

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records
Subgroup/Office of Origin: National Economic Council
Series/Staff Member: Gene Sperling
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 20706
FolderID:

Folder Title:
DIGITAL DIVIDE 6/2000 [3]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
S	17	7	5	3

Digital Divide

Global Digital Divide/Digital Opportunity
Thursday, August 3, 2000

1. Tokyo meeting with Prime Minister Mori
2. G8 Summit in Okinawa
3. Okinawa Charter on Global Information Society
4. Next steps on "dot force"
5. Other international events
 - August - Presidential trip
 - September - UN Millennium Summit
 - September - India Head of State
 - November 15-16 - APEC
6. Domestic event on IT and people with disabilities -- tentatively scheduled for Sept. 21

August 2, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR GENE SPERLING, LAEL BRAINARD

FROM: TOM KALIL

RE: MEETING WITH PRIVATE SECTOR

What do we want to get out of this meeting?

1. Thank companies and foundations for signing call to action, coming up with some specific deliverables.
2. Give them a read-out of the G8 summit. (Lael on overall atmospherics, Elizabeth Echols on *Okinawa Charter*)
3. Solicit their views on the structure of the "dot force" -- mechanisms for continued private sector involvement on this issue, next steps more generally
 - Note that we will have to get G8 agreement on dot force structure and participation - not a unilateral U.S. decision.
 - In discussion with World Bank and UNDP on secretariat role.
 - Lots of ways to get involved -- company execs could participate in the country-specific "task forces" that would be created by the readiness assessment exercises.
 - U.S. would like to have subcommittees to maximize opportunities for participation.
 - Possible role for GBDe, GIIC, and WEF in nominating private sector people?
4. Discuss upcoming events
 - Nigeria (any corporate or foundation interest in a deliverable)?
 - UN Millennium summit
 - India Head of State
 - APEC

5. On the issue of a POTUS meeting specifically on global digital divide:

- Realistically, would have to have additional deliverables - given his calendar
- Need for it may be reduced -- given that he has a number of international events that he could tie the digital divide theme
- We're still open to it if they gave good ideas

5. On domestic digital divide (Gene)

- September 21st POTUS event on making IT more accessible for people with disabilities
- Looking at a number of ideas:
 - Broader private sector adoption of World-Wide Web consortium standards for web accessibility
 - IT companies adopting a formal corporate-wide policy on accessibility, something that IBM and Microsoft have done
 - Increasing employment for people with disabilities
 - Improving the state-of-the-art of assistive technology -- growing the number of people in the research community in this area

July 30, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR GENE SPERLING, LAEL BRAINARD, DAVID BEIER

CC: DAN ROSEN, ELIZABETH ECHOLS, AUDREY CHOI, JIM
KOHLENBERGER

FROM: TOM KALIL

RE: NEXT STEPS ON THE GLOBAL DIGITAL DIVIDE

Summary: Below is a list of “next steps” on the global digital divide initiative launched by the G8 at Okinawa. I have also attached a discussion of the composition and structure of the dot force.

I. List of next steps on global digital divide/digital opportunity

1. Launch the dot force

a. Preparation

- Identify major issues regarding structure, participation, work program – develop U.S. negotiating position
- Conduct research on similar global public policy networks (e.g. list developed by Wolfgang Reinicke at World Bank)
- Encourage joint UNDP/World Bank letter to G8 offering support for dot force (secretariat?)
- Give private sector an opportunity to provide on structure of dot force, and to express an interest in serving on it or its subcommittees

b. Timeline

- August 2000: Get G-8 countries to name their representatives (Brainard)
- September 2000: Planning meeting for creation of dot force (G8 only?)
- October 2000: First full meeting of the dot force
- November 2000 – May 2001: Develop concrete recommendations, identify some activities that can be launched by coalitions between
- May – July 2001: Finalize report for Genoa

2. POTUS meeting in September

- Finalize date
- Give companies and non-profits the opportunity to express interest in participating in the meeting
- Develop list of potential deliverables
 - Private sector “fund” to support a range of projects
 - Private sector funding for university-based research on low-cost computing (e.g. MIT *Digital Nations Consortium*) – possibly in cooperation with developing country universities (e.g. Indian Institute of Technology)
 - E-business incubators
 - Training or volunteers
- Develop our list of people we would say “yes” to if they accepted. Call list for Sperling, Brainard, Beier, Kalil
- Silicon Valley trip in August
- Increase number of companies and non-profits that have signed “Call To Action”

3. Monitor/influence Japanese \$15 billion digital divide package

- Seek to avoid “tied aid” or use of aid to promote Japan’s regional industrial policy, Japanese technical standards. Ministry of Foreign Affairs is now resisting pressure to untie aid because of sluggish Japanese economic performance.
- Task US Embassy in Tokyo (Kent Calder) with monitoring implementation, offer suggestions for shaping Japan’s agenda
- Encourage U.S. companies to get involved as contractors or sub-contractors (work through AmCham/Tokyo and AEA Tokyo Office)
- Formal cooperation under “U.S.-Japan Common Agenda”?

4. Increase support for digital divide initiative within NGO community

- Respond to “people can’t eat laptops” argument
- Prepare short paper on links between IT and economic growth, poverty reduction for release on POTUS September event (CEA, AID?)

- Increase number of NGOs on Call To Action
- Possible meeting with NGOs
- Op-ed or full page ad from NGOs
- 5. **Identify other international venues at which digital divide could be raised for remainder of 2000 – build support for dot force and avoid duplication**
 - APEC
 - ITU
 - UN
 - Nigeria trip
- 6. **Create intellectual infrastructure for dot force, raise the level of debate, generate new ideas**
 - Identify smart policy analysts and practitioners by topic, region
 - Ask for help with:
 - White papers on specific topics (Example: American Society on Information Science is sponsoring an international paper contest on digital libraries for developing countries)
 - Case studies on successful developing country initiatives (e.g. Dutch auctions for universal service in rural areas, successful business models for tele-centers, Web-based micro-enterprises)
 - Workshops
 - Moderated discussions, e-testimony
 - Identify “what we still don’t know”

II. “Dot force” issues

1. **Composition**

- G8 governments
- Developing country governments
 - G8 nominates developing countries – regional representation, size, degree of leadership on IT issues
 - G8 asks G-77 and/or regional bodies to nominate countries
- Private sector, NGOs, foundations from both developed and developing world
- International organizations (observer status)

Questions

- Are private sector representatives full members – or are they observers, or do they serve on an advisory committee that meets concurrently with the dot force?
- How have other global public policy networks handled the question of private sector and NGO participation?

2. **Structure**

- Full committee
- Subcommittees
 - Policy & Network Readiness
 - Human Capital
 - Access and Infrastructure
 - IT Applications (Distance Learning, Health, Government Services)
 - E-business & E-commerce

3. **Secretariat**

Options:

- a. No secretariat (GBDe model)

- b. Create new, small organization – but have it operate under the auspices of the UN and the World Bank (e.g. International Y2K Cooperation Center model)
- c. Have World Bank or UNDP staff serve as secretariat, but not part be formal part of organization (CGIAR model)

4. **Dot Force Mission**

- Identify current activities sponsored by bilateral and multilateral donors, private sector, foundations
- Improve coordination of existing activities
- Serve as a catalyst for additional activities that could be financed by governments, multilateral organizations, and private sector
- Report back to the G8 with a set of recommendations and a status report for Genoa
- Goals
- Strategies for achieving those goals

FROM DIGITAL DIVIDE TO DIGITAL OPPORTUNITY: A GLOBAL CALL TO ACTION

July 22, 2000

Today, the world has an historic opportunity to promote global participation in the network economy and society. New information and communication technologies like the Internet are transforming the way we live, learn and work. Nations that succeed in harnessing its potential can look forward to greatly expanded economic growth, dramatically improved human welfare, and stronger forms of democratic government. Developing nations have an unprecedented opportunity to meet vital development goals such as poverty reduction, basic healthcare, and education far more effectively than before.

The challenge to bridge the global digital divide cannot be underestimated. But it is essential that developing nations become full participants in the network economy and society. Technology is no "silver bullet" for the problems of the developing world. Yet if we fail to ensure that all nations have the opportunity to participate fully in the network economy and society, we run the risk that the divide between nations will grow. It is against this background that we issue A Global Call to Action with the stated goal of achieving digital access and education for all before this decade is out.

