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JMM

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PRECEDENCE

CLASSIFICATION

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FROM: JAMES CANNON
TO: THE VICE-PRESIDENT
(TERRYTOWN)

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WHITEHOUSE
SITUATION ROOM

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 5, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM : JIM CANNON *JC*
SUBJECT : SCIENCE ADVISER

The situation on the science adviser is this:

There is some opposition here to a White House Science adviser, but most of the White House Staff Members favor having such an adviser.

The delay is caused by uncertainty about how he would fit into the present staff structure and what responsibilities he would have.

I learned this last night, and would like to brief you on Monday about what is being done to advance the proposal.

Attached is a letter from Ed David, the last director of the White House Office of Science and Technology relating to this matter.

EDWARD E. DAVID, JR.
1000 INTERNATIONAL TOWER BUILDING
8550 WEST BRYN MAWR AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60631

April 3, 1975

Dear Mr. President:

I am taking the liberty of writing to you directly concerning science in the White House. You may recall that we discussed this matter some months ago when you were Vice President. Subsequently, I wrote to you detailing my thoughts during that conversation.

I am aware that events regarding science in the White House have progressed, and am knowledgeable about some of the relevant private discussions. Furthermore, within the scientific and engineering community itself, there have been many symposia, conferences, and rump discussions. Still further, the Congress has moved and bills are in train in both the House and Senate. All of this activity has revealed additional dimensions of the problem which were not evident at the time of our earlier discussion.

To outline the situation as I now see it, let me oversimplify somewhat. Remembering our previous discussion, I assume you are still anxious to have sound scientific influences in Presidential policy-making and execution. The technical community is unanimous in wanting to see scientific and technological inputs for government processes at the top level. However, the community is not unanimous on how this should be done, though they are anxious to serve. The White House staff and Executive Offices (particularly OMB, NSC, and the Domestic Council) have in many instances taken on technical advisers of their own and have operated satisfactorily with them. Thus, they are reluctant to relinquish their capabilities to any new science mechanism. The White House staff has become well knit, and no one that I have spoken with there sees clearly how a new independent technical element would fit into the staff, nor what its function would be. The Congress feels that something is needed, but is not anxious to legislate a mechanism for the Executive.



Mr. President - 2

Taking all this into account, it seems to me that the problem is how to establish a science mechanism which has an accepted function to perform and sits at a high enough level in government that it can ensure that the nation's profound technical capabilities can be brought to bear for our benefit.

This puzzle has a solution, I believe, along the following lines. Appoint a Counsellor for Science and Technology with a small staff. He would have two assigned functions: First, have all federal R&D budgets funneled through his office for approval and submission to OMB for further action. Second, have the R&D-intensive agencies "report" to the Counsellor on your behalf. These agencies are NSF, NASA, ERDA, NOAA, and NBS. Note that no R&D activity vital to the function of any existing department would be included. The R&D arms of DOD, HEW, Interior, Agriculture, and so on would remain in place to perform their service. Nevertheless, the aggregation under the Counsellor could be pictured as a budding department of government, as proposed in the Teague-Mosher bill now in the House. If the aggregation eventually were legislated as a new Department of Science and Technology, it could function as such. Meanwhile, it could provide a focal point for science and technology. This would be a statesmanlike move and would I believe satisfy most of the constituencies. At the same time it would provide you with one of the tools you desire to aid you in getting the job done.

The question of candidates for the Counsellorship will be a critical one. I would be happy to advise Mr. Rumsfeld and his personnel chief Walker in this task should you so desire.

I would be privileged to discuss this matter with you more fully and to clear up any remaining points.

Yours very truly,

Edward E. David Jr.

The Honorable Gerald M. Ford
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.



Feltner
THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

May 13, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

THE VICE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Science and Technology
Adviser to the President

I. BACKGROUND

A number of options regarding the creation of a Science and Technology Adviser to the President have been presented for your review.

It seems to me that whatever option is accepted should meet all of the following criteria:

- assure the development of an ongoing scientific and technology capacity in the Executive Office of the President;
- assure the availability of a broad range of scientific and technical expertise;
- meet Congressional support for some kind of strong, effective, and visible science advisory group;
- demonstrate unequivocally the Administration's commitment to using the resources of the nation's scientific community and technology industry to meet the overriding needs of our time;
- make known to the nation the Administration's ability to develop and support new and innovative ideas through the creation of Executive Branch task forces - operating out of the Office of the Science and Technology Adviser to the President - to study, for example:



- how to increase the world's food supply through improved oceanic food cultivation and food harvesting;
- how to increase the nation's supply of raw materials through the extraction of manganese nodules from the ocean floor in order to provide enough copper and nickel for the next 2000 years.

II. PROPOSAL

The best way to meet these criteria - by providing a flexible but effective capability with broad bipartisan support and popular national appeal - is to create an Office of Science and Technology in the Executive Office of the President - by Act of Congress.

The elements of this office would be, in outline, as follows:

- Staffing:

- The Director, a highly qualified scientist, appointed by the President; the Director would also serve as the President's Science and Technology Adviser;
- A Deputy Director for Administration, and up to five assistants for specialities;
- The authority to set up ad hoc committees or task forces for various projects.

- Fiscal implications:

- \$1 - \$1.5 million annually;
- It should be noted that this figure is much lower than the one contemplated by the House and Senate bills.



To move this proposal along, the next steps would be to:

- Draft legislation;
- Hold informal conversations with Congressional leaders in order to develop a legislative package that both the Administration and the Congress will support.

