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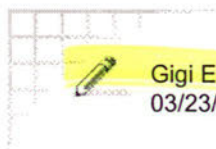
**OA/ID Number:** 20228  
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**Folder Title:**  
Digital Divide 11/1999 [binder] [2]

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Gigi E. Georges  
03/23/2000 02:32:41 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: April 4th - Digital Divide

schedule for kick-off

----- Forwarded by Gigi E. Georges/OPD/EOP on 03/23/2000 02:31 PM -----

**Sarah R. Rozensky**



▲ 03/23/2000 12:56:19 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Gigi E. Georges/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: April 4th - Digital Divide

----- Forwarded by Sarah R. Rozensky/WHO/EOP on 03/23/2000 12:56 PM -----

**Sarah R. Rozensky**



▲ 03/23/2000 12:03:13 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Laura D. Schwartz/WHO/EOP@EOP, Claire E. Turner/WHO/EOP@EOP, Sharon K. Gill/WHO/EOP@EOP, Kim B. Widdess/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: April 4th - Digital Divide

4/4/00

1:50 2:10	pm- pm	<b>BRIEFING</b> OVAL OFFICE Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz
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2:15 2:30	pm- pm	<b>MEET AND GREET</b> LOCATION TBD Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz <b>CLOSED PRESS</b>
2:30 3:30	pm- pm	<b>DIGITAL DIVIDE</b> LOCATION TBD Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz <b>PRESS TBD</b>

Message Sent To:

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March 23, 2000

VIA FAX: 212-456-0242  
Mr. George Bodenheimer  
President  
ESPN, Inc.

Dear Mr. Bodenheimer:

It was good to speak with you earlier today. As we discussed, the President has made the effort to bridge the digital divide a top Administration priority. As part his larger focus on the need to bring greater opportunities to America's underserved areas, he recently issued National Call To Action to corporations, non-profits, educators and others to work together to meet two broad goals:

1. **Ensure that every child in every school has access to 21<sup>st</sup> Century Learning Tools:** To prepare children for the high-tech workplace of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, and to help improve their academic performance in all subjects -- we must have a comprehensive strategy to connect every classroom to the Internet, ensure that students have access to modern computers, train teachers to use technology, and expand access to high quality educational software and resources.
2. **Help create digital opportunity for every American family and community:** Our long-term goal should be to make home access to the Internet universal. We also need to bring technology to every community -- urban, rural and Native American -- through Community Technology Centers and high-speed networks. Finally, we need to give adults and young adults the IT skills they need to compete for high-wage jobs, and to motivate and inspire more people to appreciate the value of "getting connected."

As we discussed, the issue of motivation is an especially important one for minority youth. That is why are currently working on an initiative that focuses on the need to inspire young people in underserved communities to "get connected" and become technologically literate.

We have an opportunity to send a clear message that there are real, attainable economic and entrepreneurial opportunities in the high tech world. We believe an effective way to do this is to highlight role models -- sports figures, celebrities and successful minority entrepreneurs -- who will both inspire them and demonstrate why gaining access to technology is so important. We intend to make this aspect of our efforts a major component of the President's trip on April 10 and 11, as well as through other avenues -- including a major PSA campaign.

Your participation in a PSA campaign that would highlight sports stars who can speak from experience about their own excitement about computers and the internet and encourage

young people to see the value of technology in their lives would make a real difference in promoting this issue. I look forward to continuing our conversation about ways that we can work together to help bridge the digital divide. Please call me at (202) 456-2807 if you have questions or to discuss this further.

Sincerely,

Gene B. Sperling  
Director, National Economic Council

**OPL National Urban League Briefing**  
**2:45pm-3:00pm @ Indian Treaty Room**

**Attachments:**

1. Briefing Memo from Natasha Bilimoria and Kendra Goldbas
2. Meeting Agenda
3. NUL Attendees and Invited Guests
4. Issues Expected to be Raised by NUL
5. Memo on "*State of Black America 1999*"
6. FY2001 Administration Digital Divide Policies
7. NUL's Technology Programs and Policy (TTP)
8. NUL/DME Interactive, Inc. Cooperative Agreement
9. The Administration Working on Behalf of African-American Families
10. National Call to Action
11. Long Goal Papers

**NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE BRIEFING**

**The Indian Treaty Room, 2:00pm**

**AGENDA**

***WELCOME (2:00 -2:05pm)***

Mary Beth Cahill  
Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Public Liaison

(Will introduce Sperling after Opening Remarks.)

***REMARKS (2:05pm - 4:00pm)***

Gene Sperling  
Assistant to the President for Economic Policy and Director, National Economic Council  
(2:05pm - 2:25pm)

(After 10 - 15 minute presentation, open to questions, answers, and dialogue.)

Dr. Arthur Bienenstock  
Acting Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy  
(2:25pm - 2:28pm)

(Make OSTP welcome, introduce Dr. Malone.)

Dr. Beverly Malone  
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health, Department of Health and Human Services  
(2:28pm - 2:48pm)

(After 10 - 15 minute presentation, open to questions, answers, and dialogue.)

Dr. John Ruffin  
National Institute of Health, Office of the Director  
(2:48pm - 2:55pm)

(Make NIH welcome, open for additional questions, answers, and dialogue concerning cancer research.)

Judith Winston, Esq.  
General Counsel and Acting UnderSecretary, Department of Education  
(2:55pm - 3:15pm)

(Make 10 - 15 minute presentation, open to questions, answers, and dialogue.)

Zina Pierre  
Special Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs

(3:15pm - 3:25pm)

(Make 5 - 10 minute presentation which includes questions, answers and dialogue on local elected officials.)

Maurice Daniel  
Political Director, Office of Vice President  
(3:25pm - 3:35pm)

(Make 5 - 10 minute presentation which includes questions, answers, and dialogue on local elected officials.)

Dr. William Rodgers  
Chief Economist  
(3:35pm - 3:48pm)

(Make 7 - 13 minute presentation which includes questions, answers, and dialogue.)

Maria Olivieri  
Director of Diversity, Office of Personnel Management  
(3:48pm - 4:00pm)

(Make 7 - 12 minute presentation which includes questions, answers, and dialogue.)

***CLOSING COMMENTS***

Jena Roscoe  
Associate Director for Public Liaison

## National Urban League Briefing 3/24/00

### National Urban League Attendees and Invited Guests (Confirmed 17)

#### Board of Trustees

Hugh Price, President & CEO

Valerie S. Anderson, Representative for Charles J. Hamilton, Jr., Esq, NUL Attorney

#### National Office Officials

Milton Little, Executive Vice President & COO

Dr. Bill Spriggs, Director, Research and Public Policy Department

Suzanne Bergeron, Senior Legislative and Policy Analyst

Lisa Malone, Manager, Race Relations and Civil Rights Department

Sherry Newton, Manager, Education Policy and Achievement Campaign Coordinator

Valerie Rawlston, Research Analyst

Jay Stewart, Legislative Counsel

Leslie Dunbar, Director, Media Relations Department

Thea Sanders, Office Manager

#### Affiliate Officials

Maudine Cooper, President, Greater Washington, DC Urban League

George Lambert, President, Northern Virginia Urban League

Roger Lyons, President, Baltimore Urban League

#### State of Black America, 1999 Book Authors

Dr. Ronald Walters, University of Maryland at College Park

Dr. Clarence Lusane, American University

Dr. Brian Smedley, National Academy of Sciences

Dr. Patrick Mason, Florida State University

Dr. Lynn Burbridge, Rutgers University at Newark, NJ

#### Others

Julian Bond, Chair, NAACP

Kweisi Mfume, President & CEO, NAACP

Hilary Shelton, Director, NAACP Washington Bureau

Wade Henderson, Executive Director, LCCR

Barbara Arnwine, Executive Director, Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under/ Law

Dr. Jane Smith, President, NCNW

Daphne Kwok, OCA

Bob Sakiniwa, JAACL

Dr. Yvonne Scruggs Leftwich, Executive Director, Black Leadership Forum

Dr. Ramona Edelin, Director, Congressional Black Caucus Foundation

Jake Oliver, President, NNPA

Ben Jealous, Executive Director, NNPA

Dr. Samuel Myers, Sr., Chair, Minority Access, Inc.

## ISSUES EXPECTED TO BE RAISED BY THE NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

There will be Q&A with the NUL and invited guests following each presentation. Based on issues raised in the "*The State of Black America 1999*," the NUL will highlight the following in their dialogue with the Administration:

- **Educational and employment success** in the African American community is a result of increased skill attainment and policy shifts that made this economic recovery the best in the country's history.
- By **maintaining equal accessibility** for African Americans to acquire **employment skills**, current levels of increasing incomes will continue.
- By **maintaining equal accessibility** for African Americans to acquire **educational skills**, children will have the tools necessary to achieve high standards in education and skill attainment.
- The new economy must solve the problem of getting skilled African Americans **equal pay** as skilled Caucasian Americans.
- Racial privilege has real economic meaning. Race is defined by the economic system to grant or deny access to wealth accumulation. In implementing policies to **fight racial disparity**, we must always be on guard that new markers are not created to increase racial disparities -- even though the markers may appear to be race - neutral. A race - neutral mechanism, like geographic proximity in drawing Congressional District lines, can diminish the political voice of African Americans and create rewards for white voting patterns and repeat racial privilege.

## THE CLINTON-GORE ADMINISTRATION: FROM DIGITAL DIVIDE TO DIGITAL OPPORTUNITY

February 2, 2000

Today, President Clinton will unveil a comprehensive proposal to help bridge the Digital Divide and to help create digital opportunity for all Americans. This issue has also been a top priority for Vice President Gore, who has worked to bridge the Digital Divide by ensuring that all of our children have access to educational technology. Access to computers and the Internet and the ability to effectively use this technology are becoming increasingly important for full participation in America's economic, political and social life. Unfortunately, unequal access to technology and high-tech skills by income, educational level, race, and geography could deepen and reinforce the divisions that exist within American society. President Clinton believes that we must make access to computers and the Internet as universal as the telephone is today -- in our schools, libraries, communities, and homes.

To make the most of these new opportunities, the President believes we must:

- Broaden **access** to technologies such as computers, the Internet, and high-speed networks;
- Provide people the **skilled teachers** and the **training** they need to master the information economy;
- Promote **online content** and **applications** that will help empower all Americans to use new technologies to their fullest potential.

President Clinton will announce specific proposals in his FY2001 budget to help accomplish these goals and help create digital opportunity for more Americans -- including \$2 billion in tax incentives to encourage private sector activities such as computer donations, and \$380 million in new and expanded initiatives to serve as a catalyst for public-private partnerships.

### PRESIDENT CLINTON'S 2001 BUDGET INITIATIVES

1. **\$2 billion over 10 years in tax incentives to encourage private sector donation of computers, sponsorship of community technology centers, and technology training for workers.**
2. **\$150 million to help train all new teachers entering the workforce to use technology effectively.**
3. **\$100 million to create 1,000 Community Technology Centers in low-income urban and rural neighborhoods.**
4. **\$50 million for a public/private partnership to expand home access to computers and the Internet for low-income families.**
5. **\$45 million to promote innovative applications of information and communications technology for under-served communities.**
6. **\$25 million to accelerate private sector deployment of broadband networks in under-served urban and rural communities.**
7. **\$10 million to prepare Native Americans for careers in Information Technology and other technical fields.**

**To Help Mobilize Public/Private Partnerships To Close the Digital Divide, President Clinton Will Lead A New Markets Trip This April:** Closing the Digital Divide requires creative partnerships between industry, non-profit organizations and government. That's why President Clinton will lead a New Markets trip this April designed to mobilize a significant private and public effort to close the digital divide. This trip, which will include leading high-tech CEOs, will highlight communities that are using information technology to enhance our children's education, expand access to life-long learning, and create economic growth and high-tech, high-wage jobs.

## THE CLINTON-GORE AGENDA FOR CREATING DIGITAL OPPORTUNITY

Private sector competition and rapid technological progress are powerful forces for bridging the digital divide and for making Information Age tools available for more and more Americans. The information technology industry is able to double the amount of computing power available at a given price every 12-18 months, and is now selling low-cost computers and "information appliances" – such as specialized Internet access devices. Some companies are even offering free, advertiser-supported Internet access. By working with the private sector and community-based organizations, the Administration can accelerate the trend of expanded access.

But access to technology is only the first step. We also need to give more people the skills they need to use technology, promote content and applications of technology that will help empower under-served communities, and ensure that our teachers can use technology effectively in the classroom. Below is a brief description of the initiatives that President Clinton and Vice President Gore are proposing to help accomplish these goals:

- \$2 billion over 10 years in tax incentives to encourage private sector donation of computers, sponsorship of community technology centers, and technology training for workers:** President Clinton's budget includes \$2 billion in tax incentives to encourage companies to donate computers to schools, libraries and community technology centers, to sponsor schools, libraries, and community technology centers in designated Empowerment Zones, and to provide basic computer training, workplace literacy, or other basic education for their employees.
  - Encouraging companies to donate computers.** The President proposes to extend and expand an enhanced tax deduction to provide companies with an incentive to donate computers to schools, libraries and computer technology centers. This enhanced deduction allows companies to deduct more than the cost of their donation. Under current law, this enhanced deduction applies to donations of computers to schools only and expires after the year 2000. The President's proposal would extend this provision through June 30, 2004 and would expand it to donations to public libraries or community technology centers in Empowerment Zones, Enterprise Communities, and high-poverty areas.
  - Promoting corporate sponsorship of schools, libraries and community technology centers.** The President proposes tax relief to encourage companies to sponsor schools and community technology centers in Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities and targeted low-income areas. The President's proposal would allocate credits for \$16 million in corporate sponsorship to each of the 31 existing Empowerment Zones and 10 proposed new Empowerment Zones and \$4 million in corporate sponsorship for each of the more than 80 Enterprise Communities. In total, the President's proposal would help support up to nearly \$1 billion in annual sponsorships to help improve schools and community technology centers.
  - Supporting technology training for workers.** The President's proposal would provide targeted tax relief to encourage companies to provide basic computer training, workplace literacy, or other basic education for employees that lack the basic skills to succeed in the modern workplace. Companies would be allowed to take a 20 percent tax credit for up to \$5,250 in annual expenses per employee. Eligible employees generally would not have received a high school degree or its equivalent.
- \$150 million to help train all new teachers entering the workforce use technology effectively in the classroom:** Under the leadership of President Clinton and Vice President Gore, the United States has made enormous progress in connecting schools to the Internet, and increasing the number of modern computers in the classroom. However, access to computers and the Internet will not help students achieve high academic standards unless teachers are as comfortable with a computer as they are with a chalkboard. President Clinton's budget calls for \$150 million in Department of Education grants -- double the last year's investment of \$75 million -- to ensure that all new teachers entering the workforce are technologically literate and can integrate technology into the curriculum. The need for this investment is clear. According to the National Center for Education Statistics, only 20 percent of teachers report that they are "very well prepared" to integrate technology into classroom. And over the next 10 years, K-12 schools will need to hire 2 million new teachers to fill the vacancies left by retiring teachers and to accommodate increasing student populations.

3. **\$100 million to create up to 1,000 Community Technology Centers in low-income urban and rural communities:** The President's budget more than triples the Department of Education's support for Community Technology Centers - from \$32.5 million in FY2000 to \$100 million in FY2001. This initiative, championed by Congresswoman Maxine Waters was initially funded at \$10 million in fiscal year 1999. The goal of the initiative is to help close the "digital divide" by providing computers and Information Age tools to children and adults that are not able to afford them at home. These community technology centers will help empower hundreds of thousands of low-income children and adults in a variety of ways. Children will be able to improve their performance in school by having access to high-quality educational software after school and prepare for the high-tech workplace of the 21st century by getting certified with an information technology skill. Adults will be able to use computers and the Internet to take a self-paced adult literacy course; get access to America's Job Bank to see what jobs are available; learn to type up a resume and cover letter using word processing software; learn to start up their own "micro-enterprise" or Web-based business, or acquire new training. A study sponsored by the National Science Foundation confirms that Community Technology Centers are helping to bridge the digital divide. Of the users surveyed: 62 percent had incomes of less than \$15,000; 65 percent took computer classes to improve their job skills; and 41 percent got homework help or tutoring at the center.
4. **\$50 million for a public/private partnership to expand home access to computers and the Internet for low-income families:** The President's budget includes a new \$50 million Department of Commerce pilot program to expand access to computers and the Internet for low-income families, and to give these families the skills they need to use these new Information Age tools effectively. This new program will provide competitive grants to public-private partnerships at the local level. Potential partners might include: local school districts seeking to expand parental involvement in education; high-tech companies willing to provide discounts on computers and access; libraries offering training on "information literacy"; employers seeking to upgrade the skills of their workforce using distance learning, and government agencies at all levels seeking to save taxpayer dollars through the electronic delivery of government services. The Administration will continue to work with the private sector and non-profit organizations on the most effective way to design this program.
5. **\$45 million to promote innovative applications of information technology for under-served communities:** President Clinton's budget will increase the investment in the Department of Commerce's highly-successful Technology Opportunities Program (TOP) to \$45 million -- triple the current level of \$15 million. This program encourages innovative applications of information technology that help empower low-income communities -- public health information systems that raise childhood immunization rates in inner-cities, telementoring for at-risk youth, and electronic networks that strengthen local communities by fostering communication and collaboration.
6. **\$25 million to accelerate private sector deployment of high-speed networks in under-served urban and rural communities:** High-speed Internet access is becoming as important to the economic vitality of a community as roads and bridges are today. The President will propose a new \$25 million program at the Department of Commerce and the Department of Agriculture to accelerate private sector deployment of broadband networks in under-served urban and rural communities -- using grants and loan guarantees. The potential payoff from these kinds of investments is enormous. One company, for example, has helped people move from "welfare-to-work" by connecting their community with the high-speed networks needed to support telecommuting. This solves some of the biggest barriers associated with welfare-to-work -- lack of childcare and transportation.
7. **\$10 million to prepare Native Americans for careers in information technology and other technical fields:** The National Science Foundation will support efforts by tribal colleges to increase the number of Native Americans who are prepared to pursue careers in information technology and other technical fields. The ability to use technology is becoming increasingly important in the workplace, and jobs in the rapidly growing information technology sector pay almost 80 percent more than the average private sector wage.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF BRIDGING THE DIGITAL DIVIDE

Access to computers and the Internet and the ability to effectively use this technology are becoming increasingly important for full participation in America's economic, political and social life. People are using the Internet to find lower prices for goods and services, work from home or start their own business, acquire new skills using distance learning, and make better informed decisions about their healthcare needs. The ability to use technology is becoming increasingly important in the workplace, and jobs in the rapidly growing information technology sector pay almost 80 percent more than the average private sector wage.

Technology, used creatively, can also make a big difference in the way teachers teach and students learn. In some classrooms, teachers are using the Internet to keep up with the latest developments in their field, exchange lesson plans with their colleagues, and communicate more frequently with parents. Students are able to log on to the Library of Congress to download primary documents for a history paper, explore the universe with an Internet-connected telescope used by professional astronomers, and engage in more active "learning by doing." Students are also creating powerful Internet-based learning resources that can be used by other students – such as award-winning Web sites on endangered species, the biology of sleep, human perception of sound, and an exploration of the American judicial system.

Access to computers and the Internet has exploded during the Clinton-Gore Administration. Unfortunately, there is strong evidence of a "digital divide" -- a gap between those individuals and communities that have access to these Information Age tools and those who don't. In some instances, this divide is actually widening. A July 1999 report from the Department of Commerce, based on December 1998 Census Department data, revealed that:

- **Better educated Americans more likely to be connected.** Between 1997 and 1998, the technology divide between those at the highest and lowest education levels increased 25%. In 1998, those with a college degree are more than *eight times* likely to have a computer at home and nearly *sixteen times* as likely to have home Internet access as those with an elementary school education.
- **The gap between high- and low-income Americans is increasing.** In the last year, the divide between those at the highest and lowest income levels grew 29%. Households with incomes of \$75,000 or higher are more than *twenty times* more likely to have access to the Internet than those at the lowest income levels, and more than *nine times* as likely to have a computer at home.
- **Whites more likely to be connected than African-Americans or Hispanics.** The digital divide is also persistent and growing along racial and ethnic lines. Whites are more likely to have access to the Internet from home than African-Americans or Hispanics have from *any* location. African-American and Hispanic households are roughly *two-fifths* as likely to have home Internet access as white households. The gaps between white and Hispanic households, and between white and African-American households, are now more than six percentage points larger than they were in 1994. However, for incomes of \$75,000 and higher, the divide between whites and African-Americans has narrowed considerably in the last year.
- **Rural areas less likely to be connected than urban users.** Regardless of income level, those living in rural areas are lagging behind in computer ownership and Internet access. At some income levels, those in urban areas are 50% more likely to have Internet access than those earning the same income in rural areas. Low income households in rural areas are the least connected, with connectivity rates in the singles digits for both computers and Internet access.

In addition, data from the National Center for Education Statistics reveals a "digital divide" in our nation's schools. As of the fall of 1998, 39 percent of classrooms of poor schools were connected to the Internet, as compared to 62 percent for wealthier schools.

## A STRONG RECORD OF WORKING TO CLOSE THE DIGITAL DIVIDE

President Clinton and Vice President Gore have worked hard to close the digital divide, and to help create opportunity for more Americans in the Information Age.

- President Clinton and Vice President Gore have set a national goal of **ensuring that every child is technologically literate**. In addition to preparing children for the high-tech workplace of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, technology can help change the way teachers teach and students learn. Teachers can communicate more frequently with parents, keep up with the latest developments in their field, and exchange lesson plans with their colleagues. Students can conduct research using primary source material, learn the principles of genetics by breeding virtual fruit flies, and learn astronomy by using a professional telescope located 3,000 miles from their classroom.
- **As a result of the Clinton-Gore educational technology initiative:**
  - The number of **classrooms** connected to the Internet has increased from 3% in 1994 to 51% in 1998.
  - The number of schools connected to the Internet has increased from 35% in 1994 to 89% in 1998.
  - The "e-rate", part of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, is providing \$2.25 billion in 20% - 90% discounts to connect schools and libraries to the Internet, with the deepest discounts going to the poorest schools that need it most. The e-rate alone has provided Internet access for children in more than 1 million classrooms.
  - Our total investment in educational technology at the federal level (including the e-rate) has increased from \$23 million in 1993 to over \$3 billion today.
  - Grants supported by the Department of Education are training 400,000 new teachers to use technology effectively in the classroom.

**In addition, President Clinton and Vice-President Gore have worked to:**

- **Expand access to technology for people with disabilities:** President Clinton and Vice President Gore have been strong supporters of efforts to make technology more accessible for people with disabilities. Recent actions by the Federal Communications Commission will help ensure that telecommunications equipment, such as cellular phones, is designed to be accessible for people with disabilities.
- **Expand access to technology in under-served communities:** In addition to the Community Technology Center program, HUD Sec. Andrew Cuomo has created approximately 500 Neighborhood Network learning centers that bring state of the art technology to publicly-assisted housing across America. HUD's Neighborhood Networks are innovative private/public partnerships that establish computer-based multi-service centers to help people in publicly-assisted housing learn critical computer skills and prepare for 21<sup>st</sup> century jobs.
- **Ensure that the Administration makes closing the Digital Divide a top priority.** In December, 1999, President Clinton directed members of the Cabinet to take specific actions to address the digital divide: President Clinton is directing members of his Cabinet (Secretaries of Commerce, Education, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, and Labor) to take specific steps to close the Digital Divide, including:
  - Continuing to measure the nature and extent of the digital divide by examining the importance of income, education, race, gender, geography and age to Americans' access to Information Age tools;
  - Expanding the network of Community Technology Centers to provide access to technology for those American who can't afford it;
  - Promoting applications of the Internet that will empower low-income families, such as the ability to start their own business; and
  - Upgrading the IT skills of workers in low-income communities.

# Technology Programs & Policy (TPP)


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This new unit at the National Urban League collaborates with affiliates to plan, implement and evaluate state-of-the-art technology education and access centers in each Urban League affiliate. Currently, resources have been allocated for technology centers in Roxbury, Massachusetts; Binghamton, New York; Newark, New Jersey, White Plains, NY and Baltimore, Maryland.

These centers will serve specific community needs and will become flagship program models for the network of 115 Urban League affiliates and similar community service organizations. Each technology center will capitalize on the National Information Infrastructure (NII) to serve constituents and enhance organizational effectiveness. It is our belief that these projects will pioneer community and organizational interaction, collaboration, and resource sharing across organizations and geographies.

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Urban  
League**

End users will benefit from NII access and programs in literacy, workforce development, and other life skills training.

The Technology Programs and Policy office will also work with local Urban Leagues, local, state and federal governments, foundations and corporate partners to influence technology policy in urban communities. Affordability and access to information technologies are critical issues that we intend to impact. Last, the unit will attempt to aggregate equipment and service demand to deliver the best available hardware, software, and development resources to our Movement.

**The Office of Technology Programs and Policy is composed of the following Staff:**

**B. Keith Fulton - Director of Technology Programs and Policy:**

Working under the direct supervision of the Executive Vice President & Chief Operating Officer, the director will oversee all aspects of TPP activity. Responsibilities will include ensuring that budget and timetable targets are met, coordinating partners, selecting contractors, and preparing project reports and policy statements. The director will also focus on evaluation, sustainability, replicability and dissemination issues for the models that evolve out of this work.

**Wendy Petties - Program Associate:** Working under the direct supervision of the Director of Technology Programs and Policy, the program associate will assist in all aspects of the TPP unit. Responsibilities will include developing a TPP directory and database of all current and future technology-related projects being implemented by the National Urban League's 115 affiliates, organizing an annual

Urban Technology Summit (June 1998) to inform policy makers of the various issues, priorities, and opportunities related to information and communications technology in underserved and urban communities, and developing "NetLine", a quarterly policy and program publication developed by TPP.

**Current TPP Activities include:**

The National Urban League has received a grant of \$650,000 from the U.S. Department of Commerce's Telecommunications and Information Infrastructure Assistance Program (TIIAP) to develop technology centers in four Urban League affiliates. The proposal builds on the \$1 million dollar Bell Atlantic grant to initiate our technology and education access center model. The National Urban League leveraged last year's Bell Atlantic funding and an in-kind program and service donation from the Educational Testing Service (ETS) to win the coveted two year TIIAP award.

In partnership with the Alliance for Public Technology, we will co-brand a technology policy guidebook. The guidebook, "*Blueprints for Action: New Strategies for Achieving Universal Service*" will be used to help our affiliates and other community based organizations to work their way through telecommunications policy issues and regulations so that the entire community is best served.

We hosted an Urban Technology Summit in Washington D.C. on June 26, 1998. The Summit served as a platform to frame technology policy issues and their impact on education, economics, and social responsibility. We had over 5,000 live viewers on NUL's web page (<http://www.nul.org>), and C-SPAN's live Internet page (<http://www.cspan.org>). Millions also tuned in on C-SPAN's main cable channel at prime time on Friday, and all during the day on Saturday and Sunday. The Summit's proceedings will be made available online. Also, a copy of the report "Losing Ground Bit by Bit," by National Urban League and the Benton Foundation, released at the Summit, is now available online.

In July of 1997 the National Urban League was awarded one of three "1997 Nonprofit Technology Leadership Grants" from the Microsoft Corporation. Accordingly, the League has received state-of-the-art software valued at \$2.5 million dollars. This grant will enable us to standardize software applications across the Urban League Movement. The rollout of this software has already started. Most affiliates will receive between \$5,000 and \$75,000 dollars worth of software.

In August of 1998, TPP will release the "Technology Programs Directory" showcasing all Urban League technology related programs. This resource will be used to share the League's diversity of technology programs with its various stakeholders.

**Contact Information:**

B. Keith Fulton  
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**THE NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, INC. & DME INTERACTIVE, INC.  
COOPERATIVE RELATIONSHIP  
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING**

DETERMINED TO BE AN  
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING  
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This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is established between The National Urban League, Inc. (the "Urban League") located in New York, NY, and DME Interactive, Inc ("DME") (each a "Party" or together the "Parties") on this \_\_\_\_ day of March, 2000.

### Introduction

#### The National Urban League

Founded in 1910, the National Urban League is the *premier social service and civil rights organization* in America. **The League is a nonprofit, community-based organization headquartered in New York City, with 115 affiliates in 35 states and the District of Columbia.** Its mission is to assist African Americans in the achievement of social and economic equality. The Board of Trustees of the National Urban League and all of its affiliates reflect a diverse body of community, government, and corporate leaders. The League implements its mission through advocacy, bridge building, program services and research.

The National Urban League, under the leadership of Hugh B. Price, has sought to emphasize greater reliance on the unique resources and strengths of the African-American community to find solutions to its own problems. To accomplish this, the League's approach has been to utilize fully the tools of advocacy, research, program service and systems change. The result has been an organization with strong roots in the community, focused on the social and educational development of youth, economic self-sufficiency and racial inclusion. The National Urban League, through its affiliate system, serves more than 2 million individuals each year.

The Urban League has online properties located on the world-wide web at <http://www.nul.org/> and at keyword "Urban League" on AOL.

## **DME Interactive, Inc**

DME Interactive, Inc is an advanced technology company which provides corporate internet strategy, development and advertising services, which we refer to as digital communication solutions, primarily to clients seeking to reach the urban African-American and Latin-American markets. Our digital communication solution services include: Internet strategy, Advertising solutions, E commerce, Internet program tracking and analysis, information architecture and navigation, User interface design, Brand development and management, Promotional strategies

DME is in the process of becoming an Internet Service Provider called Places of Color ("POC") which will include content, developed by DME and others, of interest to the urban marketplace. POC will aggregate content on "channels" we call Online Resource Communities. The integration of our digital communication solutions with targeted Online Resource Communities provides DME competitive business and consumer advantages.

### **Intended Partnership**

This MOU sets forth the general framework intended to permit the Parties to work cooperatively in establishing a relationship (the "Relationship") whereby access to some of the services and products of the Urban League may be offered to the current and future subscribers of Places of Color

#### **The parties intend to explore the following areas of cooperation:**

- The Urban League currently creates and develops its own online content and does its own requisite programming to produce that content for online distribution. **DME will assume production and development responsibilities for designated Urban League online property – to include national conference and policy forum webcasts and production of the Urban League's AOL site.**
- As the strategic interactive services partner of the Urban League, DME would provide our digital design and consulting expertise to assist the Urban League in its efforts to broaden and further develop its Internet and next technology strategy.
- DME would like The Urban League to become an anchor "tenant" in Places of Color and provide its unique content and services to the POC community.

