, as appro-  
17 priate, in taking account of State and regional needs and  
18 opportunities in the formulation of the Foundation's  
19 plans and programs;

20           (2) assist the States, including the furnishing of  
21 technical assistance, in establishing State science advisory  
22 programs pursuant to section 404;

23           (3) develop and furnish to the States, at their re-  
24 quest, advisory guidelines for the formulation of civilian

1           research and development priorities within each State  
2 and within each standard Federal region;

3           (4) review and evaluate the effectiveness of pro-  
4 grams and activities assisted under this title; and

5           (5) prepare and furnish to the Director of the Foun-  
6 dation for incorporation into the annual report of the  
7 Foundation to the Congress, a report of the activities of  
8 the Committee under this title, together with such recom-  
9 mendations, including recommendations for additional  
10 legislation, as the Committee deems appropriate.

11           (c) (1) The Committee shall annually elect a Chairman  
12 from among its regional members.

13           (2) The Committee shall meet at the call of the Chair-  
14 man, but not less than four times a year.

15           (3) The Foundation shall make available to the Com-  
16 mittee such information and assistance as may be required to  
17 carry out its functions under this section.

## ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

18   ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS  
19           SEC. 403. (a) Subject to such rules and regulations as  
20 may be adopted by the Committee, the Chairman shall have  
21 the power to—

22           (1) appoint and fix the compensation of an executive  
23 director, and such additional staff personnel as he deems  
24 necessary, without regard to the provisions of title 5,  
25 United States Code, governing appointments in the com-



1     petitive service, and without regard to the provisions of  
 2     chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title  
 3     relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates,  
 4     but at rates not in excess of the maximum rate for GS-18  
 5     of the General Schedule under section 5332 of such title,  
 6     and

7     (2) procure temporary and intermittent services to  
 8     the same extent as is authorized by section 3109 of  
 9     title 5, United States Code.

10    (b) Each department, agency, and instrumentality  
 11 of the executive branch of the Government, including inde-  
 12 pendent agencies, is authorized and directed to furnish to the  
 13 Committee, upon request made by the Chairman or Vice  
 14 Chairman, such information as the Committee deems neces-  
 15 sary to carry out its functions under this title.

16 GRANTS FOR STATE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMS

17     SEC. 404. (a) The Director of the National Science  
 18 Foundation, after consultation with the Intergovernmental  
 19 Science and Technology Advisory Committee, is authorized  
 20 to make grants of not to exceed \$100,000 to any State to  
 21 pay a part of the cost of establishing an Office of State Sci-  
 22 ence and Technology.

23     (b) No grant may be made under this section unless  
 24 an application is submitted at such time in such manner  
 25 and containing or accompanied by such information as the

1 Director after consultation with the Committee requires.  
 2 Each such application shall contain provisions to assure  
 3 that—

4     (1) the office for which assistance is sought under  
 5 the application will (A) be headed by an official who  
 6 by reason of education and experience is qualified to  
 7 advise the chief executive of the State and other State  
 8 and local public officials on the application of science  
 9 and technology to civilian needs relating to that State  
 10 or locality and (B) have sufficient authority consistent  
 11 with State law to carry out any functions assigned to  
 12 that office pursuant to this title; and

13     (2) the State will assume the cost of the office estab-  
 14 lished pursuant to this title no later than two years after  
 15 the year in which the application is made.

16     (c) The Director shall approve any application which  
 17 meets the requirements of subsection (b), and shall not dis-  
 18 approve any application without affording an opportunity  
 19 for a hearing.

20                   TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

21                                   DEFINITIONS

22     SEC. 501. As used in this Act:

23     (1) The term "Council" means the Council of Advisers  
 24 on Science and Technology.

1 (2) The term "Foundation" means the National Sci-  
2 ence Foundation.

3 (3) The term "State" means each of the several States,  
4 the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico,  
5 the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust  
6 Territory of the Pacific Islands.

7 (4) The term "standard Federal region" means each  
8 of the following regions:

9 (A) Region I: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts,  
10 New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

11 (B) Region II: the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico,  
12 New Jersey, New York, and the Virgin Islands.

13 (C) Region III: Delaware, the District of Colum-  
14 bia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Vir-  
15 ginia.

16 (D) Region IV: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Ken-  
17 tucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina,  
18 and Tennessee.

19 (E) Region V: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Min-  
20 nesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

21 (F) Region VI: Arkansas, Louisiana, New  
22 Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

23 (G) Region VII: Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and  
24 Nebraska.

1 (H) Region VIII: Colorado, Montana, North Da-  
2 kota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

3 (I) Region IX: Arizona, California, Hawaii, and  
4 Nevada.

5 (J) Region X: Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Wash-  
6 ington.

7 AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

8 SEC. 502. (a) There are authorized to be appropriated  
9 \$8,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976, of  
10 which \$1,500,000 shall be available to carry out the provi-  
11 sions of section 107 of title I, \$2,500,000 shall be available  
12 to carry out the other provisions of title I, \$1,500,000 shall  
13 be available to carry out the provisions of title III, and  
14 \$2,500,000 shall be available to carry out the provisions  
15 of title IV; and \$14,000,000 for the fiscal year ending  
16 June 30, 1977, of which \$5,000,000 shall be available to  
17 carry out the provisions of title I, \$3,500,000 shall be avail-  
18 able to carry out the provisions of title III, and \$5,500,000  
19 shall be available to carry out the provisions of title IV.