III. RECOMMENDATION

That you approve the following steps for the creation of a Science and Technology Adviser to the President by Act of Congress:

- Draft legislation;
- Proceed with discussions with Congressional leaders.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

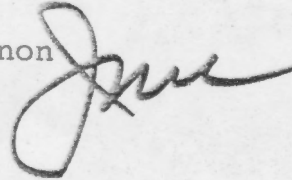


THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING ON SCIENCE ADVISER
Tuesday, May 13, 1975
12:15 p.m. (30 mins.)
The Oval Office

From: Jim Cannon



I. PURPOSE:

To resolve organizational issue on the Science Adviser question.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

A. Background: In December, you asked the Vice President to study this issue and report to you. Since that time various options have been recommended by the Vice President and others. A paper identifying these options is at Tab A.

B. Participants: The Vice President
Don Rumsfeld
Jim Lynn
Jim Cannon

C. Press Plan: Not to be announced.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 14, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JIM CANNON *JC*

SUBJECT: Science Adviser Decision and Action

I.

This is my understanding of your decision and your direction for action:

1. There will be a Science and Technology Adviser to the President.
2. The office and staff will be authorized by legislation.
3. There will be a single director, someone of the ability and scientific standing of Dr. Harold Brown, President of Cal Tech. The Director should know scientists, be able to attract the best minds, and know how to include their counsel in the executive decision-making process.
4. He will have assistants, but not as many as the 17 called for in Option 2 of the April 24, 1975 memorandum. He might begin, for example, with a staff of five assistants.
5. Extensive use will be made of consultants as members of scientific and technological task forces for various projects.
6. Initial costs would be \$1 million - \$1.5 million annually.
7. You will invite Representatives Teague and Mosher, Senators Tunney and Beall, and Senator Kennedy to the White House next week (perhaps on Thursday, May 22) to make known your decision, describe the kind of Science Adviser and staff you want, and express the hope that they will follow your proposal for legislation.



8. The Vice President, Jim Lynn, Brent Scowcroft and I will work together to define the role of Science Adviser and clarify his relationship to military and international science meetings.

II.

As the next steps to carry forward your decision after your meeting with members of the House and Senate, I propose that the Domestic Council Staff:

- Draft legislation to carry forward your decision
- Draft a message to the Congress.
- Work with Max Friedersdorf and his staff, to develop with Congressional leaders legislation that you and the Congress will support.

In broad terms, our objectives are to:

- assure the development of an ongoing scientific and technology capacity in the Executive Office of the President.
- assure the availability of a broad range of scientific and technical expertise;
- acknowledge Congressional support for an effective and visible science advisory group;
- demonstrate unequivocally the Administration's commitment to using the resources of the nation's scientific community and technology industry to meet the overriding needs of our times; and
- make known to the nation the Administration's ability to develop and support new and innovative ideas through the creation of Executive Branch task forces operating out of the Office of the Science and Technology Adviser to the President.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 20, 1975

1) Jim
2) Glenn
I called him
Jim

3:00 P.M.
J.M.C.
I really think
you should make
this call

MEMORANDUM FOR

JIM CANNON

THROUGH:

JIM CAVANAUGH

FROM:

~~GLENN SCHLEEDE~~

SUBJECT:

CALLING DR. STEVER WITH RESPECT
TO THE SCIENCE ADVISORY DECISION

This is to suggest that you call Guy Stever very soon and let him know of the President's decision on the Science Adviser apparatus. There are three reasons for my suggestion:

1. Stever has repeatedly said that he would support any decision on the matter that the President makes and would work to get it implemented. I believe him.
2. Word apparently leaked out to Stever and apparently to his subordinates that the President has decided the issue. For example, Russ Drew, who heads Stever's Science and Technology Policy Office, apparently knows even some of the details. (I have no firm idea how he got the information, but my first guess would be via NSC staff.) Giving Stever a straight story should be helpful in getting him to help keep down rumors and control his staff.
3. I think that work will have to be done with the scientific community to get their support for the decision. Guy Stever can be very useful in identifying the right people and in seeking support.



Again, I think you can have full confidence in getting Guy Stever's full support and cooperation in carrying out the decision.



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MAY 22, 1975

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

*File
Answer
Hushen*

THE WHITE HOUSE
PRESS CONFERENCE
OF
JAMES M. CANNON
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR DOMESTIC AFFAIRS
FRANK E. MOSS
SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF UTAH
AND
OLIN E. TEAGUE
REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS
THE BRIEFING ROOM

10:48 A.M. EDT

MR. HUSHEN: The President met this morning with about nine Members of the Senate and the House on the issue of the science adviser.

We have with us here James Cannon, who is Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs and Director of the Domestic Council, to brief you on that meeting. We also have Senator Frank Moss, who is Chairman of the Aeronautics and Space Sciences Committee, and also Congressman Olin Teague, who is the Chairman of the Committee on Science Technology.

Jim will give you a brief outline of what transpired in the meeting and then they will be available for your questions.

Jim?

MR. CANNON: Thank you, Jack.

Just briefly, the President made known his decision to the group this morning. There will be a science and technology adviser to the President. He would like to have the office and the staff authorized by legislation.

He has opted in favor of a single director, someone of considerable ability and scientific standing. He will have assistants, perhaps a staff of 10 to 15 assistants for specific projects. He will draw heavily on the scientific community around the country, and have task forces develop specific answers and resolutions to specific problems.

MORE

*News
Constructive*



The anticipated budget that he would like to see is from \$1 million to \$1.5 million yearly. He will be sending up a message and sending up proposed legislation to the Congress on the matter in the very near future.

Q There used to be one of these, and then they did away with it, or what is the background?

MR. CANNON: Yes, there was. That is correct. There was. I believe that former President Nixon decided to transfer the basic responsibilities of the science adviser to Dr. Guy Stever, who, as you know, is the head of the Science Foundation.