- The POC tenancy would be provided at no cost to the Urban League. The parties will explore advertising and e-commerce revenue sharing opportunities to each party's mutual benefit.
- A custom entrance point can be created for the Urban League. This entrance point will collect relevant subscriber information that the Urban League can use to evaluate users of its content. If the Urban League has already collected this information from users, POC will work with you to accept the data so that the user does not have to enter it again.
- **The National Urban League will grant DME nonexclusive rights to broadcast designated Urban League-sponsored events and conferences to the online community (i.e. CEO/Staff training conferences, the National Urban League Annual Conference, and key affiliate-sponsored events, etc.).**
- **DME will provide grants of up to \$12,000 per site to the National Urban League as a corporate sponsor for PowerUp staff and related programs in Urban League affiliates that have technology centers in any of the 8 initial DME markets. DME and the National Urban League will explore adding additional sites on a mutually beneficial basis.**
- **DME sponsored PowerUp sites will be "safe homes" where DME customers can participate in training program(s) and receive information and program related products (i.e. equipment and enhanced CD-ROMS). DME will also work with local Urban Leagues to train community members to make informed use of communications technology and opportunities such as e-commerce, telemedicine, and messaging services.**

### **Non-Binding Nature**

This MOU sets forth a framework for the Parties to guide their cooperative efforts but does not establish a contractual relationship or binding legal obligations. The Parties agree that, as of the date of this MOU, there are no binding commitments or obligations in existence among the Parties with the respect to the subject matter of this MOU, and none shall exist on the basis of this MOU unless and until the Parties enter into definitive agreements intended to implement specific actions agreed upon by the Parties. Nothing in this MOU shall be deemed to constitute a partnership or joint venture among the Parties, nor shall anything in this MOU be deemed to constitute any Party the agent of any other Party. No Party shall be or become liable bound by any representation, act or omission whatsoever of any other Party.

As a result, no Party shall be liable to the other Party for any claim or damages whatsoever, including any claim for consequential, indirect or consecutive damages as a result of the execution of the MOU. There is no exclusivity agreement, express or implied, or grant of any license or right with respect to any intellectual property or work carried out by the Parties in following upon this MOU except as otherwise expressly agreed upon among the Parties. No Party shall have the right to use the name of any other Party, including in press releases and other public announcements, except as otherwise expressly agreed in writing.

It is anticipated that the Parties will enter into appropriate definitive agreements once the Parties have more clearly defined the action plans. However, there is no assurance any such agreements will be entered into, and the Parties may elect not to enter in any such definitive agreements.

All costs incurred by each Party in connection with this MOU shall be the responsibility of the Party incurring the costs, unless a written agreement executed by the Parties' authorized representatives has been signed that expresses a specific agreement with respect to certain costs.

By:

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**Milton J. Little, Jr.**  
**Executive Vice President and COO**  
**The National Urban League, Inc.**

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**Mark J Herlitz-Ferguson**  
**President and CEO**  
DME Interactive Holdings, Inc.

## PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE

### *Working on Behalf of African Americans*

#### ECONOMY

**Closing the Book on A Generation of Deficits.** In 1992, the deficit was \$290 billion, a record dollar high. This year, the Administration expects the budget *surplus* to reach \$123 billion, making it the largest dollar surplus in U.S. history.

**Saving Social Security First.** Earlier this year, the President outlined his plan to save Social Security and extend the life of the Social Security Trust Fund. The President would lock away the Social Security surpluses to prevent them from being used to fund other programs. In addition, his plan would transfer the interest savings from reducing the national debt to the Social Security Trust Fund and increase the return on Social Security funds through private investment. The President has put forth a balanced budget that maintains our sound economic strategy and invests the budget surplus in our long-term goals: saving Social Security and securing Medicare for the 21st Century.

**More Than 19 Million New Jobs.** More than 90 percent of the new jobs have been created in the private sector, the highest percentage in 50 years. That's 3.4 million more new jobs in six years than were created during the entire eight years of the Reagan Administration (19.4 million under Clinton vs. 16 million under Reagan).

**Record-Low African American Unemployment.** The unemployment rate for African Americans has fallen from 14.2 percent in 1992 to 8.3 percent in 1999 -- the lowest annual level on record (data first collected in 1972).

**Lowest Inflation Rate in More than 30 Years.** Inflation remains virtually non-existent, with the underlying core rate of inflation at 1.9 percent in the last 12 months -- the lowest average inflation rate since the Kennedy Administration.

**Strong Private Sector Growth.** The private sector of the economy has grown 3.9 percent annually -- the fastest rate of private-sector growth since the Johnson Administration.

**Median Income of African American Households Is Up \$3,317.** Median household income of African-American households is up 15.1 percent (or \$3,317) since 1993, from \$22,034 in 1993 to \$25,351 in 1998, adjusted for inflation.

**Real Wages Are Rising for African Americans.** The real wages of African Americans have risen rapidly in the past two years, up about 5.8 percent for African American men and 6.2 percent for African American women since 1996.

**Tax Cuts For Low-Income Working Families.** President Clinton's 1993 Economic Plan provided tax cuts to 15 million hard-pressed working families by expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC). The average family with two kids who received the EITC received a tax cut of \$1,026. In 1997, the EITC lifted 1.1 million African Americans out of poverty.

**Moving Families from Welfare to Work.** Since enactment of the 1996 welfare reform law, millions of families have moved from welfare to work, and four times more of those on welfare are working than in 1992. Through new regulations, the Clinton-Gore Administration has provided states with unprecedented flexibility to support working families. With the President's leadership, the Balanced Budget of 1997 included \$3 billion in Welfare-to-Work grants to move long-term welfare recipients and unemployed non-custodial fathers into jobs, and to provide tax credits for employers to hire and retain long-term welfare recipients. The President's FY 2000 budget proposed \$1 billion to extend the Welfare-to-Work program. \$20 million will be used to train up to 10,000 welfare recipients as enumerators for the Year 2000 Census, transition them to permanent jobs, and get a more accurate count of individuals in high poverty areas around the country.

**African-American Poverty Rate Down To Lowest Level On Record.** The African-American poverty rate has dropped from 33.1 percent in 1993 to 26.1 percent in 1998 -- the lowest level ever recorded (data first collected in 1959) and the largest five-year drop in more than twenty-five years. While this decrease marks significant progress, President Clinton will continue to fight for policies that help to raise incomes and reduce poverty.

**Child Poverty Among African Americans Down To Lowest Level On Record.** While the African-American child poverty rate is still too high, in 1998 it fell to 36.7 percent -- the lowest level on record (data collected since 1959). Since 1993, the child poverty rate among African-Americans has dropped from 46.1 percent to 36.7 percent -- the biggest five-year drop on record.

**Minimum Wage Increased.** The President raised the minimum wage to \$5.15 an hour -- directly benefiting 1.3 million African American workers. This year, President Clinton called on Congress to pass an additional \$1.00 per hour increase in the minimum wage.

**Fighting for Paycheck Equity.** The President has called on Congress to pass the Paycheck Fairness Act, which would strengthen laws prohibiting wage discrimination. In 1997, the median earnings of African American women represented 65 percent of the median earnings for all men.

**Two and a Half Times More Small Business Loans to African American Entrepreneurs.** Between 1993 and 1997 the Small Business Administration (SBA) approved more than 9,000 loans to African American entrepreneurs under the 7(a) and 504 loan programs. In 1997 alone, the Small Business Administration granted 1,900 loans, worth \$286 million, to African American small business owners, two and a half times the number of loans granted in 1992.

**Supporting Minority Business Communities and Increasing Access to Capital.** Building on the efforts of the SBA, Vice President Gore unveiled aggressive plans to increase lending and business services to the African American and Hispanic business communities nationwide. The SBA has set a goal of providing an estimated total of \$1.86 billion in loans to African American small businesses over a three-year period. In addition, the Vice President announced an unprecedented agreement between SBA and the "Big Three" U.S. automakers to increase subcontracting awards to minority businesses by nearly \$3 billion over the next three years -- a 50 percent increase over current levels.

**Ensuring Minority Business Owners Have a Fair Opportunity to Compete.** The President signed

the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century into law on June 9, 1998. The Act protects the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Program, a program that ensures that minority and women owned businesses have an opportunity to compete for transportation projects. The Administration helped defeat an amendment to the House version of this bill that would have eliminated the DBE Program. In a different measure, the President also approved the creation of a new program to target assistance to minority-owned businesses in industries that continue to reflect the effects of discrimination. As a result, thousands of minority-owned businesses will be able to compete more effectively for government contracts.

**Working on Behalf of Minority Farmers.** The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is working to strengthen programs and increase outreach targeted to underserved communities, including increasing its lending to minority and women producers. Between 1993 and 1998, direct lending to these groups has nearly doubled -- from \$46.5 million in FY93 to \$91 million in FY98. The Administration is committed to righting any past wrongs by federal employees and worked with the Congress in 1998 to craft language contained in the Agriculture Appropriations bill that waives the two-year statute of limitations on discrimination complaints against USDA's farm and housing loan programs. This waiver allows compensation to be provided to many minority farmers who were victims of discrimination by USDA from the early 1980's through the 1990's. On Jan. 5, 1999, Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman announced an historic agreement to settle the discrimination lawsuit against the U.S. Department of Agriculture brought by African American farmers. As President Clinton said regarding the settlement, "Today's action is an important step in Secretary Glickman's ongoing efforts to rid the Agriculture Department of discriminatory behavior and redress any harm that has been caused by past discrimination against African-American family farmers."

**Expanding Access to Capital with Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI).** Proposed and signed into law by the President in 1994, the CDFI Fund, through grants, loans and equity investments, is helping to create a network of community development financial institutions in distressed areas across the United States. In FY99, funding was increased 19 percent to \$95 million from \$80 million. The FY 2000 budget proposes to expand funding for the CDFI Fund to \$125 million--a \$30 million increase from 1999.

**Expanding Investment in Urban and Rural Areas.** Spurring economic development in distressed communities, the Clinton Administration has created 31 Empowerment Zones and more than 100 Enterprise Communities that are creating new jobs, new opportunities and stronger communities. In FY99, President Clinton and Congress provided first-year funding of \$55 million for the new EZs, and \$5 million in first-year funding for 20 new rural Enterprise Communities announced in January. The FY 2000 Budget proposes mandatory funding for ten years: \$150 million a year for urban EZs and Strategic Planning Communities; \$10 million a year for rural EZs; and \$5 million a year for rural ECs.

**Helping People Get to Work.** The Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century authorizes \$750 million over five years, and in FY 1999, over \$70 million was awarded for the President's Access to Jobs initiative and reverse commute grants to help communities design innovative transportation solutions so that low-income families who need to work can get to work. The program is funded at \$75 million for FY 2000.

**Providing Incentives to Save.** The President signed into law a five-year, \$125 million demonstration program for Individual Development Accounts, providing incentives for low income families to save for a first home, higher education or to start a new business, effectively completing his 1992 community empowerment agenda. In FY 1999, \$10 million was awarded to establish savings accounts for over 10,000 low-income workers in 40 communities, and the President proposed to double the commitment to \$20 million in FY 2000.

**Assisting Families with Housing Vouchers.** In 1999, the President proposed and Congress approved \$283 million for 50,000 new welfare to work housing vouchers for welfare recipients who need housing assistance to get or keep a job. Families will use these vouchers to move closer to a new job, to reduce a long commute, or to secure more stable housing that will eliminate emergencies which keep them from getting to work every day on time. The FY 2000 budget funds 60,000 new housing vouchers.

**Increased Child Support Collections.** In FY 1998, the federal-state partnership collected a record \$14.3 billion in child support payments from non-custodial parents, an 80 percent increase since 1992 when \$8 billion was collected. Not only are collections up, but the number of families actually receiving child support increased by 59 percent since 1992.

**Homeownership Is Up.** There are more than seven million new homeowners since the President took office. African American homeownership has increased 20 percent, with 974,000 new African American homeowners since the first quarter of 1994.

**Helping More Families Become Homeowners with the "Play-by-the-Rules" Homeownership Initiative.** The FY99 budget included \$25 million for the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation to start this new initiative that will make homeownership more accessible to families who have a good rental history but have difficulty purchasing a home; 10,000 lower-income and minority families who are currently renting will benefit from this initiative. The FY 2000 budget proposes a second round of \$15 million for this initiative.

**Expanding Low-Income Housing Tax Credit by 40 Percent.** In 1993, President Clinton fulfilled his promise to permanently extend the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit, spurring the private development of low-income housing and helping to build 75,000-90,000 housing units each year. President Clinton has proposed to expand the credit by 40 percent. Over the next five years, this expansion would mean an additional 150,000 to 180,000 quality affordable rental units.

## FIGHTING FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

**Building One America.** The President has led the nation in an effort to become One America in the 21st Century: a place where we respect others' differences and, at the same time, embrace the common values that unite us. Dr. John Hope Franklin, Advisory Board Chair, and Rev. Suzan Johnson Cook served on the Advisory Board to the President's Initiative on Race, which the President charged with overseeing this effort. The President, the Administration and the Advisory Board were actively involved in public outreach efforts -- including holding numerous public meetings and town halls -- to engage Americans across the nation in this historic effort. One of the critical elements of the President's Initiative on Race was identifying, highlighting and sharing with the nation promising

practices -- local and national efforts to promote racial reconciliation. The Advisory Board presented their final report to the President on September 18, 1998, and recommended that conversations on race continue. President Clinton appointed Robert B. (Ben) Johnson as Assistant to the President and Director of the White House Office on the President's Initiative for One America, a new office the President created to follow up on the work of his Initiative on Race.

**An Administration that Looks Like One America.** The President appointed the most diverse Cabinet and Administration in history. The Clinton Cabinet includes three African Americans: Rodney Slater, Secretary of the Department of Transportation; Togo West, Jr., Secretary of Veterans Affairs and Alexis Herman, Secretary of Labor. Additionally, African Americans serve in the Administration as Surgeon General, Deputy Attorney General for the Department of Justice, Director of the National Park Service, Deputy Secretary of Commerce, Department of Education General Counsel and as the Department of Education's Chief of Staff.

**Increasing the Number of Judicial Appointments.** President Clinton has named 14 African Americans as U.S. Attorneys and 12 African Americans as U.S. Marshals. The President has nominated 57 African Americans to the Federal bench, 16 percent of his total Federal bench nominations.

**Senior Level Administration Appointments.** Thirteen percent of Clinton Administration appointees are African American, twice as many African Americans as any previous administration. White House appointees include: Bob Nash, Assistant to the President and Director of Presidential Personnel; Thurgood Marshall, Jr., Assistant to the President and Director of Cabinet Affairs; Minyon Moore, Assistant to the President and Director of Political Affairs; Terry Edmonds, Assistant to the President and Director of Speechwriting; Mark Lindsey, Assistant to the President for Management and Administration; Ben Johnson, Director of the White House Office on the President's Initiative for One America; Alphonso (Al) Maldon, Deputy Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs; Tracey Thornton, Deputy Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs; Broderick Johnson, Deputy Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs; Jake Simmons, Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of the White House Military Office; and Sharon Farmer, the first African-American to serve as Director of the White House Photography Office.

**Ordered an Assessment of Affirmative Action Programs.** The President ordered a comprehensive review of the government's affirmative action programs which concluded that affirmative action is still an effective and important tool to expand educational and economic opportunity to all Americans. This review of federal affirmative action programs has helped to ensure that these programs are fair and effective and that they can survive legal challenges. As a result, programs that benefit African Americans, including students, working men and women, and business owners, remain in effect and are more likely to be upheld by the courts.

**Reducing Backlog and Expanding Alternative Dispute Resolution at Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC).** The FY99 budget included \$279 million -- a \$37 million increase over the previous year -- to significantly expand EEOC's alternative dispute resolution program and reduce the backlog of private sector discrimination complaints. The final budget fully funds the President's request -- providing the first real increase for EEOC in several years.

**Creating a National Memorial to Honor Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.** In July of 1998, President

Clinton signed a new measure authorizing the creation of a national monument to Dr. King on the National Mall in Washington, D.C.

**Opposed California Prop. 209 and Similar Measures.** The Clinton-Gore Administration strongly opposes state and local initiatives to eliminate affirmative action programs that expand opportunities for African Americans and others. The Administration opposed Proposition 209 in California and filed *amicus* briefs opposing Prop. 209, which currently prohibits state affirmative action programs. The Clinton Administration opposed a similar initiative in Houston, which was defeated and opposed an initiative in Washington that is similar to Prop. 209. In all these cases, representatives of the administration have spoken out strongly against these initiatives as unfair and a barrier to equality.

**Ensuring Election Fairness.** The Clinton Administration defended racially fair redistricting plans against claims that they were unconstitutional and prevented election day discrimination against minority voters and voter intimidation and harassment by monitoring polling place activities in a record number of states and counties.

**Increasing Voter Registration.** During 1995 and 1996, the National Voter Registration Act or "Motor Voter" law registered nearly 14 million new voters and made voting easier for millions more. Notably, 1996 saw the highest percentage of voter registration since 1960. [FEC, 6/97]

**Working for Fair Housing.** To respond to the increase in reported cases of serious fair housing violations, HUD will double the number of its civil rights enforcement actions by the year 2000. HUD has also committed \$15 million to 67 fair housing centers around the country to assist in fighting housing discrimination. In addition, the President proposed and won a major expansion of HUD's Fair Housing programs. The FY99 budget expands HUD's Fair Housing programs from \$30 million in FY98 to \$40 million in FY99. That 33-percent increase includes \$7.5 million for a new audit-based enforcement initiative proposed by the Administration.

**Working to Ensure Fairness and Remove Barriers to High Quality Education.** The Office for Civil Rights in the Department of Education is working to eliminate discriminatory educational practices within schools that contribute to deficiencies in minority student achievement. These priorities included the inappropriate placement of minority students in special education, limited access of minority students to challenging curricula and programs such as gifted and honors classes and the lack of comparable resources.

**Defended Fairness.** The Clinton Administration has filed more cases between 1993 and 1997 to enforce fair housing laws than any other Administration (more than 500 cases). For instance, this Administration desegregated a Vidor, Texas, public housing complex and ordered a Mississippi bank to implement remedial lending plans for minority customers who were unfairly denied loans by the bank.

**Eliminated Discriminatory "Redlining" Practices.** The Clinton-Gore Administration negotiated agreements with health care agencies to eliminate discriminatory "redlining" practices denying home health care services based on residential location.

**Apologized to the Victims of Tuskegee.** President Clinton apologized to the victims of the Tuskegee Syphilis Experiment and their families, and directed Health and Human Services Secretary Donna

Shalala to issue a report about how best to involve communities, especially minority communities, in research and health care. HHS awarded a planning grant to Tuskegee University to help it establish a center for bioethics in research and health care.

**Working to Ensure a Fair and Accurate Census.** The Clinton-Gore Administration is working to ensure that Census 2000 is the most accurate census possible using the best, most up-to-date scientific methods as recommended by the National Academy of Sciences. According to the Census Bureau, the 1990 Census missed 8.4 million people and double-counted 4.4 million others. Nationally, 4.4 percent of African Americans were not counted in the 1990 census. While missing or miscounting so many people is a problem, the fact that certain groups -- such as children, the poor, people of color, city dwellers and people who live in rural rental homes -- were missed more often than others made the undercount even more inaccurate. A fair and accurate Census is a fundamental part of a representative democracy and is the basis for providing equality under the law. The President is determined to have a fair and full count in 2000.

## CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

**Protecting Families.** The Family & Medical Leave Act (FMLA) -- the first piece of legislation the President signed into law -- enables workers to take up to 12 weeks unpaid leave to care for a new baby or ailing family member without jeopardizing their job. Ninety-one million Americans -- 71 percent of all workers -- are covered by the FMLA and millions have already benefited from FMLA since its enactment. President Clinton has proposed extending this benefit to 10 million more working families and expanding the law to allow workers to take leave for family obligations such as doctors appointments and parent-teacher conferences.

**Eliminating Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities.** In 1998, President Clinton announced an initiative to end racial and ethnic health disparities. The effort sets a national goal of eliminating the longstanding disparities by the year 2010 in six key health areas: infant mortality, diabetes, cancer screening and management, heart disease, AIDS and immunizations. For example, African Americans suffer from diabetes at 70 percent higher rates than white Americans. The President announced a five-step plan -- led by Surgeon General and Assistant Secretary for Health Dr. David Satcher -- to mobilize the resources and expertise of the Federal government, the private sector, and local communities. In the FY99 budget, Congress took a critical first step in investing in the President's multi-year proposal.

**Addressing HIV/AIDS in Minority Community with an Historic \$130 Million Effort.** Minority communities make up the fastest growing portion of the HIV/AIDS caseload (44 percent of all new HIV cases). In FY99, there will be an unprecedented \$130 million investment that will improve prevention efforts in high-risk communities and expand access to cutting edge HIV therapies and other treatment needed for HIV/AIDS.

**Focused Health Efforts.** Established the Office of the Minority Health Research and Alternative Medicine at the National Institutes of Health. Helped communities develop culturally-competent systems for the care of children with serious emotional disturbances through the Comprehensive Mental Health Services for Children and Families program.

**Fighting to Pass a Strong, Enforceable Patients' Bill of Rights.** President Clinton has called on the Congress to pass a strong, enforceable Patients' Bill of Rights that assures Americans the quality health

care they need. The bill should include important patient protections such as: assuring direct access to specialists; real emergency room protections; continuity of care provisions that protect patients from abrupt changes in treatment; a fair, timely, and independent appeals process for patient grievances; and enforcement provisions to make these rights real.

**Protected and Strengthened Medicare, Benefiting the 3.4 Million African Americans Enrolled in Medicare.** President Clinton and Vice President Gore are working to modernize and strengthen Medicare to prepare it for the challenges the program faces in the 21st Century. The 1997 Balanced Budget Act extended the life of the Medicare Trust, expanded choices in health plans, and provided beneficiaries new preventive benefits. The President has proposed an historic initiative which would make Medicare more competitive and efficient; modernize and reform Medicare's benefits, including a long-overdue optional prescription drug benefit and cost-sharing protections for preventive benefits; and make an unprecedented long-term financing commitment to the program that would extend the life of the Medicare trust fund to 2027. The life of the Medicare Trust Fund has been extended until 2015.

**Extended Health Care to Millions of Children with the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).** Because of the President's leadership, the Balanced Budget of 1997 included \$24 billion to provide real health care coverage to up to five million more children, the largest children's health care budget increase since Medicaid was created in 1965. Minority children make up a disproportionate number of the over 10 million uninsured children. African American children make up 25 percent and Hispanic children make up 30 percent of all uninsured children -- more than twice their percentage of the overall population.

**Working to Increase Enrollment in CHIP.** The Administration is actively reaching out to communities to target and enroll eligible, uninsured children in CHIP. In October 1999, the President announced new efforts to enroll millions of eligible children. These activities include: involving AmeriCorps members in outreach; providing information about insurance options for children to grandparents through Social Security and Medicare mailings; enlisting income tax assistance volunteers to talk to parents about children's health insurance as they file their taxes. At the Vice President's request, cabinet secretaries will develop strategies to integrate children's health insurance outreach into schools. Schools will receive guidance on funding options for school-based outreach, and more than \$9 million in research funds through a public-private partnership will be dedicated to identifying effective children's health insurance strategies.

**Increased WIC -- \$1 Billion Higher.** Under President Clinton, participation in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) has expanded by 1.7 million -- from 5.7 million in 1993 to 7.4 million women, infants, and children in 1998, with funding rising from \$2.9 billion to \$3.9 billion (FY99). Research shows that every \$1 increase in the prenatal care portion of the WIC program cuts between \$1.77 and \$3.90 in medical expenses in the first 60 days following childbirth. In 1996, 25 percent of the infants who benefited from WIC were African American.

**Launched New Strategies to Reduce the High Rate of Teen Pregnancies.** Teen (aged 15 to 19 years) births have fallen seven years in a row, by 18 percent from 1991 to 1998. The teen birth rate is at its lowest level since 1987. Birth rates for African-American teenagers have fallen by 26 percent since 1991, lower than any year since 1960.

**Expanded Head Start By Nearly 60 Percent.** Since 1993, President Clinton has expanded Head Start by 57 percent, from \$2.8 billion in FY93 to \$4.4 billion in FY98. Of the estimated 835,000 children that were enrolled in Head Start in 1998, 36 percent of the children were African American. The President proposed and won an increase of \$313 million to Head Start in FY99, meaning Head Start funding will be 68 percent higher in 1999 than in 1993. The President is committed to meet his goal of enrolling one million children in Head Start.

**Proposed the Largest Single Investment in Child Care in the Nation's History.** Child care funding has increased by 80 percent under the Clinton-Gore Administration, helping parents pay for the care of about 1.25 million children. In 1998, the President proposed an historic initiative to improve child care for America's working families by helping families pay for child care, building the supply of good after-school programs, improving child care quality and promoting early learning. The President won \$182 million to improve the quality of child care for America's working families in the FY99 budget.

**Providing Safe After-School Opportunities for 400,000 Children Each Year.** In the FY99 budget, the President and Vice President proposed and won \$200 million for after-school programs, expanding the 21st Century Community Learning Centers program to provide safe and educational after-school opportunities for up to 400,000 school-age children in rural and urban communities each year.

## EDUCATION

**Made the Largest Investment in Education in 30 Years.** Maintaining his longtime commitment to education, the President enacted the largest investment in education in 30 years -- and the largest investment in higher education since the G.I. Bill -- by signing the 1997 Balanced Budget Act.

**Established the First African American Advisory Board.** Established the President's Board of Advisors for Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) to strengthen the capacity of historically black colleges and universities to provide quality education and advised on ways to increase the private sector's role in these institutions. In addition, the Office for Civil Rights at the Department of Education has been vigilant in its efforts to expand college opportunities through enforcement to eliminate vestiges of discrimination in formerly racially segregated higher education systems. The Office for Civil Rights at Education works to ensure minority student access to higher education, impacting both HBCUs and historically white universities.

**Increased Funding and Grants for HBCUs.** Increased funding for Historically Black Colleges by over \$250 million between FY92 and FY98 -- an increase of nearly 25 percent. Today, America's 105 HBCUs are educating almost 300,000 African Americans.

**AmeriCorps College Support.** Since 1993, more than 100,000 people have had the opportunity to serve through AmeriCorps, with African Americans comprising 20 percent of all participants (1996 data). In 1998 alone, nearly 50,000 young people had the opportunity to serve and earn an award of up to \$4,725 to pay for college or repay student loans.

**Expanding Investments In Youth Education And Training.** While House Republicans attempted to eliminate the successful Summer Jobs program in FY99, President Clinton prevailed with his request for \$871 million in funding, which will finance up to 530,000 summer jobs for disadvantaged youth.

The Summer Jobs program provides an estimated 25 percent of the summer jobs held by African American 14-15 year olds and at least 16 percent held by Hispanic 14-15 year olds. The Youth Opportunity Area Initiative program provides high school dropouts between the ages of 16 and 24 with academic and job-skills training, as well as apprenticeships building and rehabilitating affordable housing. The President proposed and won \$250 million for this new innovative program in the FY99 budget.

**Record Enrollment.** A record percentage of African Americans were enrolled in post-secondary education in 1996 -- 35.7 percent of African American high school graduates.

**Expanding College Opportunity with Tuition Tax Credits, Education IRAs, and Largest Increase in Pell Grants in 20 Years.** The President is making the first two years of college universally available with \$1500 HOPE Scholarship credits and a 20 percent tax credit helps offset tuition costs for college or lifetime learning. The expanded education IRA allows penalty- and tax-free withdrawals for education. And in 1999, nearly four million students will receive a Pell Grant of up to \$3,125, the largest maximum award ever. In the 1995-96 school year, 57 percent of all African American students enrolled full-time in college received a Pell Grant.

**Fostering Diversity.** In 1998, the White House awarded Presidential Awards for Excellence in Science, Mathematics and Engineering Mentoring Grants to both individual mentors and institutions that foster mentoring, helping to ensure that America's future scientists and engineers come from all of the nation's racial and cultural segments of the population.

**Modernizing Our Schools.** The President has proposed federal tax credits to help rebuild, modernize, and build over 6,000 public schools nationwide.

**Reducing Class Size.** In the FY99 budget, the President won a down payment on his initiative to reduce class size to a national average of 18 students in grades 1-3, by helping local schools hire an additional 100,000 well-prepared teachers. Last year \$1.2 billion was provided to help states hire approximately 30,000 new teachers for fall 1999. Research shows that minorities, and low-income students in particular, benefit academically from smaller classes.

**Teaching Every Child to Read by the 3rd Grade.** More than 1,000 colleges have committed work-study students to tutor children in reading, and thousands of AmeriCorps members and senior volunteers are organizing volunteer reading campaigns. In the FY99 budget, the President won \$260 million for a new child literacy initiative, consistent with the President's America Reads proposal.

**Greater Access to Education Technology.** The President and Vice President have made an unprecedented commitment to bringing technology into schools. In the FY99 budget, President Clinton won \$75 million to fund technology training for teachers and \$10 million for new grants to public-private partnerships in low-income communities to provide residents access to computer facilities for educational and employment purposes. Since 1993, the Clinton-Gore Administration has created the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund; increased overall investments in educational technology by thirty-fold, from \$23 million to \$698 million this year; and secured low-cost connections (the e-rate) to the Internet for schools, libraries, rural health clinics and hospitals.

**Striving for Excellence.** 11 million low-income students now benefit from extra support to meet high

expectations and challenging standards because of increased funding for the **Title I** program and reforms proposed and signed into law by President Clinton in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). This year, President Clinton has proposed building on this progress with further strengthening accountability in these federal programs, improving teacher quality, increasing school safety, expanding public school choice, and providing extra support through summer-school, after-school and other programs to help students master the basics and reach challenging academic standards. The reauthorization will also support teacher education programs that develop the ability of regular classroom teachers to teach limited English proficient (LEP) students. In the 1994-95 school year, 26 percent of the children benefiting from the Title I program were African American.

**Establishing the GEAR-UP: College Mentoring Initiative To Help Up to 100,000 Students Prepare for College.** The President won \$120 million to create a new mentoring initiative to help low income middle school children prepare for college. GEAR-UP (a program that incorporates the President's "High-Hopes" proposal) will expand mentoring efforts by states, and provide new grants to partnerships of middle schools, institutions of higher education, and community organizations, to provide intensive early intervention services to help prepare up to 100,000 students at high-poverty middle schools for college.

**Getting Good Teachers to Underserved Areas.** The FY99 budget contained \$75 million for new teacher quality initiatives -- programs that will help recruit and prepare thousands of teachers to teach in high-poverty urban and rural communities and will strengthen teacher preparation programs across the country.

## FIGHTING CRIME

**Falling Crime Rates.** Under the Clinton-Gore Administration, America has experienced the longest continuous drop in crime on record, and all incomes and races are benefiting. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Victimization Survey, property and violent crime victimization rates are at their lowest levels since 1973. Between 1993-1998, decreasing victimization trends were experienced about equally for all race, sex and income groups. In addition, the murder rate is down 30 percent since 1994, its lowest point since 1967.

**Putting 100,000 New Police on the Streets and Providing COPS Grants to Underserved Areas.** In 1999, ahead of schedule and under budget, the Administration met its commitment to fund additional 100,000 police officers for our communities. As a part of the COPS Program, the President announced new grants to increase police presence and community policing in high-crime and underserved neighborhoods. Under this initiative, 18 cities shared \$106 million to hire 620 new community policing officers. The pilot cities were selected following an analysis of crime, demographic and economic data.