20 (b) Funds appropriated pursuant to subsection (a) of  
21 this section shall remain available for obligation, for expendi-  
22 ture, or for obligation and expenditure, for such period or  
23 periods as may be specified in Acts making such appropria-  
24 tions.



# Congressional Record

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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 94<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 121

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No. 2

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MOSS, Mr. TUNNEY, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. BROOKE, Mr. CANNON, Mr. CASE, Mr. CRANSTON, Mr. CULVER, Mr. PHILIP A. HART, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. INOUE, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. MCGEE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MONDALE, Mr. MONTOYA, Mr. PELL, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. STAFFORD, Mr. WEICKER, and Mr. WILLIAMS):

S. 32. A bill to establish a framework for the formulation of national policy and priorities for science and technology, and for other purposes. Referred, by unanimous consent, jointly to the Committees on Labor and Public Welfare; Aeronautical and Space Sciences; and Commerce.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, the National Policy and Priorities for Science and Technology Act of 1975, which I am introducing today, is designed to meet this Nation's need for cohesive national policies for science and technology. Our experience in recent years, during which planning for the future in this critical area has too often been set aside, has resulted in a situation in which the United States has shortchanged its resources for science and technology, while the problems to which those resources must be applied have multiplied by leaps and bounds.

The abolition of the White House Office of Science and Technology left a void in science policy formulation which has not yet been filled. I know that the Director of the National Science Foundation, who also serves as science adviser to the executive branch, has done his best to fill the gap. But the consensus of informed opinion in the scientific community is that it is not possible for the heat of one Government agency to discharge the coordinating, and oversight role over other agencies which a White House office could accomplish. Similarly we do not have strong science and technology programs at the State, regional, and local levels, where the real problems of our citizens must be confronted and solved.

The National Science Foundation has been trying to make a contribution in these areas in recent years, with the encouragement of the Special Subcommittee on the National Science Foundation which I chair. In short, although the NSF has tried to do the job, with its limited resources and leverage, the time has now come for Congress to enact legislation which can provide the Nation with the institutions needed to formulate effective national policy and priorities for science and technology.

The importance of this issue was recognized by the Senate during the 93d Congress. S. 32, which I introduced in 1973, was unanimously approved by the Senate last October. Three committees of the Senate, the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, the Committee on Commerce, and the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences considered its provisions. During extensive hearings it was demonstrated clearly that providing the President and the Congress with the best possible scientific and technological advice at the highest levels of Government was of priority importance. Unfortunately, the House of Representatives was unable to complete its own consideration of this issue prior to adjournment.

Therefore, Mr. President, at a time when our Nation is facing critical problems of inflation, unemployment, environmental degradation, resource depletion, and food shortfalls, I am reintroducing the National Policy and Priorities for Science and Technology Act, together with Senators MAGNUSON, MOSS, TUNNEY, and 24 other cosponsors. The provisions of the bill will give the Nation an effective framework for the establishment of national policy and priorities for science and technology, so that the Nation's scientific and technical manpower and resources can be applied to the solution of the Nation's problems. The policy provisions of the bill, and the institutional mechanisms to carry out that policy, will significantly improve this Nation's ability to cope with its massive problems in an age of technology.

Witness after witness during hearings on this legislation last year, testified to the need for new mechanisms to bring the best possible scientific and technical advice to the highest levels of our Government. This is not now the case, and we find that important decisions are too often being made without consideration of these critical components. We also need to maintain an environment hospitable to creative scientific work, and to encourage the advancement of science technology. Moreover, we need creative institutional innovations, both in the public and private sector, to manage and encourage our scientific and technological enterprise.

Mr. President, I also want to take note of recent indications that the administration is also concerned about the problems which this bill is designed to remedy. One of the first assignments which President Ford gave to Vice President ROCKEFELLER was to look into the adequacy of the present science advisory mechanism within the executive branch and to report back to him on how that mechanism could be improved. I have contacted the Vice President to indicate

to him our willingness to work together on this issue, an effort which I hope will result in priority consideration by both the administration and the Congress of an issue which is of the utmost importance to the well-being of our citizens today and for generations to come.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the legislation I have introduced today be jointly referred to the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, the Senate Committee on Commerce, and the Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences. I also ask unanimous consent that the attached newspaper article, a summary of the provisions of the National Policy and Priorities for Science and Technology Act of 1975, and the full text of the bill appear at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From The New York Times, Oct. 11, 1974]

CALLING ALL SCIENTISTS

(By James Reston)

WASHINGTON.—If ever there was a time when the President of the United States needed the help of the best objective scientific minds to help him grapple with the problems of food, fuel, transportation, housing and many other things, it is now; but he is a little short-handed.

Early in 1973, President Nixon abolished the post of Presidential science adviser at the White House, and disbanded the Government's Office of Science and Technology. It was decided then that men like James Killian and Jerry Wiesner of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who had helped guide the country through the mysteries of nuclear energy and space, among many other things, were no longer essential on the White House staff.

Roy L. Ash, director of the Office of Management and Budget, explained the reasons. During the Eisenhower Administration, he said, when the Russians pushed ahead into space with their Sputnik, "there was a need to bring science right to the top of the White House."

But after that, he added, science and scientific points of view were represented throughout the Government, so "there isn't a need to bring the scientific point of view directly into the President's office. It gets there every day."

Well, maybe so. There is, however, another view that Mr. Nixon didn't like the advice he was getting from the scientists about some of his programs, like the development of the supersonic planes, and the dangers of modern technology on the environment of the human race. And there was another conflict. Mr. Nixon sensed, quite accurately, that his official scientists were not very enthusiastic about his chances of winning the Vietnam war. They were not part of "the Nixon team," but had become sort of a "special interest" group or scientific lobby within the White House family, with strong political views hostile to his own.

