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Office of Science & Technology Policy (OSTP)

National Science & Technology Council (NSTC)

President's Committee of Advisors on Science & Technology (PCAST)

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RAND - <http://www.rand.org>

Brookings - <http://www.brookings.edu>

CATO Institute - <http://www.cato.org>

CD Howe - <http://www.cdhowe.org>

OECD (Washington) - <http://www.oecdwash.org>

Community of Science - <http://www.cos.com>

2001 S&T Policies and Program Developments

At the end of the 1980's the Department of Defence (DOD) had 60% of federal R&D funding and the top four civilian group (NIH, NASA, DOE and NSF) had a just 33%, with all others receiving a mere 7%. By 1995, the picture had changed substantially, with DOD down to 50% and the top four rising to 42%. In 2001 DOD will be at 46% and the top four at 45%. Certainly, the end of the Cold War has seen DOD lose funding, while civilian research has gained. Part of this can be seen by looking at the huge funding increases the NIH has received. In 1990 NIH funding was less than \$10 billion, whereas in 2001 NIH funds approach \$20 billion (in constant 2000 dollars). Some of the policies and programs below give an indication of why civilian research has become so important.

President Clinton, in power for much of the 1990's, recently placed a strong emphasis on achieving a better balance among science and engineering disciplines. The large increases for the NIH in the 1990's have resulted in an emphasis on biomedical and life sciences research within the federal research portfolio. NSF, the only R&D funding agency responsible for the entire range of science and engineering disciplines, with a particular emphasis on fundamental research and non-life sciences disciplines, becomes a more important force in S&T research through universities. DOE's Science programs alone, which support fundamental research in the physical sciences, receives a boost to \$3.0 billion, now totalling 40% of its total budget.

The Clinton Administration recently commenced a number of multi-agency programs. The new **Nanotechnology** initiative in which NSF has a leading role is estimated at \$418 million (up from \$270 million last year). The **Information Technology (IT)** R&D initiative also does well: NSF's \$215 million for IT Research represents a dramatic