

Task Force on the Future of American Innovation

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April 24, 2007

The Honorable Barbara Mikulski
Chairperson, CJS Appropriations Subcommittee
U.S. Senate

The Honorable Richard Shelby
Ranking Member, CJS Appropriations Subcommittee
U.S. Senate

Dear Chairperson Mikulski & Ranking Member Shelby:

On behalf of the business, research university, and science and engineering communities, we urge you to fund, in Fiscal Year 2008 (FY08), the National Science Foundation (NSF) at \$6.43 billion and the National Institute of Standards and Technology's (NIST) Scientific and Technical Research and Services (STRS) at \$504 million, both of which are consistent with the priorities in the House and Senate Budget Resolutions and the President's FY08 request. Full Funding for FY08 would signal that the United States values basic research as a key component of an innovation economy and that Congress remains committed to strengthening U.S. competitiveness in today's global economy.

The increases for these two agencies, along with the Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Science, are part of a long-term goal to double funding for the physical sciences and engineering research, a goal that is included in the congressional innovation agendas of leaders for both political parties and the President's American Competitiveness Initiative. In addition, the 2005 National Academies report, "Rising Above the Gathering Storm," which focuses on the innovation challenges the United States faces in the global arena, recommends doubling the budgets of physical sciences research as a means to address the grave concern "that the scientific and technical building blocks of our economic leadership are eroding at a time when many other nations are gathering strength."

During the last five decades alone, the contributions of physical science and engineering research to U.S. security, economic growth, productivity, and health have been extraordinary. Transistors, integrated circuits, lasers, CT scanners, MRI, arthroscopy, stealth aircraft, wireless communications, global positioning system, iPods, and flat panel displays are just a few examples. With federal spending for physical sciences and engineering research as a percentage of GDP at only half of its 1970 value, the United States is less equipped than it should be to tackle the energy, security, and economic challenges that the country faces in the 21st century.

By fully funding the DOE Office of Science, NSF, and NIST, Congress would put the United States on a path to re-energize the innovation economy that has so benefited our country. Furthermore, this federally funded research, much of which takes place at U.S. universities, enables our universities and graduate schools to attract and train America's next generation of scientists and engineers.

AeA (American Electronics Association)
American Chemical Society
American Physical Society
Association of American Universities
Association for Computing Machinery, U.S.
Policy Committee
ASTRA, The Alliance for Science
& Technology Research in America
Battelle
Business-Higher Education Forum
CompTIA
Computing Research Association
IBM Corporation
IEEE-USA

Intel Corporation
Materials Research Society
Microsoft
NASULGC, A Public University Association
National Association of Manufacturers
National Council for Advanced Manufacturing (NACFAM)
Northrop Grumman Corporation
Optoelectronics Industry Development Association
Procter & Gamble
Science Coalition
Semiconductor Industry Association
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Texas Instruments
New York Structural Biology Center