Actually, there has been a science adviser to the President. President Eisenhower was the first to institute, I believe, a major science adviser, followed by President Kennedy and President Johnson and President Nixon.

Q What is the rationale for having one? I mean, is there some new situation that suddenly the President needs a science adviser?

MR. CANNON: No, I don't think it is a new situation, Helen. I think it is a continuing feeling on his part that a President should have on his staff available to him at all times for a greater variety of issues the best possible advice he could have on matters relating to science and technology.

Q And he has someone in mind? He has named someone, has he?

MR. CANNON: No, he has not named anyone. This has to be created by the Congress before he would name someone.

Q What is an example of the things a science adviser may do?

MR. CANNON: I think just to take a fairly obvious example, the catalytic converter auto converter, auto emission standards, is a matter which while we actually have consulted with a broad range of scientific opinion on it -- this would have been, to answer your question, a good matter on which the science adviser could have been helpful in developing this range of judgment on the matter.

MORE

Q Won't there be duplication between what the science adviser does and what the comparable officials do in other departments?

MR. CANNON: Not a duplication. I think that in a sense the other departments of the Government have full-time scientific and technological advice available to the Cabinet Secretaries.

At this time, although Dr. Guy Stever is assigned the responsibility, Dr. Stever has major additional responsibilities as the head of the National Science Foundation. So, he really has two hats to wear. It is the President's wish to go back to the system that was in effect, that there be someone on his staff who would be able to give him the range of advice he needs on scientific and technological matters.

Q And is the Senator going to introduce the bill?

MR. CANNON: I think perhaps the Senator and the Congressman would like to speak for themselves.

SENATOR MOSS: We actually have before us now a bill essentially of what we were talking about this morning. The President is going to send up his message with a draft bill, which will also be before the committees.

In fact, hearings dates have already been scheduled in June on the bill that currently is before us and those same hearings can be utilized to consider what the President now proposes.

Basically, we are in agreement because this is where the Congress has been reaching for some time. We held hearings last year on a similar bill. We didn't ever get it out on the floor, it was never voted upon, but the committees have been trying to get this science adviser established and therefore, we welcome very much the recommendation of the President which he told us about this morning.

My colleague, Congressman Teague, may want to make some statement on it. They have the same situation, I think, on the House side.

CONGRESSMAN TEAGUE: I think in both Houses of Congress, for a number of years, we felt like that we were not adequately keeping up with sciences as far as our Government was concerned.

MORE

This subject has been kicked around for two or three years. On the House side, we have had hearings the last two years. As a result of the hearings last year, we drew a very broad bill which we have spread all across this country to the whole scientific community and to industry, and we have asked them to come in for comments.

At the same time, we have been in close contact with the White House and this meeting today, the result of it, will be a hearing June 10 to 19 with Vice President Rockefeller as being the leader of speakers as far as a science adviser is concerned.

As Senator Moss said, the President would like for this to be a legislative something, a statute, so that is what we will do. We created in Congress two years ago OTA -- Office of Technology Assessment.

Now, that is an organization that is made up of six House Members and six Senate Members in an attempt to take subjects that cover all the way across a number of different committees and try to come up with some kind of an answer for the House, but we hope to make considerable improvement in this next year.

We feel that Dr. Stever has done a good job but that being science adviser and head of the National Science Foundation is just a bigger job than any one man can handle. So, we hope this year to come up with some legislation.

From the beginning, we have said we were not going to try to create a science adviser to the President he didn't want -- we are going to create one that he does want and that he will use, and that is one of the reasons that we have worked as close with the White House as we have.

Q How much will it cost?

MR. CANNON: A million to a million and a half a year.

CONGRESSMAN TEAGUE: It is expected to be a small staff of about 15, with one director.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

MR. CANNON: Thank you, gentlemen.

END

(AT 10:56 A.M. EDT)



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 3, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR : DR. GUY SILVER
FROM : JIM CANNON
SUBJECT : SCIENCE ADVISER

I believe Jim Cavanaugh has already talked with you about this.

The purpose of this memorandum is to provide you with the elements of the President's decision.

Attachment



I

This is the President's decision and direction for action:

1. There will be a Science and Technology Adviser to the President.
2. The office and staff will be authorized by legislation.
3. There will be a single director, someone of great ability and scientific standing. The Director should know scientists, be able to attract the best minds, and know how to include their counsel in the executive decision-making process.
4. He will have from 10-15 assistants.
5. Extensive use will be made of consultants as members of scientific and technological task forces for various projects.
6. The budget should be \$1 million - \$1.5 million annually.

II

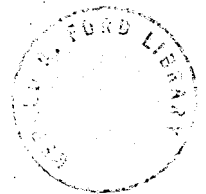
We certainly appreciate your assistance in

- Drafting legislation to carry forward the President's decision.
- Drafting a message to the Congress.

III

In broad terms, our objectives are to:

- assure the development of an ongoing scientific and technology capacity in the Executive Office of the President;
- assure the availability of a broad range of scientific and technical expertise;
- acknowledge Congressional support for an effective and visible science advisory group;



- demonstrate unequivocally the Administration's commitment to using the resources of the nation's scientific community and technology industry to meet the overriding needs of our times; and
- make known to the nation the Administration's ability to develop and support new and innovative ideas through the creation of Executive Branch task forces operating out of the Office of the Science and Technology Adviser to the President.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 6, 1975

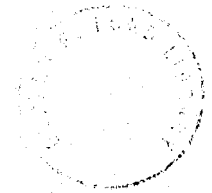
MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT

FROM: JIM CANNON

SUBJECT: Science Adviser

Here is the first draft of the science adviser letter of transmittal, fact sheet and legislation.

