



The American Competitiveness Initiative: A Continued Commitment to Leading the World in Innovation

Overview

In his 2008 State of the Union speech, President Bush renewed his call to implement the American Competitiveness Initiative now, stating:

"To keep America competitive into the future, we must trust in the skill of our scientists and engineers and empower them to pursue the breakthroughs of tomorrow. Last year, Congress passed legislation supporting the American Competitiveness Initiative, but never followed through with the funding. This funding is essential to keeping our scientific edge. So I ask Congress to double federal support for critical basic research in the physical sciences and ensure America remains the most dynamic nation on Earth."

Unfortunately, the 2008 omnibus appropriations bill drastically cut proposed ACI civilian research, funding only one-third of the President's requested increase. In addition, Congress directed over half of the enacted increase (\$207 million of a total \$403 million increase) to earmarks and an unrequested new grants program.

- This is deeply disappointing and significantly impairs and delays the Administration's efforts to strengthen long-term U.S. economic growth and competitiveness. The increased funding would enable scientists to further explore promising and critical areas such as nanotechnology, supercomputing, and alternative energy sources. President Bush's call for doubling these basic research levels has been endorsed by Congress, which fully authorized his ACI research increases in the bipartisan America COMPETES Act (Public Law 110-69), and is roundly supported by a broad coalition of business and academic leaders in the "American Innovation Proclamation" (<http://futureofinnovation.org/media/Proclamation-FINAL.pdf>).

The President's FY 2009 Budget returns ACI civilian research to a doubling path to ensure this consensus national priority objective is realized. Specifically, the President's Initiative, reflected in his FY 2009 Budget, will keep America the most innovative and competitive economy in the world by:

- Greatly increasing and prioritizing Federal support for vital basic research—\$12.2 billion total for the National Science Foundation, DoE's Office of Science, and the National Institute of Standards and Technology—an overall funding increase of \$1.6 billion, or 15 percent, above the 2008 enacted total of \$10.6 billion.

- Encouraging more aggressive investment by businesses through a permanent enhanced research and development tax credit—\$55 billion from 2008 to 2013.
- Improving math and science education for America's students (\$175 million in FY 2009 at the Department of Education).

In addition, planned basic research at the Department of Defense will grow by \$270 million over the FY 2008 request—a 19 percent increase, yielding a total of \$1.7 billion—consistent with the President's commitment to support high value research in the physical sciences. These investments are made to support national security but, due to the broad effects of basic research, also contribute to ACI innovation goals as well.

ACI Accomplishments

Last year, fourth and eighth graders achieved the highest math scores on record. Building on the success of the No Child Left Behind (NCLB) Act, the Administration is continuing to take important steps toward strengthening K-12 math and science education:

- The **National Mathematics Advisory Panel (NMP)**, established by President Bush under Executive Order on April 16, 2006, has met eleven times, reviewed over 16,000 studies and other scientific documents, and received public comment and testimony from over 60 individuals and organizations. Its recommendations will be issued in a final report on February 28, 2008. Findings will inform numerous educational efforts including the development of the Math Now program. The NMP is coordinated through the Department of Education, comprised of multidisciplinary experts, and includes ex-officio membership from the National Institutes of Health, the National Science Foundation, and the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy.
- The **Academic Competitiveness Council (ACC)**, created by the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 and chaired by the Secretary of Education, identified over 100 programs in 12 Federal agencies which received over \$3.1 billion in total 2006 funding. Through collaborative interagency efforts undertaken by the ACC and the President's National Science and Technology Council, the Administration is working to improve the effectiveness of existing investments to ensure that they produce measurable results in math and science education.
- Science assessments are to be added into state accountability calculations under NCLB at three grade levels by 2008 and to require science proficiency of all students by 2020.

Enactment of the America Creating Opportunities To Meaningfully Promote Excellence In Technology, Education, And Science (America COMPETES) Act (Public Law 110-69):

- As proposed by the President, the COMPETES Act authorizes doubling funding for basic research programs in the physical sciences.