**Enhanced Penalties for Hate Crimes.** As part of the historic 1994 Crime Act, the President signed the Hate Crimes Sentencing Enhancement Act which provides for longer sentences where the offense is determined to be a hate crime.

**White House Conference on Hate Crimes.** President Clinton hosted the first White House Conference on Hate Crimes, which examined laws and remedies that can make a difference in

preventing hate crimes, highlighted solutions that are working in communities across the country, and continued the frank and open dialogue needed to build One America. The President announced significant law enforcement and prevention initiatives to get tough on hate crimes, including: support for legislation to expand the federal hate crimes law to cover crimes based on sexual orientation, gender, or disability; the creation of a network of local hate crime working groups; the addition of approximately 50 FBI agents and federal prosecutors to enforce hate crimes laws; improved collection of data on hate crimes; and the production of materials to educate the public -- especially young people -- about hate crimes.

**Took Action Against Church Burnings.** Focused the nation's attention and resources to help stop the rash of church burnings across the country, prosecuted those responsible, and sped the rebuilding process.

**Working to End Racial Profiling.** In June 1999, President Clinton directed Cabinet agencies to provide the Justice Department with detailed information on national law enforcement activities, so that the Justice Department can determine whether and where law enforcement engage in racial profiling and how it can be stopped. The President also supports legislation sponsored by Congressman Conyers to require state and local police forces to collect the same data.

**National Campaign Against Youth Violence.** In August 1999, President Clinton announced the formation of an independent, national campaign to address the problem of youth violence. The Campaign plans to launch anti-violence activities including a major media campaign, concerts, town hall meetings, in- and after-school programs. The Campaign will also highlight effective youth violence initiatives in cities across the country.

## SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

**Environmental Justice and Redevelopment.** President Clinton issued an Executive Order on Environmental Justice to ensure that low-income citizens and minorities do not suffer a disproportionate burden of industrial pollution. The Administration identified pilot projects to be undertaken across the country to redevelop contaminated sites in low-income communities, turn them into useable space, create jobs and enhance community development.

**Clearing the Air of Unhealthy Pollution** – adopted the toughest standards ever on soot and smog that will prevent up to 15,000 premature deaths a year and improve the lives of millions of Americans who suffer from respiratory illnesses. Proposed significant reductions in tailpipe emissions from cars, light trucks and SUVs. Launched long-term effort to restore pristine skies over our national parks and wilderness areas.

**Accelerating Toxic Cleanups and Brownfields Redevelopment.** The Clinton-Gore Administration has cleaned up nearly three times as many Superfund sites in six years as the previous administrations did in twelve, with clean up of more than 90 percent of all sites either completed or in progress. Brownfields grants have leveraged nearly \$1 billion in private sector investment for brownfields redevelopment.

**Keeping Our Drinking Water Safe.** President Clinton proposed and signed legislation to strengthen the Safe Drinking Water Act to ensure that our families have healthy, clean tap water. The Clinton-

Gore Administration required America's 55,000 water utilities to provide regular reports to their customers on the quality of their drinking water. Proposed new rule to reduce dirty runoff and strengthen protections for 20,000 rivers, lakes and other waterways too polluted for swimming and fishing.

**Reducing the Threat of Global Warming.** The Administration negotiated an international treaty to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in an environmentally strong and economically sound way; and secured \$1 billion in FY99 for research incentives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through energy efficiency and clean energy technologies. Set a goal of tripling U.S. use of bio-energy and bio-products by 2010. Issued an Executive Order directing agencies to dramatically improve energy efficiency in federal buildings, saving taxpayers over \$750 million a year when fully implemented.

**Committed to Preserving Our Land.** The Clinton-Gore Administration has protected or enhanced nearly 150 million acres of public and private lands, from the red-rock canyons of Utah to the Florida Everglades. Reached agreements to protect Yellowstone from mining and save the ancient redwoods of California's Headwaters Forest. Directed the Forest Service to protect more than 40 million acres of roadless areas in our national forests.

#### AMERICAN LEADERSHIP

**Made an Historic Presidential Trip to Africa.** In 1998, President Clinton made the first trip by a sitting U.S. President to Ghana, Uganda, Botswana and Senegal. While in Africa, President Clinton focused on key issues of development, trade, investment, empowerment of women and the environment. The trip increased and enhanced ties with Africa and built upon the work and achievements of the late Commerce Secretary Ron Brown, Transportation Secretary Slater and Presidential Special Envoy Jesse Jackson.

**Assisted South Africa's Transition to Democracy.** Provided over \$600 million in the first three years to the newly-elected democratic government of South Africa to support democracy and development. Established the Gore-Mbeki Bi-National Commission to promote cooperation in trade, development, the environment and security.

**Hosted the First-Ever White House Conference on Africa in July 1994.** This Conference brought together key American policy-makers and leaders to discuss the future of US-Africa relations.

**Restored Democracy for Haiti.** Restored democracy to Haiti and ended the military dictatorship.

**Launched the President's Partnership for Economic Opportunity in Africa Initiative.** This initiative deepens trade and investment between Africa and the United States and is the cornerstone of the Administration's Africa policy. The President supports passage of the bipartisan African Growth and Opportunity Act which complements his "Partnership Initiative" by further strengthening U.S.-Africa trade relations.

# FROM DIGITAL DIVIDE TO DIGITAL OPPORTUNITY

## A NATIONAL CALL TO ACTION

Access to information technology and the Internet and the ability to use this technology effectively are becoming increasingly important to full participation in America's economic, political and social life. While computer and Internet access has exploded in recent years, America faces a "digital divide"—a gap between those who have access to Information Age tools and the skills to use them and those who don't.

America has an important choice to make: we can allow unequal access to deepen existing divisions along the lines of race, income, education level, geography, and disability -- or we can use technology as a powerful tool to help make the American dream a reality for more people. To help create digital opportunity for more Americans, we must create strong partnerships between government, industry, and the rich mosaic of America's civil society -- including educators, labor unions, librarians, civil rights leaders, faith-based organizations, foundations, volunteers, and community-based organizations.

**As companies, non-profit organizations and individuals, we are committed to taking concrete steps to meet two critical national goals: (1) Ensuring Access To 21<sup>st</sup> Century Learning Tools For Every Child In Every School; and (2) Expanding Digital Opportunity For Every American Family And Community. We pledge to support these two goals.**

### **GOAL ONE: 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY LEARNING TOOLS FOR EVERY CHILD IN EVERY SCHOOL**

For children to succeed, they need to master basic skills at an early age. A critical element of this is the need for information and technological literacy. To help achieve these aims, we must focus on a comprehensive approach to integrating technology into teaching and learning while recognizing that -- as powerful as technology is -- it is no substitute for an inspiring teacher or a loving parent. Together, we must:

1. Connect every classroom to the Internet
2. Ensure that all students have modern multi-media computer access, ideally at a ratio of 1 computer for every 4-5 students
3. Ensure that teachers are technologically literate and can integrate technology into the curriculum
4. Make available high quality educational software and online learning resources

**GOAL TWO: DIGITAL OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY AMERICAN FAMILY AND COMMUNITY** To ensure that no family or community is left behind, we must:

1. Set the long-term goal of making home access to the Internet universal
2. Bring technology to every community -- urban, rural, and Native American -- through Community Technology Centers and high-speed networks
3. Give adults the skills they need to use information technology and compete for jobs in the IT sector
4. Motivate and inspire more people to appreciate the value of "getting connected"

**A NATIONAL CALL TO ACTION FOR  
DIGITAL OPPORTUNITY**

**YES, WE SUPPORT THE CALL TO ACTION AND ARE COMMITTED  
TO TAKING CONCRETE STEPS TOWARD MEETING THE TWO  
NATIONAL GOALS FOR DIGITAL OPPORTUNITY.**

**COMPANY/ORGANIZATION NAME:**

\_\_\_\_\_

**PRESIDENT/CEO:** \_\_\_\_\_

**ADDRESS:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**PHONE:** \_\_\_\_\_ **FAX:** \_\_\_\_\_

**E-MAIL:** \_\_\_\_\_

**PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM BY MARCH 24<sup>th</sup> TO:**

**Jackson Dunn, Office of Public Liaison**

**E-mail: [jackson\\_dunn@who.eop.gov](mailto:jackson_dunn@who.eop.gov)**

**Phone: 202-456-2930**

**Fax: 202-456-6218**

## FROM DIGITAL DIVIDE TO DIGITAL OPPORTUNITY

Access to computers and the Internet and the ability to use this technology effectively are becoming increasingly important for full participation in America's economic, political and social life. While computer and Internet access has exploded during the Clinton-Gore Administration, America faces a "digital divide" -- a gap between those who have access to Information Age tools and the skills to use them and those who don't.

America has an important choice to make. We can allow unequal access to deepen divisions along the lines of race, income, education level, and geography, or we can use technology to help make the American dream a reality for more citizens. The Clinton-Gore Administration is committed to doing its part to ensure that all Americans benefit from opportunities created by information technology. But the government can not and should not do this alone. We need to build partnerships and develop a comprehensive approach to bringing digital opportunity to all Americans.

### **That is why we are asking you to build on actions you are already taking by agreeing to:**

- Support the President's National Challenge to bridge the digital divide by agreeing to devote time and energy toward bringing digital opportunity to more Americans.
- Make new and innovative commitments to schools, families and local communities.
- Participate in the President's New Markets trip during the week of April 9<sup>th</sup>
- Support legislative initiatives designed to bridge the Digital Divide.

Your willingness to participate in these efforts will go a long way toward meeting two urgent and critical goals: to bring digital opportunity to every child in every school and to under-served families and communities.

### **GOAL ONE: 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY LEARNING TOOLS FOR EVERY CHILD IN EVERY SCHOOL**

For children to succeed, they need to master basic skills at an early age. A critical element of this is the need for information and technological literacy. To help achieve these aims, we must focus on a comprehensive approach to integrating technology into teaching and learning while recognizing that -- as powerful as computers are -- they are no substitute for an inspiring teacher or a loving parent. Together, we must:

1. Connect every classroom and school to the Internet
2. Ensure that students have computer access, ideally at a ratio of 1 computer for every 4-5 students
3. Ensure that teachers are technologically literate and can integrate technology into the curriculum
4. Make available high quality educational software and resources

### **GOAL TWO: DIGITAL OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY AMERICAN FAMILY AND COMMUNITY**

To ensure that no family or community is left behind, we must:

1. Set the long-term goal of making access to the Internet in the home universal
2. Bring technology to every community -- urban and rural -- through Community Technology Centers and high-speed networks
3. Give adults and young adults the skills they need to use information technology and compete for jobs in the IT sector
4. Motivate and inspire more people to appreciate the value of "getting connected"

## ELEMENTS OF A NATIONAL PARTNERSHIP

We can only reach our goals by developing strong partnerships between government, industry, and the rich mosaic of America's civil society -- educators, labor unions, librarians, civil rights leaders, faith-based organizations, foundations, and volunteers, and community-based organizations. We must also recognize that while competition, market forces, technological progress and new business models will help expand access by lowering the price of Internet access, computers, and "information appliances," access to technology is only one piece of the puzzle.

That is why we are urging that we agree to take a comprehensive approach: addressing not only Internet access and hardware, but the creation of quality content and applications, effective training, the development of information literacy, and intensive support and guidance from teachers and mentors. We must also make a special effort to find ways to motivate and inspire those who are not connected to see the value of participating in the Information Revolution.

By pledging to take on specific challenges in the overall effort -- beginning with some of the items outlined below -- you can make a tremendous difference in the lives of millions of American children and families.\* We also encourage other ideas and commitments to help bring digital opportunity to all Americans in a sustained and thorough way.

### **GOAL 1: 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY LEARNING TOOLS FOR EVERY CHILD IN EVERY SCHOOL**

#### **Taking Action to Meet All Aspects of the Goal**

- Make every school a model school by providing a comprehensive approach to education technology.
  - ✓ Examples of partnerships that have taken this comprehensive approach include the Joint Venture Silicon Valley "21<sup>st</sup> Century Education Initiative," and the "NextDay" project of NetDay.
- Match the Administration's Investment in the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund.
  - ✓ The Administration is proposing an increase from \$425 million to \$450 million to help states and local communities meet all four components of the goal.
- Work with local parents' groups to develop and complete school-wide surveys to determine which of the goal's four components are being met.
- Offer experts from universities and corporations to work full or part-time in schools -- devoting their knowledge and energy to helping schools achieve all four parts of the goal.

#### **Connecting Every Classroom and Library to the Internet**

Continue support for the E-rate

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\* : Examples are for illustrative purposes only -- there are many other companies and non-profits that are working to bridge the digital divide.

- ✓ E-Rate has provided \$3.65 billion in support Internet connections in schools and libraries over the last two years -- with the deepest discounts to the poorest schools that need it most.

Continue volunteer efforts such as NetDay, TechCorps, and the “High Speed Education Connection” of the cable TV industry.

### **Providing Schools with the Computers they Require**

- Donate computers to schools and libraries to bring greater access to technology to children and families
- ✓ The Administration is extending and expanding an enhanced tax deduction to allow companies to deduct more than the cost of their donation.

### **Training Teachers to Use Technology Effectively in the Classroom**

- Develop partnerships to provide technology training to all new and existing teachers.
- ✓ The Administration has set a goal of training all new teachers to use technology, and has proposed \$150 million to help meet this goal, which companies can support by partnering with schools of education.
- ✓ The CEO Forum has developed a detailed set of goals for how schools of education and states can work to ensure that all teachers are prepared to teach using technology.
- ✓ Several companies (e.g. Intel, Microsoft, AT&T) are also devoting significant resources to training existing teachers with summer academies, and follow-up support during the course of the school year.

### **Providing Compelling Content**

- Create a Digital Library for Education to help students and teachers find quality content on the Internet.
- ✓ The Administration is proposing \$41 million for an initiative to expand access to high-quality Internet-based educational resources, and to make it easier for parents, teachers and students to find compelling content by grade level and subject area.
- ✓ Several companies (e.g. Ameritech, MCI WorldCom) have partnered with government agencies to offer intensive training to teachers so they can develop content, and have provided grants to institutions to digitize special collections (such as the Library of Congress “American Memory” project).

### **Motivating Young People to Learn and Use Technology to its Fullest Potential.**

- Motivate and train youth for careers in information technology
- ✓ Companies such as Cisco, 3Com and Novell have launched programs which help prepare students for high-paying jobs in the IT sector.

- Develop Public Service Announcements with celebrities
- ✓ Sports and entertainment stars can agree to do PSAs showing them using the computers and explaining why they are excited about the Internet, and why mastering these new tools is so important.
- ✓ Develop Public Service Announcements with celebrities to motivate young people and adults to use computers and explore the Internet -- including a "no fear, no shame" campaign for those adults who may be reluctant to admit that they don't know how to use technology.
- ✓ This kind of campaign would also be important for adults -- many of whom might be afraid to admit that they don't know how to use technology.

## **GOAL 2: DIGITAL OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY AMERICAN FAMILY AND COMMUNITY**

### **Expanding Home Access**

- Provide computers and Internet services to your employees and their families.
- ✓ Leading U.S. companies such as Ford and Delta have determined that providing their employees with computers and Internet access at reduced rates is critical to upgrading the skills of their employees.
- ✓ The Administration has proposed \$50 million for a pilot project to expand home access for low-income families. Companies can support local projects through free or discounted hardware, software, Internet access and training. Pilots are being supported by Computers For Youth, Microsoft, Bell Atlantic, IBM, and "Clickstart."

### **Creating more Community Technology Centers**

- Donate all aspects of technology to help provide national coverage through Community Technology Centers (CTCs). CTCs provide children and adults a place to go where technology and assistance is available to them—including everything from conducting job searches to finding child care to providing children with structured after-school programs.
- ✓ The Administration is proposing to expand its investment in CTCs from \$32.5 million to \$100 million—to create up to 1,000 new centers.
- ✓ By extending and expanding an enhanced tax deduction, the Administration encourages companies to donate equipment, software, Internet access, support and instructors to expand the number of CTCs.
- ✓ An example of a private partnership that has taken on a comprehensive approach is the PowerUP program (with support from AOL, Case Foundation, Gateway, HP, Sun, and Americorps).

### **Providing Greater Training to Allow all Individuals to Fully Participate in the Digital Economy**

- Offer training and internships to prepare more minorities and low-income workers for IT sector jobs

- ✓ Information Technology Association of America is leading efforts to expand the number of minority internships in IT companies. Other companies and non-profits are getting positive results by providing IT training to people who are unemployed, on welfare, or holding minimum-wage jobs.
- ✓ One California-based non-profit (OpNet) has been able to help people who were unemployed or making an average of \$6 per hour compete successfully for jobs paying up to \$45,000 year. Another consortium of Northern California companies has launched a project called "Welfare-to-Web" to provide the training people need to make the transition from welfare to high-tech jobs.
- Provide Basic Technology Training to Workers
  - ✓ Companies can take advantage of the President's tax credit and provide their employees with basic computer training, workplace literacy or other basic education.
- Increase access to "information literacy" skills
  - ✓ According to the American Library Association, an information literate person is "able to recognize when information is needed and have the ability to locate, evaluate, and use it effectively." Companies can donate the computers and Internet access that librarians need to provide people with these skills.

### **Providing Content and Applications that will Help Empower Low-Income Communities**

- Develop content to help families access quality information and resources to meet their everyday needs
  - ✓ Examples might include compelling courseware for adult literacy, adult basic education, English as a Second Language, or the skills needed to start a "micro-enterprise."
  - ✓ Companies, state and local government agencies and non-profits can also collaborate to develop "portals" that would provide one-stop access to content particularly relevant to the needs of low-income families — such as child care, transportation, employment opportunities, and social services.
  - ✓ The Administration is proposing to triple its investment in the Technology Opportunities Program (to \$45 million), which has supported many innovative applications of information technology.

### **Bringing Advanced Technology to Isolated Rural Communities and to Indian Country**

- Ensure that Native Americans participate in the New Economy. The Native American community can benefit from training for IT jobs, access to broadband networks that can help bring technology-related employment, e-commerce solutions for Native American small businesses, and the use of technology to preserve and share Native American culture.
  - ✓ The Administration proposes \$10 million for grants to tribal colleges for networking and access; course development; student assistance; and capacity building.
- Develop innovative business models and new technologies to deploy advanced services to rural America.
  - ✓ The Administration has proposed several hundred million in loan guarantees to accelerate the deployment of broadband wireline and wireless networks to rural America.

- ✓ Companies are developing broadband technologies that can be cost-effectively deployed.
- ✓ Companies are exploring ways to bring fiber optic networks to rural states if users can pool their purchasing power.

**Ensuring that Information Technologies and the Internet are Accessible to People with Disabilities**

- Make the Web and information technology accessible for people with disabilities.
  - ✓ The Administration and Internet companies are co-funding the “Web Accessibility Initiative” through the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). Internet and e-commerce companies can move to adopt Web accessibility standards being developed by the W3C for Web content, browsers and authoring tools.
  - ✓ Many telecommunications companies are working to enhance the accessibility of their products to meet the requirements of Section 255 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996.
  - ✓ The Administration is proposing increased funding to improve the state-of-the-art of assistive technology, and to make it more affordable for people with disabilities.

February 16, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR GENE SPERLING

FROM: TOM KALIL

RE: MEETING WITH POWER UP

**Location**

10:00am—your office

**Participants**

Jean Case, President--Case Foundation  
Rae Grad, Executive Director of PowerUP  
Pam McGraw, PowerUP

**Purpose and Background**

The group would like to meet with you to discuss PowerUP participation in the April Digital Divide tour. This meeting will provide you with an opportunity to lay out our framework and strategy to mobilize private sector efforts and begin to determine what level and type of commitment might be willing to make toward the Digital Divide effort.

**Goals for meeting:**

- Seek a possible commitment to scale up the number of PowerUP sites. Currently there are 4 sites and by the end of 2000, they expect 250.
  - You could also find out what commitments from other players (in addition to the resources that they already have in hand) would be necessary to reach this goal.
- Pitch the idea of a national NextDay event where every school joins with private sector partners to develop and announce a plan to bring technology access and skills to their students and teachers.
- Invite them to provide success stories at PowerUP sites (e.g. for use in Presidential speeches).
- See if there is any way that we could develop a closer working relationship between the Department of Education CTC program and PowerUP.
- You may want to ask their advice on the issue of sustainability – what happens when the initial grant goes away. This is a major concern within the non-profit community. PowerUP has been fairly successful in requiring grant-makers to commit to sustaining their funding beyond the initial year.

**Attachments**

Background memo on PowerUP  
Additional materials on PowerUP  
Digital Divide statistics  
FY2001 Digital Divide initiatives table

**THE CLINTON-GORE ADMINISTRATION:  
FROM DIGITAL DIVIDE TO DIGITAL OPPORTUNITY  
February 2, 2000**

Today, President Clinton will unveil a comprehensive proposal to help bridge the Digital Divide and to help create digital opportunity for all Americans. This issue has also been a top priority for Vice President Gore, who has worked to bridge the Digital Divide by ensuring that all of our children have access to educational technology. Access to computers and the Internet and the ability to effectively use this technology are becoming increasingly important for full participation in America's economic, political and social life. Unfortunately, unequal access to technology and high-tech skills by income, educational level, race, and geography could deepen and reinforce the divisions that exist within American society. President Clinton believes that we must make access to computers and the Internet as universal as the telephone is today -- in our schools, libraries, communities, and homes.

To make the most of these new opportunities, the President believes we must:

- Broaden **access** to technologies such as computers, the Internet, and high-speed networks;
- Provide people the **skilled teachers** and the **training** they need to master the information economy;
- Promote **online content** and **applications** that will help empower all Americans to use new technologies to their fullest potential.

President Clinton will announce specific proposals in his FY2001 budget to help accomplish these goals and help create digital opportunity for more Americans -- including \$2 billion in tax incentives to encourage private sector activities such as computer donations, and \$380 million in new and expanded initiatives to serve as a catalyst for public-private partnerships.

**PRESIDENT CLINTON'S 2001 BUDGET INITIATIVES**

1. **\$2 billion over 10 years in tax incentives to encourage private sector donation of computers, sponsorship of community technology centers, and technology training for workers.**
2. **\$150 million to help train all new teachers entering the workforce to use technology effectively.**
3. **\$100 million to create 1,000 Community Technology Centers in low-income urban and rural neighborhoods.**
4. **\$50 million for a public/private partnership to expand home access to computers and the Internet for low-income families.**
5. **\$45 million to promote innovative applications of information and communications technology for under-served communities.**
6. **\$25 million to accelerate private sector deployment of broadband networks in under-served urban and rural communities.**
7. **\$10 million to prepare Native Americans for careers in Information Technology and other technical fields.**

**To Help Mobilize Public/Private Partnerships To Close the Digital Divide, President Clinton Will Lead A New Markets Trip This April:** Closing the Digital Divide requires creative partnerships between industry, non-profit organizations and government. That's why President Clinton will lead a New Markets trip this April designed to mobilize a significant private and public effort to close the digital divide. This trip, which will include leading high-tech CEOs, will highlight communities that are using information technology to enhance our children's education, expand access to life-long learning, and create economic growth and high-tech, high-wage jobs.

## THE CLINTON-GORE AGENDA FOR CREATING DIGITAL OPPORTUNITY

Private sector competition and rapid technological progress are powerful forces for bridging the digital divide and for making Information Age tools available for more and more Americans. The information technology industry is able to double the amount of computing power available at a given price every 12-18 months, and is now selling low-cost computers and "information appliances" – such as specialized Internet access devices. Some companies are even offering free, advertiser-supported Internet access. By working with the private sector and community-based organizations, the Administration can accelerate the trend of expanded access.

But access to technology is only the first step. We also need to give more people the skills they need to use technology, promote content and applications of technology that will help empower under-served communities, and ensure that our teachers can use technology effectively in the classroom. Below is a brief description of the initiatives that President Clinton and Vice President Gore are proposing to help accomplish these goals:

- \$2 billion over 10 years in tax incentives to encourage private sector donation of computers, sponsorship of community technology centers, and technology training for workers:** President Clinton's budget includes \$2 billion in tax incentives to encourage companies to donate computers to schools, libraries and community technology centers, to sponsor schools, libraries, and community technology centers in designated Empowerment Zones, and to provide basic computer training, workplace literacy, or other basic education for their employees.
  - **Encouraging companies to donate computers.** The President proposes to extend and expand an enhanced tax deduction to provide companies with an incentive to donate computers to schools, libraries and computer technology centers. This enhanced deduction allows companies to deduct more than the cost of their donation. Under current law, this enhanced deduction applies to donations of computers to schools only and expires after the year 2000. The President's proposal would extend this provision through June 30, 2004 and would expand it to donations to public libraries or community technology centers in Empowerment Zones, Enterprise Communities, and high-poverty areas.
  - **Promoting corporate sponsorship of schools, libraries and community technology centers.** The President proposes tax relief to encourage companies to sponsor schools and community technology centers in Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities. The President's proposal would allocate credits for \$16 million in corporate sponsorship to each of the 31 existing Empowerment Zones and 10 proposed new Empowerment Zones and \$4 million in corporate sponsorship for each of the more than 80 Enterprise Communities. In total, the President's proposal would help support up to nearly \$1 billion in annual sponsorships to help improve schools and community technology centers.
  - **Supporting technology training for workers.** The President's proposal would provide targeted tax relief to encourage companies to provide basic computer training, workplace literacy, or other basic education for employees that lack the basic skills to succeed in the modern workplace. Companies would be allowed to take a 20 percent tax credit for up to \$5,250 in annual expenses per employee. Eligible employees generally would not have received a high school degree or its equivalent.
- \$150 million to help train all new teachers entering the workforce use technology effectively in the classroom:** Under the leadership of President Clinton and Vice President Gore, the United States has made enormous progress in connecting schools to the Internet, and increasing the number of modern computers in the classroom. However, access to computers and the Internet will not help students achieve high academic standards unless teachers are as comfortable with a computer as they are with a chalkboard. President Clinton's budget calls for \$150 million in Department of Education grants -- double the last year's investment of \$75 million -- to ensure that all new teachers entering the workforce are technologically literate and can integrate technology into the curriculum. The need for this investment is clear. According to the National Center for Education Statistics, only 20 percent of teachers report that they are "very well prepared" to integrate technology into classroom. And over the next 10 years, K-12 schools will need to hire 2 million new teachers to fill the vacancies left by retiring teachers and to accommodate increasing student populations.

3. **\$100 million to create up to 1,000 Community Technology Centers in low-income urban and rural communities:** The President's budget more than triples the Department of Education's support for Community Technology Centers - from \$32.5 million in FY2000 to \$100 million in FY2001. This initiative, championed by Congresswoman Maxine Waters was initially funded at \$10 million in fiscal year 1999. The goal of the initiative is to help close the "digital divide" by providing computers and Information Age tools to children and adults that are not able to afford them at home. These community technology centers will help empower hundreds of thousands of low-income children and adults in a variety of ways. Children will be able to improve their performance in school by having access to high-quality educational software after school and prepare for the high-tech workplace of the 21st century by getting certified with an information technology skill. Adults will be able to use computers and the Internet to take a self-paced adult literacy course; get access to America's Job Bank to see what jobs are available; learn to type up a resume and cover letter using word processing software; learn to start up their own "micro-enterprise" or Web-based business, or acquire new training. A study sponsored by the National Science Foundation confirms that Community Technology Centers are helping to bridge the digital divide. Of the users surveyed: 62 percent had incomes of less than \$15,000; 65 percent took computer classes to improve their job skills; and 41 percent got homework help or tutoring at the center.
4. **\$50 million for a public/private partnership to expand home access to computers and the Internet for low-income families:** The President's budget includes a new \$50 million Department of Commerce pilot program to expand access to computers and the Internet for low-income families, and to give these families the skills they need to use these new Information Age tools effectively. This new program will provide competitive grants to public-private partnerships at the local level. Potential partners might include: local school districts seeking to expand parental involvement in education; high-tech companies willing to provide discounts on computers and access; libraries offering training on "information literacy"; employers seeking to upgrade the skills of their workforce using distance learning, and government agencies at all levels seeking to save taxpayer dollars through the electronic delivery of government services. The Administration will continue to work with the private sector and non-profit organizations on the most effective way to design this program.
5. **\$45 million to promote innovative applications of information technology for under-served communities:** President Clinton's budget will increase the investment in the Department of Commerce's highly-successful Technology Opportunities Program (TOP) to \$45 million -- triple the current level of \$15 million. This program encourages innovative applications of information technology that help empower low-income communities -- public health information systems that raise childhood immunization rates in inner-cities, tele-mentoring for at-risk youth, and electronic networks that strengthen local communities by fostering communication and collaboration.
6. **\$25 million to accelerate private sector deployment of high-speed networks in under-served urban and rural communities:** High-speed Internet access is becoming as important to the economic vitality of a community as roads and bridges are today. The President will propose a new \$25 million program at the Department of Commerce and the Department of Agriculture to accelerate private sector deployment of broadband networks in under-served urban and rural communities -- using grants and loan guarantees. The potential payoff from these kinds of investments is enormous. One company, for example, has helped people move from "welfare-to-work" by connecting their community with the high-speed networks needed to support telecommuting. This solves some of the biggest barriers associated with welfare-to-work -- lack of childcare and transportation.
7. **\$10 million to prepare Native Americans for careers in information technology and other technical fields:** The National Science Foundation will support efforts by tribal colleges to increase the number of Native Americans who are prepared to pursue careers in information technology and other technical fields. The ability to use technology is becoming increasingly important in the workplace, and jobs in the rapidly growing information technology sector pay almost 80 percent more than the average private sector wage.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF BRIDGING THE DIGITAL DIVIDE

Access to computers and the Internet and the ability to effectively use this technology are becoming increasingly important for full participation in America's economic, political and social life. People are using the Internet to find lower prices for goods and services, work from home or start their own business, acquire new skills using distance learning, and make better informed decisions about their healthcare needs. The ability to use technology is becoming increasingly important in the workplace, and jobs in the rapidly growing information technology sector pay almost 80 percent more than the average private sector wage.

Technology, used creatively, can also make a big difference in the way teachers teach and students learn. In some classrooms, teachers are using the Internet to keep up with the latest developments in their field, exchange lesson plans with their colleagues, and communicate more frequently with parents. Students are able to log on to the Library of Congress to download primary documents for a history paper, explore the universe with an Internet-connected telescope used by professional astronomers, and engage in more active "learning by doing." Students are also creating powerful Internet-based learning resources that can be used by other students – such as award-winning Web sites on endangered species, the biology of sleep, human perception of sound, and an exploration of the American judicial system.

