

# **ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)**

## **Office of International Activities**

The Environmental Protection Agency's Office of International Activities (OIA) leads the Agency's international programs. Providing management and coordination on behalf of the EPA Administrator, OIA works closely with EPA program (e.g., air, water, and waste) and regional offices, other federal agencies, international organizations, and foreign governments to achieve U.S. environmental objectives overseas.

OIA is organized into four offices:

- Office of Western Hemisphere & Bilateral Affairs provides expertise on key countries or geographic regions
- Office of International Environmental Policy provides expertise on media and cross-media issues and international organizations
- Office of Technology Cooperation and Assistance provides expertise on international training and information, environmental capacity-building, and technology diffusion
- Office of Management Operations provides operational support, and expertise on budget, personnel, acquisition management, and travel

Major countries (e.g., Canada, China, Mexico, Russia) and programs are covered through cross-office teams involving members of two or more of the offices.

OIA's specific functions include:

- Coordination, management, and oversight of EPA's cooperative programs with Mexico, Canada, and other priority countries and regions,
- Coordination, management and oversight of policy initiatives and programs undertaken in cooperation with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation, the United Nations Environment Program, the United Nations Development Program, the World Bank, the International Maritime Organization, the World Health Organization, and other intergovernmental bodies.
- Development and implementation of international technology diffusion and technical assistance policy and programs, including technology promotion and environmental capacity-building programs in key regions of the world, and
- Development of policy and programs on selected global and/or regional environmental issues.

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# **THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS**

## **Federal Research Division**

The Library of Congress's Federal Research Division (FRD) is dedicated to performing foreign language and international and domestic research and analysis exclusively for agencies of the United States Government. Federal agencies task FRD to research specific areas or topics on a direct labor charge basis.

The FRD has 50 staff members organized into two geographic area specialty sections, including a dedicated S&T unit with a global focus and a production- management section, which is responsible for editing, graphic art, and automation. The staff uses the extensive foreign serial and monograph collection of the Library - which subscribes to some 200,000 serial titles, 80,000 being of non-English language origin and undertakes both social science and technical research. The FRD analysts have impressive language capabilities and conduct research in more than 25 languages, translating their own documentation as needed for particular projects.

The FRD collects, analyzes, and evaluates materials available in the Library of Congress and other repositories and databases to produce documents, analytical studies, bibliographies, chronologies, abstracts, translations, automated databases, and other client-directed services. The FRD produces the widely used Area Handbook/Country Studies Series both in hard copy and electronic formats and has developed public-use databases offered by the Library of Congress on the Internet on missing in action and unaccounted for personnel from the Korean War, the Cold War, and the Vietnam Conflict. The products have been developed using a variety of multimedia and multi-processing technologies. Depending on client needs, products are developed either in hard copy or electronic formats (or both) and delivery by traditional means as well as state-of-the-art electronic media.

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# NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

The National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 established the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and directs NASA to conduct space activities devoted to peaceful purposes for the benefit of all humankind; to preserve the leadership of the United States in aeronautics and space science and technology; and to expand the knowledge of the Earth and space.

## Strategic Enterprises and Functions

The NASA Strategic Plan establishes a framework that encompasses externally focused Strategic Enterprises and internally focused Strategic Functions. There are five Strategic Enterprises and four Strategic Functions.