Maybe he was right about this and maybe

he was wrong, but the fact is that he wiped them out, and transferred the responsibility for scientific advice to the director of the National Science Foundation, H. Guyford Stever, an able and talented man, who is not at the center of policy-making at a time when science is central to the problem of the nation's and the world's problems.

Roy Ash is probably right that "science and scientific points of view are now represented throughout the Government," but he is probably wrong in thinking that their information about present problems and their suggestions about what might be done about increasing the food and the fuel of the world get to the White House "every day" or even on time to influence President Ford's decisions.

The truth is, as Roy Ash indicated, that the Federal Government has a remarkable reservoir of scientific knowledge in Washington, scattered through the departments and agencies—on atomic and solar energy, on increasing the production of food by seeding and desalting the waters of the world, on geologic surveys of new sources of petroleum—one of which is now coming to the fore in Mexico—but all of this information is dispersed in the departments of the Government and in the universities and laboratories of America.

It is not brought together, with all its potentialities for the future, and put before the President as a vision of the possible and the basis of his policies, which is too bad, because we now have a President who is listening.

It is fortunate, and accidental, that Nelson Rockefeller, Mr. Ford's nominee for Vice President, has spent the last few months presiding over a study of the "critical choices" before America—many of them on precisely this question about what science can contribute to the solution of our national and world problems.

One of the studies in the Rockefeller analysis, for example, has to do with the role of scientific research and development on the world's economic problems. It indicates that a bold investment of \$40 billion in fertilizer plants could produce within a few years enough additional food to maintain many millions of the world's increasing population.

George Woods, former head of the World Bank, is working on a plan to bring the Arabs—the new capitalists of the world—the United Nations, and the banking and technological skills of the Western world together to build and distribute this new fertilizer capacity.

Likewise, Rockefeller money and other foundation money is going to exploit new and cheaper means of producing essential raw materials to manufacture aluminum, to find food in the seas, to restore the ancient granaries of the Middle East, and to find new and cheaper engines of transportation.

For the moment, the pessimism and shortages of the world are dominating the possibilities and dampening the natural optimism of America, and this is the frustration of the scientists in Washington, in the universities, and in the laboratories.

They are dispersed and many of them feel abandoned. They are a great natural resource of America, and know much about the unused resources of the world. But they have to be given a chance to help the nation, and only the President can call them all back together.

[From the Washington Post, Dec. 28, 1974]

FORD IS URGED TO FORM UNIT ON SCIENCE

(By Victor Cohn)

Charging that President Ford is not getting the best scientific advice on crises of the economy, energy environment, food and weapons, the Federation of American Scien-

tists urged him yesterday to create a new White House Council on Science and Technology.

"The United States is entering a time more critical than any since World War II" because of such problems, and lack of scientific and technological input is "standing in the way" of solutions, said Dr. Philip Morrison, federation president.

The 6,500-member federation thus joined in a growing outpouring of calls for such a White House body—a three-member, presidentially appointed advisory group like the Council of Economic Advisers and the Council on Environmental Quality.

Other such recommendations have come recently from the National Academy of Sciences, a committee of Scientific Society Presidents (32 officials assembled by Dr. Alan Nixon of the American Chemical Society) and a similar Association for Cooperation in Engineering.

The Senate this year passed a bill proposed by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) to create such a council, and some House members have predicted that the House will consider such a bill next session.

President Ford Saturday asked Vice President Rockefeller to study whether or not the position of White House science adviser should be reinstated.

Such a post—with a White House Office of Science and Technology (OST) and a President's Science Advisory Committee—was created in the wake of Sputnik, Russia's first space satellite. They advised Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and, for a time, Nixon.

Some of the advice became unpopular, like recommendations against the anti-ballistic missile and supersonic transport. Presidents Johnson and Nixon soured on the entire apparatus and largely ignored OST and advisory committee warnings of environmental energy and food crisis.

Two years ago Nixon abolished the entire White House science structure. He gave its duties to National Science Foundation, a small federal agency until then mainly concerned with supporting basic science.

Then, under criticism, he named Dr. H. Guyford Stever, the foundation's head, his science adviser, but told Stever to report to Nixon's subordinates.

What this has meant, charged the scientists' federation, is that "we are not heard."

For example, said federation director Jeremy Stone, scientists' former role in commenting on defense has been given the National Security Council, "so there is no way to tell the President about military boondoggles, which always exist."

Stone said a mail poll of 100,000 scientists yielded a "large, for direct mail", response of 798 favoring a new White House advisory council, 732 favoring a body working with the Office of Management and Budget, and 640 a Cabinet-level science department.

But both the federation's governing council and its 60 sponsors, including half the nation's Nobel Prize-winners in science, overwhelming favored the council idea. The federation fears, said Stone, that the President may merely give science a "public relations role" by naming a scientific council to OMB.

If he does something like this, the federation said, "his decision will be widely denounced by scientific groups, and his standing with scientists will never recover."

Stone also criticized Stever for "betraying" scientists' "virtually unwarranted" desires by his own "totally unwarranted" neutrality before Mr. Ford on the science advice issue.

Stever told a reporter that he too has urged the President "to strengthen science in his administration," including "some national defense matters on why science should be heard," but only a President can decide how or whether he wants new advice.

FACT SHEET: S. 32, NATIONAL POLICY AND PRIORITIES FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ACT OF 1975

#### GENERAL

This Act establishes a framework for the formulation of national policy and priorities for science and technology.

