



The Federal Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Program: Background, Funding, and Activities

Patricia Moloney Figliola
Specialist in Internet and Telecommunications Policy

January 13, 2012

Congressional Research Service

7-5700

www.crs.gov

RL33586

Summary

In the early 1990s, Congress recognized that several federal agencies had ongoing high-performance computing programs, but no central coordinating body existed to ensure long-term coordination and planning. To provide such a framework, Congress passed the High-Performance Computing and Communications Program Act of 1991 (P.L. 102-194) to enhance the effectiveness of the various programs. In conjunction with the passage of the act, the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) released *Grand Challenges: High-Performance Computing and Communications*. That document outlined a research and development (R&D) strategy for high-performance computing and a framework for a multiagency program, the High-Performance Computing and Communications (HPCC) Program. The HPCC Program has evolved over time and is now called the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development (NITRD) Program, to better reflect its expanded mission.

Current concerns are the role of the federal government in supporting IT R&D and the level of funding to allot to it. Proponents of federal support of information technology (IT) R&D assert that it has produced positive outcomes for the country and played a crucial role in supporting long-term research into fundamental aspects of computing. Such fundamentals provide broad practical benefits, but generally take years to realize. Additionally, the unanticipated results of research are often as important as the anticipated results. Another aspect of government-funded IT research is that it often leads to open standards, something that many perceive as beneficial, encouraging deployment and further investment. Industry, on the other hand, is more inclined to invest in proprietary products and will diverge from a common standard when there is a potential competitive or financial advantage to do so. Proponents of government support believe that the outcomes achieved through the various funding programs create a synergistic environment in which both fundamental and application-driven research are conducted, benefitting government, industry, academia, and the public. Supporters also believe that such outcomes justify government's role in funding IT R&D, as well as the growing budget for the NITRD Program. Critics assert that the government, through its funding mechanisms, may be picking "winners and losers" in technological development, a role more properly residing with the private sector. For example, the size of the NITRD Program may encourage industry to follow the government's lead on research directions rather than selecting those directions itself.

The President's FY2012 budget request for the NITRD Program is \$3.866 billion. The estimated FY2011 spending level of \$3.652 billion reflects the annualized amounts provided by the continuing resolution that extended through April 8, 2011. Actual NITRD spending in FY2010 totaled \$3.793 billion.

Two pieces of legislation have been introduced in the 112th Congress that would have an effect on the NITRD member agencies. H.R. 2096, the Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2011, was introduced by Representative Michael McCaul on June 2, 2011. The bill was referred to the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and it was marked up, amended, and ordered to be reported as amended by voice vote on July 21, 2011. Companion legislation, S. 1152, also called the Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2011, was introduced by Senator Robert Menendez on June 7, 2011. The bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and no further action has been taken. These bills are identical.

One hearing, "Protecting Information in the Digital Age: Federal Cybersecurity Research and Development Efforts," was held on May 25, 2011, on issues relating the NITRD Program.

Contents

The Federal NITRD Program	1
Structure	1
Budget, Funding, and Spending	3
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009	3
Reports, 2009-2010	3
Designing a Digital Future: Federally Funded Research and Development in Networking Information and Technology	4
High-Confidence Medical Devices: Cyber-Physical Systems for 21 st Century Health Care	4
Federal Technology Funding: Background and Context	5
Activity in the 112 th Congress.....	7
Legislation	7
House—Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2011 (H.R. 2096).....	7
Senate—Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2011 (S. 1152).....	7
Hearings.....	8
Protecting Information in the Digital Age: Federal Cybersecurity Research and Development Efforts	8
Oversight of the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Program and Priorities for the Future	8
Potential Issues for Congress.....	9

Figures

Figure 1. Management Structure of the NITRD Program	2
---	---

Appendixes

Appendix. NITRD Enabling and Governing Legislation	10
--	----

Contacts

Author Contact Information.....	11
---------------------------------	----

The Federal NITRD Program

The federal government has long played a key role in the country's information technology (IT) research and development (R&D) activities. The government's support of IT R&D began because it had an important interest in creating computers and software that would be capable of addressing the problems and issues the government needed to solve and study. One of the first such problems was calculating the trajectories of artillery and bombs; more recently, such problems include simulations of nuclear testing, cryptanalysis, and weather modeling. That interest continues today. These complex issues have led to calls for coordination to ensure the government's evolving needs (e.g., homeland security) will continue to be met in the most effective manner possible.

