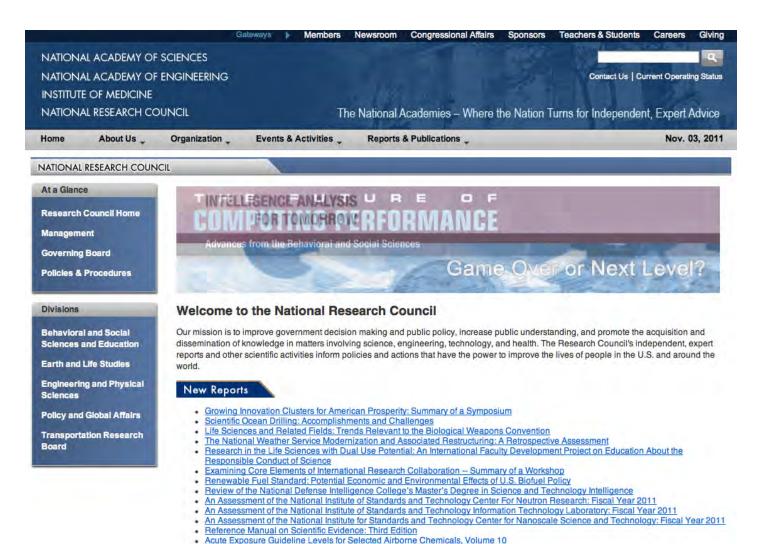
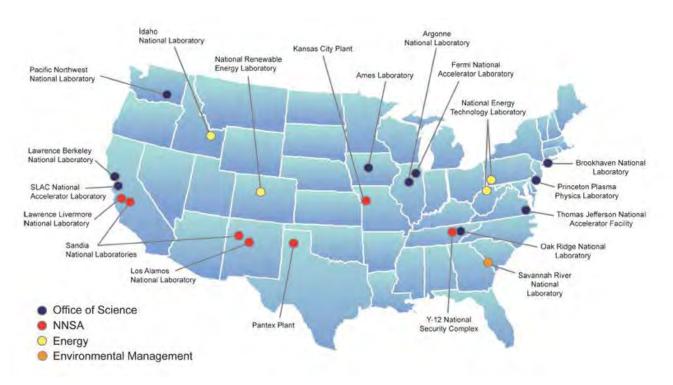


The NAS/NRC complex



National Laboratories

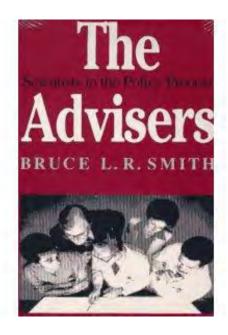
Several Executive Branch agencies have systems of laboratories that do technically-based risk and policy analysis. Here, for example are those operated by the Department of Energy:

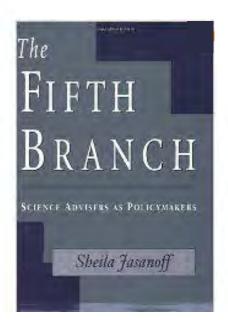


Federal - Executive Branch

In addition to the Lab systems, there are also policy analysis groups within most US federal agencies.

In addition, there are a variety of advisory committees, the two longest standing and most successful being DoD's Defense Science Board and EPA's Science Advisory Board. For details see:





In the White House

There is OSTP and PCAST



OSTP's and PSAC's roles vary from administration to administration. OSTP tends to have a very small staff with many secunded from Executive Branch agencies.

Federal - Congressional

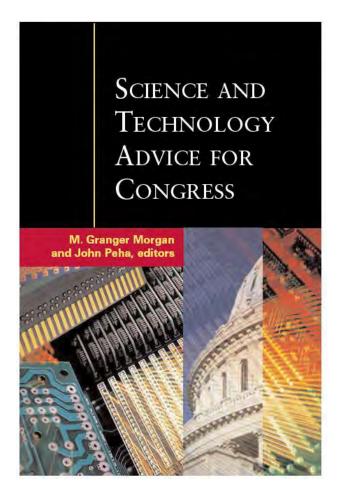
Congress has three analysis groups:

- The Congressional Budget Office
- The Congressional Research Service
- The General Accountability Office

Concerned that the Executive Branch had more analytical support than the Congress, in 1972 Congress created the Office of Technology Assessment. OTA was "defunded" in 1995 as part of the "Gingrich revolution."

Many other nations have modeled organizations after OTA. However, it is unlikely that given the political climate in the US we will see an OTA-like entity again in the near future.

For details on S&T advice to Congress



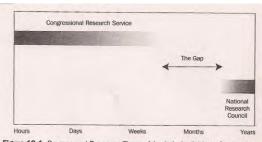


Figure 13-1. Sources and Response Times of Analysis Available to Congress Note: The current sources of independent impartial analytical support that Congress can routinely command do not span the full range of response times. There is a gap for studies that require more time than a few weeks but less time than 18 months.

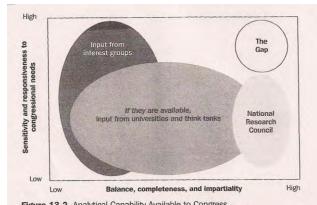


Figure 13-2. Analytical Capability Available to Congress

Note: The sources of analysis currently available to Congress vary widely both in terms of their balance, completeness, and impartiality and in terms of their sensitivity and responsiveness to the needs of Congress. As with study time (Figure 13-1), there is a gap for analysis that scores well on both dimensions.

University programs

Many schools of public policy, public health, etc. do some risk and policy analysis. On the more technical end of things, there are three major players:



Carnegie Mellon
Department of Engineering and Public Policy



MIT Engineering Systems Division (TPP/TMP)



Stanford Management Science and Engineering



I'll turn now to Manuel Heitor...

...who will talk from a European perspective, focusing mainly on university programs.