We recognize that to be successful in turning the digital divide into the digital opportunity a concrete and coordinated effort must be undertaken with the participation of all partners and stakeholders, including companies, foundations, non-governmental organizations, governments and multilateral organizations. The G-8, developing nation, multilateral institution, private sector, and foundation commitment to the creation of a Digital Opportunities Task Force (the dot force) is a vital and unprecedented first step toward the goal of achieving digital access and education for all by the year 2010.

We also recognize that the diverse conditions and needs of the developing nations should be taken into account, and that local cultures be preserved and promoted. There is no "one size fits all" solution. The critical success factor will be developing nations' ownership through the adoption of coherent strategies to build national information infrastructure in pursuit of core development goals, expanded human capacity, community initiatives and indigenous entrepreneurship, and a pro-competitive policy and regulatory environment.

There has never been a better time to take action. An unprecedented willingness exists in industrialized nations, developing countries, the private sector, and civil society to work together and offer their efforts to eradicate digital inequity among rich and poor, young and old. The developed nations offer their efforts to create the policy framework and enabling conditions that can allow nations and their citizens to benefit from the digital opportunity. And multilateral institutions and global networks of non-governmental organizations offer their efforts as catalysts and guarantors in this process.

As companies, foundations, and non-governmental organizations we are committed to help create digital opportunity for the people of the developing nations, and to take concrete steps in the following five key strategic areas:

1. **Fostering Policy, Regulatory and Network Readiness:** Help developing countries adopt the policies, practices, and regulatory frameworks that will encourage private sector investment but also reap the full economic, social and cultural benefits of the widespread diffusion of the Internet, e-commerce and other information and communications technologies.

2. **Expanding Basic Connectivity to People Everywhere:** Support the expansion of community access points or other forms of shared connectivity so that the Internet and telecommunications services are within walking distance for everyone on the planet. Invest in R&D that will lead to products and services tailored to the needs of developing countries and poor communities everywhere, such as low-cost, low-power, wireless devices.

3. **Building Human Capacity in Education and Training:** Increase significantly the number of people in developing nations with the technology skills and know-how needed to build, manage, and effectively use the information infrastructure of the 21st century. Equip more people in developing nations become technologically literate" through the appropriate use of educational technology in schools, universities, communities, and the workplace.

4. **Enhance Healthcare and Quality of Life Using Information Technology:** Promote applications of the Internet and information technology -- such as e-health, distance learning, natural resource management, and preservation of cultural heritage - that have particular relevance to improving the quality of life for the people of the developing world.

5. **Create New Opportunities for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Through E-commerce and E-business:** Encourage the development of micro-enterprises and small businesses that harness the power of new information and communications technologies. In all societies, develop venture-financing sources that can drive innovation.

**COMPANIES AND ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTING PRESIDENT CLINTON'S
GLOBAL CALL TO ACTION FOR DIGITAL OPPORTUNITY**

3Com
Agilent Technologies
Allegiance Telecom
ALTS (Association for Local Telecommunications Services)
Andersen Consulting
AOL
AT&T
Cap Gemini Ernst & Young
Carnegie Corporation
Center for Democracy and Technology
Center for International Development, Harvard University
Cisco Systems
Citigroup
Communities in Schools
Compaq
Corning Incorporated
Digital Broadband Communications
Discovery Communications
Eastman Kodak
EBay
EDS
Ernst & Young LLP
Focal Communications
Gates Foundation
Global Information Infrastructure Commission
IBM
Information Technology Association of America
Information Technology Industry Council
Intel
Internet Policy Institute
Internet Society
Leadership Conference on Civil Rights
Lucent Technologies
Lyceum Network Integration
Markle Foundation
Massachusetts Corporation for Educational Telecommunications
Motorola
NCR
New York Life International, Inc.
Nortel
Novell
Open Society Institute
People Technology Foundation
PeopleGive
PeoplePC
Rubin Systems
SGI
Solar Electric Light Fund
StarMedia Foundation
Sun Microsystems

Symbolic Systems
Teligent
The Chubb Corporation
Time Warner
Trivergent
Verizon Foundation
Vertex
Winstar
World Links Organization
World Resources Institute
WorldCom Inc.

**THE CLINTON/GORE ADMINISTRATION:
FROM GLOBAL DIGITAL DIVIDE TO DIGITAL OPPORTUNITY**
President Clinton and Other G-8 Leaders to Create Digital Opportunity Taskforce
July 22, 2000

TODAY, THE CLINTON/GORE ADMINISTRATION WILL ANNOUNCE NEW EFFORTS BY THE PUBLIC AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR TO BRIDGE THE GLOBAL DIGITAL DIVIDE: The Clinton/Gore Administration will announce new public and private sector efforts to bridge the global digital divide and to create digital opportunity for the people of the developing world.

- **President Clinton and other G-8 Heads of State will support creation of Digital Opportunity Taskforce:** As part of the Okinawa Charter on the Global Information Society, which will be released at the G-8 Summit, President Clinton and the other G-8 leaders will establish a Digital Opportunity Task Force, or "dot force." The dot force will mobilize the resources and coordinate the efforts of governments, the private sector, foundations, multilateral and international institutions and others to bridge the international digital divide and create digital opportunity.
- **President Clinton will challenge private sector to join with him to close the Global Digital Divide:** President Clinton is also issuing a "Global Call To Action" to encourage the U.S. private sector to get involved. This "Call to Action" has already been endorsed by leading high-tech companies and non-profit organizations.

This issue is a long-standing priority for the Administration. Vice President Gore unveiled the Administration's vision of a "Global Information Infrastructure" in a major policy address in 1994, and has led Administration efforts to promote the expansion of the Internet in developing countries.

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ARE NOT YET FULL PARTICIPANTS IN THE INFORMATION REVOLUTION

- Of the estimated 332 million people online as of March 2000, less than 1 percent (2.77 million) live in Africa. (Nua Internet Surveys, March 2000.)
- Less than 5 percent of the computers that are connected to the Internet are in developing countries.
- The developed world has 49.5 phone lines per 100 people, compared to 1.4 phones in low-income countries. (International Telecommunications Union, 1999.)

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND CORPORATE AND NON-PROFIT LEADERS WILL ANNOUNCE NEW STEPS TO BRING DIGITAL OPPORTUNITY TO DEVELOPING WORLD

- The Clinton-Gore Administration will invite 7 developing countries to join the Internet for Economic Development (IED) initiative, bringing the total to 20.
- The Ex-Im Bank will accept the credit of states and subsovereign entities in many emerging markets, expanding access to U.S. Information Technology Products and Services.
- The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) will establish a \$200 million line of credit for E-commerce and Digital Divide projects in developing countries.

- Markle Foundation, World Economic Forum, IBM, Harvard University, United Nations Development Program and UN Foundation will create a network readiness initiative - available to all developing nations.
- United Nations Development Program, Andersen Consulting, and the Markle Foundation will develop a strategy and implementation plan for bridging the Digital Divide.
- Cisco Systems will expand its Cisco Networking Academies to 24 of the Least Developed Nations.
- Global Business Dialogue on Electronic Commerce (GBDe) will partner with ASEAN nations to strengthen E-Commerce policies.
- Intel will expand "Teach to the Future" (technology training for teachers) in at least 10 more countries, including developing countries in Africa, Asia, Middle East and South America.
- AOL will launch four international PowerUP Sites in 2001 in four countries.
- StarMedia Foundation & Partners will expand IT Training Program for low-Income youth to all Latin American countries.
- Microsoft will support 4 Digital Divide projects in India, Colombia, Korea and Russia.

####

A LIST OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES TO BRING DIGITAL OPPORTUNITY TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

President Clinton and Other G-8 Heads of State will support creation of Digital Opportunity

Taskforce: As part of the forthcoming Okinawa Charter on the Global Information Society, the United States and other G-8 nations will help create a Digital Opportunity Taskforce. The "dot force" will mobilize resources and coordinate the efforts of governments, the private sector, foundations, multilateral and international institutions and others to bridge the international digital divide and create digital opportunity. Among other steps, the task force is expected to:

- Foster appropriate policy and regulatory environments by supporting the provision of policy advice and facilitating the sharing of experiences among developing countries and other partners;
- Improve connectivity by mobilizing resources to support community access programs and encourage the development of IT hardware and software tailored to the special needs of developing countries;
- Build human capacity by focusing on basic education and lifelong learning with a particular emphasis on building IT skills among users and policy professionals; and
- Encourage participation in global e-commerce by increasing e-commerce readiness and use, and providing advice to start-up businesses in developing countries.

The Okinawa Charter also highlights the importance of promoting applications of IT - such as publicly available "digital libraries" that allow nations to share their cultural heritage.