Structure

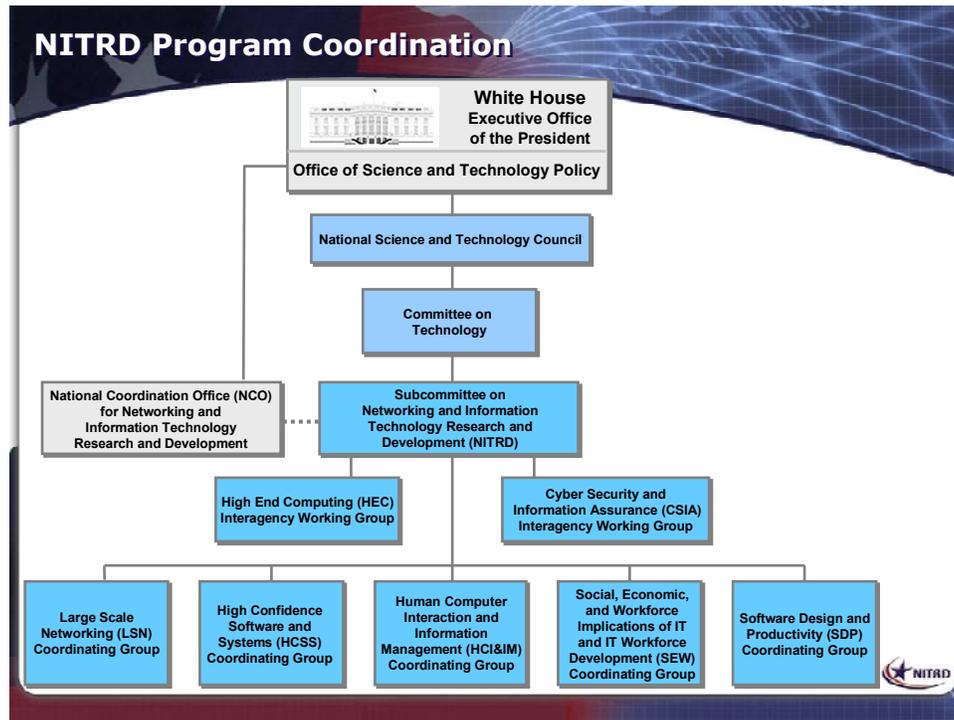
Established by the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (P.L. 102-194), the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development (NITRD) Program is the primary mechanism by which the federal government coordinates its unclassified networking and information technology (NIT) research and development (R&D) investments. Eighteen federal agencies, including all of the large science and technology agencies, are formal members of the NITRD Program,¹ with many other federal entities participating in NITRD activities. The program aims to ensure that the nation effectively leverages its strengths, avoids duplication, and increases interoperability in such critical areas as supercomputing, high-speed networking, cybersecurity, software engineering, and information management. **Figure 1** illustrates the organizational structure of the NITRD Program.