#### DECLARATION OF POLICY

This Act establishes as national policy that: (1) there must be a continuing Federal investment in science and technology which is annually set as to overall level and allocation among priority areas; (2) scientists, engineers, and technicians must have continuing opportunities for socially useful employment in positions commensurate with their professional, technical capabilities; and (3) national capabilities for technological planning and policy formulation must be strengthened.

#### COUNCIL OF ADVISERS ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

A White House Council of Advisers on Science and Technology is established to advise the President with respect to Federal policies, plans, and programs in science and technology. The Council will annually make recommendations to the President and Congress regarding the level of Federal investment in science and technology and the priorities for allocating that investment among major program areas.

#### COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF FEDERAL ORGANIZATION FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Council will contract with the National Academy of Sciences for a comprehensive, eighteen-month study of the Federal organization for civilian science and technology. The study will take account of the impact of Federal science and technology programs on the economy, the environment, and individuals and groups that may be affected by such programs, as well as on the Nation's strength in science and technology and its application to the resolution of our social problems.

#### FEDERAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

This Act redesignates the Federal Council for Science and Technology as the Federal Coordinating Committee for Science and Technology, and gives it the statutory authority to coordinate Federal plans and programs in science and technology. The Chairman of the Council is designated as Chairman of this Committee.

#### NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The National Science Foundation Act is amended to: (1) require that the Foundation aid in the development of national policies to foster the application of scientific and technical knowledge to the solution of national problems; and (2) clarify the policymaking role of the National Science Board and broaden the membership of the National Science Board to emphasize more industrial, technical, and public membership. The Foundation is authorized to provide information and assistance to the Council. The Foundation is also required to develop an educational program of continuing education in science and engineering to enable scientists and engineers to render more valuable contributions to the Nation. The program will include the development of special curriculums and educational techniques, as well as the award of fellowships.

#### STATE AND REGIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMS

This Act establishes an Intergovernmental Science and Technology Advisory Committee to advise the Foundation and the States on the application of science and technology throughout the Nation. The Foundation will make grants of up to \$100,000 to any State to enable it to establish a State Office of Science and Technology.

## APPROPRIATIONS

This Act authorizes \$8 million in fiscal year 1976 and \$14 million in fiscal year 1977. In FY 1976, \$2.5 million is for the Council, \$1.5 million for the Academy study, \$1.5 million for Continuing Education, and \$2.5 million for the State Science Program. In FY 1977, \$5 million is for the Council, \$3.5 million for Continuing Education, and \$5.5 million for the State Science Program.

## S. 32

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "National Policy and Priorities for Science and Technology Act of 1975".*

## STATEMENT OF FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. (2) The Congress, recognizing the profound impact of science and technology on society, and the interrelations of scientific, technological, economic, social, political, and institutional factors, hereby finds that—

(1) Federal funding for science and technology represents an investment in the future, which is indispensable to sustained national progress;

(2) the manpower pool of scientists and engineers constitutes an invaluable national resource which should be utilized to the maximum extent possible at all times;

(3) the scientific and technological capabilities within the United States, if properly applied and directed, could effectively assist in improving the quality of life and in anticipating and resolving many critical and emerging national problems;

(4) strong participation by State and local governments is essential to the successful solution of many civilian problems, and in developing programs for the application of science and technology to civilian needs and to setting civilian research and development activities priorities;

(5) the maintenance and strengthening of diversified scientific and technological capabilities in government, industry and the universities, and the encouragement of independent initiatives based on such capabilities, are essential to the most effective use of science and technology in resolving critical and emerging national problems;

(6) a more systematic approach is needed to identify critical and emerging national problems and to analyze, plan, and coordinate Federal science and technology programs, policies, and activities intended to contribute to the resolution of such problems; and

(7) the effectiveness of scientific and technological contributions to improvements in the quality of life and the resolution of critical and emerging national problems depends on the maintenance of a strong base of knowledge in science and advanced technology together with a resource of highly qualified scientists and engineers.

(b) The Congress declares that it is the continuing policy and responsibility of the Federal Government to take appropriate measures directed toward achieving the following goals—

(1) there must be a continuing Federal investment in science and technology adequate to the needs of the Nation;

(2) the level of this investment must be adjusted annually with regard to particular needs and opportunities and the prevalent economic situation;

(3) the Federal investment in science and technology must be allocated annually among the priority needs of the Nation, including the need to maintain the Nation's strength in basic research and education in science and engineering;

(4) scientists, engineers, and technicians must have continuing opportunities for so-

cially useful employment in positions commensurate with their professional, technical capabilities; and

(5) the National capabilities for technological planning and policy formulation must be strengthened.

(e) Therefore, it is declared to be the purpose of this Act to promote the effective application of science and technology to the furtherance of national goals by—

(1) establishing a Council of Advisers on Science and Technology in the Executive Office of the President to provide a source of scientific and technological analysis and judgment to the President;

(2) establishing an Intergovernmental Science and Technology Advisory Committee to foster the application of science and technology to State and regional needs;

(3) establishing an Interagency Federal Coordinating Committee on Science and Technology to coordinate agency research and development efforts; and

(4) having the President submit an annual Science and Technology Report to the Congress.