- **President Clinton will challenge private sector to join with him to close the Global Digital Divide:** President Clinton will issue a Global Call to Action to close the digital divide and to create digital opportunity in developing countries. The call to action challenges companies, foundations and non-profit organizations to work together to create digital access and education for all by the year 2010. Already, many of America's leading high-tech companies and non-profit organizations have endorsed this Global Call to Action.
- **President Clinton will expand Internet for Economic Development initiative to 20 developing countries:** The Internet for Economic Development (IED) initiative is an Administration effort led by Vice President Gore to encourage the spread of the Internet and e-commerce in developing countries. Consistent with the goals of the G-8 Summit, Guyana, Indonesia, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Romania and Senegal are being invited to join IED in July 2000, bringing the total number of countries to 20. The initiative focuses on telecommunications policy development, infrastructure, training, and applications. Significant results have already been achieved. In Uganda, for example, USAID, in collaboration with the World Bank, is installing computer labs, Internet access, and teacher training in dozens of schools and teacher training institutes that will reach more than 7,000 students a year.

- **The Ex-Im Bank will accept the credit of States and subsovereign entities in many emerging markets, expanding access to U.S. information technology products and services:** The Export-Import Bank of the United States (Ex-Im Bank) has decided to accept the credit of state, provincial, city and other subsovereign entities that have received a sufficient rating from a global credit rating agency. This new initiative will immediately benefit subsovereign entities located in the emerging-market countries of Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Malaysia, Poland, Slovakia, and South Korea by giving them enhanced access to U.S. goods and services, including cutting-edge U.S. information technology and technology-related services, to help address their infrastructure needs. Ex-Im Bank is exploring ways to expand this initiative in the near future to encompass an even greater number of subsovereign entities. This initiative responds to the requests of leading American IT companies.
- **The Overseas Private Investment Corporation will establish a \$200 million line of credit for E-Commerce and Digital Divide projects in developing countries:** OPIC will establish a \$200 million line of credit for U.S. companies seeking support for e-commerce and IT projects, and for projects that will help close the digital divide in developing countries. OPIC will give priority to applications for support in these sectors, and will also participate in the U.S. Government's outreach efforts to highlight investment opportunities in developing countries. This announcement builds on OPIC's track record in this area. OPIC has issued over 350 U.S. insurance contracts for technology projects, and OPIC supports over 100 telecommunications projects through its insurance and financing programs.
- **The U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC) will implement work plans with key developing countries to ensure adoption of procompetitive regulatory regimes and to promote telecommunications infrastructure buildout:** Since mid-1999, the U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has worked under its newly-announced development initiative with Ghana, Uganda, South Africa, Peru, Jamaica and Argentina to strengthen regulatory bodies in these countries with the aim of decreasing the digital divide and promoting the development of telecommunications infrastructure. Additional countries will be added in 2000, including India, Thailand and the Philippines.
- **Markle Foundation, World Economic Forum, IBM, Harvard University, United Nations Development Program and UN Foundation will create a network readiness initiative - available to all developing nations:** A public-private partnership of leading companies, foundations and non-governmental organizations will launch a new Global Network Readiness and Resource Initiative - intended to help developing countries become full participants in the Global Information Society. The initiative will have two major components. First, partners will sponsor the development of country-specific Self-Assessment Readiness Guides, building on the work of APEC, the World Bank, and Harvard University's Center for International Development. Second, the initiative will create a Global Task Force to offer pro bono advice to the developing nation governments and private sector entities.

- **United Nations Development Program, Andersen Consulting, Markle Foundation will develop strategy and implementation plan for bridging the Digital Divide:** To support the activities of the Digital Opportunity Task Force, the United Nations, Andersen Consulting, and the Markle Foundation will join forces to create a strategy and implementation plan for bridging the digital divide. The implementation plan will suggest a broad timetable and set specific targets for bridging the digital divide. Andersen Consulting expects to contribute about \$3 million worth of personnel and other resources to the 12-month project, which with the contribution of these and additional partners is estimated to be a \$10 million initiative.
- **Cisco Systems will expand its Cisco Network Academy Program to 24 of the Least Developed Countries:** Cisco Systems will invest \$3.5 million to expand its Cisco Networking Academy Program to 24 of the least developed countries. The program teaches people around the world to design, build and maintain computer networks. To implement this initiative, Cisco will partner with the USAID Leland Initiative, the United Nations Development Program, the Peace Corps, and United Nations Volunteers.
- **Global Business Dialogue on Electronic Commerce will partner with ASEAN nations on E-Commerce policies:** The Global Business Dialogue on Electronic Commerce (GBDe), a group of leading e-commerce companies, will work with the eASEAN initiative and other representatives of developing countries to identify the policy and regulatory issues that must be addressed to speed Internet adoption and the development of e-commerce. Issues to be addressed include telecommunications, encryption, intellectual property, trade barriers, electronic contracting and digital signatures, privacy and consumer protection.
- **Intel will expand its "Teach to the Future" program to additional developing nations:** Intel, with support from companies such as Microsoft, has launched a "Teach to The Future" initiative, which is focused on providing over 400,000 classroom teachers with the skills to effectively apply technology to their curriculum. The estimated total investment by all participating corporations exceeds half a billion dollars. Universities or other agencies with appropriate expertise are selected to translate and adapt the curriculum to the local culture and educational environment. Intel is committed to implementing Intel Teach to the Future in at least 10 additional countries and is actively working with agencies and ministries of education in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and South America.
- **PowerUP will expand its program to four international sites in 2001:** AOL will launch four international PowerUP sites in 2001 in four countries. PowerUP (www.powerup.org) is a collaborative effort from corporations and government organizations to give youth the resources they need to acquire skills for success in the digital age. PowerUP currently includes more than 250 existing and planned after-school sites in the U.S. The pilot international program will provide resources donated from partners, including Gateway (computers), Hewlett Packard (printers), AOL (Internet accounts) and full-time staff and volunteer mentors who will adapt the program to meet the needs of various cultures, languages and economies.

- **AOL and its corporate partners will create an international channel for the Digital Divide Network:** AOL and its corporate partners will expand their successful online clearinghouse of information about solutions to the digital divide - www.digitaldividenetwork.org - to serve international audiences as well as domestic ones. The Digital Divide includes grants, funding opportunities, best practices and toolkits for bridging the digital divide. The new "International Channel" within the Digital Divide Network will include links to the best available resources around the world and a community chat area for international partners and members to discuss and exchange ideas for program and policy initiatives. The Digital Divide Network will begin making content available in other languages, starting with the International Channel.
- **StarMedia Foundation and its partners will expand IT training program for low-income youth to all of Latin America:** The StarMedia Foundation, the Inter-American Development Bank and CDI Brazil have created a partnership to bridge the digital divide among low-income Latin American youth. The partnership, Committee for Democratization of Information Technology Americas (CDI Americas), builds on a successful model demonstrated in Brazil, which has graduated 40,000 students from the favelas in the last five years. The program teaches basic computer, Internet and hardware maintenance skills to underprivileged youth in an intensive 3-month module. Young people who have completed this training have been able to get jobs with some of Latin America's leading Internet companies.
- **Microsoft will support 4 new projects to close the Digital Divide worth more than \$1 million:** Microsoft will provide more than \$1 million in cash and software grants to four new projects, including a multimedia computer center for children in India with developmental disabilities, a computer lab with trained staff in a poor Colombian school district, and 5 computer centers which will train 500 young people in Western Siberia. This is an addition to Microsoft's \$21 million (\$8 million in cash and \$13 million in Microsoft software) in support for projects outside of the United States in the year 2000 alone.
- **United States Telecommunications Training Institute will train additional 170 senior policy makers and regulators from developing countries:** The USTTI will provide free training on Internet and e-commerce policy issues to an additional 170 senior communications officials and regulators from developing countries. Since its creation, USTTI has trained 5,670 regulators, entrepreneurs and other leaders from developing countries.
- **CEO Forum on Education and Technology will create a self-assessment tool for developing nations:** The CEO Forum plans to develop a "self-assessment tool" to permit nations, regions, districts and schools to systematically examine their use of technology in education. Such a self-assessment can serve as a platform for future plans to improve the use of technology in delivering top quality instruction. While some self-assessment tools exist for education technology, none of them have been adapted for developing nations. This will permit governments and educational institutions to develop programs to leverage technology for students with the best set of options that will enable world-class digital content to be integrated into an educational curriculum.