The National Coordinating Office (NCO) coordinates the activities of the NITRD Program. The NCO was first established in September 1992 and was initially called the National Coordination Office for High Performance Computing and Communications (NCO/HPCC). Its name has changed several times over the years; as of July 2005, it is referred to as the National Coordination Office for Networking and Information Technology Research and Development (NCO/NITRD). The NCO/NITRD supports the planning, coordination, budget, and assessment activities of the Program. The NCO's role in the NITRD enterprise is recognized in the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) charters, authorizing NITRD Program structures as well as in legislation and Congressional hearings. The Director of the White House Office of Science Technology and Policy (OSTP) appoints a Director for the NCO. The Director of the NCO reports to the Director of the White House Office on Science and Technology Policy

¹ Department of Commerce (DOC): National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA); Department of Defense (DoD): Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), National Security Agency (NSA), Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) and Service Research Organizations (Air Force Office of Scientific Research (AFOSR), Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL), Army Research Laboratory (ARL), Office of Naval Research (ONR); Department of Energy (DOE): National Nuclear Security Administration (DOE/NNSA), Office of Science (DOE/SC); Department of Homeland Security (DHS); Department of Health and Human Services (HHS): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), National Institutes of Health (NIH), Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology (ONC); Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA); National Archives and Records Administration (NARA); National Science Foundation (NSF).

(OSTP). The NCO supports the National Science and Technology Council’s Subcommittee on NITRD (also called the NITRD Subcommittee).² The NITRD Subcommittee provides policy, program, and budget planning for the NITRD Program and is composed of representatives from each of the participating agencies, OSTP, Office of Management and Budget, and the NCO.

Figure I. Management Structure of the NITRD Program



Source: NITRD Program website, <http://www.nitrd.gov>.

NITRD Program activities are described under a set of eight Program Component Areas (PCAs),³ four Senior Steering Groups (SSGs),⁴ and a Community of Practice (CoP).⁵ The PCAs are identified as an Interagency Working Group (IWG) or a Coordinating Group (CG) and report their R&D budgets as a crosscut of the NITRD agencies. They are charged with facilitating interagency program planning, developing and periodically updating interagency roadmaps, developing recommendations for establishing Federal policies and priorities, summarizing annual activities for the NITRD program’s Supplement to the President’s Budget, and identifying potential opportunities for collaboration which has been identified by OMB and OSTP as priorities for federal coordination and collaboration. In addition to the PCAs, NITRD has established several Senior Steering Groups (SSGs). The SSGs allow a more flexible model for

² The NITRD Subcommittee was previously called the Interagency Working Group for IT R&D (IWG/IT R&D).

³ Cyber Security and Information Assurance (CSIA); High-Confidence Software and Systems (HCSS); High-End Computing Infrastructure and Applications (HEC I&A); High-End Computing Research and Development (HEC R&D); Human-Computer Interaction and Information Management (HCI&IM); Large-Scale Networking (LSN); Social, Economic, and Workforce Implications of IT and IT Workforce Development (SEW); Software Design and Productivity (SDP).

⁴ Big Data SSG; Cyber Security and Information Assurance R&D SSG; Health Information Technology R&D SSG; Wireless Spectrum R&D SSG.

⁵ Faster Administration of Science and Technology Education and Research (FASTER) Community of Practice (CoP).

NITRD collaboration and are formed to focus on emerging issues as required by a mandate from OSTP. SSGs do not report an R&D budget under NITRD. The CoP's goal is to enhance collaboration and accelerate agencies' adoption of advanced IT capabilities developed by government-sponsored IT research. The NITRD Subcommittee convenes three times a year and the working groups meet approximately 12 times annually and provide input to the NITRD Supplement to the President's Budget.

Budget, Funding, and Spending⁶

The NITRD budget is an aggregation of the IT R&D components of the individual budgets of NITRD-participating agencies and is reported in the annual release of "The Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Program Supplement to the President's Budget." The NITRD budget is not a single, centralized source of funds that is allocated to individual agencies. In fact, the agency IT R&D budgets are developed internally as part of each agency's overall budget development process. These budgets are subjected to review, revision, and approval by the Office of Management and Budget and become part of the President's annual budget submission to Congress. The NITRD budget is then calculated by aggregating the IT R&D components of the appropriations provided by Congress to each federal agency.