The relationship of the Science Adviser to NSC is mentioned on page 2 of the fact sheet, on page 2 of the draft statement of the President and on page 1 and 2 of the questions and answers.



Draft/6/3/75

Presidential Transmittal Letter

I am transmitting herewith a draft of legislation to create an office of Science and Technology Policy to assist the President in this critical area of public policy.

The Director of the Office would assist me as required in any area where scientific or technological aspects need to be assessed. The major emphasis will be on assuring that the Nation's scientific and technological capabilities are effectively marshalled to serve social, economic and national security needs. The Office will also evaluate the Government's programs to assure the maintenance of a strong base of scientific and technological capabilities.



The Director and the Deputy Director would be appointed by the President, ~~subject to the advice and consent of the Senate and consequently would be accessible to the Congress~~ The Office would have a small, expert staff and would tap into the Nation's scientific and engineering resources for advice and assistance.

The legislation is designed to permit needed flexibility for the Presidency in responding to the dynamic changes occurring in science and technology which affect national affairs.

THE WHITE HOUSE

FACT SHEET

PRESIDENTIAL SCIENCE ADVICE

The President is today transmitting to the Congress proposed legislation to reestablish a science advisory organization in the Executive Office of the President. The proposed office, to be named the Office of Science and Technology Policy, will be headed by a single Director, assisted by a deputy and will have a ~~professional~~ staff of ~~approximately~~ ^{up to 15} ~~staff~~.
~~then~~ The Director will also serve as Science and Technology Adviser to the President.

The President made known his decision to establish the new office after meeting on May 22, 1975 with Congressional leaders including Senator Moss and Congressman Teague. It was also indicated, at that time, that the President wanted the new office based in statute and that legislation to create it would be forwarded shortly to the Congress.

Functions and Authorities of the Director of the Office

In addition to serving as the Administration's chief policy adviser and spokesman with respect to scientific matters, the functions of the Director, as specified in the proposed legislation, include:

- (1) Identifying ways in which scientific and technological knowledge can improve decision-making in the

government.

- (2) Analyzing the scientific and technological aspects of major national policy problems or issues and examining their implication on policy alternatives.
- (3) Reviewing and providing independent analyses of the adequacy and appropriateness of major Federal R&D programs and plans in meeting long-term National goals.
- (4) Providing coordination for the Executive Branch, as appropriate, with respect to R&D activities of an interagency nature.
- (5) Advising the President, and other officials in the Executive Office, of new discoveries or breakthroughs in science and technology that may have impact on National policies or Federal programs.

In performing his duties, the Science Adviser and his staff will work closely with Executive Office organizations involved in the review of military as well as civilian R&D programs including the National Security Council, the Domestic Council, and the Office of Management and Budget.

Resources Available to the New Office

In addition to drawing upon his own staff resources, the Director of the Office can make use of the extensive resources

- in the academic, industrial and private research community to obtain expert advice, on an ad hoc basis, on scientific and technological

matters of national interest; and
- in Federal departments and agencies. In this regard,
He will use the Federal Council for Science and
Technology, the chairmanship of which will be
transferred to him by the President.

The proposed legislation provides an initial authorization
for FY 1976 of \$~~1~~⁵ million for operation of the new office.

Background on Presidential Science Advice

- . Science Advice in the White House dates back to 1957 when President Eisenhower created the post of Special Assistant for Science and Technology and reconstituted the President's Science Advisory Committee (PSAC) in the White House.
- . The position and the office were formalized by President Kennedy through Reorganization Policy No. 2 in 1962 with the creation of the Office of Science and Technology in the Executive Office of the President. Also created at that time was the President's Science Advisory Committee (PSAC).
- . Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1973, effective July 1, 1973, transferred the functions of the Office of Science and Technology to the Director of the National Science Foundation who was designated Science Adviser by

President Nixon. About this time, the PSAC was also abolished and the chairmanship of the Federal Council for Science and Technology transferred to the Director of the Foundation.

On May 22, 1975, President Ford made known his decision to reestablish a science advisory organization in the Executive Office of the President. This followed a study and subsequent recommendation by the Vice-President.

A BILL

To strengthen staff capabilities for providing advice and assistance to the President with respect to scientific and technological considerations in the development and oversight of national policies and programs.

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 Science and Technology Organization Act of 1975".

Statement of Findings and Declaration of Policy

The Congress hereby finds and declares--

(1) that the general welfare, the economic growth and stability of the Nation and its security, the efficient utilization and conservation of the Nation's resources, and the promotion of the progress of science and useful arts, upon which the very functioning of government and society depend, require the vigorous and perceptive employment of national science and technology; and

(2) that the complexity and magnitude of scientific and technological factors impinging on the course of national and international events requires that provision be made to incorporate scientific and technological knowledge, selectively, into the national decisionmaking process; and therefore

(3) that the President's staff capabilities need to be strengthened for providing policy advice and oversight of the Executive Branch on matters affecting science and technology.

TITLE I

Office of Science and Technology Policy

Section 101. Office of Science and Technology Policy. There is hereby established in the Executive Office of the President the Office of Science and Technology Policy, hereafter in this Part referred to as the Office.

Sec. 102. Director and deputy. There shall be at the head of the Office a Director who shall be appointed by the President ~~by and with the advice and consent of the Senate~~ and shall be compensated at the rate provided for Level II of the Executive Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5313). There shall also be in the Office a Deputy Director, who shall be appointed by the President ~~by and with the advice and consent of the Senate~~ and shall be compensated at the rate provided for Level IV of the Executive Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5315). The Deputy Director shall perform such functions as the Director may from time to time prescribe and shall act as Director during the absence or disability of the Director or in the event of vacancy in the Office of Director.



