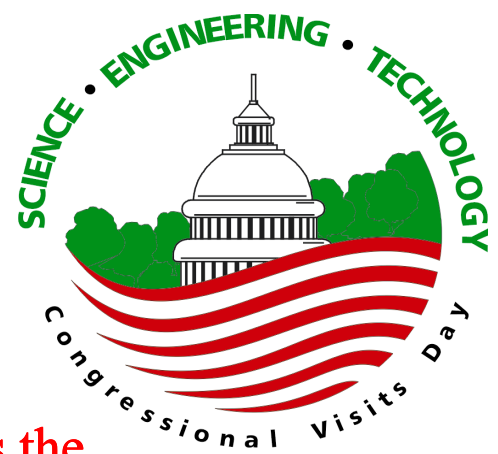


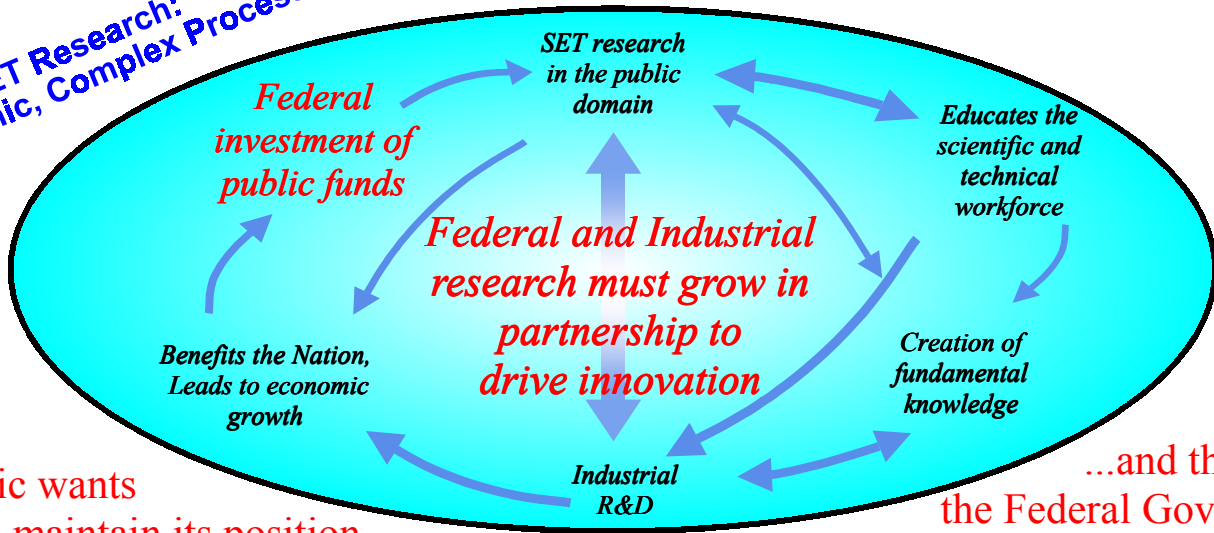
Sixth Annual  
 Science-Engineering-Technology  
 Congressional Visits Day  
 May 1-2, 2001



Core Message

**Federally funded research is the  
 Nation's foundation for future innovation.**

*SET Research:  
 A Dynamic, Complex Process*

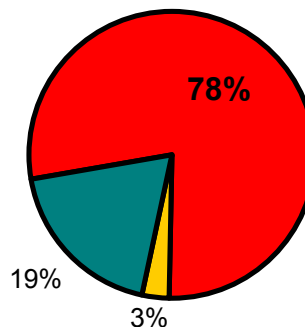
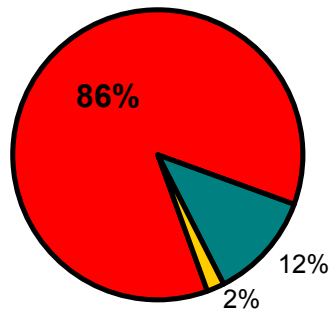


The Public wants the US to maintain its position as the world leader in scientific research....

...and they want the Federal Government to fund basic science research.

How important do you think it is that the U.S. maintain its role as a world leader in scientific research?

Even if it brings no immediate benefits, basic science research, which advances the frontiers of knowledge is necessary and should be supported by the Federal Government.



Source: Aggregate 2000, Charlton Research Company and Research!America

What Should Congress Do?

**Support a renewed and strong federal investment in science, engineering and technology to drive economic growth and maintain world leadership.**

# Science is an Excellent Federal Investment

"I think we have to take a look at where we currently stand on Federal spending for research and development. We want to make sure that our commitment to R&D is reasonable and effective. In that regard, the Federal government should be a leader and reach into the future with its commitments to research and development. We should look 10, 20, and 30 years into the future. We must set our sights not on the next quarter, but on the next quarter century. Future discoveries will be found in the labs, universities and other research venues that are funded by partnerships among the federal government, state governments, and academia."

Commerce Secretary Donald Evans, March 6, 2001

"In this Commission's view, the inadequacies of our systems of research and education pose a greater threat to U.S. national security over the next quarter century than any potential conventional war that we might imagine.

The President should propose, and the Congress should support, doubling the U.S. government's investment in science and technology research and development by 2010. In other words, a government-wide R&D budget of about \$160 billion by fiscal year 2010 would be prudent and appropriate." [in 1998, the US invested roughly \$60 Billion in R&D]

The Hart-Rudman Commission on National Security in the 21st Century,  
"Road Map for National Security: Imperative for Change"  
February 15, 2001

"Chief executive officers of American industry say the biggest threat to U.S. competitiveness in the next century is a shortage of technologically skilled workers. Those future scientists and engineers must come out of the nation's universities and colleges. The surest way to leave the United States vulnerable to this threat is to cut funding for the programs of the NSF and other agencies. "

Neal Lane, Science Advisor for the Clinton Administration  
March 13, 2001, *Houston Chronicle* Op-Ed

"Technological innovation depends upon the steady flow of discoveries and trained workers generated by federal science investments in universities and national laboratories. These discoveries feed directly into the industries that drive the economy. It's a straightforward relationship: industry is attentive to immediate market pressures, and the federal government makes the investments that ensure long-term competitiveness.

The proposed cuts to scientific research [in the 2002 Administration budget] are a self-defeating policy. Congress must increase the federal investment in science. No science, no surplus. It's that simple."

D. Allan Bromley, Science Advisor for the (first) Bush Administration  
March 9, 2001, *New York Times* Op-Ed

*Congressional Visits Day is coordinated by the Coalition for Technology Partnerships and the Science-Engineering-Technology Work Group. For more information on this event, visit the CVD web page at [www.agiweb.org/cvd](http://www.agiweb.org/cvd).*