- The Act authorizes the President's Math Now proposal to give teachers research-based tools and professional development to improve elementary and middle school students' achievement in math.
- The Act authorizes the President's proposed Advanced Placement/International Baccalaureate (AP/IB) program to expand low-income students' access to AP/IB coursework by training more high school teachers to lead AP/IB courses in math, science, and critical foreign languages in high-need schools.

Note: In signing the America COMPETES Act, President Bush emphasized the need to prioritize the many new programs created in the bill, stating: "I am also disappointed that the legislation includes excessive authorizations and expansion of government. In total, the bill creates over 30 new programs that are mostly duplicative or counterproductive -- including a new Department of Energy agency to fund late-stage technology development more appropriately left to the private sector -- and also provides excessive authorizations for existing programs. These new programs, additional requirements and reports, and excessive authorizations will divert resources and focus from priority activities aimed at strengthening the basic research that has given our Nation such a competitive advantage in the world economy. Accordingly, I will request funding in my 2009 Budget for those authorizations that support the focused priorities of the ACI, but will not propose excessive or duplicative funding based on authorizations in this bill." (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2007/08/print/20070809-10.html>)

Next Steps on ACI

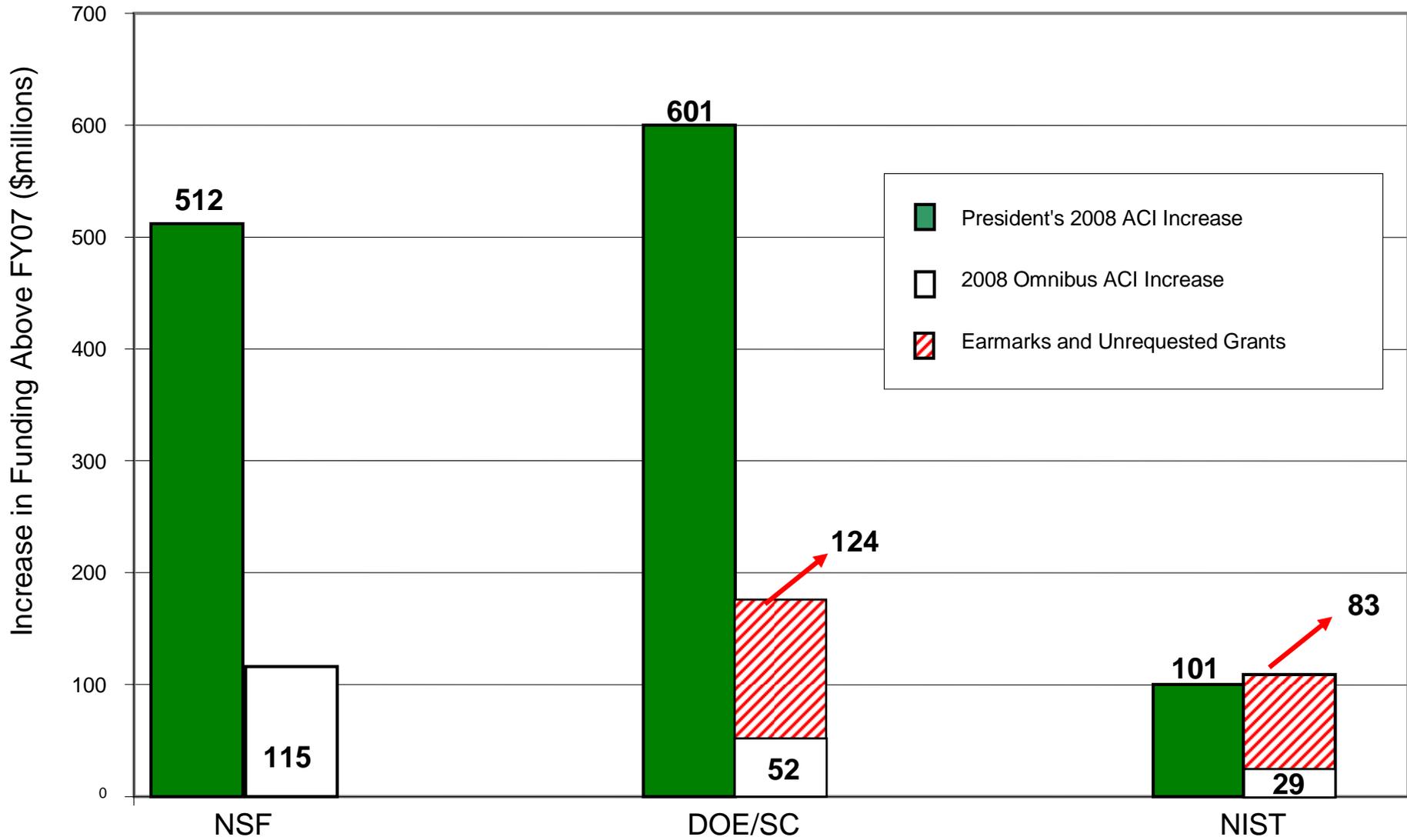
- **R&D Tax Credit**: The retroactive two-year extension and enhancement of the R&D tax credit the President signed in December 2006 expired at the end of 2007. The Administration will continue to implore the Congress to make the enhanced credit permanent in order to increase incentives for businesses to invest in R&D over the long term.
- **Basic Research**: The President is proposing a 15 percent increase (\$1.6 billion) in FY 2009 for research at the National Science Foundation, the Department of Energy's Office of Science, and the Department of Commerce's National Institute of Standards and Technology labs, in accord with the commitment to double ACI. \$1.7 billion in Department of Defense basic research is also requested in FY 2009, \$270 million (19 percent) more than the FY 2008 request.
- **Education**: The President is proposing \$95 million for Math Now, \$70 million for the Advanced Placement/International Baccalaureate program, and \$10 million for an Adjunct Teacher Corps to encourage professionals, particularly in the fields of math and science, to share their expertise with students.
- The Administration will also advocate for advancing the remaining elements in the President's American Competitiveness Initiative, including reforming the workforce training system and increasing our ability to compete for and retain the best and brightest high-skilled workers from around the world.