Actual NITRD spending in FY2010 totaled \$3.793 billion, \$0.133 billion below the FY2010 budget request of \$3.926 billion. The President's FY2012 budget request for the NITRD Program is \$3.866 billion, an increase of \$0.073 billion, approximately 2%, above FY2010 actual expenditures. The overall change reflects revisions to program budgets due to evolving priorities, the agencies' ongoing collaborative efforts to improve the PCA definitions, as outlined in OMB Circular A-11; and individual agencies' efforts to improve the classification of their NITRD investments across the PCAs. The estimated FY2011 spending level of \$3.652 billion reflect the annualized amounts provided by the continuing resolution that extended federal agency funding through April 8, 2011.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

Under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009, five federal agencies reported preliminary allocations of \$706 million to investments in NITRD research areas (these figures may change). The NITRD agencies are using their ARRA funds to modernize, expand, and upgrade networking and high-end computing infrastructures and facilities for advanced scientific research; expand R&D in cyber security, human-computer interaction and information management, high-confidence software and systems, and software design; and increase investments in education and training for a diverse, highly skilled IT workforce.

Reports, 2009-2010

As explained earlier, the NCO provides technical and administrative support to the NITRD Program and the NITRD Subcommittee. This includes supporting meetings and workshops and preparing reports. The NCO interacts with OSTP and Office of Management and Budget (OMB)

⁶ The full history of NITRD Program funding, dating to 1991, is available online at http://www.nitrd.gov/pubs/2009supplement/nitrd_history/NITRD-crosscut.pdf.

on NITRD Program matters. Additionally, in accordance with a Presidential executive order and law, the NITRD Program is reviewed biannually. Two reports published in 2009 and 2010 about the NITRD Program and by the NITRD NCO are discussed in this report. Older documents can be found on the NITRD NCO website.⁷

Designing a Digital Future: Federally Funded Research and Development in Networking Information and Technology

In December 2010, the President’s Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST)⁸ released, “Designing a Digital Future: Federally Funded Research and Development in Networking and Information Technology.”⁹ This report fulfilled PCAST’s responsibility to report on the status of the NITRD Program under Executive Order 13539 and the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (P.L. 102-194).¹⁰ PCAST appointed an expert 14-member Working Group, which consulted with more than 50 individuals, including government officials, industry representatives, and experts from academia, to develop a comprehensive review of the program. PCAST found that NITRD is well coordinated and that the U.S. computing research community, coupled with a vibrant NIT industry, has made seminal discoveries and advanced new technologies that are helping to meet many societal challenges. Importantly, however, PCAST also found that:

a substantial fraction of the NITRD multi-agency spending summary represents spending that supports R&D in other fields, rather than spending on R&D in the field of NIT itself. As a result, the United States is actually investing far less in NIT R&D than the \$4 billion-plus indicated in the Federal budget. To achieve America’s priorities and advance key research frontiers to support economic competitiveness in NIT, this report calls for a more accurate accounting of this national investment and recommended additional investments in NIT R&D, including research in networking and information technology for health, energy and transportation, and cyber-infrastructure.¹¹

The PCAST stated its belief that NIT has yielded enormous benefits for the nation’s economic competitiveness, national security, and quality of life. It stressed the importance of maintaining the country’s leadership in NIT in an ever more competitive global environment, encouraging the federal government to be bold in its investments, including funding of high risk/high reward research with the potential to move NIT in unanticipated directions.

High-Confidence Medical Devices: Cyber-Physical Systems for 21st Century Health Care

This report, published in February 2009, presents the perspectives of the senior scientists of the NITRD Program’s High Confidence Software and Systems (HCSS) Coordinating Group (CG),

⁷ <http://www.nitrd.gov>.

⁸ The PCAST was acting in its role as the President’s Innovation and Technology Advisory Council (PITAC).

⁹ This report is available online at <http://www.nitrd.gov/pcast-2010/report/nitrd-program/pcast-nitrd-report-2010.pdf>.