### Strategic Enterprises:

1. **Mission to Planet Earth:** NASA's Mission to Planet Earth is dedicated to understanding the total Earth system and the effects of humans on the global environment and encompasses the study of Global Change and the laying of a foundation for long-term environment and climate monitoring and prediction. A component of this enterprise is promoting extensive international collaboration.
2. **The Aeronautics Enterprise:** NASA's Aeronautics Enterprise will pioneer the identification, development, verification, transfer, application, and commercialization of high-payoff aeronautics technologies. It seeks to promote economic growth and security and to enhance U.S. competitiveness through safe, superior, and environmentally compatible U.S. civil and military aircraft and through a safe, efficient national aviation system.
3. **Human Exploration and Development of Space:** The Human Exploration and Development of Space Enterprise seeks to bring the frontier of space fully within the sphere of human activity for the benefit of America and all humankind in this and future generations. It will open the space frontier by exploring, using, and enabling the development of space. In exploring space, its aim is to learn how to travel to a destination and to characterize and map it. In using space, its aim is to learn how to live and work there, to take advantage of its unique environment to conduct research and generate technology, and to make use of its resources. In the long term, the purpose of the Enterprise are to enable routine operating capability within the inner solar system, to explore this space regularly, and to enable the eventual establishment of permanent, self-sufficient settlements in space. Cooperating with other nations to share the benefits and costs of exploring and using space will be a strategy under this Enterprise.
4. **The Scientific Research Enterprise:** NASA contributes to the creation of new scientific knowledge by exploring the Solar System and the Universe beyond and by studying the space environment and its effects on biological and physical processes. The Enterprise maintains scientific leadership, strengthens education and scientific literacy, develops and transfers technologies to promote U.S. competitiveness, fosters international cooperation to enhance programs and share their benefits, and sets the stage for future space ventures.
5. **Space Technology Enterprise:** The Space Technology Enterprise contributes to the international competitiveness of U.S. industries by developing dual-use products and processes; proactively transferring technology to aerospace and non-aerospace industries in order to enhance U.S. competitiveness; developing new and innovative space technologies to improve the performance and lower the cost of future space missions; and developing technology to revitalize access to space.

### Strategic Functions:

NASA's Strategic Functions provide capabilities required by the Strategic Enterprises. NASA's four Strategic Functions are:

1. **Transportation to Space:** Providing transportation to space --getting from the Earth's surface into space and back-- is a strategic function required by the Enterprises.
2. **Space Communications:** Electronic access to space is essential to the success of all agency missions and encompasses the Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System and the Deep Space Network.
3. **Human Resources:** Development of policies, systems, and programs to ensure that it plans, acquires, develops, and retains the human resources required to achieve its mission with innovation and excellence.
4. **Physical Resources:** Availability of the necessary real estate, facilities, equipment, aircraft, and information resources for performing world class research, development, and operations.

### **International Cooperation**

NASA promotes and seeks international cooperation, which has been, and will remain, an integral element of our Nation's civil space program. International cooperation spreads the cost burden of space activities, enhances U.S. mission capabilities through access to international capabilities; and advances U.S. foreign policy goals. NASA will continue to pursue mutually beneficial cooperative activities in aeronautics and space with other nations, consistent with the National Aeronautics and Space Act's mandate to encourage peaceful international cooperation. NASA is also mindful of the need to strengthen American competitiveness.

### **International Space Activities Summary**

The International Space Station, the largest international scientific and technological endeavor ever undertaken, is taking shape in factories and laboratories of 13 nations around the world. With the Space Station, a permanent laboratory will be established in a realm where gravity, temperature and pressure can be manipulated in a variety of scientific and engineering pursuits that are impossible in ground-based laboratories.

The Space Station is forging new partnerships with the other spacefaring nations of the world which include the partners in the project: Canada, Japan, Russia and nine member nations from the European Space Agency who will contribute the following elements to the Space Station:

- Canada is providing a 55-foot long robotic arm to be used for assembly and maintenance tasks on the Space Station.
- The European Space Agency is building a pressurized laboratory.
- Japan is building a pressurized laboratory with an exposed platform for additional experiments.
- Russia is providing three research modules, a service module with its own life support and habitation systems, and a Science Power Platform that supplies about 20 kw of electrical power.

### **Cooperative International Programs**

NASA engages in various forms of cooperation and collaboration with national space agencies all over the world. Many of these relationships take the form of framework agreements, intergovernmental agreements, agency-to-agency memoranda of understanding, collaborative projects, joint research projects, joint operation

of facilities and equipment, and data exchange agreements. Countries that have major projects or study agreements with NASA include: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. NASA also carries out extensive cooperation with the regional European Space Agency (ESA).

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NASA Center for Aerospace Information: <gopher://gopher.sti.nasa.gov>

Gopher serves <http://www.sti.nasa.gov/gophers.htm>

World Wide Web Servers: <http://www.sti.nasa.gov/www.htm/>

# NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

## Science and Technology Information Office

The Space Act of 1958 directs the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to disseminate "information concerning its activities and the results thereof" and to "preserve the role of the United States as a leader in aeronautical and space science and technology." To fulfill these mandates, NASA established a system of scientific and technical information acquisition, processing, publication, announcement, dissemination, and interchange. The purpose of the system is to promote the highest R&D quality and minimize unnecessary duplication.