Sec. 103. Functions of the Director. The Director shall be the Administration's chief policy advisor and spokesman with respect to scientific and technological matters. He shall advise and assist the President as the President may require including:

(1) Identifying ways in which scientific and technological knowledge can improve decision-making in the government.

(2) Analyzing the scientific and technological aspects of major national policy problems or issues and examining their implication on policy alternatives.

(3) Reviewing and providing independent analyses of the adequacy and appropriateness of major Federal R&D programs and plans in meeting long-term National goals.

(4) Providing coordination for the Executive Branch, as appropriate, with respect to R&D activities of an interagency nature.

(5) Advising the President, and other officials in the Executive Office, of new discoveries or breakthroughs in science and technology that may have impact on National policies or Federal programs.



(6) *and such other, etc*

Sec. 104. Personnel. The Director is authorized, without regard to civil service and classification laws, to employ and fix the compensation of such officers and employees as are necessary to perform the functions, now or hereafter vested in him and to prescribe their duties.

Sec. 105. Consultant services. The Director may obtain services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5 of the United States Code, at rates not to exceed the rate prescribed for grade GS-18 of the General Schedule by section 5332 of title 5 of the United States Code.

Sec. 106. Advisory Committees. The Director may appoint, without regard to the civil service laws and in conformity with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (86 Stat. 770), such panels and advisory committees as shall be appropriate to his functions, and to compensate the members in accordance with the provisions contained in section 7 of such Act and regulations promulgated thereunder.

Sec. 107. Contracts. The Director is authorized to enter into contracts and agreements for studies with public agencies and private organizations and persons; make such payments (in lump sum or installments, and in advance or by way of reimbursement, and with necessary adjustments on account of overpayments and underpayments); and generally take such steps as he may deem to be necessary or appropriate, to perform functions now or hereafter vested in him.

Sec. 108. Authorization. There are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1976 and each year thereafter an amount not to exceed \$1,⁵000,000 to carry out the purposes

of this Act.

TITLE II

National Science Foundation

Sec. 201. Abolishment. Those functions transferred to the Director of the National Science Foundation by Sec. 2 of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1973 are hereby abolished.

?

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I am forwarding to the Congress today proposed legislation to create an Office of Science and Technology Policy to provide direct staff assistance to the President in matters related to scientific research and technology development.

Several months ago, I asked Vice-President Rockefeller to reexamine the question of whether a science advisory organization in the White House would strengthen the Presidential staff advisory mechanism. He has concluded that such an office could indeed be effective and has recommended creation of an Office of Science and Technology Policy in the Executive Office of the President, headed by a Director who would also serve as my Science and Technology Adviser. I concur with the Vice-President's recommendation and I have determined that it is appropriate that this new office be based in statute. My proposed legislation provides the essential functions and authorities for the new office while maintaining needed flexibility.

Science and technology are key factors in the continued growth and security of this Nation. It is a crucial element, for example, in the achievement of our long-term energy independence as it is in many other areas

of national concern. Because it is such an important element of many activities and policies of the Federal Government, I have determined that I would be best served in my responsibilities as President by having a full-time adviser, supported by a small staff in the Executive Office.

The Science and Technology Adviser would assist by providing advice to me and my top advisers in policy areas where scientific or technological questions are involved. He would endeavor to assure that the Nation's scientific and technological capabilities are effectively utilized to serve our Nation's social, economic and national security needs. He would identify new opportunities in science and technology to improve our understanding of national problems and their solution.

As the senior official in the United States Government in science and technology, he will represent the United States in international meetings on science and technology. As the need arises, he will be the spokesman for the government as a whole on scientific and technological matters. He will chair the Federal Council on Science and Technology, and I expect him to participate in the review of federal agency programs and budgets as they apply to research and development

activities.

The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy and his Deputy would be appointed by the President, ~~subject to the advice and consent of the Senate, and, consequently, would be accessible to the Congress.~~ The Office would draw extensively on the Nation's scientific and engineering community for advice and assistance.

While creation of a Science and Technology Policy Office in the Executive Office of the President would relieve a burden on the Director of NSF, the Foundation's analytic and policy analyses capabilities would continue to be drawn upon by this new office in carrying forward its important responsibilities.

I believe that this new mechanism for providing the President ready access to scientific and technological advice will improve the effectiveness of the White House staff advisory system and decision-making where science and technology issues are significant.


I urge the Congress to give this new proposed legislation its early and fullest consideration.



1

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS CONCERNING THE PROPOSED
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

- Q. Why did the President decide to establish a separate Science Adviser's Office rather than continue the current arrangement in which the Director of the National Science Foundation also serves as Science Adviser?
- A. The President has determined that both the responsibilities of the NSF Director and the responsibilities of the Science Adviser are both full-time jobs and require full-time attention.
- Q. Who will the Science Adviser advise?
- A. The President and his senior advisers in the White House. In addition, the Science Adviser and his staff will work closely with and provide R&D advice to other components of the Executive Office including the Domestic Council, the National Security Council and OMB.
- Q. What will be the role of the Science Adviser in reviewing military R&D programs including major weapons systems programs?
- A. The Science Adviser and his staff will work closely with existing Executive Office organizations involved in the review of military programs, particularly the National Security Council.

