

105TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 3660

To invest in the future of the United States by doubling the amount authorized for basic scientific, medical, and pre-competitive engineering research.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 1, 1998

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts (for himself, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. FILNER, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ, Mr. GEJDENSON, Ms. Rivers, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. FROST, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. HOUGHTON, and Mr. DAVIS of Virginia) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Science, and in addition to the Committees on Commerce, and Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

To invest in the future of the United States by doubling the amount authorized for basic scientific, medical, and pre-competitive engineering research.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “National Research In-
5 vestment Act of 1998”.

1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS; PURPOSES.**

2 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

3 (1) for fiscal year 1965, 5.7 percent of the Fed-
4 eral budget was expended for nondefense research
5 and development activities;

6 (2) for fiscal year 1997, the percentage of the
7 Federal budget allocated for nondefense research
8 and development activities is 1.9 percent, which is
9 67 percent less than the percentage in fiscal year
10 1965;

11 (3) for the first time in 25 years during the pe-
12 riod beginning with fiscal year 1992 and ending with
13 fiscal year 1995, the amount of funds expended by
14 the Federal Government on research (expressed in
15 real dollars) declined each year;

16 (4) during the period beginning with fiscal year
17 1970, and ending with fiscal year 1995, the United
18 States had not, during any fiscal year, expended an
19 amount for nondefense research and development ac-
20 tivities, that, expressed as a percentage of the Gross
21 Domestic Product, was greater than or equal to the
22 percentage expended by Japan or Germany for that
23 fiscal year; and

24 (5) an increased level of investment in basic sci-
25 entific, medical, and pre-competitive engineering re-
26 search by the Federal Government is essential to

1 maintaining the position of the United States as the
2 technological leader of the world.

3 (b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are as fol-
4 lows:

5 (1) To double the annual authorized amount of
6 Federal funding for basic scientific, medical, and
7 pre-competitive engineering research over the 10-
8 year period following the date of enactment of this
9 Act, so that the amount of Federal funding for fiscal
10 year 2008 is equal to \$68,000,000,000.

11 (2) To restore the high priority that science and
12 technology had previously been afforded in the Fed-
13 eral budget.

14 (3) To invest in the future of the United States
15 and the people of the United States by expanding
16 the research activities referred to in paragraph (1).

17 (4) To enhance the quality of life for all the
18 people of the United States.

19 (5) To guarantee the leadership of the United
20 States in science, medicine, and technology.

21 **SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

22 (a) FUNDS FOR COVERED RESEARCH AND DEVELOP-
23 MENT DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the term
24 “funds for covered research and development” means—

1 (1) any funds made available by appropriations
2 for—

3 (A) the National Institutes of Health of
4 the Department of Health and Human Services;

5 (B) the National Science Foundation; and

6 (C) the National Institute for Standards
7 and Technology of the Department of Com-
8 merce;

9 (2) any funds made available by appropriations
10 for use for research and development activities (as
11 that term is used in the most recent applicable ap-
12 propriations Act with respect to a Federal Agency)
13 for basic scientific, medical, or pre-competitive engi-
14 neering research—

15 (A) by the National Aeronautics and Space
16 Administration;

17 (B) by the National Oceanic and Atmos-
18 pheric Administration of the Department of
19 Commerce;

20 (C) by the Centers for Disease Control and
21 Prevention of the Department of Health and
22 Human Services;

23 (D) by the Department of Energy (to the
24 extent that the activities are not defense-related
25 activities);

1 (E) by the Department of Agriculture;
2 (F) by the Department of Veterans Af-
3 fairs;
4 (G) by the Smithsonian Institution;
5 (H) by the Department of Education;
6 (I) by the Department of the Interior; and
7 (J) by the Department of Transportation;
8 and

9 (3) any funds made available by appropriations
10 to the Environmental Protection Agency for science
11 and technology activities for basic scientific, medical,
12 or pre-competitive engineering research.

13 (b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

14 (1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the limitations
15 under paragraph (2), there are authorized to be ap-
16 propriated as funds for covered research and devel-
17 opment—

18 (A) for fiscal year 1999, \$37,400,000,000,
19 of which \$14,960,000,000 shall be used by the
20 National Institutes of Health of the Depart-
21 ment of Health and Human Services;

22 (B) for fiscal year 2000, \$40,800,000,000,
23 of which \$16,320,000,000 shall be used by the
24 National Institutes of Health of the Depart-
25 ment of Health and Human Services;

1 (C) for fiscal year 2001, \$44,200,000,000,
2 of which \$17,680,000,000 shall be used by the
3 National Institutes of Health of the Depart-
4 ment of Health and Human Services;

5 (D) for fiscal year 2002, \$47,600,000,000,
6 of which \$19,040,000,000 shall be used by the
7 National Institutes of Health of the Depart-
8 ment of Health and Human Services;

9 (E) for fiscal year 2003, \$51,000,000,000,
10 of which \$20,400,000,000 shall be used by the
11 National Institutes of Health of the Depart-
12 ment of Health and Human Services;

13 (F) for fiscal year 2004, \$54,400,000,000,
14 of which \$21,760,000,000 shall be used by the
15 National Institutes of Health of the Depart-
16 ment of Health and Human Services;

17 (G) for fiscal year 2005, \$57,800,000,000,
18 of which \$23,120,000,000 shall be used by the
19 National Institutes of Health of the Depart-
20 ment of Health and Human Services;

21 (H) for fiscal year 2006, \$61,200,000,000,
22 of which \$24,480,000,000 shall be used by the
23 National Institutes of Health of the Depart-
24 ment of Health and Human Services;

1 (I) for fiscal year 2007, \$64,600,000,000,
2 of which \$25,840,000,000 shall be used by the
3 National Institutes of Health of the Depart-
4 ment of Health and Human Services; and

5 (J) for fiscal year 2008, \$68,000,000,000,
6 of which \$27,200,000,000 shall be used by the
7 National Institutes of Health of the Depart-
8 ment of Health and Human Services.

9 (2) LIMITATIONS.—

10 (A) DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMA-
11 TION.—In using funds made available under
12 this section, the appropriate officials shall take
13 such action as may be necessary to ensure that
14 priority is given to basic scientific, medical, and
15 pre-competitive engineering research that has
16 the purpose of developing scientific information
17 to be available to the general public.

18 (B) USE OF FUNDS.—No funds made
19 available pursuant to the authorization under
20 this subsection may be used for commercial
21 purposes, except that such funds may only be
22 used for pre-competitive research and develop-
23 ment for technology.

24 (C) PEER REVIEW.—In allocating funds
25 made available under this section, the appro-

1 puate officials shall take such action as may be
2 necessary to ensure that a peer review system
3 is used.

4 **SEC. 4. COMPLIANCE WITH DISCRETIONARY CAPS.**

5 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds
6 may be made available under this Act in a manner that
7 does not conform with the discretionary spending caps
8 provided in the most recently adopted concurrent resolu-
9 tion on the budget.

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