The NASA Science and Technology Information (STI) Database encompasses the basic and applied sciences related to aeronautics and space science and technology. The emphasis of the database shifts as the NASA mission evolves. The primary subject divisions include aeronautics, astronautics, chemistry and materials, engineering, geosciences, life sciences, mathematical and computer sciences, physics, social sciences, and space sciences. Since 1962 more than three million documents have been added to the NASA STI Database. These documents include both foreign and domestic aerospace-related technical reports and published literature. Organizations participating in the collection and processing of information to be included in the database are NASA Center for AeroSpace Information (CASI), the European Space Agency (ESA), the Israel Space Agency (ISA), the Japanese National Space Development Agency (NASDA), and Defense Information Services (DIS) of Australia.

The NASA Center for Aerospace Information acquires NASA, NASA contractor and grantee reports; reports issued by other government agencies, domestic and foreign institutions, universities and commercial firms; translations in report form; NASA-owned other U.S. Government agency, and foreign patents and patent applications; and foreign domestic dissertation and thesis material emphasizing aeronautics, space sciences and supporting disciplines. All current and unlimited reports are announced in the Electronic Bi-weekly announcement journal, *Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports* (STAR), available on the STI program's Internet World Wide Web home page at URL <http://www.sti.nasa.gov>.

The ESA provides access to European aerospace literature and plays a vital role in acquisitions, translations, and processing. A 1964 NASA-ESA agreement initiated exchange of reports and computerized data. More recently, arrangements have been undertaken with the ISA, NASDA, and DIS. The foreign material comes from over 80 countries and more than 7 exchange agreements. About 85 percent of the foreign material is in English. Comprehensive online computer searches of the NASA STI Database are available through NASA RECON, an online bibliographic system.

As an additional service, NASA makes available its Automatic Document Distribution Service (ADDS) and Standing Order Service (SOS). These services provide automatic distribution of selected NASA documents announced in STAR. Full text copies of individual documents are also available to register users in either paper copy or microfiche form through an online ordering system or by letter, telephone, or fax request. Videos can also be ordered.

The CASI is an integral part of a nationwide network of professionals who use traditional and advanced technologies to meet public information needs. NASA CASI offers researchers an infrastructure of people

and systems that facilitates access to STI worldwide. CASI is committed to helping researchers gain quick access to the STI they need in their day-to-day work.

The users include NASA and its contractors, other government agencies and their contractors, universities in the U.S. and around the world, U.S. companies and international partners. CASI offers aerospace-related information on aeronautics, astronautics, chemistry and materials, engineering, geosciences, life sciences, mathematical and computer sciences, physics, social sciences, and space sciences on two online systems: ARIN (Aerospace Research Information Network) and RECON (Research Connection).

ARIN is a menu-driven, online catalog system providing author, title, subject, and keyword access to nearly 400,000 holdings available at 14 NASA-affiliated libraries. ARIN also contains holdings for an early aviation collection from about 1915 to 1958. RECON is a command-driven system providing information on nearly 3 million aerospace-related technical reports and journal literature. The database records come from a variety of sources in more than 80 countries. The RECON information system offers access via the Internet and enables the user to search the inverted files and create and manipulate sets. Moreover, the registered RECON user can conveniently order documents online. Registered users are eligible for three document ordering and delivery services ADDS, SOS, and the Secondary Distribution Service (individual document ordering).

The Automatic Document Distribution Service (ADDS) allows formal reports to be ordered by subject division, series, and subject category. Paper copy and/or microfiche are automatically distributed and invoiced at a prepaid flat rate that varies according to the option chosen. With SOS NASA scientific and technical unlimited reports are available in paper copy and or microfiche to registered organizations. Copies are distributed automatically and invoices are sent monthly for only those reports received. With the Secondary Distribution Service, you can order full text copies of individual documents cited in the NASA STI Database. This is an on-demand document request service that affords quick and convenient access to the vast reference holdings of stock copies and microfiche stored at CASI.