## TITLE I—COUNCIL OF ADVISERS ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

## ESTABLISHMENT OF COUNCIL

SEC. 101. (a) There is established in the Executive Office of the President a Council of Advisers on Science and Technology (hereinafter referred to as the "Council"). The Council shall be composed of three Members who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate from among individuals who, by reason of their training, experience, and attainments, are exceptionally qualified to analyze and interpret scientific and technological developments; to appraise and recommend programs, policies, and activities of the Federal Government in the light of the policy declared in section 2; and are sensitive to the economic, social, esthetic, and cultural needs and interests of the Nation.

(b) The President shall designate one of the members of the Council as Chairman and one as Vice Chairman, who shall act as Chairman in the absence of the Chairman.

(c) Members of the Council shall serve full time and the Chairman of the Council shall be compensated at the rate provided for level II of the Executive Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5318). The other members of the Council shall be compensated at the rate provided for level IV of the Executive Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5315).

(d) The Council may employ such officers and employees as may be necessary to carry out its functions under this Act. In addition, the Council may employ and fix the compensation of such experts and consultants as may be necessary for the carrying out of its functions under this Act, in accordance with section 3109 of title 5, United States Code (but without regard to the last sentence thereof).

(e) The Council shall have the authority, within the limits of available appropriations, to enter into contracts or other arrangements for the carrying out by organizations or individuals, including other Government agencies, of such activities as the Council deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

## FEDERAL INVESTMENT IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SEC. 102. (a) The Council shall annually appraise progress in science and technology in relation to the needs of the Nation and, taking account of the state of the economy through consultation with the Council of Economic Advisers, shall determine the desired level of Federal investment in science and technology for the fiscal year immediately following the fiscal year in which such determination is made.

(b) On the basis of such determination, the Council shall make appropriate recommendations to the President and the Con-

gress regarding the desired level of Federal investment in science and technology for the fiscal year immediately following the fiscal year in which such recommendations are made.

## SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRIORITIES

SEC. 103. (a) The Council shall annually assess alternative uses of Federal funds for science and technology in relation to scientific and technical opportunities and national needs, and on the basis thereof shall determine a set of priorities for allocating Federal funds among major expenditure areas in science and technology, which pertain to the fiscal year immediately following the fiscal year in which such determination is made.

(b) On the basis of such determination, the Council shall make appropriate recommendations to the President and the Congress regarding such priorities.

## SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY ANALYSIS AND PLANNING

SEC. 104. (a) The Council shall serve as a source of scientific and technological analysis and judgment for the President with respect to major policies, plans, and programs of science and technology of the Federal Government. In carrying out this function, the Council shall—

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

(2) assist and advise the President in the preparation of the Science and Technology Report, in accordance with section 108 of this title;

(3) gather timely and authoritative information concerning significant developments and trends in science, technology, and in national priorities, both current and prospective, to analyze and interpret such information for the purpose of determining whether such developments and trends are interfering, or are likely to interfere, with the achievement of the policy set forth in section 2 of this Act;

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

(5) review and appraise the various programs, policies, and activities of the Federal Government in the light of the policy set forth in section 2 of this Act for the purpose of determining the extent to which such programs, policies, and activities are contributing to the achievement of such policy, and to make recommendations to the President with respect thereto;

(6) report at least once each year to the President on the overall activities and accomplishments of the Council, pursuant to section 108 of this title; and

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

## FUNCTIONS OF THE CHAIRMAN

SEC. 105. The Chairman of the Council shall, in addition to the other duties and functions set forth in this title—

(1) serve as the Science and Technology Adviser to the President;

(2) serve as Chairman of the Federal Coordinating Committee for Science and Technology established under title II of this Act;

(3) appoint, assign the duties, and fix the compensation of personnel without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and without regard to the



provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title, relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, at rates not in excess of the rate prescribed for GS-18 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of such title; and

(4) perform such other duties and functions as the President may request.

**COORDINATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS**

Sec. 106. (a) In exercising its powers, functions, and duties under this title, the Council shall—

(1) work in close consultation and cooperation with the heads of the Federal departments and agencies;

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

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

(4) utilize to the fullest extent possible the existing services, facilities, and information (including statistical information) of public and private agencies and organizations, and individuals, in order that duplication of effort and expense may be avoided.

(b) Each department, agency, and instrumentality of the executive branch of the Government, including any independent agency, is authorized to furnish the Council such information as the Council deems necessary to carry out its function under this title.

(c) Upon request, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is authorized to assist the Council with respect to carrying out its activities conducted under paragraph (4) of subsection 104(a) of this title.

**STUDY OF FEDERAL ORGANIZATION FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

Sec. 157. (a) Not later than ninety days following appointment of the Council members, the Council shall contract with the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a study in order to recommend improvements in the Federal organization for civilian science and technology.

(b) Such contract shall contain provisions to assure that the study takes adequate account of the impact of Federal scientific and technical programs on—

(1) the generation of scientific and technical knowledge;

(2) the utilization of such knowledge in dealing with economic and social problems and opportunities;

(3) the utilization and enhancement of the Nation's scientific and technical manpower and resources;

(4) the strength of the economy, both domestically and internationally;

(5) the quality of the environment; and

(6) the interests of individuals and groups that may be affected by Federal scientific and technical programs.

(c) The study shall include, without being limited to—

(1) examination and appraisal of the existing Federal organization for civilian science and technology;

(2) consideration of possible improvements in such organization; and

(3) consideration of the establishment of such new departments, agencies, offices, or other organizations as may serve to strengthen the Nation's scientific and technical en-

terprise and increase the effectiveness of its applications to the solution of national problems.

(d) In conducting its study, the Academy shall make maximum feasible use of related investigations and studies conducted by public and private agencies, including congressional hearings and reports.