- Q. Will the Science Adviser be a member of the National Security Council?
- A. Under current statute, membership of the NSC is limited to the President, the Vice-President and the Secretaries of State and Defense. It is not intended that the Science Adviser be added as a member. Since the focus of NSC is generally on foreign policy issues that do not relate to ^{S&T} ~~R&D~~, it is neither necessary nor appropriate that the Science Adviser become a full member of the Council. He will participate in NSC deliberations on policy issues where ^{S&T} ~~R&D~~ is a significant consideration.
- Q. What will be the relationship between the new Office of Science and Technology Policy and the NSF?
- A. The NSF will continue to support a broad range of science policy studies and will work very closely with the new Office to support its functions.
- Q. What are the initial assignments for the new Office of Science and Technology Policy?
- A. There are a wide-range of questions before the President that benefit from informed scientific and technological advice. ~~These range from the energy research and development program and environmental questions such as automotive emission standards to the development of policies that will stimulate industrial and private sector investment in R&D. Many of these questions are currently under review and when the new mechanism is established, the Science Adviser will continue the~~
- 

~~work that is already started~~ as well as taking on new issues.

Q. Will the Director of the Science and Technology Policy Office also be a part of the White House Staff?

A. Yes, the Director will also serve as Science and Technology Advisor to the President.

Q. Where will the new Office be located physically?

A. ~~Space for the new office have not yet been assigned.~~ *In the White House complex*

Q. Will the Science Adviser have other responsibilities besides providing advice?

A. Although he will have no direct responsibility for the operation of R&D programs vested in the mission agencies, he will exercise a coordinating role among Federal programs and agencies, and will, for example, chair the Federal Council for Science and Technology. He will also act as the President's spokesman on ~~R&D~~ *STP* policy.

Q. Will the Science Adviser issue an annual report?

A. Issuing a separate annual report would be at the expense of important advisory activities to the President.

There are already agency and interagency reports on aspects of Federal science activities. There is also Special Analysis on R&D which is part of the Budget Special Analyses. The Science Adviser and his staff would assist both in reviewing these agency and interagency reports and also in preparing the Special Analysis.

- Q. Why not establish a three-man Science and Technology council?
- A. The President prefers a single adviser to a council. Again, it is a question of establishing an advisory mechanism that will be most responsive to Presidential needs and preferences.
- Q. Will the proceedings of ad hoc committees and panels established by the Science Adviser be open to the public under the Freedom of Information Act?
- A. Yes, in those situations to which the Freedom of Information Act applies. The Act does not preclude maintaining the confidentiality of advice and consultation in defined situations such as national security.
- Q. Will there be a new Science Advisory Committee to the President, a new PSAC?
- A. No. At this time there is no plan to appoint a standing advisory committee. However, it is expected that extensive use will be made of ad hoc advisory groups with members taken from the science and engineering communities. Furthermore, the National Science Board will continue to function as an advisory body with respect to the status of science and science education. It is expected the Science Adviser will also call upon the NAS and the NAE for assistance in reviewing certain issues.
- Q. What will be the size of the Office of Science and Technology Policy?

- A. The Office is intended to be a small, but highly qualified staff, capable of covering the full range of major science and technology issues. This will require a staff of ^{UP TO 15} ~~approximately 10~~ professionals and appropriate support personnel. A staff with high professional qualifications is desired, with experience in industry, academia and government.
- Q. What responsibility will the Office have with respect to agency R&D budgets?
- A. The Office will be expected to participate in the review of agency R&D programs and budgets and will work with the OMB in support of the annual budget process.
- Q. What will become of NSF's policy planning function and its policy planning staff?
- A. To carry out its central responsibilities in the support of science, NSF will continue to need a strong staff in R&D policy analysis. This staff will also be available to assist the Science Adviser. The longer-term impact of the new Office of Science and Technology Policy on the current activities of the Foundation will need to be worked out as the functions of the new office develop.



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

June 6, 1975

76

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM : Peter J. Wallison *PJW*

SUBJECT: The Science Advisor



Jim Cannon advised me, in response to your request, that the Science Advisor legislation is being drafted by a Domestic Council Task Force (including Dick Parsons), with the help of Guy Stever and others from outside the Domestic Council.

Jim hopes that the legislation will be completed on Monday.

*Jim
Will you
look it over
& let's talk
hub*



MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

F-12
JLW

June 7, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CANNON
FROM: BRENT SCOWCROFT
SUBJECT: New Office of Science and Technology

I have reviewed the draft legislation and fact sheet on the creation of the new Office of Science and Technology, and have no problems with the proposed formulation regarding the relationship of the new office to military and security affairs.

The NSC has developed a very satisfactory technical consultant system, to make independent evaluations of military technology, and we expect that the new S & T Office will want to work closely with us and to participate in these military technology analyses. Also, in those relatively rare cases when the NSC is dealing with essentially technical issues, the advice of the science adviser would be requested.

However, we think it would be a mistake to establish a separate and independent effort, within the new S & T Office, to address military technology issues; and do not believe that the Science Adviser should be a member of the NSC or have continuing observer status. If congressional pressures build to give the new S & T Office more definitive authority in military affairs than the relationship contemplated above, and reflected in the draft legislation and fact sheet, such pressures should, in our view, be resisted.

Apart from military technology matters, the NSC occasionally deals with foreign policy issues which have distinct technological aspects and, in these cases, we would expect the S & T Office to work with us and other interested agencies in the preparation of interagency analyses for the President's consideration.

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JUNE 9, 1975

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

TEXT OF LETTERS FROM THE PRESIDENT TO THE
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

I am forwarding proposed legislation to create in the Executive Office of the President an Office of Science and Technology Policy headed by a Director who will also serve as my Science and Technology Adviser.

From my earliest days in public life, I have been impressed with the vital contributions of science and technology to the continued progress of this Nation. The expansion of knowledge through scientific research and the successful and creative employment of our scientific and technological capabilities are essential to the growth, stability and security of the Nation. Today, advancement in these fields is crucial, for example, to the achievement of our long-range energy independence.