¹⁰ As amended by the Next Generation Internet Research Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-305) and by the America COMPETES Act of 2007 (P.L. 110-69).

¹¹ Designing a Digital Future: Federally Funded Research and Development in Networking and Information Technology, p. v.

with input from experts from other federal agencies, on the R&D challenges, needs, and strategies for developing and deploying the next generations of high-confidence medical devices, software, and systems.¹² HCSS agencies whose missions are not medical device-specific have found it beneficial to partner in this area because medical device research challenges are similar, if not identical, to those within their purview. Digital technologies are increasingly being assigned high-level control over the monitoring, sensing, actuation, and communications of medical devices—often with human life in the balance. Through this report and associated HCSS-sponsored national workshops, the HCSS agencies are seeking to illuminate fundamental scientific and technical challenges that they believe must be addressed before high-confidence devices, software, and systems that operate flawlessly from end to end can be designed and built. The report authors sought to paint the landscape of the evolution of medical device technology and the federal investments that have benefitted medical device R&D over time.

Federal Technology Funding: Background and Context

In the early 1990s, Congress recognized that several federal agencies had ongoing high-performance computing programs,¹³ but no central coordinating body existed to ensure long-term coordination and planning. To provide such a framework, Congress passed the High-Performance Computing Program Act of 1991 to improve the interagency coordination, cooperation, and planning of agencies with high performance computing programs.

In conjunction with the passage of the act, OSTP released, “Grand Challenges: High-Performance Computing and Communications.” That document outlined an R&D strategy for high-performance computing and communications and a framework for a multi-agency program, the HPCC Program.

The NITRD Program is part of the larger federal effort to promote fundamental and applied IT R&D. The government sponsors such research through a number of channels, including

- federally funded research and development laboratories, such as Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory;
- single-agency programs;
- multi-agency programs, including the NITRD Program, but also programs focusing on nanotechnology R&D and combating terrorism;
- funding grants to academic institutions; and
- funding grants to industry.

¹² This report is available online at <http://www.nitrd.gov/About/MedDevice-FINAL1-web.pdf>.

¹³ “High-performance” computing is a term that encompasses both “supercomputing” and “grid computing.” In general, high-performance computers are defined as stand-alone or networked computers that can perform “very complex computations very quickly.” Supercomputing involves a single, stand-alone computer located in a single location. Grid computing involves a group of computers, in either the same location or spread over a number of locations, that are networked together (e.g., via the Internet or a local network). House of Representatives, Committee on Science, *Supercomputing: Is the United States on the Right Path* (Hearing Transcript), http://commdocs.house.gov/committees/science/hsy88231.000/hsy88231_of.htm, 2003, pp. 5-6.

In general, supporters of federal funding of IT R&D contend that it has produced positive results. In 2003, the Computer Science and Telecommunications Board (CSTB) of the National Research Council (NRC) released a “synthesis report” based on eight previously released reports that examined “how innovation occurs in IT, what the most promising research directions are, and what impacts such innovation might have on society.”¹⁴ The CSTB’s observation was that the unanticipated results of research are often as important as the anticipated results. For example, electronic mail and instant messaging were by-products of [government-funded] research in the 1960s that was aimed at making it possible to share expensive computing resources among multiple simultaneous interactive users. Additionally, the report noted that federally funded programs have played a crucial role in supporting long-term research into fundamental aspects of computing. Such “fundamentals” provide broad practical benefits, but generally take years to realize. Furthermore, supporters state that the nature and underlying importance of fundamental research makes it less likely that industry would invest in and conduct more fundamental research on its own. As noted by the CSTB, “companies have little incentive to invest significantly in activities whose benefits will spread quickly to their rivals.”¹⁵ Further, in the Board’s opinion:

government sponsorship of research, especially in universities, helps develop the IT talent used by industry, universities, and other parts of the economy. When companies create products using the ideas and workforce that result from Federally-sponsored research, they repay the nation in jobs, tax revenues, productivity increases, and world leadership.¹⁶