(e) The Academy shall transmit to the Council not later than eighteen months after the starting date of the contract, a final report, containing detailed statements of the findings and conclusions of the Academy, together with its recommendations for improvements in the Federal organization for civilian science and technology.

**SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY REPORT**

Sec. 108. (a) The President shall transmit annually to the Congress, beginning October 15, 1976, a Science and Technology Report (hereinafter referred to as the "Report") which shall set forth—

(1) a review of developments of national significance in science and technology, including, but not limited to, the mathematical, physical, social, and life sciences, and civil, chemical, electrical, and mechanical engineering, and other technologies;

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

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

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

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

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

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

(8) recommendations with regard to Federal investment level and priorities in science and technology, as made by the Council pursuant to sections 102 and 103 of this title.

(b) The Council shall insure that the report is printed and made available as a public document.

(c) If the recommendations in the report regarding Federal investment level and priorities in science and technology are substantially different from those submitted by the Council to the President, then the report shall include an appendix containing the original recommendations of the Council to the President, along with the Council's supporting justification and the reasons why the President did not accept the recommendations as submitted.

**TITLE II—FEDERAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**  
**ESTABLISHMENT AND FUNCTIONS OF FEDERAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

Sec. 201. (a) There is established the Federal Coordinating Committee for Science and Technology (hereinafter referred to as the "Committee").

(b) The Committee shall be composed of the Chairman of the Council of Advisers on Science and Technology and one representative of each of the following: Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Department of Defense, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Depart-

ment of the Interior, Department of State, Department of Transportation, Veterans Administration, Atomic Energy Commission, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, National Science Foundation, Environmental Protection Agency, and Energy Research and Development Agency. Each such representative shall be an official of policy rank designated by the head of the Federal agency concerned.

(c) The Chairman of the Council of Advisers on Science and Technology shall serve as Chairman of the Committee. The Chairman may make provision for another member of the Council, to act temporarily as Chairman of the Committee.

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

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

(1) to provide more effective planning and administration of Federal scientific and technological programs;

(2) to identify research needs including areas of research requiring additional emphasis;

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

(4) to further international cooperation in science and technology.

(f) The Committee shall perform such other related duties as shall be assigned, consonant with law, by the President or by the Chairman.

(g) For the purpose of effectuating this section, each Federal agency represented on the Committee shall furnish necessary assistance to the Committee in accordance with section 214 of the Act of May 3, 1945 (59 Stat. 134; 31 U.S.C. 691). Such assistance may include—

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

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

(h) For the purpose of conducting studies and making reports as directed by the Chairman, standing subcommittees and panels of the Committee may be established in consonance with the provisions of section 274 of the Act of May 3, 1945 (59 Stat. 134; 37 U.S.C. 691).

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

Sec. 202. The Federal Council for Science and Technology established pursuant to Executive Order 10807, dated March 18, 1959, as amended by Executive Order 11381, dated November 8, 1967, is hereby abolished.

**TITLE III—NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION**

**NATIONAL SCIENCE POLICY**

Sec. 301. Section 3(d) of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 is amended to read as follows:

"(d) The Foundation shall recommend and encourage the pursuit of national policies designed to foster research and education in science and engineering, and the application of scientific and technical knowledge to the solution of national problems."

**NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD**

Sec. 302. Section 4 of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 is amended—

(1) by inserting before the period at the

end of subsection (a) a comma and the following: "within the framework of applicable national policies as set forth by the President and the Congress" and

(2) by striking out subsection (c) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(c) The persons nominated for appointment as members of the Board (1) shall be eminent in the fields of science, social science, engineering, agriculture, industry, education, or public affairs, (2) shall be selected solely on the basis of established records of distinguished service, and (3) shall be so selected as to provide representation of the views of leaders from a diversity of fields from all areas of the Nation. The President is requested, in the making of nominations of persons for appointment as members, to give due consideration to any recommendations for nomination which may be submitted to him by the National Academy of Sciences, the National Academy of Engineering, the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, the Sea Grant Association, the Association of American Universities, the Association of American Colleges, the Association of State Colleges and Universities, or by other scientific, technical, public interest or educational associations."

#### ASSISTANCE TO COUNCIL

SEC. 303. In order to carry out the purposes of this Act, the National Science Foundation is authorized to—

(1) gather and analyze information regarding Federal expenditures for research and engineering activities, and the employment and availability of scientific, engineering, and technical manpower, which the Foundation has assembled pursuant to paragraphs (1), (5), (6), and (7) of section 3(a) of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 in order to appraise the implementation of the policies set forth in section 2 of this Act;

(2) provide such information and appraisals to the Council of Advisers on Science and Technology; and

(3) provide such additional information and staff assistance to the Council of Advisers on Science and Technology as the Council may request.

#### CONTINUING EDUCATION IN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

SEC. 304. (a) Not later than ninety days following enactment of this Act, the National Science Foundation shall initiate an educational program of continuing education in science and engineering in order to enable scientists and engineers who have been engaged in their careers for at least five years to pursue courses of study designed to—

(1) provide them with new knowledge, techniques, and skills in their special fields; or

(2) acquire new knowledge, techniques, and skills in other fields which will enable them to render more valuable contributions to the Nation.

(b) The program developed under this section shall include, but not be limited to—

(1) the development of special curriculums and educational techniques for continuing education in science and technology; and

(2) the award of fellowships to scientists and engineers to enable them to pursue courses of study which provide continuing education in science and engineering.