Access to computers and the Internet has exploded during the Clinton-Gore Administration. Unfortunately, there is strong evidence of a "digital divide" -- a gap between those individuals and communities that have access to these Information Age tools and those who don't. In some instances, this divide is actually widening. A July 1999 report from the Department of Commerce, based on December 1998 Census Department data, revealed that:

- **Better educated Americans more likely to be connected.** Between 1997 and 1998, the technology divide between those at the highest and lowest education levels increased 25%. In 1998, those with a college degree are more than *eight times* likely to have a computer at home and nearly *sixteen times* as likely to have home Internet access as those with an elementary school education.
- **The gap between high- and low-income Americans is increasing.** In the last year, the divide between those at the highest and lowest income levels grew 29%. Households with incomes of \$75,000 or higher are more than *twenty times* more likely to have access to the Internet than those at the lowest income levels, and more than *nine times* as likely to have a computer at home.
- **Whites more likely to be connected than African-Americans or Hispanics.** The digital divide is also persistent and growing along racial and ethnic lines. Whites are more likely to have access to the Internet from home than African-Americans or Hispanics have from *any* location. African-American and Hispanic households are roughly *two-fifths* as likely to have home Internet access as white households. The gaps between white and Hispanic households, and between white and African-American households, are now more than six percentage points larger than they were in 1994. However, for incomes of \$75,000 and higher, the divide between whites and African-Americans has narrowed considerably in the last year.
- **Rural areas less likely to be connected than urban users.** Regardless of income level, those living in rural areas are lagging behind in computer ownership and Internet access. At some income levels, those in urban areas are 50% more likely to have Internet access than those earning the same income in rural areas. Low income households in rural areas are the least connected, with connectivity rates in the singles digits for both computers and Internet access.

In addition, data from the National Center for Education Statistics reveals a "digital divide" in our nation's schools. As of the fall of 1998, 39 percent of classrooms of poor schools were connected to the Internet, as compared to 62 percent for wealthier schools.

## A STRONG RECORD OF WORKING TO CLOSE THE DIGITAL DIVIDE

President Clinton and Vice President Gore have worked hard to close the digital divide, and to help create opportunity for more Americans in the Information Age.

- President Clinton and Vice President Gore have set a national goal of **ensuring that every child is technologically literate**. In addition to preparing children for the high-tech workplace of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, technology can help change the way teachers teach and students learn. Teachers can communicate more frequently with parents, keep up with the latest developments in their field, and exchange lesson plans with their colleagues. Students can conduct research using primary source material, learn the principles of genetics by breeding virtual fruit flies, and learn astronomy by using a professional telescope located 3,000 miles from their classroom.
- **As a result of the Clinton-Gore educational technology initiative:**
  - The number of **classrooms** connected to the Internet has increased from 3% in 1994 to 51% in 1998.
  - The number of schools connected to the Internet has increased from 35% in 1994 to 89% in 1998.
  - The "e-rate", part of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, is providing \$2.25 billion in 20% - 90% discounts to connect schools and libraries to the Internet, with the deepest discounts going to the poorest schools that need it most. The e-rate alone has provided Internet access for children in more than 1 million classrooms.
  - Our total investment in educational technology at the federal level (including the e-rate) has increased from \$23 million in 1993 to over \$3 billion today.
  - Grants supported by the Department of Education are training 400,000 new teachers to use technology effectively in the classroom.

**In addition, President Clinton and Vice-President Gore have worked to:**

- **Expand access to technology for people with disabilities:** President Clinton and Vice President Gore have been strong supporters of efforts to make technology more accessible for people with disabilities. Recent actions by the Federal Communications Commission will help ensure that telecommunications equipment, such as cellular phones, is designed to be accessible for people with disabilities.
- **Expand access to technology in under-served communities:** In addition to the Community Technology Center program, HUD Sec. Andrew Cuomo has created approximately 500 Neighborhood Network learning centers that bring state of the art technology to publicly-assisted housing across America. HUD's Neighborhood Networks are innovative private/public partnerships that establish computer-based multi-service centers to help people in publicly-assisted housing learn critical computer skills and prepare for 21<sup>st</sup> century jobs.
- **Ensure that the Administration makes closing the Digital Divide a top priority.** In December, 1999, President Clinton directed members of the Cabinet to take specific actions to address the digital divide: President Clinton is directing members of his Cabinet (Secretaries of Commerce, Education, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, and Labor) to take specific steps to close the Digital Divide, including:
  - Continuing to measure the nature and extent of the digital divide by examining the importance of income, education, race, gender, geography and age to Americans' access to Information Age tools;
  - Expanding the network of Community Technology Centers to provide access to technology for those American who can't afford it;
  - Promoting applications of the Internet that will empower low-income families, such as the ability to start their own business; and
  - Upgrading the IT skills of workers in low-income communities.

THE WHITE HOUSE

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REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
AT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY EVENT

California Institute of Technology  
Pasadena, California

11:00 A.M. PST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you so much. Dr. Moore, President Baltimore; to the faculty and students at Cal Tech, and to people involved in NASA's JPL out here. I want to thank Representatives Dreier, Baca and Millender-McDonald for coming with me today, and for the work they do in your behalf back in Washington. I want to thank three members of our Science and Technology team for being here -- my Science Advisor Neal Lane; Dr. Rita Colwell, the NSF Director; and my good friend, the Secretary of Energy, Bill Richardson, who has done a great job with our national labs to keep them being innovators in fields from computational science to environmental technology.

One person who would have liked to have been here today and I can tell you thinks that he would be a better representative of our administration on this topic is the Vice President. When we took office together, the fact that I was challenged scientifically and technologically was standing joke. (Laughter.) And he wants all of you to know that he's campaigning all over the country with a Palm 7 on his hip. (Laughter.)

He wants you to know that he loves science and technology so much, he's not even angry that Cal Tech beat out Harvard for top spot in the U.S. News rankings this year. (Laughter.) I think it has something to do with the relative electoral votes of California and Massachusetts. (Laughter.)

But before I came out here I told Dr. Moore and Dr. Baltimore that it was a real thrill for me to meet Dr. Moore, that even I knew what Moore's Law was; and that before the Vice President became otherwise occupied, we used to have weekly lunches and I'd talked to him about politics and he'd give me lectures about climate change. (Laughter.)

But we once got into this hilarious conversation about the practical applications of Moore's Law, like it explains why every cable network can double the number of talk shows every year that no one wants to listen to. (Laughter.) And so it's a real thrill for me to be here. (Laughter.)

Actually, I come with some trepidation. An eight-year-old child met me at the airport, and she and her brother came with their father, who is a friend of mine, and she brought me a letter from her third grade class. And the letter had all these questions: What was your favorite book when you were in the third grade? What did you collect then? What do you collect now? And one of the questions was, are you ever nervous when you're speaking before large audiences.

And the answer -- and I was writing all these answers so we could type up a letter -- I said, not usually. But I mean, I'm sort of

nervous here today. (Laughter.) And I told somebody I was nervous, one of the wags back at the White House with a sense of humor, and he said, well, you know the Einstein millennial story, don't you -- trying to help me get unnervous. (Laughter.) I said, so I said, no -- you always learn to be patient in the face of other people's jokes. It's one of the great social skills that an American can develop. (Laughter.)

So I said, no. And he said, well, God decides to give America a millennial gift, and the gift is to send Einstein back to Earth for a few days to talk to ordinary folks, because he was the greatest brain of the last millennium. And they have the first meeting in a nice little hall like this. And it's absolutely packed, and these three big, burly guys push their way to the front, shoving everyone else to the side. So Einstein politely takes them first and he says to the first guy, well, what's your IQ, young man? And he said 240. He said wonderful, let's talk about how I thought up the theory of relativity. And they have a terrific conversation.

The second guy, he says, what's your IQ? He said, 140. He said, let's talk about globalization and its impact on climate change. And they had a terrific conversation. And the third guy kind of hung his head, and he said, what's your IQ? And he said, 40. And Einstein said, oh, don't worry. You can always go into politics. (Laughter.)

I want you to know, though, in preparation for this day I've been spending a lot of time trying to get in touch with my inner nerd. (Laughter and applause.) And my wife helped me, because she's been having these Millennium Lectures at the White House to discuss big things. And the other night, she had Vince Cerf, who was one of the founders of the Internet, and Eric Lander, who's helped to develop many of the tools of modern genome research. And that really got me thinking, and I want to say some more serious things about that in a moment. And then my staff challenged me to actually order Christmas gifts over the Internet. And I did that. And while doing that, I learned that with just a click of a mouse, I could actually order -- and I did this, I'm embarrassed to say -- I ordered Arkansas smoked ham and sausage delivered to my door. (Laughter.) So I think the 21st century has more for me than I had originally thought. (Laughter.)

As all of you know, Albert Einstein spent a lot of time here at Cal Tech in the 1930s. And three weeks ago, Time Magazine crowned him the Person of the Century. The fact that he won this honor over people like Franklin Roosevelt and Mohandas Gandhi is not only an incredible testament to the quantum leaps in knowledge that he achieved for all humanity, but also for the 20th century's earth-shaking advances in science and technology.

Just as an aside, I'd like to say because we're here at Cal Tech, Einstein's contributions remind us of how greatly American science and technology and, therefore, American society have benefitted and continue to benefit from the extraordinary gifts of scientists and engineers who are born in other countries, and we should continue to welcome them to our shores. (Applause.)

But the reason so many of you live, work and study here is that there are so many more questions yet to be answered: How does the brain actually produce the phenomenon of consciousness? How do we translate insights from neuroscience into more productive learning environments for all our children? Why do we age -- the question I ponder more and more these days. (Laughter.) I looked at a picture of myself when I was inaugurated the first time the other day, and it scared me to death. (Laughter.) And so I wonder, is this preprogrammed, or wear and tear? Are we alone in the universe? What causes gamma ray bursts? What makes up the missing mass of the universe? What's in those black holes, anyway? And maybe the biggest

question of all: How in the wide world can you add \$3 billion in market capitalization simply by adding .com to the end of a name? (Laughter.)

You will find the answers to the serious questions I posed and to many others. It was this brilliant Cal Tech community that first located genes on chromosomes and unlocked the secrets of chemical bonds and quarks. You were the propulsive force behind jet flight and built America's first satellites. You made it possible for us to manufacture microchips of ever-increasing complexity and gave us our first guided tour on the surface of Mars. With your new gravitational wave observatory, you will open an entirely new window on the mysteries of the universe, observing the propagating ripples which Einstein predicted 84 years ago.

Today, I came here to thank you for all you're doing to advance the march of human knowledge and to announce what we intend to do to accelerate that march by greatly increasing our national investments in science and technology.

The budget I will submit to Congress in just a few days will include a \$2.8 billion increase in our 21st century research fund. This will support a \$1 billion increase in biomedical research for the National Institutes of Health; \$675 million, which is double the previous largest dollar increase for the National Science Foundation in its entire 50-year history; and major funding increases in areas from information technology to space exploration to the development of cleaner sources of energy.

This budget makes research at our nation's universities a top priority, with an increase in funding of more than \$1 billion. University-based research provides the kind of fundamental insights that are most important in any new technology or treatment. It helps to produce the next generation of scientists, engineers, entrepreneurs. And we intend to give university-based research a major lift.

The budget supports increases not only in biomedical research, but also in all scientific and engineering fields. As you know, advances in one field are often dependent on breakthroughs in other disciplines. For example, advances in computer science are helping us to develop drugs more rapidly, and to move from sequencing the human genome to better understanding the functions of individual genes.

My budget supports a major new national nanotechnology initiative worth \$500 million. Cal Tech is no stranger to the idea of nanotechnology, the ability to manipulate matter at the atomic and molecular level. Over 40 years ago, Cal Tech's own Richard Symonds asked, what would happen if we could arrange the atoms one by one the way we want them? Well, you can see one example of this in this sign behind me, that Dr. Lane furnished for Cal Tech to hang as the backdrop for this speech. It's the Western hemisphere in gold atoms. But I think you will find more enduring uses for nanotechnology.

Just imagine, materials with 10 times the strength of steel and only a fraction of the weight; shrinking all the information at the Library of Congress into a device the size of a sugar cube; detecting cancerous tumors that are only a few cells in size. Some of these research goals will take 20 or more years to achieve. But that is why -- precisely why -- as Dr. Baltimore said, there is such a critical role for the federal government.

As I announced yesterday, this budget also includes an historic initiative to make higher education more affordable. I am well aware of the fact that I would not have become President of the United States without loans and grants and jobs that helped me get through college and law school; and that more and more, given the cost of higher

education, a higher and higher percentage of our students need more of all those things. This has been a virtual obsession for me ever since I became President. I was determined to leave office saying we had opened the doors of college to all Americans.

We have come a long way, by changing the student loan program to make it less expensive and to give young people more options for paying off their loans, including as a percentage of their income when they leave school. We've increased the number of work-study grants from \$700,000 to \$1 million. We've dramatically increased the Pell Grant program, and the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the Lifetime Learning tax credits we adopted in 1997 last year alone had almost 5 million beneficiaries in institutions of higher education in the United States. (Applause.)

Yesterday, I proposed that, for the first time, we make college tuition tax deductible, and that we do it in a way that would benefit even more people on more modest incomes so that they could get the same 28-percent benefit, even if they're in the 15-percent tax category. I think this is very important. (Applause.)

The budget contains another increase in Pell grants, special initiatives to help minority students get into science and engineering and graduate. (Applause.) Special efforts -- that is basically a test program for several thousand students now -- to try to do something about the extraordinarily high dropout rate from college.

Now, over two-thirds of the high school graduates are actually going to go into college this year. That's an increase of over 10 percent in the last seven years. That's quite a large increase in a short time. But the dropout rate has increased correspondingly. We want to know why. Is it for financial reasons? Is it because people weren't prepared? Could they all be just idiosyncratic personal reasons? And we intend to do everything we can with a very large test group to see what we can do to turn this situation around.

And, finally, we're going to double the size of our Gear-Up program to 1.4 million young people. That's the program where people in universities and college all across America mentor middle-school kids who are at risk to try to help them develop the skills and the belief that they can go to college, and simultaneously to tell them and their parents exactly what they can expect in the way of aid under current law if they do go, so they will know. Many people still don't know that the barriers to their going on to college have been removed. So I hope you will also support this part of our budget, because the young people of our country and their families need it.

In addition to announcing our new research budget and our efforts to make colleges more affordable, I'd like to try to achieve one other mission here today. First, I want to take a step back to acknowledge that we have not done a good enough job in helping all Americans to understand why we need very, very large investment in science and technology.

Far too many of our citizens think science is something done by men and women who are in white lab coats behind closed doors that somehow leads to satellite TV and Dolly the sheep. And it's all a mystery. It is our responsibility to open the world of science to more of our fellow citizens; to help them understand the great questions science is seeking to answer and to help them see how those answers will actually affect their lives and their children's lives in profoundly important and positive ways.

First, we have to make sure Americans understand the contributions science and technology are making right now to the present

level of economic growth, something Dr. Baltimore referred to. For example, because of our early investments in the Internet, America now leads the world in information technology, an industry that now accounts for a third of our economic growth, although only 8 percent of our work force; that generates jobs that pay 80 percent more than the private sector average.

If you look at that -- what does that mean to ordinary people, and what does it mean to the nature of the economy we're living in? I have never told the American people that we had repealed the ordinary laws of supply and demand, or the business cycle. But we have stretched them quite a lot.

In February, next month, we will have the longest economic expansion in the history of the United States -- outstripping even those that required full mobilization for war. Now, part of that is because we have pursued, I believe, sound policies -- to get rid of the deficit; to start running surpluses, the first back-to-back surpluses in 42 years; to keep our markets open, with 270 trade agreements; to argue, as I have, that not only exports are benefited by open markets, we also benefit from the imports, because they're a powerful brake on inflation and allow us to continue to grow.

But the real reason this thing keeps going on and on and on is that -- all we did in the government was to set the conditions, and provide the tools, for the American people to succeed. The real reason is the exponential growth in information technology, and how it is rifling through every other sector of our economy and reinforcing the material science revolution, which preceded it by a few years, but which continues to the present day.

When I became President, there were only 50 sites on the Worldwide Web -- 50. When I became President -- that seemed like a long time ago to the students, but the rest of you will know -- (laughter) -- it's just like yesterday. There are now over 50 million. Think of it. In seven years, from 50 to over 50 million. It is changing everything about the way we work and live and relate to each other.

I was in Northern California a few weeks ago with a lot of really fascinating young people who work with E-bay -- a lot of you have probably bought things, maybe you've even sold things on E-bay. But for example, one of the things I learned is that in addition to the employees of E-bay, there are now 20,000 people whose primary source of income is buying and selling on E-bay. They do it for a living. And several of them -- not insubstantial number of them -- were on welfare before they found a way to bring their entrepreneurial skills to bare by trading on E-bay. It has changed everything.

So we have to say to people, if you like the fact that we have the lowest unemployment and welfare rolls in 30 years, the lowest minority unemployment rates ever recorded, the lowest female unemployment rate in 40 years, the lowest poverty rates in 20 years, the lowest single household poverty rate in 46 years, you have to understand that all that, at least in large part, is because of the ability of the discoveries of science and technology to rifle through our ordinary lives. And it is very, very important that all of us do a better job of that.

I have proposed in this budget a 36 percent increase in information technology research alone, so that researchers will be able to tackle a wide array of other challenges. How do we find, precisely, the piece of information we're looking for in an ever-larger ocean of raw data. How do we design computers that are usable by everyone including people with disabilities.

One of the most fascinating relationships I've developed -- we were talking on the plane ride out here about one of the great things about being President is nearly anybody will come to talk to you -- once, anyway. (Laughter.) And we were talking about all the people I had been privileged to meet in the last seven years. You know, I have developed quite a good personal friendship with Steven Hawking, who, as all of you know, has lived longer with Lou Gehrig's disease, as far as we know, than any person who's ever lived -- partly, I am convinced, because of not only the size of his brain, but the size of his heart. But it is fascinating to see what technology has permitted this man to do.

Just a few years ago, he could have had the biggest brain in the world, and no one could have known it, because it could not have gotten out. There is no speaking capacity, almost no movement left. He can just move his thumb, and hold in his hand this remarkable little tracer that goes through a whole dictionary of words that he has, that he runs through with rapid speed. He picks the word he wants, puts the sentences together, and then an automated voice tells you what he just said.

How can we make it even easier for him? How can we make it even easier for other people? This will be a huge issue. Make no mistake about it, the liberation of Americans with disabilities is also in no small measure the product of the revolution in science and technology.

There are also other uses. I read the other day that manufacturers are soon going to introduce a refrigerator that can scan the bar codes of empty packages and expired goods -- (laughter) -- and order new groceries for you over the Internet. (Laughter.) Now, everybody who's ever poured out a carton of bad milk will love this. (Laughter.) You don't have to smell your bad milk anymore. It won't be long before the computer will refuse to order what's bad for you -- (laughter) -- and only pick items off Dean Ornish's diet. And then we'll all be in great shape. (Laughter.)

The second thing I think we have to do is let Americans know how investments in science and technology, broadly stated, will allow us to lead longer, healthier lives. Everybody knows now that you can put money into cancer research -- and thank God we've discovered two of the genes that are high predictors of breast cancer, for example, in the last couple of years -- but we need for more Americans to understand why we need a broad research agenda in science and technology, for the health of Americans. (Applause.)

In the 20th century, American life expectancy went from 47 years to almost 77 years, thanks to penicillin and vaccines for many childhood diseases. We were talking the other day about the impact -- I'm old enough to remember the first polio vaccine. And I remember how our mothers herded us in line and made us stand there waiting for our shot. And it was like they were all holding their breath, praying and hoping that we would get our shot before we got polio. It's something that young people today can hardly imagine, but it hung like a cloud over the families of my parents' generation. Now, we have this incredible life expectancy -- today, the average American who lives to be 65 has a life expectancy of 83 -- already. And we are clearly on the cusp of greater advances.

Later this year, researchers expect to finish the first complete sequencing of the genome -- all 3 billion letters and 80,000 genes that make up our DNA code. Since so many diseases have a genetic component, the completion of this project will clearly lead to a revolution in our ability to detect, treat and prevent many diseases. For example, patients with some forms of leukemia and breast cancer soon

may receive sophisticated new drugs that elegantly actually target the precise cancer cells with little or no risk to healthy cells. That will change everything.

Our new trove of genomic data may even allow us to identify and cure most genetic diseases before a child is even born. Most people just take it as a given now that within the next few years, when young mothers bring their babies home from the hospital, they will bring along a genetic map of their children's makeup, what the problems are, what the challenges are, what the strengths are. It will be scary to some extent, but it also plainly will allow us to raise our children in a way that will enhance the length and quality of their lives.

But it's important to recognize that we never could have had the revolution in the genome project without the revolution in computer science as well, that they intersected. Research at the intersection between biomedical research and engineering will also lead to amazing breakthroughs. Already, scientists are working on -- we've seen it on television now -- an artificial retina to treat certain kinds of blindness, and methods of directly stimulating the spinal cord to allow people who are paralyzed to work. Now, you think of that.

Last year, for the first time, to give you an idea of the impact of technology on traditional medical research, last year, for the first time, medical researchers transplanted nerves from the limbs to the spine of a laboratory animal that had its spine severed and achieved movement in the lower limbs for the first time. That had never happened before.

Now, because of advances in the intersection between science and engineering, we may not have to keep working on that. We may actually be able to program a chip that will stimulate the exact movements that were prevented by the severing or the injury of a spine. And all the people that we have seen hobbled by these terrible injuries might be able to get up and walk. Because there was medical research, yes, but there was also research on the engineering, nonbiological components of this endeavor. We have to do a better job of explaining that to the American people.

Third, advances in science and technology are helping us to preserve our environment in ways that preserve more sustainable and widespread economic growth. And that is very important.

Let me just give you an example. Not far from here in Southern California, a couple years ago the Department of Energy, working with the National Homebuilders and HUD, helped to construct a moderate- and low-income housing community, with glass in the windows that keeps out four or five times as much heat or cold, and lets in even more light. And that, coupled with the latest insulation technology and the latest lighting in the house, enabled the houses to be marketed to people of modest incomes, with the promise that their electric bills would average 40 percent below what they would in a home of that size built in the traditional manner. I can tell you that after two years, the power bills are averaging 65 percent less. And we can't build enough houses for the people that want them.

The Detroit Auto Show this year is showcasing cars that, I'm proud to say, were developed as part of our partnership for new generation vehicles that the Vice President headed up, and we started way back in '93. We brought in the auto workers and the auto companies and we said, look, instead of having a big fight about this, why don't we work together and figure out how to use technology to dramatically increase mileage. And a lot of you are probably familiar -- they're using fuel-injection engines, which cuts a lot of the greenhouse gas emissions; some using developed mixed-fuel cars that start on

electricity, switch to fuel after you reach a certain stage, and then go back to electricity when you slow down back to that speed, because 70 percent of the greenhouse gas emissions are used in starting and stopping cars.

And there are all kinds of other things being developed. But this year the Detroit Auto Show has cars making 70, 80 miles a gallon, that are four-seater cars, that will be on the market in a couple of years. You can buy Japanese cars this year on the market that get about 70 miles to the gallon, but they're small two-seaters. Last year I went and saw cars that are 500 to 1,000 pounds lighter than traditional cars, and score at least as well on all the damage tests -- again because of the revolution in material science, with composite materials being used in the cars.

And the big thing that's coming up in this area is, before you know it, I believe we will crack the chemical barriers to truly efficient production of biomass fuels. One of the reasons you see this whole debate -- in the presidential campaign, if you're following it, you know the big argument is, is it a waste of money to push ethanol or not, if it takes seven gallons of gasoline to make eight gallons of ethanol. But they're on the verge of a chemical breakthrough that is analogous to what was done when crude oil could be transferred efficiently into gasoline. And when that happens, you'll be able to make eight gallons of biomass -- not just from corn, but from weeds, from rice hulls, from anything -- for about one gallon of fuel. That will be the equivalent therefore, in environmental terms, of cars that get hundreds of miles a gallon. And the world, the environmental world, will be changed forever. And that's -- one-third of our greenhouse gas emissions are in transportation.

Now, I just want to kind of go off the script a little to hammer this home, because big ideas in science matter. And once you make a big breakthrough, then thousands and thousands of things follow that have immense practical significance. But you must also know and believe that being in the grip of a big idea that is wrong can be absolutely disastrous.

So today, in Washington and in much of the world, there is a debate that goes something like this: The overwhelming evidence of science is that the climate is warming at an unsustainable rate due to human activity. And then there's this old idea, which says, well, that's really too bad, but a country can't grow rich or stay rich and sustain a middle-class lifestyle, unless every year it puts more greenhouse gases into the atmosphere than it did the year before. And you certainly can't drastically cut them, and maintain your level of wealth.

Our administration spent hundreds of thousands of dollars last year complying with requests to appear before a House subcommittee that believes that our passion about climate change is some sort of subversive plot to wreck the American economy. (Laughter.) Either that or -- you know, I've been reading too many kooky books or something. (Laughter.) They think it's just crazy. Why? Because they can't face the fact that we would do anything to hurt the American economy, and they really believed it would. So I would argue to you that here is a place where we're in the grip of an idea that is wrong.

Our efforts to get India and China and other big countries that will soon surpass us in greenhouse gas emissions to cooperate with us, not in regulation, but in new technologies, to help them grow rich differently, always keep running up against the barrier of suspicious officials who believe somehow this is kind of an American plot to keep them poor. Why? Because they're in the grip of an idea that isn't right anymore. It is simply not true that to grow rich, you have to put

more greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

So again, I say we have to do a better job of explaining the contribution that science and technology can make to saving the planet and allowing us to still have prosperous lives -- and, I would argue, to allow us to have more prosperous lives and better lives that would otherwise be the case, certainly within 40 to 50 years, if we don't act and act now. This is profoundly important. (Applause.)

Finally, I think we have to do a better job of having an open debate about the responsibilities that all these advances and discoveries will clearly impose: The same genetic revolution that can offer new hope for millions of Americans could also be used to deny people health insurance; cloning human beings; information technology which helps to educate children and provide telemedicine to rural communities could also be used to create disturbingly detailed profiles of every move our citizens make on line.

The federal government, I think, has a role to play in meeting these challenges as well. That's why we've put forward strict rules and penalties to limit the use and release of medical records; why we've worked with Congress to ban the cloning of human beings, while preserving our ability to use the morally and medically acceptable applications of cloning technology, which I believe are profoundly important; why we're working with the Internet industry to ensure that consumers -- consumers -- have control over how their personal information is used.

It's up to all of us to figure out how to use the new powers that science and technology give us in a responsible way. Just because we can do something doesn't mean we should. It is incumbent, therefore, upon both scientists and public servants to involve the public in a great debate to ensure that science serves humanity -- always -- and never the other way around.

On this campus nearly 70 years ago, Albert Einstein said, "Never forget this, in the midst of your diagrams and equations: concern for man himself and his fate must always form the chief interest of all technical endeavors." Today, at the dawn of this new millennium, we see for all of you, particularly the young people in this audience, an era of unparalleled promise and possibility. Our relentless quest to understand what we do not yet know, which has defined Americans from our beginnings, will have more advances in the 21st century than at any other time in history. We must be wise as we advance.

I told you earlier that the First Lady sponsored a Millennium Evening with Vince Cerf and Professor Lander. One of the most interesting things he said about his genomic research confirmed not other scientific research, but the teachings of almost every religion in the world. He said that, genetically, we are 99.9 percent the same. And, he said, furthermore, that the genetic differences among individuals within a given racial or ethnic group are greater than the differences between groups as a whole -- suggesting that we are not only our brothers' and sisters' keepers, but in fundamental genetic ways, we are our brothers and sisters.

And I leave you with this thought. I think the supreme irony of our time is that I can come here as President and have the high honor of discussing these unfathomable advances wrought by the human intellect, that have occurred and the even greater ones yet to occur, in a world where the biggest social problem is the oldest demon of human society -- we are still afraid of people who aren't like us. And fear leads to distrust, and distrust leads to dehumanization, and dehumanization leads to violence.

And it is really quite interesting that the end of the Cold War has marked an upsurge in ethnic and racial and tribal and religious hatred and conflict around the world; and that even in our own country we see countless examples of hate crimes from people who believe that others are different and, therefore, to be distrusted and feared and dehumanized.

You have the power to put science and technology at work advancing the human condition as never before. Always remember to keep your values at the core of what you do. And tell every one of your fellow citizens, and indeed people with whom you come in contact all across the world, that every single scientific advance confirms over and over again the most important facts of life -- our common humanity.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END

11:40 A.M. PST

Draft February 27, 2000  
Legislative Strategy for "Digital Divide" initiatives

1. **What are the important legislative vehicles?**

- a. Tax legislation (\$2 billion over 10 years for 3 tax incentives: (1) tax incentives for computer donations for schools, libraries, community technology centers; (2)

*Issues:*

- Daschle would like to extend the computer donation tax credit from 2 to 3 years, which is opposed by the ed tech community
  - Limitations on computer literacy tax credit
- b. Labor, HHS Appropriations (\$100 million for Community Technology Centers, \$150 million for teacher training, \$450 million for Technology Literacy Challenge Fund, funding for other ed tech programs)
- c. Commerce, Justice, State (\$50 million for home access, \$45 million for Technology Opportunities Program, \$23 million for broadband networks)

*Issues*

- Skepticism on "home access" proposal from key appropriators
- d. VA, HUD, Independent Agencies (\$10 million for Native Americans/IT training proposal at NSF.
- e. \$2 million at USDA for loan guarantees for rural broadband
- f. ESEA

*Issues*

- Senate likely to provide authorization only for Technology Literacy Challenge Fund, existing innovation challenge grant program, and not "new teachers," Community Technology Centers, and broad "national leadership" authority.
  - Lieberman proposal would consolidate programs
- g. Other "digital divide" legislation (e.g. Mikulski bill)

February 16, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR GENE SPERLING

FROM: JOSHUA WEINSTEIN

RE: BACKGROUND ON POWER UP

PowerUP sites serve young people by providing a safe physical environment that supports the overall well-being of participants in the program. The organization develops quality programming that reflects a link between the use of technology and positive youth development opportunities. PowerUP intends to build partnerships with community organizations, parents, and volunteers.

Board members include: Steve Case (chair) Erksine Bowles, Leon Panetta, Jack Kemp, Sam Nunn, Colin Powell, Carly Fiorina (Hewlett-Packard), Frank Raines, and Ted Waitt (Gateway Computers).

**PROGRAM GOALS**

- PowerUP is a major national initiative launched to bridge the digital divide. The program works to ensure that America's underserved young people acquire the skills, experiences and resources they need to succeed in the digital age.
- The Case Foundation provided initial funding in the form of a \$10 million grant. In addition, PowerUP has created partnerships with:
  - ⇒ AOL Foundation (100,00 AOL accounts)
  - ⇒ Waitt Family Foundation (50,000 Gateway computers)
  - ⇒ Corporation for National Service (volunteers through AmeriCorps and VISTA)
  - ⇒ PowerBar Inc. (snacks for program participants)
  - ⇒ Sun Microsystems,
  - ⇒ Family Education Network.
- PowerUP has also joined forces with many youth serving organizations including:
  - ⇒ the YMCA of the USA
  - ⇒ Boys and Girls Clubs of America
  - ⇒ National Urban League
  - ⇒ Communities in Schools
  - ⇒ U.S. Department of Education
  - ⇒ Save the Children.
- Going beyond providing young people with access to the content and information found on the Internet, PowerUP will foster positive youth development through the use of technology.