###

THE IMPORTANCE OF BRIDGING THE GLOBAL DIGITAL DIVIDE

- **There is a large "digital divide" between developed and developing countries:**
 - Of the estimated 332 million people online as of March 2000, less than 1 percent (2.77 million) live in Africa. [Source: Nua Internet Surveys, March 2000.]
 - Less than 5 percent of the computers that are connected to the Internet are in developing countries. [Source: International Telecommunications Union, Challenges to the Network: Internet for Development, 1999.]
 - The developed world has 49.5 phone lines per 100 people, compared to 1.4 phones in low-income countries. Lack of a telecommunications infrastructure is a serious impediment to the growth of the Internet. [Source: International Telecommunications Union, World Telecommunication Development Report, 1999.]
 - Africa outside of South Africa generates only 0.02 percent of global Internet content. [Source: World Bank, The Digital Divide and the World Bank Group, May 2000.]
- **The global divide between developed and developing countries is growing:**
 - A recently created Index of Technological Progress demonstrated that access to technology became more unequal between 1992 and 1997, far more rapidly than differences in income distribution. The index measured personal computers, Internet hosts, fax machines, mobile phones, and televisions. [Source: E. Wilson and F. Rodriguez, Are Poor Countries Losing the Internet Revolution? 1999.]
- **It is critical that developing countries participate in the networked economy:**
 - Global electronic commerce could reach \$7 trillion by 2004. [Source: Industry Standard, February 21, 2000.]
 - As much as one half of the difference between Africa's manufactured exports as a share of GDP and East Asia's share could be accounted for by weak communications networks in Africa. [Source: World Bank, The Networking Revolution: Opportunities and Challenges for Developing Countries, June 2000.]
- **Promoting competition and privatization in the telecommunications sector is key to bridging the global digital divide:**
 - Only 12 percent of local telecommunications markets in developing countries are liberalized.
 - In the 5 years following privatization of telecommunications companies in Peru, the number of fixed lines increased 165 percent, the number of mobile lines increased from 20,000 to nearly half a million, and access among the poorest households increased from near zero to around 20 percent. [Source: World Bank, The Networking Revolution: Opportunities and Challenges for Developing Countries, June 2000.]

Okinawa Charter on Global Information Society

1. Information and Communications Technology (*IT*) is one of the most potent forces in shaping the twenty-first century. Its revolutionary impact affects the way people live, learn and work and the way government interacts with civil society. *IT* is fast becoming a vital engine of growth for the world economy. It is also enabling many enterprising individuals, firms and communities, in all parts of the globe, to address economic and social challenges with greater efficiency and imagination. Enormous opportunities are there to be seized and shared by us all.
2. The essence of the *IT*-driven economic and social transformation is its power to help individuals and societies to use knowledge and ideas. Our vision of an information society is one that better enables people to fulfil their potential and realise their aspirations. To this end we must ensure that *IT* serves the mutually supportive goals of creating sustainable economic growth, enhancing the public welfare, and fostering social cohesion, and work to fully realise its potential to strengthen democracy, increase transparency and accountability in governance, promote human rights, enhance cultural diversity, and to foster international peace and stability. Meeting these goals and addressing emerging challenges will require effective national and international strategies.
3. In pursuing these objectives, we renew our commitment to the principle of inclusion: everyone, everywhere should be enabled to participate in and no one should be excluded from the benefits of the global information society. The resilience of this society depends on democratic values that foster human development such as the free flow of information and knowledge, mutual tolerance, and respect for diversity.
4. We will exercise our leadership in advancing government efforts to foster an appropriate policy and regulatory environment to stimulate competition and innovation, ensure economic and financial stability, advance stakeholder collaboration to optimise global networks, fight abuses that undermine the integrity of the network, bridge the digital divide, invest in people, and promote global access and participation.
5. Above all, this Charter represents a call to all, in both the public and private sectors to bridge the international information and knowledge divide. A solid framework of *IT*-related policies and action can change the way in which we interact, while promoting social and economic opportunities worldwide. An effective partnership among stakeholders, including through joint policy co-operation, is also key to the sound development of a truly global information society.

Seizing Digital Opportunities

6. The potential benefits of *IT* in spurring competition, promoting enhanced productivity, and creating and sustaining economic growth and jobs hold significant promise. Our task is not only to stimulate and facilitate the transition to an information society, but also to reap its full economic, social and cultural benefits. To achieve this, it is important to build on the following key foundations:
 - Economic and structural reforms to foster an environment of openness, efficiency, competition and innovation, supported by policies focusing on adaptable labour markets, human resource development, and social cohesion;
 - Sound macroeconomic management to help businesses and consumers plan confidently for the future and exploit the advantages of new information technologies;
 - Development of information networks offering fast, reliable, secure and affordable access through competitive market conditions and through related innovation in network technology, services and applications;
 - Development of human resources capable of responding to the demands of the information age through education and lifelong learning and addressing the rising demand for *IT* professionals in many sectors of our economy;
 - Active utilisation of *IT* by the public sector and the promotion of online delivery of services, which are essential to ensure improved accessibility to government by all citizens.
7. The private sector plays a leading role in the development of information and communications networks in the information society. But it is up to governments to create a predictable, transparent and non-discriminatory policy and regulatory environment necessary for the information society. It is important to avoid undue regulatory interventions that would hinder productive private-sector initiatives in creating an *IT*-friendly environment. We should ensure that *IT*-related rules and practices are responsive to revolutionary changes in economic transactions, while taking into account the principles of effective public-private sector partnership, transparency and technological neutrality. The rules must be predictable and inspire business and consumer confidence. In order to maximise the social and economic benefits of the Information Society, we agree on the following key principles and approaches and commend them to others:

- Continue to promote competition in and open markets for the provision of information technology and telecommunications products and services, including non-discriminatory and cost-oriented interconnection for basic telecommunications;
- Protection of intellectual property rights for *IT*-related technology is vital to promoting *IT*-related innovations, competition and diffusion of new technology; we welcome the joint work already underway among intellectual property authorities and further encourage our experts to discuss future direction in this area;
- Governments' renewed commitment to using software in full compliance with intellectual property rights protection is also important;
- A number of services, including telecommunications, transportation, and package delivery are critical to the information society and economy and improving their efficiency will maximise benefits; customs and other trade-related procedures are also important to foster an *IT*-friendly environment;
- Facilitate cross-border e-commerce by promoting further liberalisation and improvement in networks and related services and procedures in the context of a strong World Trade Organisation (WTO) framework, continued work on e-commerce in the WTO and other international fora, and application of existing WTO trade disciplines to e-commerce;
- Consistent approaches to taxation of e-commerce based on the conventional principles, including neutrality, equity and simplicity, and other key elements agreed in the work of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD);
- Continuing the practice of not imposing customs duties on electronic transmissions, pending the review at the next WTO Ministerial Conference;
- Promotion of market-driven standards including, for example, interoperable technical standards;
- Promote consumer trust in the electronic marketplace consistent with OECD guidelines and provide equivalent consumer protection in the online world as in the offline world, including through effective self-regulatory initiatives such as online codes of conduct, trustmarks and other reliability programmes, and explore options to alleviate the difficulties faced by consumers in cross-border disputes, including use of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms;
- Development of effective and meaningful privacy protection for consumers, as well as protection of privacy in processing personal data, while safeguarding the free flow of information, and;
- Further development and effective functioning of electronic authentication, electronic signature, cryptography, and other means to ensure security and certainty of transactions.

8. International efforts to develop a global information society must be accompanied by co-ordinated action to foster a crime-free and secure cyberspace. We must ensure that effective measures, as set out in the OECD Guidelines for Security of Information Systems, are put in place to fight cyber-crime. G8 co-operation within the framework of the Lyon Group on Transnational Organised Crime will be enhanced. We will further promote dialogue with industry, building on the success of the recent G8 Paris Conference "A Government/Industry Dialogue on Safety and Confidence in Cyberspace". Urgent security issues such as hacking and viruses also require effective policy responses. We will continue to engage industry and other stakeholders to protect critical information infrastructures.