The Director of the new Office will provide advice to me and my top assistants in policy areas where scientific or technological considerations are involved, thereby helping to assure that the Nation's scientific and technological capabilities are utilized effectively in achieving our Nation's goals. He will identify new opportunities for using science and technology to improve our understanding of national problems and to contribute to their solution. He will also chair the Federal Council on Science and Technology, and I expect him to provide advice on the scientific and technological considerations in Federal policies, programs and budgets.

The Director and the Deputy Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy will be appointed by the President. The Office will draw extensively on the Nation's scientific and engineering community for advice and assistance. The Director and staff will also call upon Federal agencies for assistance in carrying out their responsibilities.

I believe that this new mechanism for providing the President and his senior advisers ready access to scientific and technological advice will improve our ability to find the best courses of action for achieving our national objectives.

I urge the Congress to give this proposed legislation its early and favorable consideration.

Sincerely,

GERALD R. FORD

more

file



A BILL

To strengthen staff capabilities for providing advice and assistance to the President with respect to scientific and technological considerations affecting national policies and programs.

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 Presidential Science and Technology Advisory Organization Act of 1975.

Section 2. Office of Science and Technology Policy. There is hereby established in the Executive Office of the President the Office of Science and Technology Policy, hereinafter referred to as the Office.

Sec. 3. Director and Deputy Director. There shall be at the head of the Office a Director who shall be appointed by the President and shall be compensated at the rate provided for Level II of the Executive Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5313). There shall also be in the Office a Deputy Director, who shall be appointed by the President and shall be compensated at the rate provided for Level IV of the Executive Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5315). The Deputy Director shall perform such functions as the Director may from time to time prescribe and shall act as Director during the absence or disability of the Director or in the event of vacancy in the Office of Director.

Sec. 4. Functions of the Director. The Director shall be the President's chief policy adviser with respect to scientific and technological matters. He shall advise the President, with respect to:

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- (5) such other matters as the President may direct.

Sec. 5. Personnel. The Director is authorized, without regard to the provisions of title 5 of the United States Code governing appointments in the competitive service and chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53

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of said title, to appoint and fix the compensation but not in excess of the rate prescribed for grade GS-13 of the General Schedule in Section 5332 of said title for such officers and employees as he may deem necessary to perform the functions now or hereafter vested in him, and to prescribe their duties.

Sec. 6. Consultant and Other Services. The Director may (a) obtain services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5 of the United States Code, at rates not to exceed the rate prescribed for grade GS-13 of the General Schedule by section 5332 of title 5 of the United States Code, and (b) enter into contracts and other arrangements for studies, analyses, and other services with public agencies and with private persons, organizations or institutions, and make such payments as he deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act without legal consideration, without performance bonds, and without regard to Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 USC §5).

Sec. 7. Other Federal Agencies. The Director may utilize with their consent the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of other Federal agencies with or without reimbursement, and may transfer funds made available pursuant to this Act to other Federal agencies as reimbursement for the utilization of such services, personnel, equipment, and facilities.

Sec. 8. Authorization of Appropriations. There are authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary to carry out functions under this Act.

Sec. 9. Repeal. Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1962 (76 Stat. 1253) and Section 2 of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1973 (87 Stat. 1089) are repealed.

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JUNE 9, 1975

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSEFACT SHEETOFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

The President today is transmitting to the Congress proposed legislation to create in the Executive Office of the President an Office of Science and Technology Policy which will be headed by a Director who will also serve as the President's adviser on science and technology.

I. BACKGROUND

In 1957 President Eisenhower created the post of Special Assistant for Science and Technology and reconstituted the President's Science Advisory Committee (PSAC) in the White House.

In 1962, the Science Advisory function was formalized with the creation of the Office of Science and Technology.

On July 1, 1973, most of the functions of the Office of Science and Technology were transferred to the Director of the National Science Foundation (NSF) who was also designated as science adviser. The President's Science Advisory Committee (PSAC) was abolished and the chairmanship of the interagency Federal Council on Science and Technology (FCST) was transferred to the NSF Director.

In December 1974, the President asked the Vice President to re-examine the question of whether a science advisory organization in the White House would strengthen the Presidential staff mechanism. The Vice President recommended the creation of an Office of Science and Technology Policy, a recommendation approved by the President.

On May 22, 1975, the President met with key members of Congress concerned with science and technology and discussed the proposal. The President's decision to seek legislation to establish a new office was announced that day.

II. FUNCTIONS OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE NEW OFFICE

The proposed legislation would create in the Executive Office of the President an Office of Science and Technology Policy headed by a Director at Executive Level II and a Deputy Director at Executive Level IV. The Director would be the President's chief policy adviser with respect to scientific and technical matters and would advise the President with respect to:

- A. The scientific and technological aspects of major national policies, programs and issues.

(MORE)



- B. The adequacy and effectiveness of Federal scientific and technological policies, programs, and plans for meeting National goals.
- C. The utilization of new ideas and discoveries in science and technology in addressing important National problems.
- D. The coordination of scientific and technical activities of the Federal Government.
- E. And such other matters as the President may direct.

In performing his duties the Director will work closely with and advise the senior staff in the White House and Executive Office of the President. He will be involved in the review of military as well as civilian scientific and technical programs and work closely with the National Security Council, the Domestic Council and the Office of Management and Budget.

III. RESOURCES FOR THE NEW OFFICE

The Director and Deputy Director would be assisted by a staff of up to 15 professionals. When the legislation is passed, the President intends to request appropriations of up to \$1.5 million for support of the organization during its first year.