PowerUP currently has four pilot affiliates located in San Jose, CA, Seattle, WA, Alexandria, VA and Washington, DC. The group plans to expand to 250 affiliates this year with the eventual goal of establishing thousands of centers in the years to come.

## FIVE PROMISES

In an effort to significantly increase the chances of youth becoming successful adults, PowerUP is committed to delivering the Five Promises identified by America's Promise:

- An ongoing relationship with a caring adult
- Safe places and structured activities
- A healthy start
- A marketable skill through effective education
- An opportunity to give back through community service

## DEFINING PROGRAM ELEMENTS

- PowerUP programs are based in underserved schools, community centers and other locations where youth have not had access to computers, technology, and online resources. PowerUP Affiliates can be housed in schools, after school programs, residential complexes, community centers, or in other settings where underserved youth congregate.
- PowerUP hopes to establish affiliates from a diverse set of geographical locations including urban, rural and suburban locations.
- The following are defining elements of the PowerUP program:
  1. **A Partnership with a Youth Serving Organization:** PowerUP has partnered with national youth serving agencies across the country in order to connect young people with educational and development opportunities. National partners include the YMCA of the USA, Boys and Girls Clubs of America, Save the Children's "Web Support" Centers, National Urban League, Communities in Schools, U.S. Department of Education's Community Technology Centers and 21st Century Learning Centers.
  2. **PowerUP Online:** Interactive online content includes tools on how to find a mentor; fun and productive activities to do after school; healthy lifestyle information; exploration of career opportunities and how to acquire the skills needed to take advantage of them; and ways to learn about community service opportunities and projects. It also includes a scholastic/academic component addressing educational achievement, as well as a digital literacy component.
  3. **People Power:** PowerUP will provide the trained people power needed to effectively guide young people through the PowerUP program. Initially more than 400 specially trained, full time AmeriCorps\*VISTA members and other staff will provide a sustained presence at PowerUP affiliates across the country.



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## PowerUP Partners

PowerUP brings together a powerful and diverse group of organizations to address the need for a comprehensive solution for the digital divide aimed at positive youth development.

### National Benefactors:

Public and private companies or organizations that contribute significant funding, trained staff, in-kind support and/or community based services on a large scale to sites across the nation.

**America Online, Inc./AOL Foundation** – providing 100,000 AOL accounts for centers and PowerUP Online, a first-of-its-kind interactive programming guide built around the "Five Promises" that America's Promise has identified as essential for children to become successful adults. (<http://www.aol.com> & <http://www.aolfoundation.org>)

**Case Foundation** – providing an initial \$10 million grant to establish PowerUP as a nonprofit organization. The grant will cover \$5 million for staff and administrative costs of the program and an initial \$5 million for PowerUP grants for local community centers and school-based sites nationwide. The Case Foundation is also a Local Partner and has adopted a site at the Southern Ridge Apartments in Washington, D.C.

**The Waitt Family Foundation** – established by Ted and Joan Waitt and their family, will act as the exclusive supplier of computer hardware to PowerUP by providing up to 50,000 Gateway computers and Internet appliances over the next three years. The Waitt Family Foundation, founded in 1993, was created to support individuals, families and communities through programs involving education, non-violence, child advocacy, and community enhancement.

**The Corporation for National Service**

**(AmeriCorps/VISTA)** – initially providing more than 400 AmeriCorps\*VISTA members and others in AmeriCorps who will be trained and deployed to provide dedicated, fulltime mentoring and other assistance to schools, YMCAs, Boys & Girls Clubs, National Urban League centers, Save the Children "Web of Support" centers and community technology centers across the country. (<http://www.cns.gov>)

**YMCA of the USA** – as the first youth-service organization to come on board with PowerUP, the YMCA has provided service-learning and positive youth development opportunities for children at the pilot sites. YMCA ensures that the sites feel a sustained presence of caring, supportive adults who interface regularly with parents and teachers in the community. (<http://www.ymca.net>)

**Founding National Partners:**

Organizations that support the program through their existing networks of community-based centers, training programs, in-kind contributions and other activities.


**Boys & Girls Clubs of America** – will be complementing and supplementing their existing work with youth in after-school sites with PowerUP program elements. They also bring an important element to PowerUP by providing a safe place for young people with positive youth development opportunities, including sports, arts and crafts or other special classes. (<http://www.bgca.org>)

**Family Education Network** – provides the Web publishing tools that the youth and AmeriCorps\*VISTA members will use to create their own home pages on PowerUP Online. Young people at the sites will be encouraged to build web sites related to their communities, themselves, or their dream jobs.

**National Urban League** – will incorporate PowerUP program elements into their Technology Programs & Policy (TPP) technology access centers.

**Power Bar, Inc.** – will help provide well-balanced nutrition for young people at PowerUP sites through its donation of energy bars, including PowerBars, PowerBar Harvest bars, and PowerBar Essentials bars.

**Save the Children** – offers a technology program called "Web



of Support Online" focusing on 5 to 18 year olds in poor inner city and rural neighborhoods during their high-risk, unsupervised time away from school. Already sharing positive youth development synergies with PowerUP, Save the Children will strengthen some of its rural sites with PowerUP program elements. (<http://www.savethechildren.org/usw1.html>)

**Sun Microsystems Inc.** – has provided technical training for PowerUP staff and is also a Local Partner funding a PowerUP site in San Jose, CA at Holly Oak Elementary School.

**The U.S. Department of Education** – has made a commitment to share information with its Computer Technology Centers and 21st Century Community Learning Centers about the resource available to them through PowerUP as well as provide online content for PowerUP Online. (<http://www.ed.gov>)

### Local Partners:

Public and private companies that provide direct financial support needed to establish or maintain a local site in their community.

**Microsoft Corp.** – has partnered with the YMCA to sponsor the PowerUP program at an after-school center at the South Shore Middle School in Seattle.

**Northern Virginia Technology Council (NVTC)** – is bringing technology to low-income children in the Gum Springs area of Fairfax County. As a true collaborative effort, the NVTC has received contributions from its members to fund five AmeriCorps\*VISTA volunteers to work with the children in the center.

### Friends:

Provide support to the national PowerUP office or local sites through funding or special contributions.

**Inprise** – has provided donated office space for the operation and administration of the national PowerUP office. National staff oversee the PowerUP program from the Silicon Valley office.

# PowerUP

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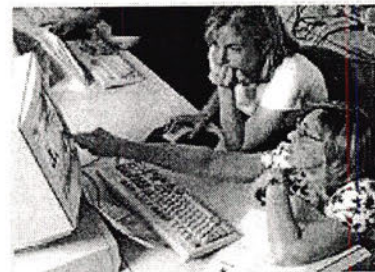
## The 5 "Cyber" Promises

PowerUP incorporates the Five Promises identified by America's Promise as essential for building character and competence in youth and delivers them through an online environment. According to Search Institute data, the presence of basic fundamental assets, in this case condensed to Five Promises, in a young person's life has a direct correlation to their future economic and social well being. The more of these assets a young person experiences in the developmental years, the less likely he/she is to engage in a wide range of negative behaviors and the more likely he/she is to experience positive outcomes. Too few of America's young people consistently receive these Five Promises. The information below translates how PowerUP delivers the Five "Cyber" Promises to young people online.

### Ongoing Relationship with a Caring Adult

Parents and/or relatives are the primary source of positive adult relationships. The online medium can supplement those relationships through:

- one-on-one interactions through online mentoring
- online mentoring with regular face- to- face meetings



PowerUP's partnership with AmeriCorp\*VISTA and other trained staff provides ongoing relationships between technical skilled adults and students at each site.

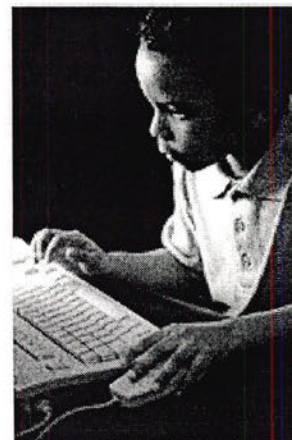
### Safe Places and Structured Activities

Parents or family members can provide young people with safe places by spending quality time and doing structured activities with them.

Young people can spend a significant amount of non-school time everyday in secure, supervised and adequately equipped PowerUP sites.

Using safe surfing skills, a significant amount of structured activity is accessible via the web, including:

- activities provided through educational sites
- resources to get involved in after-school activities
- structured activities through age-appropriate bulletin boards and chat rooms



## Healthy Start

Young people can obtain online information about:

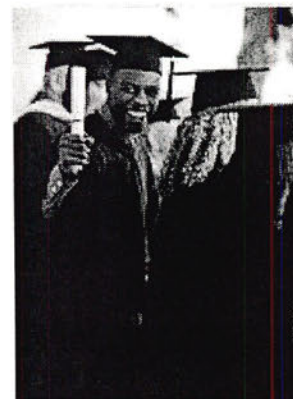
- preventive health care
- fun activities involving health-related topics
- healthy lifestyle and behavior choices
- nutrition

## Marketable Skills through Effective Education

Young people can learn about careers and the education and training necessary to achieve their career goals.

By using the Internet on a daily basis, young people learn how to use search tools and become digitally-literate for the future work force.

Online access provides information on job internships,



apprenticeships and summer jobs.

### **Opportunity to Serve**

- \* Young people are exposed to community service through projects involving outreach activities online.
- \* PowerUP Online provides online access to volunteer and donation opportunities.
- \* Young people can serve as volunteers by hosting educational chats and joining listservs that provide access to other four resources.

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## Program Elements



PowerUP brings together several critical and innovative program elements to create a powerful offering for community centers, schools and other locations nationwide. Key elements include:

- Computers and Internet Access** – Through major grants from the Waitt Family Foundation and AOL Foundation, PowerUP will provide 50,000 computers and 100,000 AOL accounts for free Internet access to sites throughout the country.
- Innovative, Life-enriching Interactive Programming** – "PowerUP Online" aggregates information and organizes activities and resources according to the "five promises" identified by America's Promise as essential for children to become successful adults: tools on how to find a mentor; fun and productive activities to do after school; healthy lifestyle information; exploration of career opportunities and how to acquire the skills needed to take advantage of them; community service; links with real-time community youth program opportunities provided by participating local youth serving organizations. PowerUP Online, developed by the AOL Foundation, also includes a scholastic/academic component addressing educational attainment.
- An Army of Trained Workers** – PowerUP will provide the people power needed to effectively train young people in attaining digital literacy skills while offering them an ongoing relationship with a caring adult in a safe environment. Initially more than 400 specially trained, fulltime AmeriCorps\*VISTA members and other staff will provide a sustained and trained

presence at PowerUP-supported centers where needed. One of the shortcomings in technology education efforts to date has been lack of dedicated, capable adult staff to work with young people in centers on a regular basis.



**Partnering with Key Groups to Scale Quickly and on a Large Scale:** PowerUP's goal is to scale quickly to reach a national level. It will do this in two ways: by engaging key partner groups at the national and local levels, and by providing flexible, modular program options for existing centers.

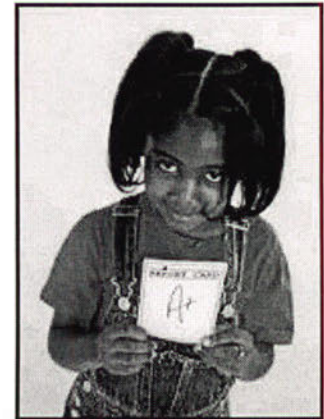


**Millions of Dollars in Local Community Grants** – PowerUP will provide an initial total of \$5 million in direct grants to community- and school-based centers who wish to participate in the PowerUP program.



**Links with Schools** –

PowerUP works to enhance scholastic achievement and national digital literacy goals by forming partnerships with local schools and educators. A section of PowerUP Online features a scholastic approach to educational attainment linked to academic curricula, and AmeriCorps\*VISTA members are responsible for connecting the PowerUP program with local schools to supplement and complement educational goals of young people both at school and after school.



**Healthy Snacks** – Through its partnership with Power Bar, Inc., PowerUp will provide all PowerUP-supported sites with healthy snacks, including PowerBars and Harvest Bars.



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## PowerUP Sites

### How to Become a PowerUP Affiliate Current Sites

#### How to Become a PowerUp Affiliate:

Below are a number of documents, which will help you learn more about PowerUP and how to become a PowerUP Affiliate. These documents include:

#### 1. PowerUP Overview

- What is PowerUP?
- What is a PowerUP Affiliate?

#### 2. Steps to Become a PowerUP Affiliate

- This document outlines the criteria and the process to become PowerUP Affiliate

#### 3. Frequently Asked Questions

- This easy-to-use document should provide answers to all your questions regarding PowerUP and the affiliation process.

#### 4. Program Profile Form

- This document will be filled out and returned to us in order to facilitate the process of your program becoming a PowerUP Affiliate.

If you have any outstanding questions, please contact us at [ContactPowerUP@aol.com](mailto:ContactPowerUP@aol.com) or by phone at 831-431-1390.

Thank you for your interest in PowerUP. We are looking forward to having you join us in the crusade to bridge the digital divide!



### POWERUP OVERVIEW

#### *What is PowerUP?*

PowerUP is a major national initiative launched by more than dozen nonprofit organizations, major corporations and federal agencies to help ensure that America's underserved young people

**acquire the skills, experiences and resources they need to succeed in the digital age.** The goal of PowerUP is to use innovative approaches to bridge the digital divide that separates the "haves" and "have-nots" in their access to computers, technology and online resources.

Established as a nonprofit organization, PowerUP grew from an initial \$10 million grant from the Case Foundation. PowerUP has created partnerships with AOL and the AOL Foundation, the Waitt Family Foundation, the Corporation for National Service, PowerBa Inc., Sun Microsystems, Family Education Network and many other serving organizations including the YMCA of the USA, Boys and Girls Clubs of America, National Urban League, Communities in Schools, U.S. Department of Education, and Save the Children.

Based in schools, community centers and other locations across the country, PowerUP will not only provide young people with access to the wide range of content and information on the Internet; it will also help foster positive youth development through the use of technology. PowerUP is committed to delivering both in real time and virtual to the Five Promises identified by America's Promise that, if consistently fulfilled, will significantly increase the chances of young people becoming successful adults. The Five Promises are:

- An ongoing relationship with a caring adult;
- Safe places and structured activities;
- A healthy start;
- A marketable skill through effective education; and
- An opportunity to give back through community service.

Currently, PowerUP has four pilot affiliates located in San Jose, CA, Seattle, WA, Alexandria, VA and Washington, DC. During the year 2000, PowerUP plans to expand to 250 affiliates with the eventual target of reaching thousands of centers in years to come.

### *What is a PowerUP Affiliate?*

The common thread among all PowerUP Affiliates is a dedication to serving "underserved youth." This target population includes any young persons (eighteen years or younger) whose access to computers, technology, and online resources has been constrained by economic or social circumstances. Specific populations in which this has been found to be true include young people who:

- Live in low-income families;
- Have special needs or disabilities;
- Are racial or ethnic minorities;
- Live in an institutional setting (group homes, juvenile halls, etc.);
- Have other social disadvantages (high school drop-outs, teen mothers, etc.); and/or
- Live in geographic areas with little or no access to computer technology.

PowerUP Affiliates can be housed in schools, after school program

residential complexes, community centers, or in other settings where underserved youth congregate. PowerUP hopes to establish affiliates from a diverse set of geographical locations including urban, rural and suburban locations.

PowerUP serves young people in a unique way by bringing together several critical and innovative program elements. The *three defining program elements* of a PowerUP Affiliate include:

- 1. A Partnership with a Youth Serving Organization:** PowerUP has partnered with national youth serving agencies across the country in order to connect young people in our affiliates with real-time educational and positive youth development opportunities. National partners include the YMCA of the USA, Boys and Girls Clubs of America, Save Children's "Web Support" Centers, National Urban League, Communities in Schools, U.S. Department of Education's Community Technology Centers and 21st Century Learning Centers, and the list is continually growing.
- 2. PowerUP Online:** A unique "PowerUP Online" internet gui aggregates information and organizes activities and resource from the World Wide Web according to the Five Promises identified by America's Promise. The innovative, interactive online content includes tools on how to find a mentor; fun and productive activities to do after school; healthy lifestyle information; exploration of career opportunities and how to acquire the skills needed to take advantage of them; and way to learn about community service opportunities and projects. PowerUP Online, developed by the AOL Foundation, also includes a scholastic/academic component addressing educational achievement, as well as a digital literacy component.
- 3. People Power:** PowerUP will provide the trained people power needed to effectively guide young people through the PowerUP program. Initially more than 400 specially trained, full time AmeriCorps\*VISTA members and other staff will provide a sustained presence at PowerUP affiliates across the country.

By combining all three elements, PowerUP creates a comprehensive program, which works to unleash the full potential in every young person who participates. In addition to these critical elements, the PowerUP program also includes:

- links with schools and educators in order to enhance scholastic achievement and national digital literacy goals.
- the provision of additional resources from PowerUP benefactors for established PowerUP Affiliates such as computers, Internet access, healthy snacks, \$5 million in direct grants and other resources as new benefactors are secured.

In return, sites selected to become PowerUP affiliates must be able to meet our accountability standards including:

- **PowerUP as a Safe Place:** This includes both adhering to

PowerUP's online safety rules and requirements to maintain safe physical environment at the PowerUP site as well as supporting and promoting the well-being of participants.

- **Quality Programming:** Programming within PowerUP sites should reflect a link between the student's use of technology and positive youth development opportunities. This includes the central use of the Five Promises by America's Promise as basis for daily programming, links to real-time youth development activities, digital literacy training and scholastic achievement curriculum.
- **Sustainability:** PowerUP affiliates must be willing to create appropriate long range plan for sustainability in order to ensure that PowerUP will continue to evolve and children's access to technology will increase over time. This includes building partnerships with community organizations, parents, volunteers and establishing local funding sources.
- **Evaluation:** PowerUP affiliates will be responsible for conducting and maintaining on-going evaluation of the PowerUP program. Affiliate supervisors will be responsible implementing national PowerUP evaluation criteria to measure the effectiveness of PowerUP program elements and as well creating and administering local evaluation methodology to measure the success of the overall PowerUP program. Additionally, affiliate staff will need to organize an effective advisory board to establish standard measures of accountability.

### ★ STEPS TO BECOME A POWERUP AFFILIATE

By reading this document, you are beginning the process of applying to become a PowerUP Affiliate. **This affiliation process is separate from, and must occur prior to, our grant-making process.** You must *first* become an Affiliate, and *then* you will have the opportunity to apply for computers and/or grant money for your program.

We will select PowerUP Affiliates from those programs that fit into the model described below. It may take some time for programs to fully develop the necessary elements required to become an Affiliate. That is fine. Even if you are not ready to become a PowerUP Affiliate in this initial year, there will be ongoing opportunities to do so in the future.

In order to become a PowerUP Affiliate, you will need to have these three essential steps in place:

- **Step 1:** Select an appropriate site for a PowerUP computer lab
- **Step 2:** Create a partnership with a local branch of one of our national youth-serving organization partners.
- **Step 3:** Find a funding source to pay for full-time AmeriCorps\*VISTA members or full-time existing staff members for your PowerUP site.

Below we explain these steps in greater detail, and provide suggestions for developing them effectively. Please read through each step carefully and then follow the directions that follow.

### Step 1:

#### **Select an appropriate site for a PowerUP computer lab.**

- This site should:
  - Be accessible to underserved youth.
  - Be wired or have the ability to be wired for Internet access.
  - Have the capacity to house at least 10 computer workstations.
  - If not in a school, have the ability to create partnerships with schools nearby.
- Possible locations include: schools, community center residential complexes, religious centers, child-care facilities, or other youth-serving locations.

### Step 2:

#### **Create a partnership with a local branch of one of our national youth serving organization partners.**

- You will need to ask a local branch of a national youth serving organization to become a partner with you on this project. PowerUP has created partnership agreements with many national youth serving organizations that have branches around the country. You will need to partner with a local branch of one of the following national organizations:
  - The YMCA of the USA
  - Boys and Girls Clubs of America
  - Save the Children's "Web Support" Centers
  - National Urban League
  - Communities in Schools
  - Community Technology Centers
  - 21st Century Learning Centers
- What are the benefits of partnering with a youth serving organization?  
Partner organizations will help connect young people participating in the PowerUP program with additional learning and positive youth development activities such as sports, arts and crafts, mentoring or other special classes. Partnerships will also help connect your PowerUP program to the surrounding community.
- What is the role of the partner organization?  
In addition to providing external youth development opportunities, partner organizations will also serve as co-creators of the PowerUP program at each affiliate; using their expertise in youth development for site supervision and program development.

- PowerUP is continually expanding our pool of national partner organizations. If there are currently no local branches of our national partner organizations in your area, please contact us and we will try to identify possible new national partner organizations based upon the partnership options you currently have.

### Step 3:

#### **Find a funding source to pay for full-time AmeriCorps\*VISTA members or full-time existing staff members for your PowerUP site.**

- In order to become a PowerUP affiliate, you must be able to raise \$15,000 per year for each AmeriCorps\*VISTA member to be placed in your site. At least two full-time AmeriCorps\*VISTA members will be on-site at each PowerUP affiliate. Therefore the minimum amount of funds needed for each affiliate is \$30,000. Larger programs will require more than two, depending on the number of children being served and the needs of the program. Collecting this funding is the first aspect to establishing a local sustainability framework for PowerUP affiliates.
- What are the benefits to having AmeriCorps\*VISTA members at my site?  
One of the shortcomings in technology education effort to date has been a lack of dedicated, capable adult staff work with young people in centers on a regular basis. AmeriCorps\*VISTA members will be able to effectively train young people in attaining digital literacy and positive life skills while offering them an ongoing relationship with a caring adult in a safe environment. Through PowerUP's partnership with AmeriCorps\*VISTA, you will be able to inexpensively acquire these full-time trained staff for your program.
- If your organization already has at least two full-time staff members at your disposal who could assume PowerUP responsibilities and could be trained according to PowerUP methods, you may use these members to fulfill the AmeriCorps\*VISTA requirements. You will be responsible for funding these positions according to your own guidelines. If you choose this option, please specify this choice in your Program Profile.
- If you do not currently have the necessary funds, we suggest that you pursue one or more of the following options:
  - Ask the youth-serving organization you are partnering with for help in finding funds. Funding may be available through the organization at the local level or their national organization may be able to provide the funds through a prior

partnership agreement with PowerUP.

- Identify and contact community foundations, local corporations or businesses to seek sponsorship of your PowerUP affiliate. In the past, affiliates have found that computer technology corporations have been especially interested in becoming sponsors of sites in their communities.
- Identify and contact local government officials from offices such as the Parks and Recreation Department or the local School District, who would be willing to sponsor your efforts.

***If your program currently fits this model, or once you are able to develop the essential steps necessary to fit into this model, then you should complete and return the Program Profile form attached at the end of this document.*** From the Profiles we receive, PowerUP will then select those that can most effectively further our mission. Once you are selected as an Affiliate, PowerUP will be committed to working with you to provide the resources necessary to get the PowerUP program up and running in your site.

***If your program does not currently have these resources available, then you should work on obtaining or developing these elements before sending your Program Profile to us.*** Once you have each of these vital elements in place, then complete and return the Program Profile form to us.



## FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

### **How do I benefit as a PowerUP Affiliate?**

PowerUP's comprehensive package was created to ensure the most complete foundation for young people in order to bridge the digital divide. Having the PowerUP program will mean having:

- a connection with a major national program which has the ability to share best practices and strategies across sites and connect with key national partners and resources.
- access to a structured program of positive youth development through innovative, interactive online programming.
- the sustained presence of AmeriCorps\*VISTA member training youth in digital literacy skills and offering an ongoing relationship for each youth with a caring adult in a safe environment
- the opportunity to obtain computers and Internet access from the Waitt Family Foundation and the AOL Foundation if needed.
- monetary resources, computer furniture and other

important resources from PowerUP's grantmaking program if needed.

- connections with youth-serving organizations and schools in the local community in order to enhance the scholastic achievement and the community involvement of youth
- healthy snacks for participating youth through our partnership with PowerBar Inc.
- ongoing training and technical assistance for each affiliate.

### **What is the timeframe for submission of Program Profile and selection of PowerUP Affiliates?**

You should submit your Program Profile as soon as you have completed the three essential steps outlined on the preceding pages. The Profiles received will be considered for selection the following timeframe:

#### **Phase I:**

- For the first phase of site development, the submission deadline will be February 15, 2000.
- All submission organizations will be notified of the selection decisions by April 1, 2000.
- Affiliates selected in this phase will start recruiting AmeriCorps\*VISTA members in July of 2000.
- PowerUP programs initiated in Phase I will begin in September 2000.

PowerUP expects to have a total of 250 PowerUP Affiliates online by December 31, 2000.

#### **Phase II:**

- For the next phase of site development, the submission deadline will be on August 15, 2000.
- All submission organizations will be notified of the selection decisions by October 1, 2000.
- Affiliates selected in this phase will start recruiting AmeriCorps\*VISTA members in December 2000.
- PowerUP programs initiated in Phase II will begin in March 2001.

*Important note:* This affiliation selection process will continue on this timeframe over a number of years, as we anticipate the thriving expansion of the PowerUP program. It may take time for your program to develop the necessary elements required to become an Affiliate. That is fine. Even if you are not ready to become a PowerUP Affiliate in this initial year, there will be ongoing opportunities to do so.

### **Can I just apply for computers, snacks and/or grants?**

No. The *Gateway* computers, *PowerBar* snacks and other PowerUP resources including grants are intended to be part of a comprehensive program to meet the needs of underserved

children by PowerUP Affiliates. These resources are only available to programs which have been selected through the PowerUP affiliation process, and which are involved in providing the whole package of PowerUP program elements youth in their community.

### **What level of staff will I need to run a PowerUP Affiliate**

Each PowerUP affiliate must have one staff person from their local youth serving partner organization to serve as a site supervisor for the PowerUP program as well as at least two full-time AmeriCorps\*VISTA members. The supervisor can on-site or off-site but must have a strong experience in youth development, project management and supervisory roles. The supervisor will co-create the PowerUP program and supervise the AmeriCorps\*VISTA members. Additional staff members designated for PowerUP activities are strongly welcomed.

### **If I already have enough staff and volunteer help to run my program, can I do so without the presence of AmeriCorps\*VISTA members at my site?**

Yes. You may use other staff to fulfill the AmeriCorps\*VISTA requirement as long as they meet the following guidelines:

- The staff members are full-time
- The staff members will work solely on PowerUP activities.
- The staff members can follow PowerUP's training guidelines.
- The staff complete a PowerUP background safety check
- Your organization finds the necessary funds to pay the staff members according to your own funding guidelines

Each affiliate must have at least two full-time workers to fill these positions. Larger programs will require more than two, depending on the number of children being served and the needs of the program. PowerUP also welcomes and advocates for a strong volunteer presence and additional staff at each affiliate in order to supplement the full-time efforts of these workers.

### **If my program is selected to be a PowerUP Affiliate, can I then apply for grant money to fund the AmeriCorps\*VISTA members placed in my site?**

No. PowerUP believes that collaboration among organizations is an important part of the effort to bridge the digital divide and therefore requires AmeriCorps\*VISTA or full-time staff funding to come directly from the local community. Grant money will not be available to fund AmeriCorps\*VISTA members but will be available for additional resources such as computers, furniture, additional staff, software or other program enhancement needs.

### **What are PowerUP's safety features?**

- PowerUP holds each component of their program to the highest safety standards. Every AmeriCorps\*VISTA member is hand-selected by the affiliate through a care application and interview process. Additionally, each member must complete a background safety check covering all 50 states.
- PowerUP's online programming, PowerUP Online, use software and online access provided by AOL to ensure safety controls guarding against inappropriate content. The AOL accounts use AOL's Parental Controls technology to limit access to online content. Additionally, all third-party content featured on PowerUP Online must be approved for use by The Learning Company, a company that regularly monitors Web site for age appropriateness.

### **Can my program also serve adults or the elderly?**

The target group of the PowerUP program is young people, from preschool to 18 years of age. In order to coincide with our mission, your program must be focused on serving youth. Nevertheless, we encourage community involvement, and particularly parental involvement, in our PowerUP Affiliate sites through volunteer efforts and/or joint classes with youth.

### **Can a PowerUP affiliate be for profit?**

PowerUP affiliates can be for profit but will have a different relationship than not-for-profit affiliates. Those for-profit organizations who wish to become PowerUP affiliates will not be able to obtain any resources from PowerUP beyond the "PowerUP Online" programming. Computers, internet accounts, AmeriCorps\*VISTA members, snacks, furniture, or additional monies will not be available to for-profit affiliates.



### **PROGRAM PROFILE FORM**

A printable form is available.

### **Current Sites:**

Through partnerships with existing organizations, PowerUP has supported the opening of several sites in fall 1999 and expects to expand to reach hundreds of sites over the next year.



#### **Alexandria, VA**

The Gum Springs Community Center PowerUP site will serve children in the Route One corridor of Alexandria and will help alleviate the "digital divide" that currently exists between children who have access to computers at home and those who do not. The Center will enable children to complete their homework utilizing the resources of the computer, engage in

academic research and explore the larger world of the Internet in an adult-supervised environment. Gum Springs is a very diverse and densely populated area of Fairfax County. Approximately 3,863 residents make up the Gum Springs community, of which 993 are youth under the age of 18. The community center is equipped with arts and crafts room, gymnasium, child care and senior centers, and a museum focusing on the history of the Gum Springs community.



### **San Jose, CA**

The San Jose PowerUP site is located in Holly Oak Elementary School in partnership with the East Valley Family YMCA. Holly Oak is an ideal location to reach underserved youth as 47% of the students receive subsidized or free lunches due to low family income levels. Americorps\*VISTA members, supervised by the East Valley Family YMCA, will be working on PowerUP activities in the school's computer lab as well as school classrooms. The main goals of the Americorps\*VISTA members in San Jose are to work with teachers as they incorporate technology into their classroom lessons as well as establish after school computer classes and clubs for both students and parents. The local partner for the San Jose PowerUP site is Sun Microsystems, Inc. Sun Microsystems is also a PowerUP National Benefactor and has donated technical training for local PowerUP staff.