Another aspect of government-funded IT R&D is that it often leads to open standards, something that many perceive as beneficial, encouraging deployment and further investment. Industry, on the other hand, is more likely to invest in proprietary products and will typically diverge from a common standard if it sees a potential competitive or financial advantage; this happened, for example, with standards for instant messaging.¹⁷

Finally, proponents of government R&D support believe that the outcomes achieved through the various funding programs create a synergistic environment in which both fundamental and application-driven research are conducted, benefitting government, industry, academia, and the public. Supporters also believe that such outcomes justify government’s role in funding IT R&D, as well as the growing budget for the NITRD Program.

Critics have asserted that the government, through its funding mechanisms, may set itself up to pick “winners and losers” in technological development, a role more properly residing with the private sector.¹⁸ For example, the size of the NITRD Program could encourage industry to follow the government’s lead on research directions rather than selecting those directions itself.

¹⁴ National Research Council, *Innovation in Information Technology*, 2003, p. 1. This report discusses all federal funding for R&D, not only the NITRD Program.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 4.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 4.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 18.

¹⁸ Cato Institute, *Encouraging Research: Taking Politics Out of R&D*, September 13, 1999, <http://www.cato.org/pubs/wtpapers/990913catord.html>.

Overall, CSTB stated that government funding appears to have allowed research on a larger scale and with greater diversity, vision, and flexibility than would have been possible without government involvement.¹⁹

Activity in the 112th Congress

Two bills have been introduced that would affect the NITRD Program and one hearing has been held that addressed the activities of the NITRD Program member agencies.

Legislation

Two bills related to the NITRD Program have been introduced in the 112th Congress. They are companion legislation and are identical.

House—Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2011 (H.R. 2096)

This bill was introduced by Representative Michael McCaul on June 2, 2011. The bill was referred to the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, was reported (amended) on October 31, 2011 (H.Rept. 112-264), and placed on the Union Calendar, Calendar No. 177.

Senate—Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2011 (S. 1152)

This bill, which is companion legislation to H.R. 2096, is also called the Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2011. It was introduced by Senator Robert Menendez on June 7, 2011. The bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and no further action has been taken.

These bills would—

- Require NITRD member agencies to provide to Congress a cybersecurity strategic research and development plan and triennial updates, and develop and annually update an implementation roadmap for such plan.
- Expand permitted National Science Foundation (NSF) grants for basic research on innovative approaches to the structure of computer and network hardware and software that are aimed at enhancing computer security to include research into identity management, crimes against children, and organized crime.
- Require applications for the establishment of Computer and Network Security Research Centers to include a description of how such Centers will partner with government laboratories, for-profit entities, other institutions of higher education, or nonprofit research institutions.
- Repeal the Cyber Security Faculty Development Traineeship Program.

¹⁹ National Research Council, *Innovation in Information Technology*, 2003, p. 22.

- Require the NSF Director to continue carrying out a Scholarship for Service program under the Cyber Security Research and Development Act.
- Direct the President to transmit a report to Congress addressing the cybersecurity workforce needs of the federal government.
- Require the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) Director to convene a cybersecurity university-industry task force to explore mechanisms for carrying out collaborative R&D activities.
- Revise provisions concerning the development and dissemination by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) of security risk checklists associated with computer systems that are, or are likely to become, widely used within the federal government.
- Require conducting intramural security research activities under NIST's computing standards program.
- Require the NIST Director to (1) ensure coordination of U.S. government representation in the international development of technical standards related to cybersecurity; (2) maintain a cybersecurity awareness and education program through the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership program; and (3) continue a program to support development of technical standards, metrology, testbeds, and conformance criteria with regard to identity management research and development.

Hearings

Two hearings have been held related to the NITRD Program.

