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# PART 1

## Budgetary and Policy Context for S&T in FY 2003

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With the establishment of the new U.S. Department of Homeland Security and its office of Under Secretary for Science and Technology, national science and technology priorities have shifted. Basic research, however, will continue to play a vital part in our national security and prosperity. Part 1 contains four chapters that examine the changing roles of science and technology in this new world.

Chapter 1 presents observations by John H. Marburger III, the director of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP). Marburger reflects on the role of OSTP in shaping national science and technology policy since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. He also stresses the Bush administration's commitment to fighting terrorism, and mobilizing the country's science and engineering resources to do so. Marburger discusses the need for those institutions that produce science and technology to think about finding a balance between avoiding terrorist risk and obstructing the process of education and discovery. He also delineates his vision of "science-based" science policy as contrasted with "issues-based" policy, and stresses the role of balance in science funding, the importance of the social sciences, and building the future workforce if the U.S. is to stay competitive in science.

In Chapter 2, Scott Lilly, minority staff director of the House Appropriations Committee, discusses the new funding pressures and challenges for science after September 11. He states, "The federal government today faces a decline in resources at the exact moment that it also faces a dramatic increase in the demands for those resources. That puts us all in a difficult position." He stresses that the solution lies in cooperation amongst agencies to create budget and tax policies that benefit science (rather than scrambling for the scarce resources available), as well as significant investments in training workers for the new economy.

In Chapter 3, G. Wayne Clough, president of the Georgia Institute of Technology, provides a look at science and technology priorities from the viewpoint of academia. Research universities play a critical role in innovation and development of new technologies. In

this chapter, Clough looks at issues such as stable funding for science and technology research, a balance across disciplines in our national research portfolio, supporting the science and technology workforce, and providing appropriate infrastructure for commercialization of research.

Finally, in Chapter 4 Deborah Wince-Smith, president of the Council on Competitiveness, provides a complementary view of science and technology priorities from the industrial perspective. She begins by stating the mission of the Council, “to set an action agenda to drive U.S. economic competitiveness and leadership in world markets while increasing the standard of living for all Americans through greater productivity,” and stresses the impact that the War on Terrorism has had on the competitiveness of the U.S. economy. She also discusses such issues as the importance of R&D investment, the need for a balanced R&D portfolio, stimulating the innovation economy, stimulating regional innovation, and global and security issues.