American Competitiveness Initiative Funding

(In Millions of Dollars)

Agency	2007 Enacted	2008 POTUS Request	President's Requested Increase	2008 Omnibus	2008 Omnibus Increase	Earmarks and unrequested grants	2008 Omnibus ACI Funding Increase
National Science Foundation	5,917	6,429	512	6,032	115	0	115
Department of Energy - Office of Science	3,797	4,398	601	3,974	176	124	52
Department of Commerce - NIST Labs	493	594	101	605	112	83	29

FY 2008 ACI Research Funding



FY 2008 OMNIBUS ACI RESEARCH CUT IMPACTS

DoE Office of Science: Increased funding provided in President's ACI request was cut by 91 percent, or \$548 million, after removing earmarks

- Impact on Scientists, Engineers and Education:
 - An estimated 525 Ph.D.s, graduate students, engineering, technical and other staff will be laid off at National Labs or lose their support at universities in the critically important physical sciences and materials fields, despite increased hiring in biology and computing. These are in addition to the 100 layoffs that were anticipated to take place in FY 2008 already.
 - Approximately 520 Ph.D.'s and 240 graduate students will not be hired at National Labs or supported at Universities because the request to fund competitiveness was denied
 - Eliminates funding proposed for 700 peer-reviewed energy research grants related to a secure energy future, hydrogen storage, solar energy, superconductivity, advanced nuclear energy systems, etc.
- Impact on DoE Science:
 - Zeroes U.S. contribution to ITER, the largest, highest visibility international collaboration in science, and an essential step toward practical carbon-free power generation from nuclear fusion and major long-term solution to climate change.
 - Reduces operations to 80 percent of maximum available hours at all light and neutron facilities and nanoscale science research centers, a set of National user facilities critical to discovery in energy, nanotechnology, biotechnology, health, and materials science. By comparison, these facilities were able to deliver 95 percent of their maximum available hours in FY 2007.
 - Delays completing instruments at the Spallation Neutron Source and Linear Coherent Light Source, jeopardizing U.S. global competitiveness in materials S&T in energy, telecommunications, manufacturing, transportation, information technology, biotechnology, and health.
 - Slows construction of the National Synchrotron Light Source-II, preventing capability of new X-ray measurements that will enable new discovery and innovation.
 - Reduces International Linear Collider funding by 75 percent, undermining the credibility of the U.S. as a potential site and particle physics leader, and severely damaged the high energy physics program.