Protecting Information in the Digital Age: Federal Cybersecurity Research and Development Efforts

“Protecting Information in the Digital Age: Federal Cybersecurity Research and Development Efforts,” was held by the House Committee on Science and Technology Subcommittees on Technology and Innovation and Research and Science Education, on May 25, 2011, on issues relating specifically to cybersecurity R&D.²⁰

Oversight of the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Program and Priorities for the Future

“Oversight of the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Program and Priorities for the Future,” was held by the House Committee on Science and Technology

²⁰ The hearing main page can be found at <http://science.house.gov/hearing/subcommittee-research-and-science-education-subcommittee-technology-and-innovation-%E2%80%93-joint>. Information includes the hearing charter, the opening statements, and the witness testimony.

Subcommittee Research and Science Education, on September 21, 2011, on issues relating to future research directions.²¹

Potential Issues for Congress

Federal IT R&D is a multi-dimensional issue, involving many government agencies working together towards shared, complementary, and disparate goals. Many observers believe that success in this arena requires ongoing coordination among government, academia, and industry.

Issues related to U.S. competitiveness in high-performance computing and the direction the IT R&D community has been taking have remained salient over the last five to ten years and include:

- the United States' status as the global leader in high-performance computing research;
- the apparent ongoing bifurcation of the federal IT R&D research agenda between grid computing and supercomputing capabilities;
- possible over-reliance on commercially available hardware to satisfy U.S. research needs; and
- the potential impact of deficit cutting on IT R&D funding.

²¹ The hearing main page can be found at <http://science.house.gov/hearing/research-and-science-education-subcommittee-hearing-oversight-networking-information-tech>.

Appendix. NITRD Enabling and Governing Legislation

The NITRD Program is governed by two laws. The first, the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991, P.L. 102-194,²² expanded federal support for high-performance computing R&D and called for increased interagency planning and coordination. The second, the Next Generation Internet Research Act of 1998, P.L. 105-305,²³ amended the original law to expand the mission of the NITRD Program to cover Internet-related research, among other goals.

High-Performance Computing Act of 1991

This law was the original enabling legislation for what is now the NITRD Program. Among other requirements, it called for the following:

- Setting goals and priorities for federal high-performance computing research, development, and networking.
- Providing for the technical support and research and development of high-performance computing software and hardware needed to address fundamental problems in science and engineering.
- Educating undergraduate and graduate students.
- Fostering and maintaining competition and private sector investment in high-speed data networking within the telecommunications industry.
- Promoting the development of commercial data communications and telecommunications standards.
- Providing security, including protecting intellectual property rights.
- Developing accounting mechanisms allowing users to be charged for the use of copyrighted materials.

This law also requires an annual report to Congress on grants and cooperative R&D agreements and procurements involving foreign entities.²⁴

Next Generation Internet Research Act of 1998

This law amended the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991. The act had two overarching purposes. The first was to authorize research programs related to high-end computing and computation, human-centered systems, high confidence systems, and education, training, and

²² High Performance Computing Act of 1991, P.L. 102-194, 15 U.S.C. 5501, 105 Stat. 1595, December 9, 1991. The full text of this law is available at http://www.nitrd.gov/congressional/laws/pl_102-194.html.

²³ Next Generation Internet Research Act of 1998, P.L. 105-305, 15 U.S.C. 5501, 112 Stat. 2919, October 28, 1998. The full text of this law is available at http://www.nitrd.gov/congressional/laws/pl_h_105-305.html.

²⁴ The first report mandated information on the “Supercomputer Agreement” between the United States and Japan be included in this report. A separate one-time only report was required on network funding, including user fees, industry support, and federal investment.

human resources. The second was to provide for the development and coordination of a comprehensive and integrated U.S. research program to focus on (1) computer network infrastructure that would promote interoperability among advanced federal computer networks, (2) economic high-speed data access that does not impose a “geographic penalty.” and (3) flexible and extensible networking technology.

Author Contact Information

Patricia Moloney Figliola
Specialist in Internet and Telecommunications
Policy
pfigliola@crs.loc.gov, 7-2508