CASI distributes a number of current awareness products designed to keep users up-to-date on regular additions to the STI Database. The most notable of these tools is Electronic STAR (*Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports*), an abstract index journal that provides comprehensive coverage of worldwide aerospace-related reports. It is a major product of the NASA STI Office. STAR lists current, publicly available reports entered into the NASA STI Database during the 2-week period preceding publication. Each STAR citation includes an informative abstract of about 150 to 300 words.

Answers to questions are readily available by contacting:

NASA Access Help Desk  
NASA Center for AeroSpace Information  
800 Elkridge Landing Road  
Limthicum Heights, MD 21090-2934  
Tel: (301) 621-0390  
Fax: (301) 621-0134  
E-Mail: [help@sti.nasa.gov](mailto:help@sti.nasa.gov)

## **NASA STI Database Internet Access**

The NASA STI Database, which contains bibliographic citations of aerospace-related research can be accessed through the Internet. A wide range of aerospace related topics are listed with new citations and abstracts posted each week.

The NASA Center for AeroSpace Information Technical Report Server (CASI TRS) database contains bibliographic citations and abstracts for publicly available aerospace documents, journals articles, and conference proceedings collected since 1987.

- Access to the CASI TRS and other NASA STI electronic products and services is through the NASA STI home page - <http://www.sti.nasa.gov>.
- The CASI TRS database is a part of the NASA Technical Report Server (NTRS) service. NTRS, operated by the NASA Langley Research Center, is a common access point to other NASA servers and databases. The URL for the NTRS is - <http://techreports.larc.nasa.gov/cgi-bin/NTRS>.

The full-text of documents cited on the CASI TRS and NTRS databases are available in paper or microfiche from the NASA Center for AeroSpace Information.

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NTRS Technical Reports: <http://techreports.larc.nasa.gov/cgi-bin/NTRS>

# NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

## Overview

The National Science Foundation (NSF) is an independent agency of the United States Government which is responsible for the health of basic science and engineering research in the United States, as well as for mathematics, science, and engineering education at all levels. Most of its annual research budget of over \$2 billion is spent in competitive grants to investigators at U.S. universities and other research institutions in support of basic research projects. Detailed and varied information about NSF may be obtained via NSF's home page on the World Wide Web: <http://www.nsf.gov>. Specific, current information related to NSF's international activities can be obtained via NSF's international home page: <http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/int>), or directly through other, linked websites, as described in the paragraphs which follow.

The National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended, gives the Foundation broad authority to support and engage in international cooperation (refer to <http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/int/intmssn.htm>). As a result, a substantial number of its grant awards involve some science or engineering activity beyond the borders of the United States. In some cases these are large, multinational undertakings; in others they are small-scale collaborations between individual investigations; in yet others the international activity is travel to an international scientific meeting to exchange information, or increasingly the sharing of research data across the global Internet. A database containing titles, principle investigators, and abstracts for all NSF grants made since 1989 is accessible via the World Wide Web: <http://www.nsf.gov/wais/awards.htm>, or via the "Grants with International Dimensions" menu option on NSF's international home page (<http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/int>). Grants with international dimensions can be located by searching on appropriate key words, such as country or region of interest.

## Support for International Science and Engineering Activities

The Foundation offers two broad approaches for support of international science and engineering activities, depending on the objectives of the investigator: (1) support through NSF's disciplinary programs, and (2) support through the Division of International Programs (INT). Details about all these approaches are available via the World Wide Web: <http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/int/support.htm>. A brochure entitled International Opportunities for Scientists and Engineers, which describes activities available through the Division of International Programs, is available free of charge from the NSF Forms and Publications Unit: Fax (703) 644-4278, Internet: [pubs@nsf.gov](mailto:pubs@nsf.gov), Request NSF Publication #96-14.

## International Science and Engineering Information and Data

In addition to supporting research projects with international dimensions NSF, through its Division of Science Resources Studies (SRS) periodically compiles, analyzes, and publishes compilations of statistical data on international science and technology investments, activities, and capabilities as a logical extension of the Foundation's legislative mandate to "...provide a central clearinghouse for the collection, interpretation, and analysis of data on the availability of, and the current and projected need for, scientific and technical resources in the United States." This division also publishes occasional in-depth special analyses of science and technology resources and capabilities in selected regions of the world. Current information on these and other

NSF statistical reports and analyses are available via the World Wide Web:  
<http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/stats.htm>.