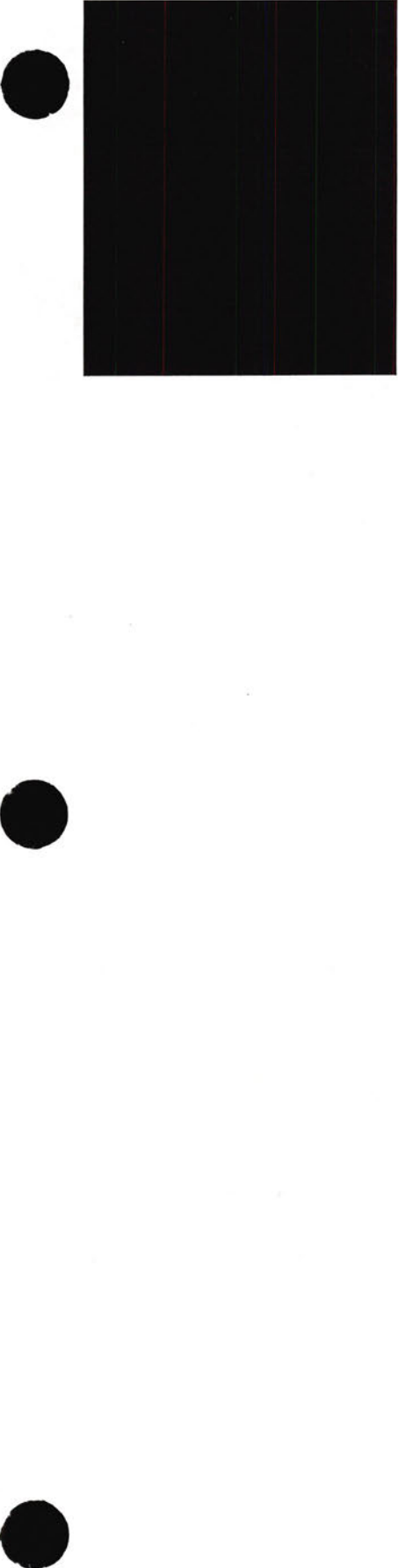
### **Seattle, WA**

Seattle's PowerUP site is located in South Shore Middle School in partnership with the Meredith Mathews East Madison YMCA. The YMCA supports two youth development directors who are housed in South Shore Middle School in order to coordinate a comprehensive enrichment program to foster positive youth development among South Shore's students. 72% of South Shore Middle School students receive free or reduced lunches and the school has a bilingual population of 15%. As part of PowerUP's work at South Shore, Americorps\*VISTA members coordinate a web page design class for the after school program and supervise open computer time. The members, who have broad experience working with youth and technology, are also helping teachers develop curriculum that utilizes technology. The local partner for Seattle's PowerUP site is Microsoft Corp.



### **Washington, D.C.**

This PowerUP site is located in the offices of a 155-unit subsidized housing complex called Southern Ridge in Anacostia, an extremely underserved inner-city Washington, D.C. neighborhood. PowerUP staff are focused on complementing and expanding computer programs at the surrounding schools and introducing and enhancing computer skills for children at the afterschool program located in the



housing development. The site is staffed by four AmeriCorps\*VISTA members: a trained clown and balloon sculptor; a musician; an anthropologist, and a retired lawyer looking to change careers. The AmeriCorps\*VISTA member are supervised by the YMCA of Metropolitan Washington. The property is owned by Community Preservation and Development Corporation (CPDC), a non-profit 501c3 developer of affordable housing. CPDC provides and support community technology programs at many of its sites in the Washington, DC metro area. The Case Foundation is the local partner for the Washington, D.C. site, in addition to the Foundation's role as the primary National Benefactor to PowerUP.

## Key facts on Digital Divide

### **Classrooms and Schools:**

- **The percentage of public schools connected to the Internet has increased each year.** Internet access in schools increased from 35 to 95 percent and classroom connections increased from three to 63 percent from 1994-99. During the same period, public schools also upgraded their network connections and the speed at which they are able to connect. By 1999, schools were six times as likely to use faster dedicated-line networks (63 percent) or other high speed technologies (23 percent), than simply dial-up connections (15 percent) (NCES).
- **Schools in cities have more students per computer than rural areas.** Schools in cities had more students per computer with Internet access (11) than schools in rural areas (7). Schools with the highest concentration of poverty had 16 students per instructional computer with Internet access, compared to seven among schools with the lowest concentration (NCES).
- **Poor schools lack Internet connections.** In the poorest schools - 39 percent of classrooms are connected - compared to 62 percent in the wealthiest schools. Forty-eight percent of schools with the highest concentration of poverty indicate that state and federal government programs were their primary source of support, compared to 14 percent of schools with the lowest concentrations of poverty (NCES).
- **E-Rate program will provide \$1.92 billion to schools in 2000.** This is a significant increase from \$1.7 billion in 1999 (Schools/Libraries Division Oct. 1999).
- **E-Rate program has connected over 1 million classrooms to the Internet** (FCC Oct. 1999). The average e-rate distribution per student totaled \$30.39 (Market Data Research, "Which States Were the E-Rate Winners?" June 1999).
- **Urban schools receive more e-rate support.** 71% of e-rate funds went to urban schools, 29% to rural schools (FCC, Oct. 1999).
- **Most Americans support e-rate.** 87% of Americans support providing discounts to needy schools and libraries. 83% of Americans think that Internet access in schools and libraries will improve educational opportunities for all Americans (EdLink, May 1999).
- See also attached full NCES February 1999 Issues brief for more statistics.

### **Home Access:**

A July 1999 report from the Department of Commerce, based on December 1998 Census Department data, revealed that:

- **Better educated Americans more likely to be connected.** Between 1997 and 1998, the technology divide between those at the highest and lowest education levels increased 25%. In 1998, those with a college degree are more than *eight times* likely to have a computer at home and nearly *sixteen times* as likely to have home Internet access as those with an elementary school education.

- **The gap between high- and low-income Americans is increasing.** In the last year, the divide between those at the highest and lowest income levels grew 29%. Households with incomes of \$75,000 or higher are more than *twenty times* more likely to have access to the Internet than those at the lowest income levels, and more than *nine times* as likely to have a computer at home.
- **Whites more likely to be connected than African-Americans or Hispanics.** The digital divide is also persistent and growing along racial and ethnic lines. Whites are more likely to have access to the Internet from home than African-Americans or Hispanics have from *any* location. African-American and Hispanic households are roughly *two-fifths* as likely to have home Internet access as white households. The gaps between white and Hispanic households, and between white and African-American households, are now more than six percentage points larger than they were in 1994. However, for incomes of \$75,000 and higher, the divide between whites and African-Americans has narrowed considerably in the last year.
- **Rural areas less likely to be connected than urban users.** Regardless of income level, those living in rural areas are lagging behind in computer ownership and Internet access. At some income levels, those in urban areas are 50% more likely to have Internet access than those earning the same income in rural areas. Low income households in rural areas are the least connected, with connectivity rates in the singles digits for both computers and Internet access.

#### Computer Ownership:

- **PC ownership increasing.** At the end of 1998, 50% of U.S. households owned a PC, compared to 43% in 1997, 36% in 1996, and just 27% in 1995 (Dataquest, Feb. 1999).
- **Nearly two-thirds of U.S. adults own PCs.** For 71% of these individuals, it is their first or second PC (U.S. News & World Report, 1999).
- **African-American computer hardware spending increasing.** African American household spending on computer hardware increased 400% from 1997 to 1998, while white household spending increased just 6% %. (Target Market Media, Oct. 1999).

**DIGITAL DIVIDE**

<b>Program</b>	<b>Department</b>	<b>FY 1993 Enacted</b>	<b>FY2000 Enacted</b>	<b>FY2001 Proposed</b>	<b>\$ Change from 2000-2001</b>	<b>% Change from 1993- 2001</b>	<b>Comment</b>
New Teacher Initiative	Education	--	75	150	75	New	400,000 new teachers trained
Home Access	Commerce	--	0	50	50	New	
Broadband Communities	Commerce/Ag	--	0	25	25	New	Urban and rural broadband
Telecomm. Opportunity Program	Commerce	--	15	45	30	New	Applications of IT for low-income communities
Community Technology Centers	Education	--	32.5	100	67.5	New	1,000 new centers; computer donations, basic and computer literacy
Tax Incentives	\$2 billion over 10 years						

**Digital Divide Interagency Meeting**  
**Friday, February 25, 2000**  
**Participants List--Tentative**

**OVP**

**David Beier**  
**Jim Kohlenberger**

**DPC**

**Eric Liu**  
**Mary Smith**

**Cabinet**

**Kris Balderston**  
**Irma Martinez**

**Political**

**Andrew Mayock**

**COS**

**Marge Tarmey**  
**Lynn Cutler**

**IGA**

**Rachel Redington**  
**Maria Soto**

**Press**

**Jen Palmieri**

**Communicaitons**

**Stephanie Cutter**

**First Lady**

**Ruby Shamir**

**CEA**

**Michael Brien**  
**Douglas Almond**

**Legislative Affairs**

**Lisa Kountoupes**  
**Josh Ackil**

**Education**

**Carol Wace**

Ron Myers

Commerce

Hunter Biden

Greg Rohde

Bernadette McGuire Rivera

Marcia Warren

HUD

Jackie Lawing

Labor

Steven Heyman

SBA

Betsy Kim

Interior

Michael Anderson

Americorps

John Gomperts

USDA

Clyde Williams

Anthony Haynes

Draft February 23, 2000  
Tom Kalil

## How agencies can help make the President's "Digital Divide" trip a success

### All agencies

- Event ideas.
- Success stories and background material.
- Agency deliverables.
- Suggestions for commitments that the President could challenge others to make.
- Suggestions for encouraging agency employee volunteerism.
- Make Web sites accessible for people with disabilities (go to <http://www.w3.org/WAI/> to find out how).

### Possible specific agency participation (please don't feel limited by these)

#### Agriculture

- Policies that could stimulate rural broadband.
- Initiatives by 4H, land grant colleges, or other rural stakeholders.

#### Americorps

- More "high-tech" volunteers for projects such as PowerUP, community technology centers, etc.

#### Commerce

- Additional ideas for private sector commitments.
- Work with Agriculture and Interior on rural telecom and Indian Country.
- "Best practices" from TOP grants.

#### Education

- Get more teachers colleges to commitment to training all new teachers to use technology, using framework created by CEO Forum on Educational Technology.
- Proposals for increasing the capacity of Minority-Serving Institutions to train students for IT careers.

### **HUD**

- Expand Neighborhood Networks initiative
- Ideas for social services that could be delivered electronically.

### **Interior**

- Ideas for Indian country -- outsourcing of data entry or programming jobs, use of e-commerce for small business.

### **Labor**

- Partnerships with industry to prepare more people for IT careers, especially low-income workers and minorities that are under-represented in the IT workforce.
- Greater use of WIA funds for IT workforce development.

### **SBA**

- On-line assistance for micro-enterprises.

**DRAFT**

**ACCEPTABLE ITEMS OF CLINTON NEW MARKETS PLAN**

**SBIC Loan Deferment**

Clinton Proposal: *deferment for SBIC loans would be moved from 5 to 10 years.*

**New Markets Lending Companies**

Clinton Proposal: *The SBA would approve 10 new non-bank lenders under the 7 (a) program.*

**Business LINC**

Clinton Proposal: *A \$3 million program to encourage large business to help small business in poor areas.*

**CDFI - (might be able to accept this)**

Clinton Proposal: *Expand current program from \$125 million to \$180 million in awards to community development organizations*

## Items that can be modified for possible acceptance.

### New Markets Venture Capital Firms - *(this can be fixed but there are problems)*

Clinton Proposal: *The SBA would select 10-20 NNMVC firms to receive matched government debt guarantees of up to \$10 million.*

There is no need to create a separate class of SBICs to invest in underserved areas. Last year, SBICs invested \$700 million in these areas. Fed Chairman Greenspan discussed equity investment in these communities. The NMVCC program is debt based. Creating a separate set of SBICs will create a disincentive for existing SBICs to continue their efforts at LMI investment.

### New Markets Tax Credit (unacceptable in current form)

Clinton Proposal: *tax credit worth 25% for venture funds and corporations and community development banks that make investments and loans in low-income areas.*

The Administration's New Markets proposal creates a complicated new tax credit. The commercial revitalization credit in the "Community Renewal Act" had to be revised and converted to a deduction before it was reported by the Committee on Ways and Means. The New Markets tax credit is a spending program that doesn't belong in the tax code. Dressing the program as a tax credit makes the program significantly more complicated than it would be if it were a spending program.

If one compares the New Markets proposal with the Community Renewal Act, both use tax incentives to assist economically underdeveloped areas. However, the Community Renewal Act's tax incentives build on existing tax incentives and implement the private sector focus of the bill. The President's proposal requires the Treasury Department to establish new rules and policies when other agencies (such as the SBA) already have similar programs in place.

*Recommendation: It makes far more sense to set the proposal up as a grant program. Through SBA, if possible.*

**DRAFT**

### **SSBICs – Significant concerns.**

*Clinton Proposal: increase the amount of equity capital available to make it easier for SSBICs to qualify as tax-favored regulated investment companies.*

The roughly 50+ grandfathered SSBICs are dedicated to reaching the same people as NMVCCs. Do we need to create separate tax credits for this program? We don't need to create new benefits for them, we need to include them in the current program.

### **APIC – Serious concerns.**

*Clinton Proposal: America's Private Investment Companies, APIC, would be a new agency that issues equity investments for big businesses locating in poor communities.*

These are loans to large businesses to encourage location in underserved areas. The last thing a large business needs is financing. The reasons they avoid location in distressed areas are regulatory, environmental, or tax related. They rarely have a cash problem.

HUD has little if no experience in running a program of this type. It will require the creation of an entire new bureaucracy. The best help for distressed communities is building LOCAL businesses and revitalizing the communities in a grassroots fashion.

*Recommendation: Take a look at current SBA programs and see if there is some commonality that we can work with.*

March 15, 2000

MEMORANDUM TO GENE SPERLING

FROM: NATASHA BILIMORIA

SUBJECT: MEETING WITH JULIA MOFFETT, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT,  
MARKLE FOUNDATION

**Time and Location**

11:30am in your office.

**Participants**

Julia Moffett, Executive Vice President, Markle Foundation

**Purpose**

To follow up with you on your conversations with Zoë Baird regarding public service announcements for the Digital Divide Trip.

**Bio on Julia Moffett**

Julia Moffett joined the Markle Foundation in September 1998. She oversees all communications issues for Markle. She also has program development and oversight responsibilities for a wide range of Markle activities.

As you know, she was the Director of Communications and Strategic Planning for the National Security Council. Prior to this role, Julia served as Special Assistant to the White House Director of Communications in the Office of the Chief of Staff/Strategic Planning and Communications.

**Background on the Markle Foundation**

- The Markle Foundation was established in 1927 by John and Mary Markle to promote “the advancement and diffusion of knowledge.” The initial objective of the Markles has been integrated with the new focus of mass communications and information technology. The Foundation is led by Zoe Baird and currently has \$200 million in assets.
- The programmatic areas of interest for the foundation are public engagement through interactive technologies, policy for a networked society, interactive media for children and information technologies for better health. Specifically, Markle has invested in major policy conferences, on-line policy simulations, research on subjects as varied as political advertising, effective interactive learning and international media law.
- Markle also creates and operates their own projects through funding obtained from businesses and non-profits.
- Program Areas:

- ✓ **Public Engagement through Interactive Technologies:** This program encourages the use of technology to engage people in pursuing knowledge and actively participating in society. The foundation supports research and experimentation that improves the quality and level of participation in elections and public issues; increases access to information in ways that empower people to influence matters of importance to them; and creates new models of news or information services that are sustainable in the new information marketplace.
- ✓ **Policy for a Networked Society:** This program seeks to create a body of research and a global policy network of leaders who can develop principles of regulation on critical policy issues and to represent the public interest as policies are developed and debated.
- ✓ **The Information Technologies for Better Health Care:** This program seeks to integrate information technology with health care providers in an effort to improve the health care system and its consumers. The program aims to provide people with: access to technology that gives them greater control over their health data; access to established health research; and the means to use such information interactively in their daily lives. The program also is exploring the potential for health care information technology to close the divide in the quality of health care for under-served populations.
- ✓ **Interactive Media for Children:** This program is leading a comprehensive research effort into the cognitive, emotional, physical and developmental needs of children and the potential of interactive technologies to meet them. They are using this knowledge and working with key content producers and companies to integrate this knowledge into innovative games, toys and programs.

#### Attachments

Full Bio on Julia Moffett

# MARKLE FOUNDATION

## Markle Foundation Staff



Julia Moffett

Julia Moffett joined the Markle Foundation in September 1998. She oversees all communications issues for Markle. In addition, Moffett also has program development and oversight responsibilities for a wide range of Markle activities.

■ ■ Prior to joining Markle, Moffett was Vice President of Communications for NBC News from 1997 through 1998. She oversaw all press, communications and publicity activity for NBC News in the U.S., Europe and Asia and well as its cable channel, MSNBC.

Prior to NBC, Moffett was Director of Communications and Strategic Planning for the National Security Council at The White House. Prior to her role as Director of Communications, Moffett served as Special Assistant to The White House Director of Communications in the Office of the Chief of Staff/Strategic Planning and Communications.

Before joining the White House staff, Moffett held a variety of political and consulting posts including positions with the 1992 presidential campaign, the staff of Rep. George Miller (D-Calif.), former Chairman of the House Natural Resources Committee, and several non-profit organizations. During that time, she produced President Clinton's first Economic Conference in Little Rock; coordinated the congressional delegation trip to the United Nations Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro; and helped to direct Rock the Vote's Motor Voter campaign.

Moffett graduated with highest honors from Wesleyan University. She is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and serves on the board of Rock the Vote.

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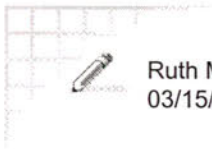
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Ruth M. Samardick  
03/15/2000 06:36:31 PM

Record Type: Record

To: David Tseng/OPD/EOP@EOP, Elliott H. Baer/OPD/EOP@EOP, Gigi E. Georges/OPD/EOP@EOP, Jamie H. Ginott/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc: Lael Brainard/OPD/EOP@EOP, Sharon H. Yuan/OPD/EOP@EOP, Sarah Rosen Wartell/OPD/EOP@EOP, Richard M. Samans/OPD/EOP@EOP

Subject: child labor on trip

**Bangladesh:** draft fact sheet attached.



bangladesh-NECpress.

On event, Rick is working closely with the White House speechwriter (Ted Widmer) on the President's speech. Rick provided some language on child labor package for them to work with and will get us all the first draft of the speech language as soon as available. It is also possible that Secretary Albright will branch off on her own in Bangladesh to tout these initiatives in other venues.

**India:** there was some discussion of whether the President would feel comfortable having a conversation about the EO product list, or whether Secretary Albright should do it instead. Indefurth saw no problem with having the Secretary raise the issue during her meeting in New Delhi with Foreign Minister Jaswant Singh. However, he warned that the list of issues that she needs to raise during that discussion is long (including UN, Sri Lanka, and others) and it might not get as lengthy a discussion as we might hope. State also suggested that Amb. Celeste have a meeting this week to advise the gov't that this will be raised by Albright. Celeste would have more opportunity to talk in detail about the issue.

Samet's view is that we are best served by offering to work with India on labor standards more generally, as we may find more room for agreement there than if we focus on specific projects in specific industries in child labor. State is sending a cable to New Delhi to guide Celeste's conversation. That cable is in keeping with the attached draft talking points for Albright (too long for Albright, but useful for Celeste and context). State is to get back to us for approval of the language which will actually go into the Secretary's paper.



chlabindiatps.draft6.d

## President Clinton: Helping Improve the Lives Of Working People In Bangladesh

*DRAFT: March 15, 2000*

[Save for quote from POTUS speech...]

[Note: is AID's \$2.5 million to be included in POTUS announcement?]

President Clinton today announced an assistance package of nearly \$12 million, aimed at improving working conditions in Bangladesh and removing children from abusive work. The initiative includes:

- \$6 million to help **eliminate abusive child labor** by removing approximately 30,000 children from hazardous industries in Bangladesh and placing them in school.
- \$1.7 million for a regional project to **stop trafficking of children**;
- \$3 million to **improve the working conditions for women** – through training in skill enhancement and worker rights, and a new health insurance program for working women in rural areas.
- \$1 million to **raise health and safety standards for hazardous work**.

The President announced these initiatives while meeting with a group of Bangladeshi school children, former garment workers, in Joypura village outside of Dhaka. The children attend schools established by a highly respected program which removes children from garment factories in Bangladesh and sends them to school. The program, funded by the U.S. through the International Labor Organization's International Program for the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC), has significantly reduced the number of children working in the garment industry.

The Bangladesh garment project is an example of what can be accomplished when industry, government and the international community form partnerships remove children from a life of labor, and place them in the opportunity of education. While a modest initiative in the context of the greater child labor challenge, this "Bangladesh model" serves as a guide for new IPEC projects in additional industries, such as those announced by the President today.

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### Eliminating Abusive Child Labor

- An estimated 19 percent of Bangladeshi children ages 5 to 14, over 6.5 million, work instead of going to school. In addition, many children combine work with school.
- Nearly one-half (48 percent) of working children have never attended school and 43 percent were enrolled at some point but subsequently dropped out.
- Five years of education is compulsory for Bangladeshi children (ages 6 to 10), but only 76 percent of all primary school-age children attend school and only 61 percent of the children who enroll reach the fifth grade.
- The new child labor projects announced by the President will target children involved in exploitative or hazardous work.
- Approximately 30,000 children now working as domestic servants, scavengers, transport helpers and weavers; in the construction, shrimp and leather industries; in tea plantations, and making beedis (hand rolled cigarettes) and glass bangles, will be removed from work and put into schools.

- In some cases, children will be sent to the same schools established for former garment workers. Where those schools are not available, new schools will be established with the cooperation of local governments, industries and nongovernmental organizations.

### **Stopping Trafficking of Children**

- Trafficking in children is high in Bangladesh.
- Children, particularly girls, are trafficked into exploitative work, including sexual slavery, forced labor and domestic servitude.
- Trafficked children are at high risk of sexual and other physical abuse, psychological abuse, disease and other hardships.
- A regional project will intervene in the trafficking of children from Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka – preventing, rescuing and rehabilitating child victims of trafficking.

### **Improving Working Conditions for Women**

- Working conditions are generally poor in most occupational sectors in Bangladesh, with high incidences of sexual harassment and abuse, especially for domestic workers, garment workers, and workers in the Export Processing Zones.
- Women in Bangladesh are particularly vulnerable to occupational safety and health hazards because of their concentration in the least protected informal sector, and their lower education and skill levels.
- Low wages, irregular payment, and lack of job security all add to the exploitative conditions that women face in most sectors. Female membership in trade unions is negligible.
- The initiative announced by the President will establish a micro-health insurance program for approximately 3 million women in rural, informal sector jobs, who have traditionally not had access to any form of health insurance.
- Projects also will focus on improving working conditions for women, increasing their participation and representation in trade unions, and enhancing their skills through training.

### **Raising Health and Safety Standards for Hazardous Work**

- Most workers in Bangladesh are employed in small and medium scale industries, tea plantations, and tanneries, and are often out of reach of protective efforts.
- Millions are exposed to dangerous working conditions, including toxic gases, fumes, and other physical hazards.
- Working conditions in the leather industry are highly hazardous. There is a 90 percent morbidity rate related to chromium toxicity, and about 37 percent of workers experience some sort of work-related accident. Accidents are common when workers operate machinery, handle chemicals, or are exposed to gas during leather processing.
- Garment sector workers, mainly women, face occupational hazards due to poor working conditions and the lack of basic safety measures. Every year, a large number of workers are killed or suffer from extreme burns due to accidental fires in the garment factories.
- Enhanced health and safety standards in hazardous occupational sectors in Bangladesh will be developed and implemented through a collaboration of the U.S. Department of Labor and relevant Bangladeshi Ministries, employers, and worker organizations.

**TALKING POINTS FOR SECRETARY ALBRIGHT IN INDIA  
CHILD LABOR EXECUTIVE ORDER PRODUCTS LIST**

**Importance of fight against child labor to the United States and President Clinton**

- As you know, President Clinton is deeply concerned about the problem of child labor around the world. He committed the U.S. to ILO Convention 182 – "the Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor." He even traveled to Geneva on the eve of its adoption, the first time that a U.S. President visited the ILO.
- The United States looks forward to broad international ratification of the Convention, and its rapid implementation around the world. Our Senate acted quickly and unanimously to give its advice and consent to ratification of the Convention. *And we are prepared to provide support to countries that are working to eliminate the worst forms of child labor and address the underlying causes.* In fact, the President this year asked Congress to increase our commitment to IPEC by another 50%, to \$45 million, and to provide \$55 million to support basic education in areas where child labor is pervasive.

**Praise for Indian statements of commitment to addressing the problem**

- We encourage you to ratify ILO Convention 182 as quickly as possible.
- We applaud the government's continuing commitment to a plan to eliminate child labor from hazardous industries, and eventually from all industries. We see that your budget includes funds for enforcement of child labor laws, income supplements for families, subsidized school lunches, and public awareness.
- We believe that ensuring meaningful access to basic education is a necessary component of any plan to eliminate child labor. We appreciate that India's Constitution establishes the goal of making basic education free and compulsory for all children.
- Nonetheless, I do not need to tell you that there is much work to be done to accomplish these goals. The State Department's annual Human Rights Report and the Department of Labor's Reports on Child Labor conclude that child labor remains a serious problem in India. Not only do there appear to be many children going to work instead of school, many seem to be doing very hazardous work. Despite your laws prohibiting such practice, many children are reported to be bonded laborers.

**Preview of Department of Labor proposed list of products which, there is a reasonable basis to believe, may have been made with forced or indentured child labor**

- As you may know, last year, President Clinton issued an Executive Order barring the U.S. government from purchasing products made with forced or indentured child labor.

- To implement that order, the Labor Department, in consultation with the Departments of State and the Treasury, was charged with preparing a preliminary list of products that we have reason to believe may be produced with such labor. The list includes ten products from India. The list should be no surprise, as the State Department's Human Rights Report noted that there was reason to believe that products in these ten industries were made with forced or indentured child labor.
- The proposal that will be published also notes that there is a problem with forced or indentured child labor in the hand-woven and knotted carpet industry in India (as well as Nepal and Pakistan), but recognizes that there are a number of labeling and monitoring efforts underway to eliminate the practice in the carpet industry. In order to encourage the continued development of such efforts, we propose that a certification or label from a credible monitoring and labeling program may substitute for the certifications required for other products.
- We anticipate publishing this preliminary list early in April. Its publication begins a 60-day public comment period, during which anyone is invited to submit additional information regarding products on the list and other products. We welcome information about efforts to address the problem. We hope to publish a final list this summer, at which time the certification requirement will go into effect.
- One important clarification. There is no prohibition on government purchases of products on the list. Rather, contractors providing a product on this list to the federal government will have to certify that they have made a good faith effort to determine whether the product was produced with forced or indentured child labor, and are unaware of the use of such labor in the production process. We believe that credible labeling and monitoring programs will help contractors to provide these certifications.

**Offer to work with Indian Government on projects to raise labor standards and eliminate worst forms of child labor**

- We have both been part of discussions on core labor standards in a variety of international fora, including the International Labor Organization, and we believe that our interests and values are more similar than they appear to be. These standards are consistent with Indian law and values, and are at the core of both of our democracies.
- We would like to work with you, at a senior level, towards a serious and constructive dialogue on core labor standards issues. This is not about protectionism. Rather, the goal of such a dialogue is to strengthen an open global economy where basic rights and values are protected. Together, we could forge a new, more positive framework for addressing labor issues in our bilateral relationship and in the International Labor Organization and other international organizations.

- Child labor is perhaps the most visible of labor issues, and has been a lightning rod in the United States and other industrialized countries for concerns regarding how workers can fit in and prosper in the global economy. We would like to work with you in a constructive way on child labor concerns, but also to compare notes on other labor-related issues, including labor market information systems, unemployment, and health and safety standards.
- We would be pleased to send a team from the U.S. Department of Labor, USAID and the State Department to discuss labor issues, access to basic education, and tangible support we could provide for projects, particularly in the industries which may use forced or indentured child labor. These include our support of programs to eliminate abusive child labor in India through the International Labor Organization's International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC).

## **BACKGROUND**

### **Child Labor in India**

- Estimates of the number of child laborers range widely. The Indian government census of 1991 puts the number of child workers at 11.28 million. The ILO estimates the number at 44 million. Out of an estimated 203 million children (ages 5 to 14), 116 million are in school, 12.6 million are in full-time employment, and the status of 74 million is unknown.
- The BJP-led coalition Government continued its predecessors' comprehensive plan to eliminate child labor from hazardous industries and eventually from all industries, but it did not repeat the previous government's pledge to accomplish the first by 2000 and the second by 2010.
- This program, for which approximately \$260 million (11.3 billion rupees) was budgeted, includes the enhanced enforcement of child labor laws, income supplements for families, subsidized school lunches in areas where child labor is concentrated, and a public awareness campaign
- There are no universally accepted figures for the number of bonded child laborers in India. However, human rights organizations estimated in 1992 that the carpet industry alone, there were as many as 300,000 children working, many of them under conditions that amount to bonded labor.
  - The Government prohibits forced and bonded labor by children but does not enforce this prohibition effectively, especially in the informal sector where most children who work are employed.
  - The continuing prevalence of child labor is due mainly to poverty, but also may be attributed to social acceptance of the practice and to the failure of the state and federal governments to make primary school education compulsory.

### **Background on Child Labor Executive Order and its Application to Indian Products**

- Under Executive Order 13126, the Department of Labor (DoL), in consultation and cooperation with the Treasury and State Departments, is required to publish a list of products, identified by country, that those Departments have a reasonable basis to believe might have been mined, produced, or manufactured by forced or indentured child labor. DoL will publish the proposed list for notice and comment. Products on the final list are not banned from procurement. Rather, contractors who provide the federal government with products on the final list will be required to provide a certification that they have made a good faith effort to determine whether forced or indentured child labor was used and that, on the basis of those efforts, the contractor is unaware of any such use.

- The proposed rule includes 11 products from Burma, 10 from India, and one each from Indonesia and Pakistan. Carpets from India, Pakistan and Nepal receive separate treatment.
- Indian products on the list include: brassware; fireworks; footwear; hand-blown glass bangles; hand-made locks, matches, and bricks; hand-broken quarried stones; hand-spun silk thread and hand-loomed silk cloth; and beedis (hand-rolled cigarettes). Hand woven/knotted carpets from India are also subject to the certification requirement.
- Carpets are treated differently in the proposed rule to recognize and encourage efforts taken on by Governments, industry, and international organizations to eliminate the practice from the carpet industry and provide ex-working children with an education. Such efforts are among the earliest in this area and have the potential to significantly reduce the incidence of forced/indentured child labor.
- The Rugmark Initiative is one such voluntary certification initiative operational in the carpet industries of India, Nepal, and Pakistan where registered looms are subject to regular, unannounced inspections for child labor violations. In addition to monitoring compliance, the program also provides ex-working children with educational opportunities.
- Given the relatively advanced labeling and monitoring programs in place, the Federal Register notice proposes that, in purchasing hand woven/knotted carpets from India, Nepal, and Pakistan, a certification or label from a credible labeling and monitoring program could serve as the equivalent of certification under the Executive Order.
- We have intentionally left it vague who will determine what programs are "credible." We do not want to put the United States government in the position of approving such programs. However, we have not figured out an alternative mechanism and look forward to public comments on the question.
- The Indian government will point to the Kaleen labeling system used by the government-sponsored Carpet Export Promotion Council. However, we would not likely determine that the Kaleen labeling system was credible. Among other concerns, monitoring is not comprehensive. Only 10% of looms are inspected annually. Despite ample evidence of abusive child labor, Kaleen has identified few if any violations and taken no punitive steps. The Council remains adamant that there is no child labor in the industry.