Bridging the Digital Divide

9. Bridging the digital divide in and among countries has assumed a critical importance on our respective national agendas. Everyone should be able to enjoy access to information and communications networks. We reaffirm our commitment to the efforts underway to formulate and implement a coherent strategy to address this issue. We also welcome the increasing recognition on the part of industry and civil society of the need to bridge the divide. Mobilising their expertise and resources is an indispensable element of our response to this challenge. We will continue to pursue an effective partnership between government and civil societies responsive to the rapid pace of technological and market developments.
10. A key component of our strategy must be the continued drive toward universal and affordable access. We will continue to:
 - Foster market conditions conducive to the provision of affordable communications services;
 - Explore other complementary means, including access through publicly available facilities;
 - Give priority to improving network access, especially in underserved urban, rural and remote areas;
 - Pay particular attention to the needs and constraints of the socially under-privileged, people with disabilities, and older persons and actively pursue measures to facilitate their access and use;

- Encourage further development of “user-friendly”, “barrier-free” technologies, including mobile access to the Internet, as well as greater utilisation of free and publicly available contents in a way which respects intellectual property rights.
11. The policies for the advancement of the Information Society must be underpinned by the development of human resources capable of responding to the demands of the information age. We are committed to provide all our citizens with an opportunity to nurture *IT* literacy and skills through education, lifelong learning and training. We will continue to work toward this ambitious goal by getting schools, classrooms and libraries online and teachers skilled in *IT* and multimedia resources. Measures aiming to offer support and incentives for small-to-medium-sized enterprises and the self-employed to get online and use the Internet effectively will also be pursued. We will also encourage the use of *IT* to offer innovative lifelong learning opportunities, particularly to those who otherwise could not access education and training.

Promoting Global Participation

12. *IT* represents a tremendous opportunity for emerging and developing economies. Countries that succeed in harnessing its potential can look forward to leapfrogging conventional obstacles of infrastructural development, to meeting more effectively their vital development goals, such as poverty reduction, health, sanitation, and education, and to benefiting from the rapid growth of global e-commerce. Some developing countries have already made significant progress in these areas.
13. The challenge of bridging the international information and knowledge divide cannot, however, be underestimated. We recognise the priority being given to this by many developing countries. Indeed, those developing countries which fail to keep up with the accelerating pace of *IT* innovation may not have the opportunity to participate fully in the information society and economy. This is particularly so where the existing gaps in terms of basic economic and social infrastructures, such as electricity, telecommunications and education, deter the diffusion of *IT*.

14. In responding to this challenge, we recognise that the diverse conditions and needs of the developing countries should be taken into account. There is no “one-size-fits-all” solution. It is critically important for developing countries to take ownership through the adoption of coherent national strategies to: build an *IT*-friendly, pro-competitive policy and regulatory environment; exploit *IT* in pursuit of development goals and social cohesion; develop human resources endowed with *IT* skills; and encourage community initiatives and indigenous entrepreneurship.

The Way Forward

15. Efforts to bridge the international divide, as in our societies, crucially depend on effective collaboration among all stakeholders. Bilateral and multilateral assistance will continue to play a significant role in building the framework conditions for *IT* development. International Financial Institutions (IFIs), including Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), particularly the World Bank, are well placed to contribute in this regard by formulating and implementing programmes that foster growth, benefit the poor, as well as expand connectivity, access and training. The International Telecommunications Union (ITU), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other relevant international fora, also have an important role to play. The private sector remains a central actor driving *IT* forward in developing countries and can contribute significantly to the international efforts to bridge the digital divide. NGOs, with their unique ability to reach grassroots areas, can usefully contribute to human resource and community development. *IT*, in short, is global in dimension, and thus requires a global response.
16. We welcome efforts already underway to bridge the international digital divide through bilateral development aid and by international organisations and private groups. We also welcome contributions from the private sector, such as those of the Global Digital Divide Initiative of the World Economic Forum (WEF), the Global Business Dialogue on E-Commerce (GBDe), and the Global Forum.
17. As highlighted by the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Ministerial Declaration on the role of *IT* in the context of a knowledge-based global economy, there is a need for greater international dialogue and collaboration to improve the effectiveness of *IT*-related programmes and projects with developing countries, and to bring together the “best practices” and mobilise the resources available from all stakeholders to help close the digital divide. The G8 will seek to promote the creation of a stronger

partnership among developed and developing countries, civil society including private firms and NGOs, foundations and academic institutions, and international organisations. We will also work to see that developing countries can, in partnership with other stakeholders, be provided with financial, technical and policy input in order to create a better environment for, and use of, *IT*.

18. We agree to establish a Digital Opportunity Taskforce (*dot force*) with a view to integrating our efforts into a broader international approach. To this end, the *dot force* will convene as soon as possible to explore how best to secure participation of stakeholders. This high-level Taskforce, in close consultation with other partners and in a manner responsive to the needs of developing countries, will:

- Actively facilitate discussions with developing countries, international organisations and other stakeholders to promote international co-operation with a view to fostering policy, regulatory and network readiness; improving connectivity, increasing access and lowering cost; building human capacity; and encouraging participation in global e-commerce networks;
- Encourage the G8's own efforts to co-operate on *IT*-related pilot programmes and projects;
- Promote closer policy dialogue among partners and work to raise global public awareness of the challenges and opportunities;
- Examine inputs from the private sector and other interested groups such as the Global Digital Divide Initiative's contributions;
- Report its findings and activities to our personal representatives before our next meeting in Genoa.

19. In pursuit of these objectives, the *dot force* will look for ways to take concrete steps on the priorities identified below:

Fostering policy, regulatory and network readiness

- supporting policy advice and local capacity building, to promote a pro-competitive, flexible and socially inclusive policy and regulatory environment;
- facilitating the sharing of experience between developing countries and other partners;

- encouraging more effective and greater utilisation of *IT* in development efforts encompassing such broad areas as poverty reduction, education, public health, and culture;
- promoting good governance, including exploration of new methods of inclusive policy development;
- supporting efforts of MDBs and other international organisations to pool intellectual and financial resources in the context of co-operation programmes such as *InfoDev*;

Improving connectivity, increasing access and lowering cost:

- mobilising resources to improve information and communications infrastructure, with a particular emphasis on a “partnership” approach involving governments, international organisations, the private sector, and NGOs;
- working on ways to reduce the cost of connectivity for developing countries;
- supporting community access programmes;
- encouraging research and development on technology and applications adapted to specific requirements in developing countries;
- improving interoperability of networks, services, and applications;
- encouraging the production of locally relevant and informative content including in the development of the content in various mother tongues.

Building human capacity:

- focusing on basic education as well as increased opportunities for life-long learning, with a particular emphasis on development of *IT* skills;
- assisting the development of a pool of trained professionals in *IT* and other relevant policy areas and regulatory matters;
- developing innovative approaches to extend the traditional reach of technical assistance, including distance learning and community-based training;
- networking of public institutions and communities, including schools, research centres and universities.

Encouraging participation in global e-commerce networks:

- assessing and increasing e-commerce readiness and use, through provision of advice to start-up businesses in developing countries, and through mobilisation of resources to help businesses to use *IT* to improve their efficiency and access to new markets.
- ensuring that the “rules of the game” as they are emerging are consistent with development efforts, and building developing country capacity to play a constructive role in determining these rules.

August 2, 2000

Dyal
Dude

MEMORANDUM FOR GENE SPERLING

FROM: TOM KALIL

RE: NEXT STEPS ON DIGITAL DIVIDE APPROPS

Summary: This is my list of things that need to get done in August and September, and who is likely to be willing to help us. My bottom line assessment is that:

- It should be relatively easy to get most or all of our \$100 million for community technology centers (at \$53 million in prelim. conference agreement) and our \$150 million for teacher training (at \$125 in conference agreement).
- We will have to work hard on the Commerce initiatives (\$45 million for Technology Opportunities Program, \$50 million for home access) because we do not have a lot of support on CJS.
- We could get something on the tax side (depending on what happens on taxes overall, obviously). Treasury prepared a memo 3 weeks ago, but they refuse to send it over because Talisman has not signed off on it.

To Do List

1. **Complete policy process on digital divide tax incentives**

- Sperling to call Talisman on Treasury memo.
- Kalil/Furman meeting with Treasury staff.
- Follow-up meeting to make final decisions.

2. **Build support for Commerce digital divide programs**

- Sperling to call Mikulski (Kalil already drafted letter on July 14th)
- Dear Colleague letter from New Dems, Hispanic Caucus, Black Caucus) - Cassandra to help coordinate?
- Mineta to call Hollings (needs to make a personal pitch).
- Someone to call Gephardt and Daschle - Kalil to contact at staff level.

- Kerrey has always been supportive on Technology Opportunities Program -- ??? to contact.

3. Floor strategy for CJS

- Boxer has expressed an interest in doing an amendment to boost "digital divide" in CJS.
- **Question is whether we want to work with her on identifying "pay fors."**

4. Labor/HHS

- Not clear to me what we need to do other than stick to our guns.
- We do have some problems with earmarks crowding out the money for being able to have a new competition on LAAP and Technology Innovation Challenge Grants.