NSF: Increased funding provided in the President's ACI request was cut by 77 percent, or \$397 million

- Impact on Scientists, Engineers and Education
 - 230 fewer student scientists supported by Graduate Research Fellowship program.
 - 1,000 fewer basic research projects.
- Impact on NSF Science:
 - Nanotechnology research was cut \$12 million below FY 2007.
 - Supercomputing and advanced networking was cut \$64 million below President's request.
 - Climate Change Science Program was cut below FY 2007.

NIST: Increased lab funding provided in the President's ACI request was cut by over 70 percent, or \$72 million, after removing earmarks

- Impact on Scientists, Engineers and Education
 - Removes 300 positions for new scientists and engineers working at NIST.
- Impact on NIST Science:
 - Eliminates most proposed funding for advanced measurement and characterization tools needed by industry to fully and safely exploit the tremendous potential of nanotechnology, which will impact in materials, electronics, pharmaceuticals, the chemical industry, aerospace, and healthcare.
 - Cuts proposed funding for quantum computing research that will fundamentally alter a number of fields including secure communications (relevant to both the national security and financial communities) and supercomputing.
 - Inhibits improvement of the accuracy of climate change measurements, which could lead to savings in satellite programs and assist in evaluation of policy options.
 - Denies proposed increases for development of improved building standards, codes, and hazard and forecasting metrics for our national infrastructure to proactively reduce disaster-imposed losses (estimated at \$52 billion a year from hurricanes, tornadoes, storm surges, fires, earthquakes, and tsunamis).

President Bush's ACI Research Commitment

(in millions of dollars)

ACI Basic Research Agencies	FY 2006 Funding	President's FY 2007 Request	FY 2007 Funding	President's FY 2008 Request	FY 2008 Omnibus	President's FY 2009 Budget	FY 2009 Budget Above FY 2008 Omnibus
NSF	5,582	6,020	5,917	6,429	6,032	6,854	+822
DoE Office of Science	3,596 ²	4,102	3,797	4,398	3,973 ⁵	4,722	+749 ⁸
NIST Core ¹	568 ³	535	493	594	605 ⁶	634	+29 ⁹
ACI Total	9,747⁴	10,657	10,207	11,421	10,610⁷	12,210	+1,600¹⁰

¹ NIST Core consists of NIST lab research and construction accounts

² Includes \$135 million in earmarks

³ Includes \$137 million in earmarks

⁴ Includes \$272 million in earmarks

⁵ Includes \$124 million in earmarks

⁶ Includes \$83 million in earmarks and unrequested grants

⁷ Includes \$207 million in earmarks and unrequested grants

⁸ +\$873 million after accounting for earmarks.

⁹ +\$112 million after accounting for earmarks and unrequested grants

¹⁰ +\$1,807 million after accounting for earmarks and unrequested grants

AMERICAN COMPETITIVENESS INITIATIVE (ACI) Research and Development Funding in the President's 2009 Budget

For the third straight year, President Bush prioritizes basic research in the physical sciences to advance knowledge and technologies used by scientists in nearly every field. Through the ACI, the President is implementing his plan to double, over 10 years, investment in innovation-enabling research at three key civilian Federal science agencies—the National Science Foundation (NSF), the Department of Energy's Office of Science (DoE SC), and the Department of Commerce's National Institute of Science and Technology laboratory research and facilities (NIST Core).