The National Science Foundation maintains offices in Japan (Tokyo) and Europe (Paris), both of which prepare brief, occasional reports of interest to NSF program staff and management which are also available to the public. Recent reports may be accessed through the international Statistics, Reports, and Other Information World Wide Website <http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/int/intstats.htm> by selecting the “Reports from NSF Overseas Offices” menu option. A list of recent reports, as well as copies of individual reports, may also be obtained from the NSF Division of International Programs, Fax: (703) 306-0474, Internet: [pnobles@nsf.gov](mailto:pnobles@nsf.gov). The above referenced website also provides alternative access to NSF’s statistical reports and to the home pages of many of the National Science Foundations foreign counterpart organizations.

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**Summary HomePages:**

NSF HomePage: <http://www.nsf.gov>

International HomePage: <http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/int>

NSF International Cooperation: <http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/int/intmssn.htm>

NSF Grants: <http://www.nsf.gov/wais/awards.htm>

NSF International Science and Engineering Activities: <http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/int/support.htm>

NSF Statistical Reports: <http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/stats.htm>

NSF International Statistics, Reports, and Other Information: <http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/int/intstats.htm>

NSF Science and Technology Information System: <gopher://stis.nsf.gov>

# NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is an independent regulatory agency of the U.S. Government. The Commission proper consists of a Chairman and four Commissioners, all appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Headquarters of the NRC is in Rockville, MD. Four regional offices are located in Philadelphia, Atlanta, Chicago, and Dallas. Total staff numbers about 3,100.

The mission of the NRC is to assure that civilian uses of nuclear materials in the United States -- in the operation of nuclear power plants and fuel cycle plants, and in medical, industrial and research applications -- are carried out with adequate protection of public health and safety, of the environment, and of national security. The agency also has a role in combating the worldwide proliferation of nuclear materials.

Recognizing that efforts to assure the peaceful, safe, and environmentally acceptable uses of nuclear power necessarily involve international cooperation, the NRC has long maintained extensive contacts and regular exchanges of information with other nations. These cooperative programs are carried out through bilateral relationships, as well as through a number of multilateral institutions. As regulator of the world's largest civil nuclear program and long-term sponsor of nuclear safety research, the NRC has the capability to contribute substantially to international nuclear programs --while benefiting from the experience of and experimentation by foreign nuclear operations -- in such areas as nuclear power plant safety, radiation protection, the safeguarding of nuclear materials and their physical protection, waste management, and the decommissioning of nuclear facilities.

The NRC's international program has three broad objectives:

1. Supporting U.S. foreign policy objectives.
2. Helping to enhance U.S. national security.
3. Improving the safety of NRC licensed facilities in the United States.

Several technical NRC offices are involved in monitoring foreign nuclear programs and disseminating the information obtained to users in the U.S. Arrangements for obtaining information through exchange agreements are usually made by the Office of International Programs. Nuclear safety information exchange agreements are in effect with counterpart agencies in 32 countries. NRC also cooperates in multilateral nuclear activities through the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna and the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency in Paris. Additional cooperation is carried out with the European Community in Brussels, the G-7 consortium of economically advanced nations, and the G-24 group of nations providing economic assistance to the countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

The NRC also participates in U.S. Government activities under the EURATOM agreement with the European Atomic Energy Community of the European Community.

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NRC HomePage: <http://www.nrc.gov>

# OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

The Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) was established by the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-282). OSTP's responsibilities are to:

- advise the President in policy formulation and budget development on all questions in which Science and Technology (S&T) are important elements;
- lead an interagency effort to develop and implement S&T policies and budgets that are coordinated across Federal agencies;
- articulate the President's S&T policies and programs to the Congress, and address and defend the need for appropriate resources;
- foster strong partnerships among Federal, State, and local governments, and the scientific communities in industry and academe, and
- further international cooperation in S&T activities.