5. Outside support

- Silicon Valley execs have sent letter supporting home access.
- OMB Watch has put together a coalition of non-profits supporting the Community Technology Centers.
- LCCR is making our entire digital divide package one of their legislative priorities, willing to work with us in August and September.

6. Events

- Mineta and Riley may be willing to do events either outside of Washington or rally on Capitol steps with civil rights leaders, members of Congress.
- September 21st digital divide event on disabilities.

DIGITAL DIVIDE

	<u>2000 Enacted</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>Possible Conference</u>
Technology Opportunities Program	\$15	\$45	\$15.5	\$15.5	
Home Access	\$0	\$50	\$0	\$0	
Broadband	\$0	\$23	\$0	\$0	
Preparing Tomorrow's Teachers to Use Technology	\$75	\$150	\$85	\$125	\$125
Community Technology Centers	\$32.5	\$100	\$32.5	\$65	\$53
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	\$425	\$450	\$517	\$425	\$475
Next Generation Technology	\$0	\$170	\$243*	\$143	\$241**
NIDRR -- Disabilities technology	\$86	\$100	\$86	\$95	\$100
Assistive Tech	\$34	\$41	\$34	\$41	?

*Inc. funds for innovation challenge grants, Star Schools, and ear-marked projects.

**Don't know status of earmarks – need to have \$30 million un-ear-marked.



Elliott H. Baer
08/02/2000 02:36:18 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Sean R. Dobson/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: to add to brief book

Dig. Divide Approps. conf. call
thurs. @11:30-12:00

Participants

Susan Frost

Linda Roberts

Ellen Bloom

Greg Rohde

Lisa Kontoupes

Michael Deich

Barbara Chow

Echaveste?(maybe-up to gene)

August 3, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR GENE SPERLING

FROM: Sean Dobson
SUBJECT: Briefing Materials for August 3, 2000

Please find attached the following briefing materials:

Tab A Digital Divide Approps Conference Call

Subtab 1: Cover Memo from Kalil

Subtab 2: List of Participants

Tab B Bilat with Kvaal re: Direct Loans and GEAR UP

Subtab 3: Cover Note from Kvaal

Subtab 4: Paper for 7/26 OMB-Dept. of Ed. Meeting

Tab C Meeting with IT Private Sector

Subtab 5: Meeting Agenda from Kalil

Subtab 6: Strategy Memo from Kalil

Subtab 7: Memo from Kalil re: Next Steps on Digital Divide

Subtab 8: Press Paper on Call to Action

Subtab 9: Press Paper on G-8 Dot Force

Subtab 10: G-8 IT Charter

Tab D Interagency Meeting on Disabilities and Digital Divide

Subtab 11: Talking Points from Kalil

Subtab 12: Memo from Potus to Executive Depts and Agencies on Assistive Technology and Universal Design

Subtab 13: Press Paper on 10th Anniversary Celebration of ADA

Subtab 14: Press Paper Reviewing Record of Administration re: Disabilities

Tab E Meeting re: Options on Charitable Choice [to be submitted tomorrow by Kellogg et al]

Subtab 15: Cover Memo from Kellogg

Subtab 16: Background Materials from Kellogg

Digital
Divide

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Global Digital Divide/Digital Opportunity Meeting
Thursday, August 3, 2000
Ceremonial Office of The Vice President

AGENDA

1. Tokyo meeting with Prime Minister Mori
2. G8 Summit in Okinawa
3. Okinawa Charter on Global Information Society
4. Next steps on "dot force"
5. Other international events
 - August - Presidential trip
 - September - UN Millennium Summit
 - September - India Head of State
 - November 15-16 - APEC
6. Domestic event on IT and people with disabilities -- tentatively scheduled for Sept. 21



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

**Contact: Richard Socarides
212-484-7318**

AOL FOUNDATION AWARDS DIGITAL DIVIDE BRIDGE GRANTS

**Twelve Groundbreaking Initiatives Across the Country
Bring Digital Opportunity to Underserved Communities**

**\$1.1 Million Total Goes To Programs In Chicago;
Kent, OH; Los Angeles; Nashville, TN; New York City;
St. Paul, MN; San Francisco and Washington, D.C. Area**

Dulles, VA, June 7, 2000 - The AOL Foundation, the philanthropic arm of America Online, today announced that 12 programs in eight cities across the country have been selected to receive the first ever AOL Foundation Digital Divide Bridge Grants, totaling over one million dollars.

The AOL Foundation's Digital Divide Bridge Grant program is an ambitious plan to cultivate innovative programs across the country which are on the cutting-edge of efforts to bridge the gap between those who have access to technology and those who do not. Despite the unprecedented recent growth in Internet access and computer ownership, there are wide differences in adoption rates across geographic, income, and education lines.

The Digital Divide Bridge Grant program supports projects that help bridge the divide in resourceful ways. It was developed to help give underserved communities a fuller appreciation of digital opportunities as well as to lend AOL support to the most promising and visionary of those activities and help them grow. The 12 winning programs, set forth on the attached sheet, will share in the total grant amount of \$1,120,222, divided in accordance with the amounts requested by the individual programs.

These trailblazing proposals include, among others: a healthcare project that uses the Internet to serve poor, mentally disabled, rural adults; a technology training program that puts welfare recipients into high paying tech jobs; a proposal to develop a series of regional conferences to help Historically Black Colleges and Universities address ways to build digital opportunity on campuses; a website that makes immigration-related information and news available in multiple languages for inner-city immigrants; a task force that provides national leadership for efforts to bridge the digital divide among

Tribal Nations; and, a multi-media news service that voices the views of underserved youth.

The programs, which were selected from over 900 applications submitted to the AOL Foundation, will use the online medium in creative ways to help bring the Internet Revolution to underserved communities. They represent a diverse and dynamic group of activities and ideas. Each is aligned with the AOL Foundation's mission and focus -- to use the Internet to benefit society, to create diverse, public interest content for underserved populations and to bridge the digital divide.

Steve Case, Chairman and CEO of America Online and a member of the Board of Directors of the AOL Foundation, said: "In the Internet Century, access to technology and the training to make the most of it is not only empowering, it's a necessity. We must all work together to make sure that no one is left behind, and ensure that all communities receive the full benefits of this new medium quickly. The AOL Foundation's efforts, including the Digital Divide Bridge Grant program, call attention to the importance of creating digital opportunity and the special challenges many remote and technologically underserved communities face."

Jim Kimsey, Chairman of the AOL Foundation and AOL Co-Founder, said: "The quantity and quality of the compelling applications we received for these grants exceeded our wildest expectations. Moreover, each of the programs has strong evaluation components and therefore we hope to learn a good deal from them. We are very excited to support these innovative trailblazers."

About the AOL Foundation

The AOL Foundation is dedicated to ensuring that all people realize the benefits promised by the Internet Revolution as fully and quickly as possible. Foundation programs currently focus on using the Internet to enhance civic discourse, improve the delivery of health care services and information, strengthen philanthropy, improve education and youth services, and provide digital opportunity to underserved communities. The Foundation recently launched Helping.org, a nonprofit, one-stop philanthropy portal where people can sign up to volunteer or make donations to any of 650,000 charities, whether or not those organizations have an online presence. For more information on the AOL Foundation, visit www.aolfoundation.org. AOL keyword: AOL FOUNDATION.

About America Online Inc.

Founded in 1985, America Online, Inc., based in Dulles, Virginia, is the world's leader in interactive services, Web brands, Internet technologies, and e-commerce services. America Online, Inc. operates two worldwide Internet services: America Online, with more than 22 million members, and CompuServe, with more than 2.7 million members; several leading Internet brands including ICQ, AOL Instant Messenger and Digital City, Inc.; the Netscape Netcenter and AOL.COM portals; Netscape 6 and the Netscape

Navigator and Communicator browsers; AOL MovieFone, the nation's #1 movie listing guide and ticketing service; and Spinner.com and NullSoft's Winamp, leaders in Internet music. The company recently launched AOL@SCHOOL, a revolutionary new teaching tool designed to harness the Internet's power in the classroom by offering a variety of age-appropriate educational content and special safety tools at no charge. Through its strategic alliance with Sun Microsystems, the company develops and offers easy-to-deploy, end-to-end e-commerce and enterprise solutions for companies operating in the Net Economy.

###

AOL FOUNDATION DIGITAL DIVIDE
BRIDGE GRANT RECIPIENTS

Bay Area Video Coalition, San Francisco, CA, for the National Center For New Workforce Development (<http://www.bavc.org/>) (Contact: Mindy Aronoff, 415-558-2131)

The Bay Area Video Coalition (BAVC) was founded in 1976 to serve the nonprofit sector with low-cost technical assistance, equipment access and training on the newest communication technologies. The winning proposal is to create a scalable, replicable work training program aimed at former welfare recipients. Grant Amount: \$100,000.