In addition, the Director of the Office is expected to draw upon the extensive resources available in:

- A. in the academic, industrial and private research community to obtain expert advice, on an ad hoc basis, on scientific and technological matters of national concern, and
- B. in Federal departments and agencies.

The Director would also assume chairmanship of the interagency Federal Council for Science and Technology.

Until the legislation is passed and the new Office is activated, Dr. H. Guyford Stever, Director of NSF will continue to serve as science adviser. The NSF is expected to continue its scientific and technical policy analysis activities and work closely with the new Office.

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JUNE 9, 1975

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

FACT SHEET

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(MORE)

(OVER)



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(OVER)

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Sec. 5. Personnel. The Director is authorized, without regard to the provisions of title 5 of the United States Code governing appointments in the competitive service and chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53

more

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Sec. 6. Consultant and Other Services. The Director may (a) obtain services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5 of the United States Code, at rates not to exceed the rate prescribed for grade GS-18 of the General Schedule by section 5332 of title 5 of the United States Code, and (b) enter into contracts and other arrangements for studies, analyses, and other services with public agencies and with private persons, organizations or institutions, and make such payments as he deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act without legal consideration, without performance bonds, and without regard to Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 USC 35).

Sec. 7. Other Federal Agencies. The Director may utilize with their consent the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of other Federal agencies with or without reimbursement, and may transfer funds made available pursuant to this Act to other Federal agencies as reimbursement for the utilization of such services, personnel, equipment, and facilities.

Sec. 8. Authorization of Appropriations. There are authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary to carry out functions under this Act.

Sec. 9. Repeal. Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1962 (76 Stat. 1253) and Section 2 of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1973 (87 Stat. 1089) are repealed.

#

94TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7990

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 17, 1975

Mr. TEAGUE (for himself, Mr. MOSHER, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. FREY, Mr. ROE, and Mr. THORNTON) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Science and Technology

A BILL

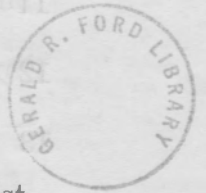
To strengthen staff capabilities for providing advice and assistance to the President with respect to scientific and technological considerations affecting national policies and programs.

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 "Presidential Science and
4 Technology Advisory Organization Act of 1975".

5 OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

6 SEC. 2. There is hereby established in the Executive
7 Office of the President the Office of Science and Technology
8 Policy (hereinafter referred to as the "Office").



DIRECTOR AND DEPUTY DIRECTOR

SEC. 3. There shall be at the head of the Office a Director, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall be compensated at the rate provided for level II of the Executive Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5313). There shall also be in the Office a Deputy Director, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall be compensated at the rate provided for level III of the Executive Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5314). The Deputy Director shall perform such functions as the Director may from time to time prescribe and shall act as Director during the absence or disability of the Director or in the event of a vacancy in the office of Director.

FUNCTIONS OF THE DIRECTOR

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(4) the coordination of scientific and technological activities of the Federal Government, and

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PERSONNEL

SEC. 5. The Director is authorized, without regard to the provisions of title 5 of the United States Code governing appointments in the competitive service and chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title, to appoint and fix the compensation (at a rate not in excess of the rate prescribed for grade GS-18 of the General Schedule in section 5332 of such title) for such officers and employees as he may deem necessary to perform the functions now or hereafter vested in him, and to prescribe their duties.

CONSULTANT AND OTHER SERVICES

SEC. 6. The Director may—

- (1) obtain services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5 of the United States Code, at rates not to exceed the rate prescribed for grade GS-18 of the General Schedule by section 5332 of such title, and
- (2) enter into contracts and other arrangements for studies, analyses, and other services with public agencies and with private persons, organizations, or institutions, and make such payments as he deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act without legal consideration, without performance bonds, and

1 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes
2 (41 U.S.C. 5).

3 OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

4 SEC. 7. The Director may utilize with their consent the
5 services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of other Federal
6 agencies with or without reimbursement, and may transfer
7 funds made available pursuant to this Act to other Federal
8 agencies as reimbursement for the utilization of such services,
9 personnel, equipment, and facilities.

10 AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS

11 SEC. 8. There are authorized to be appropriated such
12 amounts as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

13 REPEAL

14 SEC. 9. Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Reorganization Plan
15 Numbered 2 of 1962 (76 Stat. 1253), and section 2 of
16 Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of 1973 (78 Stat. 1089),
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94TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7990

A BILL

To strengthen staff capabilities for providing advice and assistance to the President with respect to scientific and technological considerations affecting national policies and programs.

By Mr. TEAGUE, Mr. MOSHER, Mr. SYMINGTON,
Mr. FREY, Mr. ROE, and Mr. THORNTON

JUNE 17, 1975

Referred to the Committee on Science and Technology

94TH CONGRESS
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5 services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of other Federal
6 agencies with or without reimbursement, and may transfer
7 funds made available pursuant to this Act to other Federal
8 agencies as reimbursement for the utilization of such services,
9 personnel, equipment, and facilities.

10 AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS

11 SEC. 8. There are authorized to be appropriated such
12 amounts as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

13 REPEAL

14 SEC. 9. Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Reorganization Plan
15 Numbered 2 of 1962 (76 Stat. 1253), and section 2 of
16 Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of 1973 (78 Stat. 1089),
17 are repealed.

94TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7990

A BILL

To strengthen staff capabilities for providing advice and assistance to the President with respect to scientific and technological considerations affecting national policies and programs.

By Mr. TEAGUE, Mr. MOSHER, Mr. SYMINGTON,
Mr. FREY, Mr. ROE, and Mr. THORNTON

JUNE 17, 1975

Referred to the Committee on Science and Technology