OSTP's Director, Dr. John H. Gibbons, also serves as the Assistant to the President for Science and Technology. In this capacity, he manages the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) and the President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST).

OSTP's Director and four Associate Directors, are Presidentially-appointed and Senate-confirmed. OSTP is organized into four divisions:

1. Science Division
2. Technology Division
3. Environmental Division
4. National Security and International Affairs Division

## **National Science and Technology Council (NSTC)**

President Clinton established the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) by Executive Order 12881 on November 23, 1993. This cabinet-level council is the principle means for the President to coordinate science, space, and technology policies across the Federal government.

President Clinton directed the NSTC to:

- coordinate the S&T policy making and implementation process across Federal agencies;
- ensure that S&T policy decisions are consistent with the President's stated goals;
- ensure that S&T issues are considered in the development and implementation of Federal policies and programs, and
- further international cooperation in S&T activities.

The NSTC fosters a strategic approach in determining how S&T can help resolve complex societal needs. Today's problems demand contributions from different fields of study and a team approach from the agencies

that make up the Federal R&D enterprise. The NSTC provides an interagency strategic management system to foster teamwork and enhances the ability to identify opportunities for interdisciplinary solutions.

One of the most important tasks that the NSTC performs is to prepare coordinated R&D strategies and budget recommendations to orient S&T toward achieving national goals. To do so, the Council established nine goal-oriented committees. Each committee is chaired by a senior official from a Federal agency, and co-chaired by a representative from the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP). These committees are as follows:

- Committee on Health, Safety, and Food
- Committee on Fundamental Science
- Committee on Information and Communication
- Committee on Environment and Natural Resources
- Committee on Civilian Industrial Technology
- Committee on Education and Training
- Committee on Transportation
- Committee on National Security
- Committee on International, Science, Engineering, and Technology

Ad hoc working groups are also established as needed to review and coordinate specific policies or programs. For example, the NSTC has provided an effective forum to resolve cross cutting issues such as an interagency review of the future role of the U.S. national laboratories.

### **President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology**

President Clinton established the President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST) by Executive Order 12882 at the same time that he established the NSTC. The PCAST serves as the highest level private sector advisory group for the President and for the NSTC. The Committee members are distinguished individuals appointed by the President, and are drawn from industry, education and research institutions, and other nongovernmental organizations. The Assistant to the President for Science and Technology co-chairs the Committee with a private sector member selected by the President.

The formal link between the PCAST and NSTC ensures that national needs remain an over-arching guide for the NSTC. The PCAST provides feedback about Federal programs and actively advises the NSTC about S&T issues of national importance.

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**National Science and Technology Council - Committee Structure**

Committee on Health, Safety, and Food R&D

*Member Agencies:*

HHS Phil Lee, Chair

USDA Cathie Woteki

FDA David Kessler

Committee on Information and Communication R&D

*Member Agencies:*

DoD Anita Jones, Chair

NSF Paul Young

Committee on National Security

*Member Agencies:*

DoD Paul Kaminski, Chair

DoE Vic Reis

Committee on Civilian Industrial Technology

*Member Agencies:*

DoC Mary Good, Chair

DoE Martha Krebs

Committee on Fundamental Science

*Member Agencies:*

NSF Neal Lane, Chair

NIH Harold Varmus

Committee on International Science, Engineering and Technology

*Member Agencies:*

DoS Tim Wirth, Co-Chair

AID Carol Lancaster, Co-Chair

HHS Phil Lee

DoE Dan Wriecher

Committee on Environment and Natural Resources

*Member Agencies:*

NOAA Jim Baker, Co-Chair

DoI Ronald Pullium, Co-Chair

EPA Robert Huggett

DoE Christine Ervin

Committee on Transportation R&D

*Member Agencies:*

DoT Mort Downey, Chair

NASA Robert Whitehead

Committee on Education and Training R&D

*Member Agencies:*

DoE Madeleine Kunin, Chair

DoL Tom Glynn

NSF Luther Williams

OSTP HomePage: [http://www.whitehouse.gov/WH/EOP/OSTP/html/OSTP\\_HOME.html](http://www.whitehouse.gov/WH/EOP/OSTP/html/OSTP_HOME.html)