### **Background on Access to Basic Education**

- The Government does not provide compulsory, free, and universal primary education, and only approximately 59 percent of children between the ages of 5 and 14 attend school. Of a primary school-age population of approximately 203 million, about 120 million children attend school.

- No significant sectors or groups actively are excluded, but the economic reality is that children of wealthier families are more likely to attend school than those of poor families.

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	RECOMMENDER
<b>Former Administration Economists</b>				
Blinder	Alan		Brookings Institution	CEA and Department of Treasury
DeLong	J Bradford		University of California at Berkeley	CEA
Frankel	Jeffrey		Harvard University	CEA
Holzer	Harry		Urban Institute	CEA
Krueger	Alan		Princeton University	CEA and Department of Labor
Rivlin	Alice		Brookings Institution	CEA
Rouse	Ceci		Princeton University	CEA/NEC
Rubin	Robert		Citibank	CEA/Commerce
Stiglitz	Joseph		Brookings Institution	CEA
Tyson	Laura		University of California at Berkeley	CEA
Yellen	Janet		University of California at Berkeley	CEA
<b>Academic economists</b>				
Alexis	Marcus		Northwestern University	DOL
Barro	Robert		Harvard University	CEA
Bates	Timothy	Distinguished Professor	Wayne State University	Department of Labor
Bator	Francis		Harvard University	CEA
Betsey	Charles		Howard	DOL
Blanchard	Olivier		MIT	CEA
Bok	Derek		Harvard University	CEA
Bradford	William		University of Washington	DOL
Brainard	William		Yale University	CEA
Brynjolfson	Erik		MIT	CEA
Card	David		University of California at Berkeley	CEA
Cooper	Richard		Harvard University	CEA
Cutler	David		Harvard University	CEA
Darity	William	Professor	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill & Duke University	OPL
Donahue	John D.		Kennedy School of Public Policy- Harvard University	Department of Labor
Dornbusch	Rudi		MIT	CEA
Edwards	Alfred		Michigan	DOL
Elwood	David		Harvard University	CEA
Feldstein	Mar		Harvard University	CEA

DRAFT EXPANSIVE LIST OF INVITEES.

Freeman	Richard		Harvard University	CEA and Department of Labor
Friedman	Benjamin		Harvard University	CEA
Gailbraith	James		University of Texas	CEA
Gates	Henry Louis		Harvard University	USDA
Goldin	Claudia		Harvard University	CEA
Gordon	Robert		Northwestern University	CEA
Greenstein	Shane		Northwestern University	CEA
Hall	Robert		Stanford University	CEA
Henderson	Rebecca		MIT	CEA
Jones	Barbara		Priie View A&M	DOL
Jorgenson	Dale		Harvard University	CEA and Department of Treasury
Katz	Lawrence		Harvard University	CEA and Department of Labor
Krugman	Paul		MIT	CEA, Dept. of Commerce, Dept. of Treasury
Levy	Franck		MIT	CEA
Lichtenberg	Frank		Columbia	Department of Commerce
Loury	Glenn		Boston University	DOL
Lynch	Lisa	Professor	Fletcher School of Law & Diplomacy; Tufts University	Department of Labor
Mankiw	N. Gregory		Harvard University	CEA
Minter Hoxby	Carolyn		Harvard University	CEA
Modigliani	Franco		MIT	CEA
Murmane	Richard		Harvard University	CEA
Murphy	Kevin		University of Chicago	CEA
Myers	Samuel L. Jr.	Dean	Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs - University of Minnesota	OPL
Nordhaus	William		Yale University	CEA and Department of Treasury
Roemer	Paul		Stanford University	CEA
Ruben	Luci		South Carolina State	DOL
Sachs	Jeffrey		Harvard University	CEA
Samuelson	Paul		MIT	CEA
Schiller	Robert		Yale University	CEA
Sjoquist	David		Georgia State University	DOL
Solow	Robert		MIT	CEA and Dept. of Commerce
Spriggs	Bill	President	National Economist Association	OPL
Swinton	Da		Benedict College	DOL

Stock	James		Harvard University	CEA
Taylor	John		Stanford University	CEA
Thurrow	Lester		MIT	CEA
Tobin	James		Yale University	CEA
Wachs	Martin		University of California at Berkeley	Department of Treasury
Weidenbaum	Murray		University of Washington St Louis.	CEA
Welch	Finis		Texas A&M University	CEA
Wilson	William Julius	Professor	John F. Kennedy School of Government-Harvard University	OPL
<b>Wall Street economists</b>				
Barbera	Robert			CEA
Dudley	Bill		Goldman Sachs	CEA
Hale	David		Kemper	CEA
Hormats	Robert		Goldman Sachs	Department of Commerce
Kaufman	Henry			CEA
Kubarych	Roger		Council on Foreign Relations	CEA
Roach	Steven			CEA
Sinai	Alan			CEA
Suskind	Larry			Department of Treasury
Volcker	Paul		James Wolfenson	CEA
Yardeni	Ed		Deutsche Bank	CEA
<b>Think tank economists</b>				
Appelbaum	Eileen		Economic Policy Institute	CEA and Department of Labor
Aron	Henry		Brookings Institution	CEA
Atkinson	Robert		PPI	Department of Commerce
Bates	Timothy		Wayne State University	DOL
Bergsten	C Fred		Institute for International Economics	CEA
Bosworth	Barry		Brookings Institution	CEA and Department of Treasury
Bransconm	Louis		Harvard University	Department of Treasury
Burtless	Gary		Brookings Institution	CEA
Edelin	Ronald	Executive Director	Congressional Black Caucus Foundation	OPL

Faux	Jeff		Economic Policy Institute	CEA
Glassman	James		American Enterprise Institute	CEA
Hufbauer	Gary		Institute for International Economics	CEA
Johnson	Elmer W.	President	The Aspen Institute	USDA
Kete	Nancy		World Resources Institute	Department of Treasury
Kosters	Marvin		American Enterprise Institute	CEA
Krupnich	Alan		Resources for the Future	Department of Treasury
Litan	Robert		Brookings Institution	CEA and Department of Commerce
Mehreteab	Ghebre		NHP Foundation	DOL
McFate	Katherine		Rockefeller Foundation	CEA
McGrady	Chuck		Sierra Club	Department of Treasury
Meltzer	Allan		American Enterprise Institute	CEA
Mishel	Lawrence		Economic Policy Institute	CEA and Department of Labor
Oliver	Melvin		Ford Foundation	DOL
Perry	George		Brookings Institution	CEA
Reischauer	Robert		Urban Institute	CEA
Schultze	Charles		Brookings Institution	CEA & Department of Treasury
Simmis	Margaret C.	Vice President of Research Programs	Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies	Department of Labor
Spriggs	William		National Urban League	DOL
Wanner	Eric		Russell Sage Foundation	CEA

Williams	Eddie	President	Joint Center for Economic and Political Studies	OPL and Department of Labor
<b>Research community (science and engineering)</b>				
Owens	John		New Mexico State University	USDA
Shult	Milo	Vice President of Agriculture	University of Arkansas	USDA
Tyner	Wally		Perdue University	USDA
<b>Technology industry leaders</b>				
Andreeson	Marc		Netscape Corp.	Department of Treasury
Brown	Richard H.	CEO	Electronic Data Systems	OPL
Case	Steve		America Online	Department of Treasury
Chambers	John		Cisco Corp.	Department of Treasury
Dell	Michael		Dell Computer	CEA
Fiona	Carly		HP	CEA
Fionna	Carly		Hewlett-Packard Corp.	Department of Treasury
Galvin	Christopher B.	CEO	Motorola	OPL
Gerstner	Louis V. Jr.	CEO	International Business Machines	OPL
Gill	Tim	CEO	Quark	OPL and USDA
Grouf	Nick	Chairman and CEO	PeoplePC	One America
Hatsopoulos	George		Thermo Electron	Department of Treasury
Huttner	Jack	Vice President	Genencor	OPL
Otellini	Paul		Intel	CEA
Schmidt	Eric		Novell	CEA
Weitzen	Jeff		Gateway	CEA
Whitman	Meg		eBay	CEA
Zander	Ed		Sun Microsystems	CEA
<b>Traditional industry leaders</b>				
Barton	Glen A.	CEO	Caterpillar	OPL
Beserra	Rudy	Assistant Vice President	The Coca-Cola Company	OPL
Bijur	Peter I.	CEO	Texaco	OPL
Blank	Arthur	CEO	Home Depot	OPL
Bossidy	L. A.	CEO	AlliedSignal	OPL

Bowlin	Michael R.	CEO	Atlantic Richfield	OPL
Browne	Sir John		BP Amoco	Department of Treasury
Burd	Steven A.	CEO	Safeway	OPL
Cheney	Richard B.	CEO	Halliburton	OPL
Condit	Philip M.	CEO	Boeing	OPL
Crutchfield	Edward E.	CEO	First Union Corp.	OPL
Dash	Darien	Founder & CEO	DME Interactive	OPL
David	George	CEO	United Technologies	OPL
DeSimone	Livio D.	CEO	Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing	OPL
Di Martino	Rita	Director	Federal Government Affairs - AT&T	OPL
Dorsch	Robert	Director of Biotechnology Development	DuPont	OPL
Ford	William Jr.		Ford Motor Company	Department of Treasury
Fritz	Carolyn	Global Director of Industrial Biotechnology Business	Dow Chemical	OPL
Glass	David D.	CEO	Wal-Mart Stores	OPL
Glynn Jr.	Robert D.	CEO	PG&E Corp.	OPL
Gorman	Joseph T.	CEO	TRW	OPL
Graves	Earl		Black Enterprise Ltd	DOL
Hall	Floyd	CEO	Kmart	OPL
Harman	Sidney	Chairman and CEO	Harman International Industries Inc.	USDA
Helleher	Herb		Southwest Airlines	Department of Treasury
Humphrey	Gene		Enron Development Corp.	Department of Treasury
Jager	Durk I.	CEO	Procter & Gamble	OPL
Johnson	Robert	CEO	Black Entertainment Television	OPL
Kelly	James P.	CEO	United Parcel Service	OPL
Leonard	J. Wayne	CEO	Entergy	OPL
Levin	Gerald M.	CEO	Time Warner	OPL and USDA
Lewis	Ed	Publisher	Essence	DOL
McLaughlin	Ann	Chairman of the Board	The Aspen Institute	USDA
Nasser	Jacques A.	CEO	Ford Motor	OPL
Pfeiffer	Eckhard	CEO	Enron	OPL
Quick	Perry	head of Economic Consulting	Ernst & Young	Department of Commerce
Sinegal	James D.	CEO	Costco	OPL
Smith	Fred W.	CEO	Federal Express	OPL and Department of Treasury

Smith Jr.	John F.	CEO	General Motors	OPL
Snow	John		CSX Corp.	Department of Treasury
Steere Jr.	William C.	CEO	Pfizer	OPL
Taylor	Michael		Mocro Strategy Inc.	Department of Treasury
Thoman	Richard		Xerox Corp.	Department of Treasury
Tillman	Robert L.	CEO	Lowe's	OPL
Welch Jr.	John F.	CEO	General Electric	OPL
Zapanta	Al	President	US-Mexico Chamber of Commerce	OPL
<b>Finance (investment and commercial banks)</b>				
Brimmer	Andrew J.		Brimmer & Co.	DOL
Chappelle	Emma	CEO	United Bank of Philadelphia	OPL
Cohen	Abby		Goldman Sachs (I think)	CEA
Corbin	Patricia Garrison		PG Corbin	DOL
Demish	Wolfgang		Banker's Trust	Department of Treasury
Grasso	Richard	CEO	New York Stock Exchange	OPL
Jacobson	Neil	Vice President	Wells Fargo Bank	OPL
Komansky	David H.	CEO	Merrill Lynch	OPL
Maillian	Brian	President	Whitstone Capital Inc.	OPL
McColl Jr.	Hugh L.		BankAmerica Corp.	OPL
McCoy	John B.	CEO	Bank One Corp.	OPL
Pryor	Malcolm		Pryor Goran & Counts	DOL
Purcell	Philip J.	CEO	Morgan Stanley Dean Witter	OPL
Raines	Franklin		Fannie Mae	Department of Treasury
Reed	John S.	CEO	Citigroup	OPL
Shiple	Walter V.	CEO	Chase Manhattan Corp.	OPL
Sloan	Maceo		NCM Capital	DOL
Weill	Sanford I.	CEO	Citigroup	OPL
Williams	Chris	Founder & Chairman & CEO	Williams Capital Group	OPL
<b>Finance (venture capital)</b>				
Bohnett	David		Baroda Ventures	OPL and USDA
Bynum	Bill		Enterprise Corporation of Delta	USDA

Cazenave	Marx	President & CEO	Progress Investment Management	OPL
Farr	Mel	President & CEO	Mel Farr Automotive Group	OPL
Guerrero	Gloria		Rural Development Finance Corp.	USDA
Jordon	Vernon			Department of Treasury
Moncrief	Ray		Kentucky Highlands Development Corp.	USDA
Patricof	Alan			Department of Commerce
Phillips	Ronald		Coastal Enterprises Inc.	USDA
Rickett	Jerry		Kentucky Highlands Development Corp.	USDA
Tesdell	Kerwin		Community Development Venture Capital Alliance	USDA
Warner	Mark		Welthy Soni and People Inc.	USDA
Wheat	Alan	Chair	Capital Ventures/New Markets Equity Fund	OPL
<b>Private sector, finance</b>				
Altman	Roger			Department of Commerce
Baldwin	Shawn		Wall Street Strategies	Department of Treasury
<b>Civil Rights and Ethnic Organizations</b>				
Brewer	Judy	Director	Web Accessibility Initiative/World Wide Web Consortium	OPL
Chase	JoAnn	Executive Director	National Congress of American Indians	One America
Dovalina	Rick	National President	League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC)	OPL
Frisancho	Roberto	Executive Director	Latino Civil Rights Center	OPL
Gonzalez	Antonio	President	Southwest Voter Registration and Education Project	OPL
Henderson	Wade	Executive Director	Leadership Conference on Civil Rights	One America
Hernandez	Antonia	President	Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF)	OPL
Herrera	George	President/CEO	U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce (USHCC)	OPL
Hubbard	Maryland		Black Women Entrepreneurs	Department of Treasury
Imparato	Andrew J.	President and CEO	American Association of People with Disabilities (AAPD)	OPL
Jackson	Jesse		Push Wall Street Project	Department of Treasury, OPL, and One America
Jones	Elaine	Executive Director	NAACP Legal Defense Fund	OPL
King	Coretta Scott	Chair	Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Non-Violent and Social Change	OPL
King	Dexter	President & CEO	Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Non-Violent and Social Change	OPL
LeMelle	Willie	President	Phelps Stokes Fund	SBA
Malveaux		President	National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs	OPL

Mfume	Kweisi	President & CEO	NAACP	OPL, Dept. of Treasury, One America
Michel	Harriett	President	National Minority Supplier Development Council	
Mirabal	Manuel	President	National Puerto Rican Coalition (NPRC) (also President of National Hispanic Leadership A	OPL
Narosaki	Karen		Nat'l Asian Pacific Am. Legal Consortium	One America
Price	Hugh	President & CEO	National Urban League New York	OPL, Dept. of Treasury, Dept. of Labor, One America
Scruggs Leftwich	Yvonne	Executive Director	Black Leadership Forum (BLF)	OPL
Smith	Jane	President	National Council of Negro Women	SBA
Spriggs	William	Director of Research and Public Policy	National Urban League	Department of Labor
Vargas	Arturo	President	Nat'l Ass'n of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO)	OPL
Wille	George		National Association of Black Accountants	SBA
Washington	Joesph	Chairman	Organization for a New Equality	SBA
Yzaguirre	Raul	President	National Council of La Raza	One America and OPL
Labor Leaders	<i>See next page</i>			

LHBOR LEADERS - D needs expanding

Hall	Sonny	President	TTD	Department of Treasury
Johnson	Gloria	Vice President	IUE (also President of Coalition of Labor Union Women)	OPL
Lucy	Bill	Secretary - Treasurer	AFSCME (also President of Coalition of Black Trade Unionists)	OPL
Lynch	Leon	Vice President	USWA (also Chair of A. Philip Randolph Institute)	OPL
Mills	Nancy		AFL-CIO	CEA
Nicholas	Henry		District 1199 Hospital Workers	DOL
Rivera	Dennis			
Smith	Ed	International Laborers		Department of Treasury
Sweeney	John	President	AFL-CIO	Department of Treasury
	<i>Need more</i>			
<b>Clergy</b>				
Anderson	Bishop Vinton			Department of Treasury
Barrow	Reverend Willie	Chair	National Rainbow/PUSH Coalition	OPL
Bishop	Bishop Cecil			Department of Treasury
Brookins	Bishop H. Hartford			Department of Treasury
Cook	Reverend Susan Johnson	Executive Director	Multi - Ethnic Center (also Senior Pastor of Bronx Christian Fellowship)	OPL
Flake	Reverend Floyd	Pastor	All AME Church	OPL
Hicks	Reverend Dr. Beecher Jr.	Pastor	Metropolitan Baptist Church	Department of Treasury and OPL
Long	Bishop Eddie		New Birth Missionary Baptist Church	OPL, Department of Treasury
Murray	Cecil "Chip"		1st AME Church	OPL
Reid	Reverend Dr. Frank			Department of Treasury
Shaw	Rt. Rev. M. Thomas		Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts	Department of Treasury
Webb	Brother Varner			Department of Treasury
<b>Non-Profits</b>				
Alford	Harry C.	President & CEO	National Black Chamber of Commerce	OPL
Beene	Betty	President	United Way of America	OPL
Bryant	John	Founder & Chairman & CEO Vice President of Public Leadership	Operation HOPE Inc.	OPL
Carnevale	Anthony		Educational Testing Service	Department of Labor
Cohen	Rick	President	National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy	OPL
Deets	Horace B.		American Association of Retired Persons	Department of Treasury
Kammer SJ	Father Fred		Catholic Charities USA	OPL
Michel	H	President	National Minority Supplier Development Court	OPL

Ridings	Dorothy S.	President & CEO	Council on Foundations	OPL
Robinson	Anthony	President	Minority Business Enterprise Legal Defense and Educational Fund	OPL
Toman	Mike		Resources for the Future	Department of Treasury

<b>Educators and University Leaders</b>				
Chambers	Julius	President	N.C. Central University	DOL
DeLauder	William		Delaware State University	USDA
Gomez-Ibanez	Tony		Harvard University	Department of Treasury
Gray	William	President	UNCF	OPL
Nitze	Paul H.		Paul H. Nitze School of Advance International Studies of the Johns Hopkins University	USDA
Ponder	Henry	President	NAFEO	OPL
Prater	Oscar	President	Fort Valley State	USDA
Richardson	Earl	Chair	President's Board of Advisors (also President of Morgan State University)	OPL
<b>Women's Groups</b>				
Blair	Anita	Vice President and General Counsel	Independent Women's Forum	Department of Treasury
Height	Dorothy	Chair	NCNW	OPL
Levin	Elizabeth	President	Women's Transportation Seminar	Department of Treasury
Lorey	Rose Mary		Chicago Department of Aviation	Department of Treasury
<b>Worker Training Experts</b>				
Bassi	Laurie		Training Institute	CEA
Bell	Steve		Urban Institute	DOL
Bloom	Howard		Deomnstration Research Corporation	DOL
Bremer	Chuck	Executive Director	A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund Recruitment and Training Program (APREF/RTP Pro	OPL
Hill	Norman	President	A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund Recruitment and Training Program (APREF/RTP Pro	OPL
Hollenbeck	Kevin		Upjohn Institute	DOL
Lalonde	Robert		Michigan State University	DOL
Orr	Larry		Abt Associates	DOL
Van Erden	Jim		Goodwill Industries	Department of Labor
<b>Other</b>				
Maccoby	Michael			Department of Commerce
<b>Trade Association Executives</b>				

Cassidy	Philip	Executive Director	Business Council	OPL
Donahue	Thomas	President and CEO	US Chamber of Commerce	OPL
Faris	Jack	President and CEO	Nat'l Federation of Independent Business	OPL
Green	Mich	COO	Bond Market Association	OPL
Jasinowski	Jerry	President	National Ass'n of Manufacturers	OPL
Maury	Samuel	President	Business Roundtable	OPL
McCurdy	Dave	President	Electronic Industry Association	OPL
Satagaj	John	President	Small Business Legislative Council	OPL
<b>Government</b>				
Rohde	Greg	Assistant Secretary for National Telecommunications	Department of Commerce	Department of Commerce
Shapiro	Robert	Under Secretary for Economics and Statistics	Department of Commerce	Department of Commerce
Shavers	Cheryl	Under Secretary for Technology Administration	Department of Commerce	Department of Commerce

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	RECOMMENDER
<b>Former Administration Economists</b>				
Blinder	Alan		Brookings Institution	CEA and Department of Treasury
DeLong	J Bradford		University of California at Berkeley	CEA
Frankel	Jeffrey		Harvard University	CEA
Holzer	Harry		Urban Institute	CEA
Krueger	Alan		Princeton University	CEA and Department of Labor
Rivlin	Alice		Brookings Institution	CEA
Rouse	Ceci		Princeton University	CEA/NEC
Rubin	Robert		Citibank	CEA/Commerce
Stiglitz	Joseph		Brookings Institution	CEA
Tyson	Laura		University of California at Berkeley	CEA
Yellen	Janet		University of California at Berkeley	CEA
<b>Academic economists</b>				
Alexis	Marcus		Northwestern University	DOL
Barro	Robert		Harvard University	CEA
Bates	Timothy	Distinguished Professor	Wayne State University	Department of Labor
Bator	Francis		Harvard University	CEA
Betsey	Charles		Howard	DOL
Blanchard	Olivier		MIT	CEA
Bok	Derek		Harvard University	CEA
Bradford	William		University of Washington	DOL
Brainard	William		Yale University	CEA
Brynjolfson	Erik		MIT	CEA
Card	David		University of California at Berkeley	CEA
Cooper	Richard		Harvard University	CEA
Cutler	David		Harvard University	CEA
Darity	William	Professor	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill & Duke University	OPL
Donahue	John D.		Kennedy School of Public Policy- Harvard University	Department of Labor
Dornbusch	Rudi		MIT	CEA
Edwards	Alfred		Michigan	DOL
Elwood	David		Harvard University	CEA
Feldstein	Ma		Harvard University	CEA

DRAFT EXPANSIVE LIST OF INVITEES.

Freeman	Richard		Harvard University	CEA and Department of Labor
Friedman	Benjamin		Harvard University	CEA
Gailbraith	James		University of Texas	CEA
Gates	Henry Louis		Harvard University	USDA
Goldin	Claudia		Harvard University	CEA
Gordon	Robert		Northwestern University	CEA
Greenstein	Shane		Northwestern University	CEA
Hall	Robert		Stanford University	CEA
Henderson	Rebecca		MIT	CEA
Jones	Barbara		Priore View A&M	DOL
Jorgenson	Dale		Harvard University	CEA and Department of Treasury
Katz	Lawrence		Harvard University	CEA and Department of Labor
Krugman	Paul		MIT	CEA, Dept. of Commerce, Dept. of Treasury
Levy	Franck		MIT	CEA
Lichtenberg	Frank		Columbia	Department of Commerce
Loury	Glenn		Boston University	DOL
Lynch	Lisa	Professor	Fletcher School of Law & Diplomacy; Tufts University	Department of Labor
Mankiw	N. Gregory		Harvard University	CEA
Minter Hoxby	Carolyn		Harvard University	CEA
Modigliani	Franco		MIT	CEA
Mumane	Richard		Harvard University	CEA
Murphy	Kevin		University of Chicago	CEA
Myers	Samuel L. Jr.	Dean	Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs - University of Minnesota	OPL
Nordhaus	William		Yale University	CEA and Department of Treasury
Roemer	Paul		Stanford University	CEA
Ruben	Luci		South Carolina State	DOL
Sachs	Jeffrey		Harvard University	CEA
Samuelson	Paul		MIT	CEA
Schiller	Robert		Yale University	CEA
Sjoquist	David		Georgia State University	DOL
Solow	Robert		MIT	CEA and Dept. of Commerce
Spriggs	Bill	President	National Economist Association	OPL
Swinton	D		Benedict College	DOL

Stock	James		Harvard University	CEA
Taylor	John		Stanford University	CEA
Thurrow	Lester		MIT	CEA
Tobin	James		Yale University	CEA
Wachs	Martin		University of California at Berkeley	Department of Treasury
Weidenbaum	Murray		University of Washington St Louis.	CEA
Welch	Finis		Texas A&M University	CEA
Wilson	William Julius	Professor	John F. Kennedy School of Government-Harvard University	OPL
<b>Wall Street economists</b>				
Barbera	Robert			CEA
Dudley	Bill		Goldman Sachs	CEA
Hale	David		Kemper	CEA
Hormats	Robert		Goldman Sachs	Department of Commerce
Kaufman	Henry			CEA
Kubarych	Roger		Council on Foreign Relations	CEA
Roach	Steven			CEA
Sinai	Alan			CEA
Suskind	Larry			Department of Treasury
Volcker	Paul		James Wolfenson	CEA
Yardeni	Ed		Deutsche Bank	CEA
<b>Think tank economists</b>				
Appelbaum	Eileen		Economic Policy Institute	CEA and Department of Labor
Aron	Henry		Brookings Institution	CEA
Atkinson	Robert		PPI	Department of Commerce
Bates	Timothy		Wayne State University	DOL
Bergsten	C Fred		Institute for International Economics	CEA
Bosworth	Barry		Brookings Institution	CEA and Department of Treasury
Branscom	Louis		Harvard University	Department of Treasury
Burtless	Gary		Brookings Institution	CEA
Edelin	Paul	Executive Director	Congressional Black Caucus Foundation	OPL

Faux	Jeff		Economic Policy Institute	CEA
Glassman	James		American Enterprise Institute	CEA
Hufbauer	Gary		Institute for International Economics	CEA
Johnson	Elmer W.	President	The Aspen Institute	USDA
Kete	Nancy		World Resources Institute	Department of Treasury
Kosters	Marvin		American Enterprise Institute	CEA
Krupnich	Alan		Resources for the Future	Department of Treasury
Litan	Robert		Brookings Institution	CEA and Department of Commerce
Mehreteab	Ghebre		NHP Foundation	DOL
McFate	Katherine		Rockefeller Foundation	CEA
McGrady	Chuck		Sierra Club	Department of Treasury
Meltzer	Allan		American Enterprise Institute	CEA
Mishel	Lawrence		Economic Policy Institute	CEA and Department of Labor
Oliver	Melvin		Ford Foundation	DOL
Perry	George		Brookings Institution	CEA
Reischauer	Robert		Urban Institute	CEA
Schultze	Charles		Brookings Institution	CEA & Department of Treasury
Simms	Margaret C.	Vice President of Research Programs	Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies	Department of Labor
Spriggs	William		National Urban League	DOL
Wanner	Eric		Russell Sage Foundation	CEA

Williams	Eddie	President	Joint Center for Economic and Political Studies	OPL and Department of Labor
<b>Research community (science and engineering)</b>				
Owens	John		New Mexico State University	USDA
Shult	Milo	Vice President of Agriculture	University of Arkansas	USDA
Tyner	Wally		Perdue University	USDA
<b>Technology industry leaders</b>				
Andreesson	Marc		Netscape Corp.	Department of Treasury
Brown	Richard H.	CEO	Electronic Data Systems	OPL
Case	Steve		America Online	Department of Treasury
Chambers	John		Cisco Corp.	Department of Treasury
Dell	Michael		Dell Computer	CEA
Fiona	Carly		HP	CEA
Fionna	Carly		Hewlett-Packard Corp.	Department of Treasury
Galvin	Christopher B.	CEO	Motorola	OPL
Gerstner	Louis V. Jr.	CEO	International Business Machines	OPL
Gill	Tim	CEO	Quark	OPL and USDA
Grouf	Nick	Chairman and CEO	PeoplePC	One America
Hatsopoulos	George		Thermo Electron	Department of Treasury
Huttner	Jack	Vice President	Genencor	OPL
Otellini	Paul		Intel	CEA
Schmidt	Eric		Novell	CEA
Weitzen	Jeff		Gateway	CEA
Whitman	Meg		eBay	CEA
Zander	Ed		Sun Microsystems	CEA
<b>Traditional industry leaders</b>				
Barton	Glen A.	CEO	Caterpillar	OPL
Beserra	Rudy	Assistant Vice President	The Coca-Cola Company	OPL
Bijur	Peter I.	CEO	Texaco	OPL
Blank	Arthur	CEO	Home Depot	OPL
Bossidy	L. A.	CEO	AlliedSignal	OPL

Bowlin	Michael R.	CEO	Atlantic Richfield	OPL
Browne	Sir John		BP Amoco	Department of Treasury
Burd	Steven A.	CEO	Safeway	OPL
Cheney	Richard B.	CEO	Halliburton	OPL
Condit	Philip M.	CEO	Boeing	OPL
Crutchfield	Edward E.	CEO	First Union Corp.	OPL
Dash	Darien	Founder & CEO	DME Interactive	OPL
David	George	CEO	United Technologies	OPL
DeSimone	Livio D.	CEO	Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing	OPL
Di Martino	Rita	Director	Federal Government Affairs - AT&T	OPL
Dorsch	Robert	Director of Biotechnology Development	DuPont	OPL
Ford	William Jr.		Ford Motor Company	Department of Treasury
Fritz	Carolyn	Global Director of Industrial Biotechnology Business	Dow Chemical	OPL
Glass	David D.	CEO	Wal-Mart Stores	OPL
Glynn Jr.	Robert D.	CEO	PG&E Corp.	OPL
Gorman	Joseph T.	CEO	TRW	OPL
Graves	Earl		Black Enterprise Ltd	DOL
Hall	Floyd	CEO	Kmart	OPL
Harman	Sidney	Chairman and CEO	Harman International Industries Inc.	USDA
Helleher	Herb		Southwest Airlines	Department of Treasury
Humphrey	Gene		Enron Development Corp.	Department of Treasury
Jager	Durk I.	CEO	Procter & Gamble	OPL
Johnson	Robert	CEO	Black Entertainment Television	OPL
Kelly	James P.	CEO	United Parcel Service	OPL
Leonard	J. Wayne	CEO	Entergy	OPL
Levin	Gerald M.	CEO	Time Warner	OPL and USDA
Lewis	Ed	Publisher	Essence	DOL
McLaughlin	Ann	Chairman of the Board	The Aspen Institute	USDA
Nasser	Jacques A.	CEO	Ford Motor	OPL
Pfeiffer	Eckhard	CEO	Enron	OPL
Quick	Perry	head of Economic Consulting	Ernst & Young	Department of Commerce
Sinegal	James P.	CEO	Costco	OPL
Smith	Frederic W.	CEO	Federal Express	OPL and Department of Treasury