Coalition of African, Asian and Latino Immigrants of Illinois, Chicago, IL (Contact: Grace Hou, 773-784-2900)

The Coalition of African, Asian, and Latino Immigrants of Illinois (CAALII) is a seventeen agency collaboration whose mission is to improve the quality of life for immigrants and refugees and to ensure their dignity and respect by uniting communities through education, leadership development and direct services. The winning proposal will utilize the Internet to improve the dissemination of information to immigrants by making expertise, hardware and software available to all seventeen partner agencies and by developing a website that will provide vital immigration related news, forms, curricula and other information in as many as twelve languages. Grant Amount: \$97,720.

Coleman Professional Services, Kent, OH (<http://www.colemanprof.com/>) (Contact: Shaun McWilliams, 330-676-6842)

Coleman Professional Services' mission is to provide behavioral health services that are clinically effective, cost efficient, responsive to the customer and continually improving. The winning proposal is to provide enhanced health services through the Internet to rural, low-income people with mental illness. Grant Amount: \$90,050.

Erie Neighborhood House, Chicago, IL, For Daycare Homes Online (Contact: Kent Unruh, 312-666-3430)

For 130 years, Erie Neighborhood House has empowered individuals to meet their fullest potential through a broad spectrum of services tailored to meet the challenges and aspirations of Chicago's low-income, primarily Latino families and immigrant residents. The winning proposal is to give inner-city daycare providers and the families they serve an Internet network that provides childcare information and entrepreneurial support. Grant Amount: \$100,000.

Metropolitan Planning Council/IT Resource Center, Chicago, IL, for Connecting Chicago's Neighborhoods (<http://www.metroplanning.org/>) (Contact: Scott Goldstein, 312-922-5616 or Deborah Strauss, 312-372-4872)

The Metropolitan Planning Council (MPC) is a nonprofit, nonpartisan group of business and civic leaders committed to serving the public interest through the promotion and

implementation of sensible planning and development policies in the Chicago region. The IT Resource Center (ITRC) assists other nonprofits with technology. The winning proposal is to develop model web centers in disadvantaged communities and, working with the city of Chicago, to assist in the bringing advanced Internet infrastructure to communities throughout the area. Grant Amount: \$100,000.

National Association of The Deaf, Silver Spring, MD, for National Association of the Deaf Digital Sign Language Videos (<http://www.nad.org/>) (Contact: Anita Farb, 301-587-1788)

The National Association of the Deaf's mission is to promote, protect and preserve the rights and quality of life of deaf and hard of hearing individuals in the United States. The winning proposal is to provide instructional on-line streaming video in American Sign Language, along with captions and/or accompanying text, for deaf and hard of hearing individuals who do not understand sign language. Grant Amount: \$34,500.

National Congress of American Indians, Washington, D.C., for the National Congress of American Indians Digital Divide Task Force (<http://www.ncai.org/>) (Contact: JoAnn K. Chase, 202-466-7767)

The National Congress of American Indians (NCAI), founded in 1944, is the oldest, largest and most representative national Indian organization. NCAI serves the needs of a broad membership of Indian and Native governments and organizations. The winning proposal is to establish, fund, staff and support the National Congress of American Indians Digital Divide Task Force. The Task force will provide instruction and leadership to tribal nations on efforts to bridge the Digital Divide. Grant Amount: \$100,000. (Note: Previously announced April 17, 2000).

Pacific News Service/Bay Area Institute, San Francisco, CA, for A Weekly Beat On The "I" Generation And The Digital Divide (<http://www.pacificnews.org/>) (Contact: Sandy Close, 415-438-4755)

The Pacific News Service/Bay Area Institute, founded in 1970, is a multi-media, multi-racial, multi-generational network of writers, artists and filmmakers working to bring seldom heard, often misunderstood voices into the public forum. The winning proposal is to create a multi-media news beat of youth voices and art documenting how the Internet Generation is coming to terms with the digital divide. Grant Amount: \$ 100,000.

Playing2Win, New York, NY for E-Commerce Education Program (<http://www.playing2win.org/>) (Contact: Mara Rose, 212-369-4077)

Playing2Win was founded in 1982 and serves over 500 members in Harlem and its neighboring communities. Playing2Win's mission is to create new economic, social and educational opportunities for its clients by combining access to technology with effective educational programs. The winning proposal is to create an "e-commerce" economic development program for inner-city entrepreneurs. Grant Amount: \$98,900.

Tennessee State University, Nashville, TN, for A Conferencing Alliance To Bridge the Digital Divide Between Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Other Higher Education Institutions (<http://www.tnstate.edu/>) (Contact: Dr. Michael Busby, 615-963-7013)

Tennessee State University's (TSU) mission is education, research and public service. As one of the nation's 104 Historically Black Colleges and Universities, TSU operates under the Tennessee Board of Regents. The winning proposal is to develop regional conferences for the leadership of Historically Black Colleges and Universities to address ways to bridge the digital divide on these campuses. Grant Amount: \$100,000.

University of Minnesota, Learn and Serve America, National Service-Learning Clearinghouse, St. Paul, MN, (<http://umn.edu/~serve>) (Contact: Ann Treacy, 612-625-6276)

The University of Minnesota, Learn and Serve America, National Service-Learning Clearinghouse was awarded a grant to develop and expand computer and Internet access to schools in underserved communities by integrating academic learning with community service. Using the power of service-learning, the Clearinghouse will mobilize college and high school students in five communities across the country to implement programs that tackle the digital divide as an educational and civic problem. The University of Minnesota is the operational center of a consortium of 14 organizations (major universities/research labs/community-based organizations) whose mission is to promote and support service-learning. The Clearinghouse is funded by the Corporation for National Service. Grant Amount: \$99,052.

Watts Labor Community Action Committee, Los Angeles, CA, for the Community Resource For Technology and Computer Learning Program (<http://www.wlcac.org/>) (Contact: John Wolfkill, 323-563-4701)

The Watts Labor Community Action Committee (WLCAC) is a non-profit community-based organization established in 1965. WLCAC's primary goals are to provide an array of community services, economic development and amenities for the residents of South Central Los Angeles. The winning proposal is to provide inner-city youth with workplace skills in computer refurbishing. Grant Amount: \$100,000.

###

COMMENTS BY
10 AM TOMORROW

DUE TO FACT CHECKING
O/F IT GOES TO PRESS IN
AFTERNOON

Digital DivideDigital DivideMeeting Prep Material**United States Senate**

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

June 13, 2000

The Honorable Ted Stevens
Chairman
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

We are writing to ask for your help to close the digital divide by giving more Americans access to technology. Please provide full funding for the President's fiscal year 2001 budget request for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) and the Economic Development Administration (EDA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Access to computers and the Internet and the ability to use this technology effectively is becoming increasingly important for full participation in America's economic, political and social life. Unequal access to technology and high-tech skills by income, educational level, race or geography could deepen and reinforce the divisions that exist within American society. Trends have shown that computer penetration and Internet access rates in low-income, minority, less-educated and single-parent households, particularly in rural areas or central cities, substantially trail the national average.

To reverse these trends, we must invest in programs that will help create digital opportunity for all Americans. Such programs include the digital divide initiatives that are part of NTIA's and EDA's budget, including the Technology Opportunities Program (TOP), the new Home Internet Access program, and funding for research on and deployment of an increased bandwidth in distressed urban and rural communities.

TOP is an exceptionally competitive merit-based program with an outstanding track record of supporting highly successful projects. TOP provides matching funds to state, local, and tribal governments and nonprofit organizations to extend the benefits of information technologies to all Americans. We support the President's request for \$45.1 million for the Technology Opportunities Program.

NTIA would administer the new Home Internet Access initiative and provide underserved individuals and families with connections, training and support through community-based partnerships between local organizations, academia, and private industry. Like the TOP program, NTIA would require grant applications to provide non-federal matching funds in order to

demonstrate local and private sector commitments. We support the President's request for \$50 million for this new program.

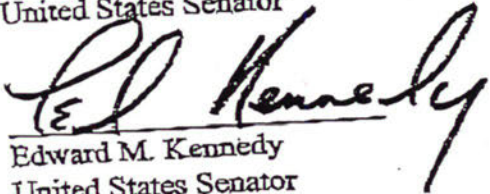
Another key component to closing the digital divide is the deployment of high-speed Internet networks in underserved urban and rural communities. We support the President's request for \$2 million for EDA's efforts to deploy broadband in underserved communities and for \$2 million for NTIA's research activity aimed at ensuring that all Americans have access to advanced Internet voice, and video services.