In FY 2009, year three of the ACI, President Bush proposes \$12.2 billion total for NSF, DOE SC, and NIST Core, a funding increase of \$1.6 billion, or 15 percent, above the 2008 enacted total of \$10.6 billion. Unfortunately, the 2008 omnibus appropriations bill drastically cut proposed ACI research, funding only one-third of the President's requested increase. In addition, Congress directed over half of the enacted increase (\$207 million of a total \$408 million increase) to earmarks and an unrequested new grants program. This is deeply disappointing and significantly impairs and delays the Administration's efforts to strengthen long-term U.S. economic growth and competitiveness. President Bush's call for doubling these basic research levels

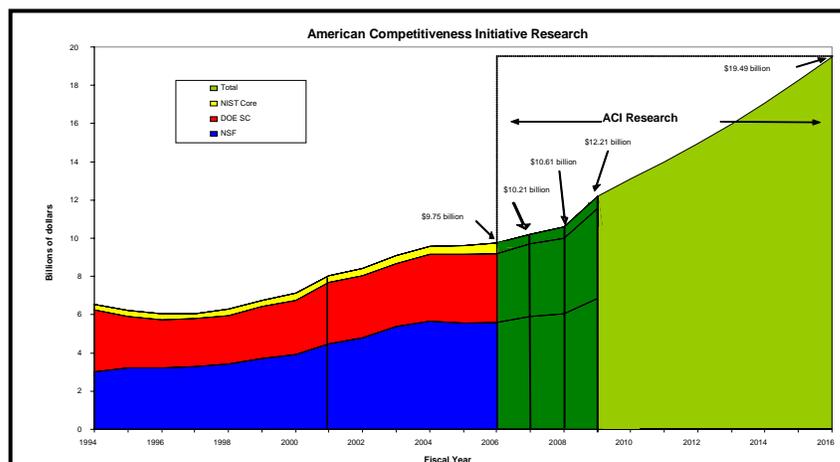
had been endorsed by Congress, which fully authorized his ACI research increases in the bipartisan America COMPETES Act (Public Law 110–69), and are roundly supported by a broad coalition of business and academic leaders in the "American Innovation Proclamation" (<http://futureofinnovation.org/media/Proclamation-FINAL.pdf>). The President's FY 2009 Budget returns ACI research to a doubling path to ensure this consensus national priority objective is realized.

Research Agencies in the American Competitiveness Initiative

The National Science Foundation is the primary source of support for academic research in the physical sciences, funding basic research in areas such as nanotechnology, advanced networking and information technology, physics, chemistry, materials science, mathematics, and engineering. It is also well regarded for funding nearly all of its research through a competitive, peer-reviewed process. The increase in NSF funding will support many more researchers, students, post-doctoral fellows and technicians contributing to the innovation enterprise.

The Department of Energy's Office of Science supports grants and infrastructure for a wide range of basic research impacting economically significant areas such as nanotechnology, biotechnology, high-end computing, advanced networking, as well as energy production and use. The 2009 Budget increases funding for both research and cutting-edge facilities. Strategic basic research for electrical energy storage and an advanced nuclear fuel cycle will be accelerated, and the radioisotope production and application programs will be reorganized and reformed. The Budget expands supercomputing facilities and related research, and dedicates significant resources to climate change modeling and other scientific simulations. It starts construction of a world-leading next generation light source and upgrades a nuclear physics accelerator. And the Budget meets the United States' contribution to the international fusion energy project known as ITER.

The Department of Commerce's National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) invests in technological innovation through research and standards development. These investments will improve NIST's research capabilities by providing high performance laboratory space for diverse research fields and world-class researchers; aid the responsible development of nanotechnology manufacturing; expand NIST's neutron facility to aid in characterizing novel materials in high-growth research fields; and improve our understanding of complex biological systems to accelerate innovations and enable investment in biosciences, including disease diagnosis and treatment.