(c) From funds available pursuant to section 502, the Foundation is authorized to make grants to, and to enter into contracts with, institutions of higher education and other academic institutions, nonprofit institutes and organizations, and private business firms, for the purpose of developing courses and curriculums specially designed for continuing education in science and technology under this section.

(d) (1) From funds available pursuant to section 502 the Foundation is authorized to

award continuing education fellowships to scientists and engineers to enable them to pursue appropriate courses of study.

(2) The Foundation shall allocate fellowships under this subsection in such manner, insofar as practicable, as will—

(A) attract highly qualified applicants; and

(B) provide an equitable distribution of such fellowships throughout the United States.

(3) The Foundation shall pay to persons awarded fellowships under this section such stipends (including such allowances for subsistence, health insurance, relocation expenses, and other expenses for such persons and their dependents) as it may prescribe by regulation designed to accomplish the purposes of this Act.

(4) Fellowships shall be awarded under this section upon application made at such times and containing such information as the Foundation shall by regulation require.

#### TITLE IV—STATE AND REGIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMS

##### ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SEC. 401. (a) There is established in the National Science Foundation an Intergovernmental Science and Technology Advisory Committee.

(b) The Committee shall be composed of twenty-two members to be appointed as follows:

(1) Twenty members, two from each of the standard Federal regions, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;

(2) A member of the Council selected by the Chairman of the Council; and

(3) The Director of the Foundation.

In making appointments under clause (1) of this subsection, the President is requested to consider the appointment of individuals who, by reason of education, experience, or interest, are especially qualified to serve on the Committee and to give due consideration to nominations received from the Council of State Governments, National Governors' Conference, National Conference of State Legislatures, International City Managers Association, National League of Cities/United States Conference of Mayors, National Association of County Officials, and other public interest organizations.

(c) The term of office of each member of the Committee appointed under clause (1) of subsection (b) shall be three years; except that—

(1) the members first taking office shall serve as designated by the President, six for a term of one year, eight for a term of two years, and six for a term of three years; and

(2) any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term to which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term.

(3) Each appointed member of the Committee shall, while serving on business of the Committee, be entitled to receive compensation at a rate not to exceed the daily rate prescribed for GS-18 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime, and while so serving away from his home or regular place of business he may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as the expenses authorized by section 5703(b) of title 5, United States Code, for persons in Government service employed intermittently.

##### FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

SEC. 402. (a) The Committee shall advise and assist the Foundation in—

(1) identifying and defining civilian prob-

lems at the State, regional, and local levels and the environment in which solutions to these problems ought to be provided;

(2) identifying areas of highest priority for study, assessment, and development of policy alternatives by the Foundation under this title; and

(3) identifying and fostering ways to facilitate the transfer and utilization of results of civilian research and development activities so as to maximize the application of science and technology to civilian needs.

(b) The Committee is authorized to—

(1) assist the Director of the Foundation, as appropriate, in taking account of State and regional needs and opportunities in the formulation of the Foundation's plans and programs;

(2) assist the States, including the furnishing of technical assistance, in establishing State science advisory programs pursuant to section 404;

(3) develop and furnish to the States, at their request, advisory guidelines for the formulation of civilian research and development priorities within each State and within each standard Federal region;

(4) review and evaluate the effectiveness of programs and activities assisted under this title; and

(5) prepare and furnish to the Director of the Foundation for incorporation into the annual report of the Foundation to the Congress, a report of the activities of the Committee under this title, together with such recommendations, including recommendations for additional legislation, as the Committee deems appropriate.

(c) (1) The Committee shall annually elect a Chairman from among its regional members.

(2) The Committee shall meet at the call of the Chairman, but not less than four times a year.

(3) The Foundation shall make available to the Committee such information and assistance as may be required to carry out its functions under this section.

##### ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 403. (a) Subject to such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the Committee, the Chairman shall have the power to—

(1) appoint and fix the compensation of an executive director, and such additional staff personnel as he deems necessary, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, but at rates not in excess of the maximum rate for GS-18 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of such title, and

(2) procure temporary and intermittent services to the same extent as is authorized by section 5109 of title 5 United States Code.

(b) Each department, agency, and instrumentality of the executive branch of the Government, including independent agencies, is authorized and directed to furnish to the Committee, upon request made by the Chairman or Vice Chairman, such information as the Committee deems necessary to carry out its functions under this title.

##### GRANTS FOR STATE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMS

SEC. 404. (a) The Director of the National Science Foundation, after consultation with the Intergovernmental Science and Technology Advisory Committee, is authorized to make grants of not to exceed \$100,000 to any State to pay a part of the cost of establishing an Office of State Science and Technology.

(b) No grant may be made under this section unless an application is submitted at

January 15, 1975

such time in such manner and containing or accompanied by such information as the Director after consultation with the Committee requires. Each such application shall contain provisions to assure that—

(1) the office for which assistance is sought under the application will (A) be headed by an official who by reason of education and experience is qualified to advise the chief executive of the State and other State and local public officials on the application of science and technology to civilian needs relating to that State or locality and (B) have sufficient authority consistent with State law to carry out any functions assigned to that office pursuant to this title; and

(2) the State will assume the cost of the office established pursuant to this title no later than two years after the year in which the application is made.

(c) The Director shall approve any application which meets the requirements of subsection (b), and shall not disapprove any application without affording an opportunity for a hearing.

#### TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

##### DEFINITIONS

Sec. 501. As used in this Act:

(1) The term "Council" means the Council of Advisers on Science and Technology.

(2) The term "Foundation" means the National Science Foundation.