Smith Jr.	John F.	CEO	General Motors	OPL
Snow	John		CSX Corp.	Department of Treasury
Steere Jr.	William C.	CEO	Pfizer	OPL
Taylor	Michael		Mocro Strategy Inc.	Department of Treasury
Thoman	Richard		Xerox Corp.	Department of Treasury
Tillman	Robert L.	CEO	Lowe's	OPL
Welch Jr.	John F.	CEO	General Electric	OPL
Zapanta	Al	President	US-Mexico Chamber of Commerce	OPL
<b>Finance (investment and commercial banks)</b>				
Brimmer	Andrew J.		Brimmer & Co.	DOL
Chappelle	Emma	CEO	United Bank of Philadelphia	OPL
Cohen	Abby		Goldman Sachs (I think)	CEA
Corbin	Patricia Garrison		PG Corbin	DOL
Demish	Wolfgang		Banker's Trust	Department of Treasury
Grasso	Richard	CEO	New York Stock Exchange	OPL
Jacobson	Neil	Vice President	Wells Fargo Bank	OPL
Komansky	David H.	CEO	Merrill Lynch	OPL
Maillian	Brian	President	Whitestone Capital Inc.	OPL
McColl Jr.	Hugh L.		BankAmerica Corp.	OPL
McCoy	John B.	CEO	Bank One Corp.	OPL
Pryor	Malcolm		Pryor Goran & Counts	DOL
Purcell	Philip J.	CEO	Morgan Stanley Dean Witter	OPL
Raines	Franklin		Fannie Mae	Department of Treasury
Reed	John S.	CEO	Citigroup	OPL
Shipley	Walter V.	CEO	Chase Manhattan Corp.	OPL
Sloan	Maceo		NCM Capital	DOL
Weill	Sanford I.	CEO	Citigroup	OPL
Williams	Chris	Founder & Chairman & CEO	Williams Capital Group	OPL
<b>Finance (venture capital)</b>				
Bohnett	David		Baroda Ventures	OPL and USDA
Bynum	Bill		Enterprise Corporation of Delta	USDA

Cazenave	Marx	President & CEO	Progress Investment Management	OPL
Farr	Mel	President & CEO	Mel Farr Automotive Group	OPL
Guerrero	Gloria		Rural Development Finance Corp.	USDA
Jordon	Vernon			Department of Treasury
Moncrief	Ray		Kentucky Highlands Development Corp.	USDA
Patricof	Alan			Department of Commerce
Phillips	Ronald		Coastal Enterprises Inc.	USDA
Rickett	Jerry		Kentucky Highlands Development Corp.	USDA
Tesdell	Kerwin		Community Development Venture Capital Alliance	USDA
Warner	Mark		Welthy Soni and People Inc.	USDA
Wheat	Alan	Chair	Capital Ventures/New Markets Equity Fund	OPL
<b>Private sector, finance</b>				
Altman	Roger			Department of Commerce
Baldwin	Shawn		Wall Street Strategies	Department of Treasury
<b>Civil Rights and Ethnic Organizations</b>				
Brewer	Judy	Director	Web Accessibility Initiative/World Wide Web Consortium	OPL
Chase	JoAnn	Executive Director	National Congress of American Indians	One America
Dovalina	Rick	National President	League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC)	OPL
Frisancho	Roberto	Executive Director	Latino Civil Rights Center	OPL
Gonzalez	Antonio	President	Southwest Voter Registration and Education Project	OPL
Henderson	Wade	Executive Director	Leadership Conference on Civil Rights	One America
Hernandez	Antonia	President	Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF)	OPL
Herrera	George	President/CEO	U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce (USHCC)	OPL
Hubbard	Maryland		Black Women Entrepreneurs	Department of Treasury
Imparato	Andrew J.	President and CEO	American Association of People with Disabilities (AAPD)	OPL
Jackson	Jesse		Push Wall Street Project	Department of Treasury, OPL, and One America
Jones	Elaine	Executive Director	NAACP Legal Defense Fund	OPL
King	Coretta Scott	Chair	Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Non-Violent and Social Change	OPL
King	Dexter	President & CEO	Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Non-Violent and Social Change	OPL
LeMelle	Wilbur	President	Phelps Stokes Fund	SBA
Malveaux		President	National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs	OPL

Mfume	Kweisi	President & CEO	NAACP	OPL, Dept. of Treasury, One America
Michel	Harriett	President	National Minority Supplier Development Council	
Mirabal	Manuel	President	National Puerto Rican Coalition (NPRC) (also President of National Hispanic Leadership A	OPL
Narosaki	Karen		Nat'l Asian Pacific Am. Legal Consortium	One America
Price	Hugh	President & CEO	National Urban League New York	OPL, Dept. of Treasury, Dept. of Labor, One America
Scruggs Leftwich	Yvonne	Executive Director	Black Leadership Forum (BLF)	OPL
Smith	Jane	President	National Council of Negro Women	SBA
Spriggs	William	Director of Research and Public Policy	National Urban League	Department of Labor
Vargas	Arturo	President	Nat'l Ass'n of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO)	OPL
Wille	George		National Association of Black Accountants	SBA
Washington	Joesph	Chairman	Organization for a New Equality	SBA
Yzaguirre	Raul	President	National Council of La Raza	One America and OPL
Labor Leaders	<i>See next page</i>			

Labor Leaders - D needs expanding

Hall	Sonny	President	TTD	Department of Treasury
Johnson	Gloria	Vice President	IUE (also President of Coalition of Labor Union Women)	OPL
Lucy	Bill	Secretary - Treasurer	AFSCME (also President of Coalition of Black Trade Unionists)	OPL
Lynch	Leon	Vice President	USWA (also Chair of A. Philip Randolph Institute)	OPL
Mills	Nancy		AFL-CIO	CEA
Nicholas	Henry		District 1199 Hospital Workers	DOL
Rivera	Dennis			
Smith	Ed	International Laborers		Department of Treasury
Sweeney	John	President	AFL-CIO	Department of Treasury
<i>Need more</i>				
<b>Clergy</b>				
Anderson	Bishop Vinton			Department of Treasury
Barrow	Reverend Willie	Chair	National Rainbow/PUSH Coalition	OPL
Bishop	Bishop Cecil			Department of Treasury
Brookins	Bishop H. Hartford			Department of Treasury
Cook	Reverend Susan Johnson	Executive Director	Multi - Ethnic Center (also Senior Pastor of Bronx Christian Fellowship)	OPL
Flake	Reverend Floyd	Pastor	All AME Church	OPL
Hicks	Reverend Dr. Beecher Jr.	Pastor	Metropolitan Baptist Church	Department of Treasury and OPL
Long	Bishop Eddie		New Birth Missionary Baptist Church	OPL, Department of Treasury
Murray	Cecil "Chip"		1st AME Church	OPL
Reid	Reverend Dr. Frank			Department of Treasury
Shaw	Rt. Rev. M. Thomas		Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts	Department of Treasury
Webb	Brother Vamer			Department of Treasury
<b>Non-Profits</b>				
Alford	Harry C.	President & CEO	National Black Chamber of Commerce	OPL
Beene	Betty	President	United Way of America	OPL
Bryant	John	Founder & Chairman & CEO	Operation HOPE Inc.	OPL
Carnevale	Anthony	Vice President of Public Leadership	Educational Testing Service	Department of Labor
Cohen	Rick	President	National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy	OPL
Deets	Horace B.		American Association of Retired Persons	Department of Treasury
Kammer SJ	Father Fred		Catholic Charities USA	OPL
Michel	H	President	National Minority Supplier Development Council	OPL

Ridings	Dorothy S.	President & CEO	Council on Foundations	OPL
Robinson	Anthony	President	Minority Business Enterprise Legal Defense and Educational Fund	OPL
Toman	Mike		Resources for the Future	Department of Treasury

<b>Educators and University Leaders</b>				
Chambers	Julius	President	N.C. Central University	DOL
DeLauder	William		Delaware State University	USDA
Gomez-Ibanez	Tony		Harvard University	Department of Treasury
Gray	William	President	UNCF	OPL
Nitze	Paul H.		Paul H. Nitze School of Advance International Studies of the Johns Hopkins University	USDA
Ponder	Henry	President	NAFEO	OPL
Prater	Oscar	President	Fort Valley State	USDA
Richardson	Earl	Chair	President's Board of Advisors (also President of Morgan State University)	OPL
<b>Women's Groups</b>				
Blair	Anita	Vice President and General Counsel	Independent Women's Forum	Department of Treasury
Height	Dorothy	Chair	NCNW	OPL
Levin	Elizabeth	President	Women's Transportation Seminar	Department of Treasury
Lorey	Rose Mary		Chicago Department of Aviation	Department of Treasury
<b>Worker Training Experts</b>				
Bassi	Laurie		Training Institute	CEA
Bell	Steve		Urban Institute	DOL
Bloom	Howard		Deomnstration Research Corporation	DOL
Bremer	Chuck	Executive Director	A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund Recruitment and Training Program (APREF/RTP Pro	OPL
Hill	Norman	President	A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund Recruitment and Training Program (APREF/RTP Pro	OPL
Hollenbeck	Kevin		Upjohn Institute	DOL
Lalonde	Robert		Michigan State University	DOL
Orr	Larry		Abt Associates	DOL
Van Erden	Jim		Goodwill Industries	Department of Labor
<b>Other</b>				
Maccoby	Michael			Department of Commerce
<b>Trade Association Executives</b>				

Cassidy	Philip	Executive Director	Business Council	OPL
Donahue	Thomas	President and CEO	US Chamber of Commerce	OPL
Faris	Jack	President and CEO	Nat'l Federation of Independent Business	OPL
Green	Mich	COO	Bond Market Association	OPL
Jasinowski	Jerry	President	National Ass'n of Manufacturers	OPL
Maury	Samuel	President	Business Roundtable	OPL
McCurdy	Dave	President	Electronic Industry Association	OPL
Satagaj	John	President	Small Business Legislative Council	OPL
<b>Government</b>				
Rohde	Greg	Assistant Secretary for National Telecommunications	Department of Commerce	Department of Commerce
Shapiro	Robert	Under Secretary for Economics and Statistics	Department of Commerce	Department of Commerce
Shavers	Cheryl	Under Secretary for Technology Administration	Department of Commerce	Department of Commerce

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	RECOMMENDER
<b>Former Administration Economists</b>				
Blinder	Alan		Brookings Institution	CEA and Department of Treasury
DeLong	J Bradford		University of California at Berkeley	CEA
Frankel	Jeffrey		Harvard University	CEA
Holzer	Harry		Urban Institute	CEA
Krueger	Alan		Princeton University	CEA and Department of Labor
Rivlin	Alice		Brookings Institution	CEA
Rouse	Ceci		Princeton University	CEA/NEC
Rubin	Robert		Citibank	CEA/Commerce
Stiglitz	Joseph		Brookings Institution	CEA
Tyson	Laura		University of California at Berkeley	CEA
Yellen	Janet		University of California at Berkeley	CEA
<b>Academic economists</b>				
Alexis	Marcus		Northwestern University	DOL
Barro	Robert		Harvard University	CEA
Bates	Timothy	Distinguished Professor	Wayne State University	Department of Labor
Bator	Francis		Harvard University	CEA
Betsey	Charles		Howard	DOL
Blanchard	Olivier		MIT	CEA
Bok	Derek		Harvard University	CEA
Bradford	William		University of Washington	DOL
Brainard	William		Yale University	CEA
Brynjolfsson	Erik		MIT	CEA
Card	David		University of California at Berkeley	CEA
Cooper	Richard		Harvard University	CEA
Cutler	David		Harvard University	CEA
Darity	William	Professor	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill & Duke University	OPL
Donahue	John D.		Kennedy School of Public Policy- Harvard University	Department of Labor
Dornbusch	Rudi		MIT	CEA
Edwards	Alfred		Michigan	DOL
Elwood	David		Harvard University	CEA
Feldstein	Mart		Harvard University	CEA

DRAFT EXPANSIVE LIST OF INVITEES.

Freeman	Richard		Harvard University	CEA and Department of Labor
Friedman	Benjamin		Harvard University	CEA
Gailbraith	James		University of Texas	CEA
Gates	Henry Louis		Harvard University	USDA
Goldin	Claudia		Harvard University	CEA
Gordon	Robert		Northwestern University	CEA
Greenstein	Shane		Northwestern University	CEA
Hall	Robert		Stanford University	CEA
Henderson	Rebecca		MIT	CEA
Jones	Barbara		Pirie View A&M	DOL
Jorgenson	Dale		Harvard University	CEA and Department of Treasury
Katz	Lawrence		Harvard University	CEA and Department of Labor
Krugman	Paul		MIT	CEA, Dept. of Commerce, Dept. of Treasury
Levy	Franck		MIT	CEA
Lichtenberg	Frank		Columbia	Department of Commerce
Loury	Glenn		Boston University	DOL
Lynch	Lisa	Professor	Fletcher School of Law & Diplomacy; Tufts University	Department of Labor
Mankiw	N. Gregory		Harvard University	CEA
Minter Hoxby	Carolyn		Harvard University	CEA
Modigliani	Franco		MIT	CEA
Mumane	Richard		Harvard University	CEA
Murphy	Kevin		University of Chicago	CEA
Myers	Samuel L. Jr.	Dean	Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs - University of Minnesota	OPL
Nordhaus	William		Yale University	CEA and Department of Treasury
Roemer	Paul		Stanford University	CEA
Ruben	Luci		South Carolina State	DOL
Sachs	Jeffrey		Harvard University	CEA
Samuelson	Paul		MIT	CEA
Schiller	Robert		Yale University	CEA
Sjoquist	David		Georgia State University	DOL
Solow	Robert		MIT	CEA and Dept. of Commerce
Spriggs	Bill	President	National Economist Association	OPL
Swinton	D		Benedict College	DOL

Stock	James		Harvard University	CEA
Taylor	John		Stanford University	CEA
Thurrow	Lester		MIT	CEA
Tobin	James		Yale University	CEA
Wachs	Martin		University of California at Berkeley	Department of Treasury
Weidenbaum	Murray		University of Washington St Louis.	CEA
Welch	Finis		Texas A&M University	CEA
Wilson	William Julius	Professor	John F. Kennedy School of Government-Harvard University	OPL
<b>Wall Street economists</b>				
Barbera	Robert			CEA
Dudley	Bill		Goldman Sachs	CEA
Hale	David		Kemper	CEA
Hormats	Robert		Goldman Sachs	Department of Commerce
Kaufman	Henry			CEA
Kubarych	Roger		Council on Foreign Relations	CEA
Roach	Steven			CEA
Sinai	Alan			CEA
Suskind	Larry			Department of Treasury
Volcker	Paul		James Wolfenson	CEA
Yardeni	Ed		Deutsche Bank	CEA
<b>Think tank economists</b>				
Appelbaum	Eileen		Economic Policy Institute	CEA and Department of Labor
Aron	Henry		Brookings Institution	CEA
Atkinson	Robert		PPI	Department of Commerce
Bates	Timothy		Wayne State University	DOL
Bergsten	C Fred		Institute for International Economics	CEA
Bosworth	Barry		Brookings Institution	CEA and Department of Treasury
Bransconm	Louis		Harvard University	Department of Treasury
Burtless	Gary		Brookings Institution	CEA
Edelin	Ra	Executive Director	Congressional Black Caucus Foundation	OPL

Faux	Jeff		Economic Policy Institute	CEA
Glassman	James		American Enterprise Institute	CEA
Hufbauer	Gary		Institute for International Economics	CEA
Johnson	Elmer W.	President	The Aspen Institute	USDA
Kete	Nancy		World Resources Institute	Department of Treasury
Kosters	Marvin		American Enterprise Institute	CEA
Krupnich	Alan		Resources for the Future	Department of Treasury
Litan	Robert		Brookings Institution	CEA and Department of Commerce
Mehreteab	Ghebre		NHP Foundation	DOL
McFate	Katherine		Rockefeller Foundation	CEA
McGrady	Chuck		Sierra Club	Department of Treasury
Meltzer	Allan		American Enterprise Institute	CEA
Mishel	Lawrence		Economic Policy Institute	CEA and Department of Labor
Oliver	Melvin		Ford Foundation	DOL
Perry	George		Brookings Institution	CEA
Reischauer	Robert		Urban Institute	CEA
Schultze	Charles		Brookings Institution	CEA & Department of Treasury
Simms	Margaret C.	Vice President of Research Programs	Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies	Department of Labor
Spriggs	William		National Urban League	DOL
Wanner	Eric		Russell Sage Foundation	CEA

Williams	Eddie	President	Joint Center for Economic and Political Studies	OPL and Department of Labor
<b>Research community (science and engineering)</b>				
Owens	John		New Mexico State University	USDA
Shult	Milo	Vice President of Agriculture	University of Arkansas	USDA
Tyner	Wally		Perdue University	USDA
<b>Technology industry leaders</b>				
Andreeson	Marc		Netscape Corp.	Department of Treasury
Brown	Richard H.	CEO	Electronic Data Systems	OPL
Case	Steve		America Online	Department of Treasury
Chambers	John		Cisco Corp.	Department of Treasury
Dell	Michael		Dell Computer	CEA
Fiona	Carly		HP	CEA
Fionna	Carly		Hewlett-Packard Corp.	Department of Treasury
Galvin	Christopher B.	CEO	Motorola	OPL
Gerstner	Louis V. Jr.	CEO	International Business Machines	OPL
Gill	Tim	CEO	Quark	OPL and USDA
Grouf	Nick	Chairman and CEO	PeoplePC	One America
Hatsopoulos	George		Thermo Electron	Department of Treasury
Huttner	Jack	Vice President	Genencor	OPL
Otellini	Paul		Intel	CEA
Schmidt	Eric		Novell	CEA
Weitzen	Jeff		Gateway	CEA
Whitman	Meg		eBay	CEA
Zander	Ed		Sun Microsystems	CEA
<b>Traditional industry leaders</b>				
Barton	Glen A.	CEO	Caterpillar	OPL
Beserra	Rudy	Assistant Vice President	The Coca-Cola Company	OPL
Bijur	Peter I.	CEO	Texaco	OPL
Blank	Arthur	CEO	Home Depot	OPL
Bossidy	Larry	CEO	AlliedSignal	OPL

Bowlin	Michael R.	CEO	Atlantic Richfield	OPL
Browne	Sir John		BP Amoco	Department of Treasury
Burd	Steven A.	CEO	Safeway	OPL
Cheney	Richard B.	CEO	Halliburton	OPL
Condit	Philip M.	CEO	Boeing	OPL
Crutchfield	Edward E.	CEO	First Union Corp.	OPL
Dash	Darien	Founder & CEO	DME Interactive	OPL
David	George	CEO	United Technologies	OPL
DeSimone	Livio D.	CEO	Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing	OPL
Di Martino	Rita	Director	Federal Government Affairs - AT&T	OPL
Dorsch	Robert	Director of Biotechnology Development	DuPont	OPL
Ford	William Jr.		Ford Motor Company	Department of Treasury
Fritz	Carolyn	Global Director of Industrial Biotechnology Business	Dow Chemical	OPL
Glass	David D.	CEO	Wal-Mart Stores	OPL
Glynn Jr.	Robert D.	CEO	PG&E Corp.	OPL
Gorman	Joseph T.	CEO	TRW	OPL
Graves	Earl		Black Enterprise Ltd	DOL
Hall	Floyd	CEO	Kmart	OPL
Harman	Sidney	Chairman and CEO	Harman International Industries Inc.	USDA
Helleher	Herb		Southwest Airlines	Department of Treasury
Humphrey	Gene		Enron Development Corp.	Department of Treasury
Jager	Durk I.	CEO	Procter & Gamble	OPL
Johnson	Robert	CEO	Black Entertainment Television	OPL
Kelly	James P.	CEO	United Parcel Service	OPL
Leonard	J. Wayne	CEO	Entergy	OPL
Levin	Gerald M.	CEO	Time Warner	OPL and USDA
Lewis	Ed	Publisher	Essence	DOL
McLaughlin	Ann	Chairman of the Board	The Aspen Institute	USDA
Nasser	Jacques A.	CEO	Ford Motor	OPL
Pfeiffer	Eckhard	CEO	Enron	OPL
Quick	Perry	head of Economic Consulting	Ernst & Young	Department of Commerce
Sinegal	James P.	CEO	Costco	OPL
Smith	Fred W.	CEO	Federal Express	OPL and Department of Treasury

Smith Jr.	John F.	CEO	General Motors	OPL
Snow	John		CSX Corp.	Department of Treasury
Steere Jr.	William C.	CEO	Pfizer	OPL
Taylor	Michael		Mocro Strategy Inc.	Department of Treasury
Thoman	Richard		Xerox Corp.	Department of Treasury
Tillman	Robert L.	CEO	Lowe's	OPL
Welch Jr.	John F.	CEO	General Electric	OPL
Zapanta	Al	President	US-Mexico Chamber of Commerce	OPL
<b>Finance (investment and commercial banks)</b>				
Brimmer	Andrew J.		Brimmer & Co.	DOL
Chappelle	Emma	CEO	United Bank of Philadelphia	OPL
Cohen	Abby		Goldman Sachs (I think)	CEA
Corbin	Patricia Garrison		PG Corbin	DOL
Demish	Wolfgang		Banker's Trust	Department of Treasury
Grasso	Richard	CEO	New York Stock Exchange	OPL
Jacobson	Neil	Vice President	Wells Fargo Bank	OPL
Komansky	David H.	CEO	Merrill Lynch	OPL
Maillian	Brian	President	Whitestone Capital Inc.	OPL
McCoy Jr.	Hugh L.		BankAmerica Corp.	OPL
McCoy	John B.	CEO	Bank One Corp.	OPL
Pryor	Malcolm		Pryor Goran & Counts	DOL
Purcell	Philip J.	CEO	Morgan Stanley Dean Witter	OPL
Raines	Franklin		Fannie Mae	Department of Treasury
Reed	John S.	CEO	Citigroup	OPL
Shiple	Walter V.	CEO	Chase Manhattan Corp.	OPL
Sloan	Maceo		NCM Capital	DOL
Weill	Sanford I.	CEO	Citigroup	OPL
Williams	Chris	Founder & Chairman & CEO	Williams Capital Group	OPL
<b>Finance (venture capital)</b>				
Bohnett	David		Baroda Ventures	OPL and USDA
Bynum	Bill		Enterprise Corporation of Delta	USDA

Cazenave	Marx	President & CEO	Progress Investment Management	OPL
Farr	Mel	President & CEO	Mel Farr Automotive Group	OPL
Guerrero	Gloria		Rural Development Finance Corp.	USDA
Jordon	Vernon			Department of Treasury
Moncrief	Ray		Kentucky Highlands Development Corp.	USDA
Patricof	Alan			Department of Commerce
Phillips	Ronald		Coastal Enterprises Inc.	USDA
Rickett	Jerry		Kentucky Highlands Development Corp.	USDA
Tesdell	Kerwin		Community Development Venture Capital Alliance	USDA
Warner	Mark		Welthy Soni and People Inc.	USDA
Wheat	Alan	Chair	Capital Ventures/New Markets Equity Fund	OPL
<b>Private sector, finance</b>				
Altman	Roger			Department of Commerce
Baldwin	Shawn		Wall Street Strategies	Department of Treasury
<b>Civil Rights and Ethnic Organizations</b>				
Brewer	Judy	Director	Web Accessibility Initiative/World Wide Web Consortium	OPL
Chase	JoAnn	Executive Director	National Congress of American Indians	One America
Dovalina	Rick	National President	League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC)	OPL
Frisancho	Roberto	Executive Director	Latino Civil Rights Center	OPL
Gonzalez	Antonio	President	Southwest Voter Registration and Education Project	OPL
Henderson	Wade	Executive Director	Leadership Conference on Civil Rights	One America
Hernandez	Antonia	President	Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF)	OPL
Herrera	George	President/CEO	U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce (USHCC)	OPL
Hubbard	Maryland		Black Women Entrepreneurs	Department of Treasury
Imparato	Andrew J.	President and CEO	American Association of People with Disabilities (AAPD)	OPL
Jackson	Jesse		Push Wall Street Project	Department of Treasury, OPL, and One America
Jones	Elaine	Executive Director	NAACP Legal Defense Fund	OPL
King	Coretta Scott	Chair	Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Non-Violent and Social Change	OPL
King	Dexter	President & CEO	Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Non-Violent and Social Change	OPL
LeMelle	William	President	Phelps Stokes Fund	SBA
Malveaux	Judith	President	National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs	OPL

Mfume	Kweisi	President & CEO	NAACP	OPL, Dept. of Treasury, One America
Michel	Harriett	President	National Minority Supplier Development Council	
Mirabal	Manuel	President	National Puerto Rican Coalition (NPRC) (also President of National Hispanic Leadership A	OPL
Narosaki	Karen		Nat'l Asian Pacific Am. Legal Consortium	One America
Price	Hugh	President & CEO	National Urban League New York	OPL, Dept. of Treasury, Dept. of Labor, One America
Scruggs Leftwich	Yvonne	Executive Director	Black Leadership Forum (BLF)	OPL
Smith	Jane	President	National Council of Negro Women	SBA
Spriggs	William	Director of Research and Public Policy	National Urban League	Department of Labor
Vargas	Arturo	President	Nat'l Ass'n of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO)	OPL
Wille	George		National Association of Black Accountants	SBA
Washington	Joesph	Chairman	Organization for a New Equality	SBA
Yzaguirre	Raul	President	National Council of La Raza	One America and OPL
Labor Leaders	<i>See next page</i>			

LABOR LEADERS - D needs expanding

Hall	Sonny	President	TTD	Department of Treasury
Johnson	Gloria	Vice President	IUE (also President of Coalition of Labor Union Women)	OPL
Lucy	Bill	Secretary - Treasurer	AFSCME (also President of Coalition of Black Trade Unionists)	OPL
Lynch	Leon	Vice President	USWA (also Chair of A. Philip Randolph Institute)	OPL
Mills	Nancy		AFL-CIO	CEA
Nicholas	Henry		District 1199 Hospital Workers	DOL
Rivera	Dennis			
Smith	Ed	International Laborers		Department of Treasury
Sweeney	John	President	AFL-CIO	Department of Treasury
<i>Need more</i>				
<b>Clergy</b>				
Anderson	Bishop Vinton			Department of Treasury
Barrow	Reverend Willie	Chair	National Rainbow/PUSH Coalition	OPL
Bishop	Bishop Cecil			Department of Treasury
Brookins	Bishop H. Hartford			Department of Treasury
Cook	Reverend Susan Johnson	Executive Director	Multi - Ethnic Center (also Senior Pastor of Bronx Christian Fellowship)	OPL
Flake	Reverend Floyd	Pastor	All AME Church	OPL
Hicks	Reverend Dr. Beecher Jr.	Pastor	Metropolitan Baptist Church	Department of Treasury and OPL
Long	Bishop Eddie		New Birth Missionary Baptist Church	OPL, Department of Treasury
Murray	Cecil "Chip"		1st AME Church	OPL
Reid	Reverend Dr. Frank			Department of Treasury
Shaw	Rt. Rev. M. Thomas		Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts	Department of Treasury
Webb	Brother Varner			Department of Treasury
<b>Non-Profits</b>				
Alford	Harry C.	President & CEO	National Black Chamber of Commerce	OPL
Beene	Betty	President	United Way of America	OPL
Bryant	John	Founder & Chairman & CEO	Operation HOPE Inc.	OPL
Carnevale	Anthony	Vice President of Public Leadership	Educational Testing Service	Department of Labor
Cohen	Rick	President	National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy	OPL
Deets	Horace B.		American Association of Retired Persons	Department of Treasury
Kammer SJ	Father [redacted]		Catholic Charities USA	OPL
Michel	[redacted]	President	National Minority Supplier Development Council	OPL

Ridings	Dorothy S.	President & CEO	Council on Foundations	OPL
Robinson	Anthony	President	Minority Business Enterprise Legal Defense and Educational Fund	OPL
Toman	Mike		Resources for the Future	Department of Treasury

<b>Educators and University Leaders</b>				
Chambers	Julius	President	N.C. Central University	DOL
DeLauder	William		Delaware State University	USDA
Gomez-Ibanez	Tony		Harvard University	Department of Treasury
Gray	William	President	UNCF	OPL
Nitze	Paul H.		Paul H. Nitze School of Advance International Studies of the Johns Hopkins University	USDA
Ponder	Henry	President	NAFEO	OPL
Prater	Oscar	President	Fort Valley State	USDA
Richardson	Earl	Chair	President's Board of Advisors (also President of Morgan State University)	OPL
<b>Women's Groups</b>				
Blair	Anita	Vice President and General Counsel	Independent Women's Forum	Department of Treasury
Height	Dorothy	Chair	NCNW	OPL
Levin	Elizabeth	President	Women's Transportation Seminar	Department of Treasury
Lorey	Rose Mary		Chicago Department of Aviation	Department of Treasury
<b>Worker Training Experts</b>				
Bassi	Laurie		Training Institute	CEA
Bell	Steve		Urban Institute	DOL
Bloom	Howard		Deomnstration Research Corporation	DOL
Bremer	Chuck	Executive Director	A. Phillip Randolph Educational Fund Recruitment and Training Program (APREF/RTP Pro	OPL
Hill	Norman	President	A. Phillip Randolph Educational Fund Recruitment and Training Program (APREF/RTP Pro	OPL
Hollenbeck	Kevin		Upjohn Institute	DOL
Lalonde	Robert		Michigan State University	DOL
Orr	Larry		Abt Associates	DOL
Van Erden	Jim		Goodwill Industries	Department of Labor
<b>Other</b>				
Maccoby	Michael			Department of Commerce
<b>Trade Association Executives</b>				

Cassidy	Philip	Executive Director	Business Council	OPL
Donahue	Thomas	President and CEO	US Chamber of Commerce	OPL
Faris	Jack	President and CEO	Nat'l Federation of Independent Business	OPL
Green	Mich	COO	Bond Market Association	OPL
Jasinowski	Jerry	President	National Ass'n of Manufacturers	OPL
Maury	Samuel	President	Business Roundtable	OPL
McCurdy	Dave	President	Electronic Industry Association	OPL
Satagaj	John	President	Small Business Legislative Council	OPL
<b>Government</b>				
Rohde	Greg	Assistant Secretary for National Telecommunications	Department of Commerce	Department of Commerce
Shapiro	Robert	Under Secretary for Economics and Statistics	Department of Commerce	Department of Commerce
Shavers	Cheryl	Under Secretary for Technology Administration	Department of Commerce	Department of Commerce