	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 ACI Request		
	(billions of dollars)	(billions of dollars)	(billions of dollars)	(billions of dollars)	% Increase Over FY08	% Increase Over FY06
NSF	\$5.58	\$5.92	\$6.03	\$6.85	13.6	22.8
DoE SC	\$3.60	\$3.80	\$3.97	\$4.72	18.9	31.3
NIST Core	\$0.57 ¹	\$0.49	\$0.60 ²	\$0.63	4.8 ³	11.6 ⁴
TOTAL	\$9.75	\$10.21	\$10.61	12.21	15.1	25.3

¹ The 2006 actual level for NIST Core includes \$137 million in earmarks.

² The 2008 enacted level for NIST Core includes \$83 million in earmarks and unrequested grants.

³ Represents a 21.5 percent increase after accounting for earmarks and unrequested grants.

⁴ Represents a 47.1 percent increase after accounting for earmarks.

American Innovation Proclamation

We, the leaders of American business and higher education, call on Congress to act quickly on an innovation agenda that will ensure continued U.S. competitiveness, enabling Americans to succeed in the global economy.

Innovation leadership creates high-wage jobs and rising incomes for Americans. Innovation drives productivity and economic growth, giving American workers the tools to remain the most productive in the world and creating products, processes—and even new industries—that expand employment and boost living standards.

The United States has remained the world's innovation leader through a commitment to basic research, a world-class workforce and a climate that rewards innovation. But America cannot rest on past economic success. Our competitors are investing in innovation, improving their competitive position and, in some respects, surpassing us.

Therefore, Congress must act to:

Renew America's commitment to discovery

by doubling the basic research budgets at the National Science Foundation, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the Department of Energy's Office of Science and the Department of Defense;

Improve student achievement in math and science

through increased funding of proven programs and incentives for science and math teacher recruitment and professional development;

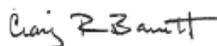
Welcome highly educated foreign professionals,

particularly those holding advanced science, technology, engineering, or mathematics degrees, especially from U.S. universities, by reforming U.S. visa policies;

Make permanent a strengthened R&D Tax Credit

to encourage continued private-sector innovation investment.

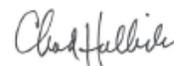
We, the signatories, hereby proclaim our support for these initiatives and stand ready to do our part.



Craig Barrett
Chairman
Intel Corporation



Arthur F. Ryan
Chairman & CEO
Prudential Financial, Inc.



Charles O. Holliday, Jr.
Chairman & CEO
DuPont



Richard K. Templeton
President & CEO
Texas Instruments



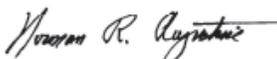
Harold McGraw III
Chairman, President & CEO
The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.



Nicholas M. Donofrio
Executive Vice President,
Innovation & Technology
IBM Corporation



Carl F. Kohrt
President & CEO
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Norman R. Augustine
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Robert C. Dynes
President, University of California

American Innovation Proclamation Signatories

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 Acutek, Inc.
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 Agilent Technology
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 Fairchild Semiconductor
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 National Association of Marine Laboratories (NAML)
 National Association of Manufacturers
 The National Center for Manufacturing Sciences
 National Center for Technological Literacy
 National Council for Advanced Manufacturing
 National Electrical Manufacturers Association
 National Foreign Trade Council
 National Science Teachers Association
 National Semiconductor Corp.
 Nebraska Chamber of Commerce & Industry
 New Jersey Center for Software Engineering
 New York Structural Biology Center
 New York University
 North Carolina State Chamber of Commerce
 North Carolina State University
 Northern Illinois University
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 ON Semiconductor Corporation
 Optoelectronics Industry Development Association
 Oracle
 Oregon State University

Quantum Leaders, Inc.
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 The Pennsylvania State University
 Pipeline Group, Inc.
 Printing Industries of America
 Procter & Gamble
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 Quality Float Works, Inc.
 QuickLogic Corporation
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 Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics
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