(3) The term "State" means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

(4) The term "standard Federal region" means each of the following regions:

(A) Region I: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

(B) Region II: the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, New Jersey, New York, and the Virgin Islands.

(C) Region III: Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia.

(D) Region IV: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

(E) Region V: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

(F) Region VI: Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

(G) Region VII: Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska.

(H) Region VIII: Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

(I) Region IX: Arizona, California, Hawaii, and Nevada.

(J) Region X: Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

##### AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 502. (a) There are authorized to be appropriated \$8,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976, of which \$1,500,000 shall be available to carry out the provisions of section 107 of title I, \$2,500,000 shall be available to carry out the other provisions of title I, \$1,500,000 shall be available to carry out the provisions of title III, and \$2,500,000 shall be available to carry out the provisions of title IV; and \$14,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1977, of which \$5,000,000 shall be available to carry out the provisions of title I, \$3,500,000 shall be available to carry out the provisions of title III, and \$5,500,000 shall be available to carry out the provisions of title IV.

(b) Funds appropriated pursuant to subsection (a) of this section shall remain available for obligation, for expenditure, or for obligation and expenditure, for such period or periods as may be specified in Acts making such appropriations.



from the office of

Senator Edward M. Kennedy

of Massachusetts

The bill introduced on Jan 1975  
is identical with the one that  
passed by Oct. 1974; so  
attached  
fact  
sheet  
is still  
valid.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR EDWARD M. KENNEDY ON SENATE PASSAGE OF S 32  
THE NATIONAL POLICY AND PRIORITIES FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ACT  
OF 1974.

For Immediate Release  
October 11, 1974

The Senate today unanimously voted approval of S. 32, the National Policy and Priorities for Science and Technology Act of 1974. Senator Edward M. Kennedy introduced the original version of S. 32 and chaired the subcommittee which reshaped the legislation into its final form.

Senator Kennedy called passed of the bill a "significant step ahead for science and a leap forward for society - because this legislation will focus the tremendous talent of our scientists and engineers on the priority problems of this Nation."

The bill establishes a 3-member White House Council of Advisers on Science and Technology, which each year would set the dollar level and priorities for Federal funding of research and development. The bill also establishes a State and Regional Science and Technology Program to create science advisory offices at the State level, and it bolsters the National Science Foundation's capability to aid in determining national policy and priorities for science and technology. In addition the bill makes a national commitment to continuing Federal investment in science and technology and continuing employment opportunities for scientists and engineers.

In his statement to the Senate on the bill, Senator Kennedy said: "Science and technology impact on every sector of our economy, every segment of our society. The problems we face with energy, the environment, transportation, our cities our food supply - all could be ameliorated by the proper application of our magnificent scientific and technical talent. We need institutions at the national, regional and State level which can size up the problems we face and determine the best way to apply science to their solution. That is what the bill does."

Attached is a detailed fact sheet on the provisions of the bill.

## FACT SHEET

### S. 32, NATIONAL POLICY AND PRIORITIES FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ACT OF 1974

#### GENERAL

This Act establishes a framework for the formulation of national policy and priorities for science and technology.

#### DECLARATION OF POLICY

This Act establishes as national policy that: (1) there must be a continuing Federal investment in science and technology which is annually set as to overall level and allocation among priority areas; (2) scientists, engineers, and technicians must have continuing opportunities for socially useful employment in positions commensurate with their professional, technical capabilities; and (3) national capabilities for technological planning and policy formulation must be strengthened.

#### COUNCIL OF ADVISERS ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

A White House Council of Advisers on Science and Technology is established to advise the President with respect to Federal policies, plans, and programs in science and technology. The Council will annually make recommendations to the President and Congress regarding the level of Federal investment in science and technology and the priorities for allocating that investment among major program areas.

#### COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF FEDERAL ORGANIZATION FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Council will contract with the National Academy of Sciences for a comprehensive, eighteen-month study of the Federal organization for civilian science and technology. The study will take account of the impact of Federal science and technology programs on the economy, the environment, and individuals and groups that may be affected by such programs, as well as on the Nation's strength in science and technology and its application to the resolution of our social problems.

#### FEDERAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

This Act redesignates the Federal Council for Science and Technology as the Federal Coordinating Committee for Science and Technology, and gives it the statutory authority to coordinate Federal plans and programs in science and technology. The Chairman of the Council is designated as Chairman of this Committee.

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## NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The National Science Foundation Act is amended to: (1) require that the Foundation aid in the development of national policies to foster the application of scientific and technical knowledge to the solution of national problems; and (2) clarify the policy-making role of the National Science Board and broaden the membership of the National Science Board to emphasize more industrial, technical, and public membership. The Foundation is authorized to provide information and assistance to the Council. The Foundation is also required to develop an educational program of continuing education in science and engineering to enable scientists and engineers to render more valuable contributions to the Nation. The program will include the development of special curriculums and educational techniques, as well as the award of fellowships.

## STATE AND REGIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMS

This Act establishes an Intergovernmental Science and Technology Advisory Committee to advise the Foundation and the States on the application of science and technology throughout the Nation. The Foundation will make grants of up to \$100,000 to any State to enable it to establish a State Office of Science and Technology.

## APPROPRIATIONS

This Act authorizes \$8 million in fiscal year 1975 and \$14 million in fiscal year 1976. In FY 1975, \$2.5 million is for the Council, \$1.5 million for the Academy study, \$1.5 million for Continuing Education, and \$2.5 million for the State Science Program. In FY 1976, \$5 million is for the Council, \$3.5 million for Continuing Education, and \$5.5 million for the State Science Program.