We strongly urge you to provide full funding in the FY 2001 Commerce, Justice and State Appropriations bill for these critically important programs.

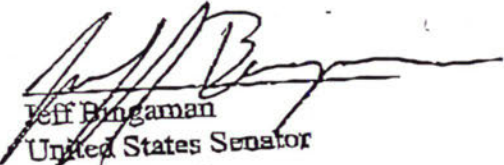
Sincerely,



Barbara Boxer
United States Senator



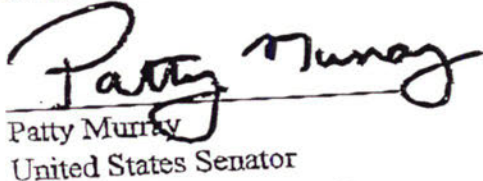
Edward M. Kennedy
United States Senator



Jeff Bingaman
United States Senator



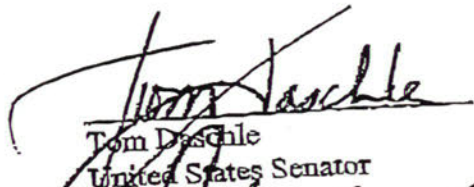
Patrick J. Leahy
United States Senator



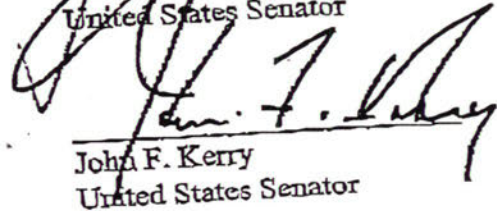
Patty Murray
United States Senator



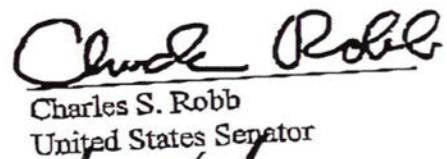
Tim Johnson
United States Senator



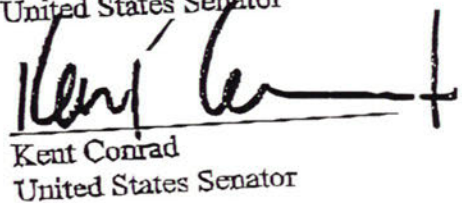
Tom Daschle
United States Senator



John F. Kerry
United States Senator



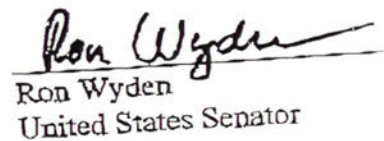
Charles S. Robb
United States Senator



Kent Conrad
United States Senator



Byron L. Dorgan
United States Senator



Ron Wyden
United States Senator

Paul Wellstone

Paul Wellstone
United States Senator

John D. Rockefeller IV

John D. Rockefeller IV
United States Senator

14 July 2000

The Honorable William Daley
Secretary of Commerce
Attention: Cinnamon Rogers
Department of Commerce
14th and Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20230

Dear Secretary Daley,

As you may be aware, the Administration's FY 2001 budget request contains a new initiative for \$50 Million for competitive grants to provide home Internet access to America's poorest households. This program has broad bi-partisan support among leading New Economy executives, and we write today to urge your support for including it in the upcoming Commerce, Justice, and State Appropriations Bill.

While we have all heard and read much about the Digital Divide, few proposals address the root problem: Internet access and the hardware required for access are economically prohibitive for low-income families. Though we are supportive of the many efforts to bring technology and the web to community facilities like schools, libraries, and technology centers, nothing can replace home access, especially for children. The power of the web will not benefit poor children whose school computer labs are meager and whose libraries close early. To give that child truly equal access to the Web's unprecedented wealth of information and knowledge requires access at home.

With only 6% of low-income households on the right side of the Digital Divide, this program stands to double that number in the near term, and to eliminate the Divide within five years. As such, we strongly urge you to support the president's Digital Divide Budget Initiative, for the Home Internet Access Program and the Technology Opportunities Program.

If there is any more information we can provide, or any specific questions we can address, please do not hesitate to call upon us.

Sincerely,



Wade Randlett
Vice President & co-founder, Red
Gorilla.com



John Witchel
CEO & co-
founder, Red
Gorilla.com



Eric Schmidt
CEO, Novell, Inc.

Brett Bullington
Executive Vice President,
Excite@Home

Steve Westly
Sr. Vice President, eBay

Joe Kraus
Sr. Vice President & co-founder,
Excite@Home

Chris Larsen
CEO & founder, e-Loan

Art Levinson
Chairman & CEO, Genentech

George Bell
CEO, Excite@Home

Douglas Carlston
President, Athens Network &
founder, Broderbund Software

Pete De Graff
Vice President, Portera Systems

David Drummond
EVP, SmartForce.com

David Ellington CEO & founder,
NetNoir.com

John Freidenrich
General Partner, Bay Partners

Nat Goldhaber
CEO & founder, CyberGold

Mark Gorenberg
Partner, Hummer Winblad Ventures

John Dean
Chairman, Silicon Valley Bank

Garrett Gruener
Founder, AskJeeves.com

Irwin Jacobs
CEO & founder, Qualcomm

Janina Pawlowski
Chairman and founder, e-Loan

Geoff Ralston
Vice President, Engineering, Yahoo!
Inc

Danny Rimer
Partner, The Barksdale Group

Stratton Sclavos
CEO & founder, VeriSign

Muki Hansteen-Izora
President of the Board, Plugged-In
East Palo Alto

Reed Hastings
CEO & founder, NetFlix.com

Charles Katz
CEO & founder, 1stUp.com

John Kernan
CEO & founder, The Lightspan
Partnership

Ariel Kleckner
President & founder, Red
Gorilla.com



Jim Kouzes
Author, The Leadership Challenge

John Lucena
COO & founder,
LiquidThinking.com

John Luongo
CEO, retired, Vantive Corp.

Steve Machtinger
General Counsel, Chase H&Q

Nancy Pfund
Managing Partner, H & Q Venture
Partners

Ron Posner
Chairman, Net Catalyst

Mike Seidenberg
Vice President, Desktop.com

Peter Schwartz
CEO, Global Business Network

Joe Vassalo
CTO & co-founder, e-Planning

Tony Wilbert
CEO & founder, Creditland.com



Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

May 18, 2000

The Honorable Harold Rogers
Chairman
Appropriations Subcommittee on
Commerce, Justice, State and the
Judiciary
H309 The Capitol
Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable José Serrano
Ranking Member
Appropriations Subcommittee on
Commerce, Justice, State and the
Judiciary
Rm. 1016 LHOB
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Rogers and Ranking Member Serrano:

We, the members of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, are writing to strongly support the President's fiscal year 2001 budget request that provides funding for programs within the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) and the Economic Development Administration (EDA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce that will help close the digital divide by giving more Americans access to technology.

Access to computers and the Internet is crucial for the success of individuals, communities and American businesses. Unfortunately, the divide between American households with access to new technologies and those without such access is growing. Trends have shown that computer penetration and Internet access rates in Hispanic households, particularly when located in rural areas or central cities, substantially trail the national average.

In order to reverse these trends, we must invest in programs that will help create digital opportunity for all Americans. Such programs include the digital divide initiatives that are part of NTIA's and EDA's budgets including the Technology Opportunities Program (TOP), the new Home Internet Access Program and funding for research on and deployment of increased bandwidth in distressed urban and rural communities.

TOP is a merit-based, exceptionally competitive program which has an outstanding track record of supporting highly successful projects. TOP provides matching funds to state, local, and tribal governments and non-profits to extend the benefits of information technologies to all Americans.

The new Home Internet Access initiative would be administered by NTIA and provide underserved individuals and families with connections, training, and support through community-based partnerships and partnerships between local organizations, academia, and private industry. Like the TOP program, grant applicants would be required to provide non-federal matching funds in order to demonstrate local and private sector commitments.

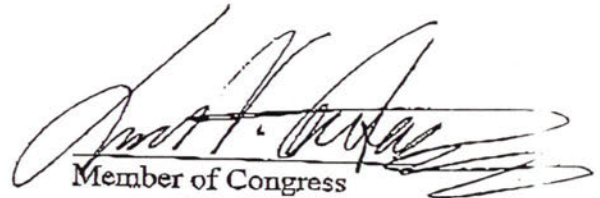
Page 2, Chrmn. Rogers

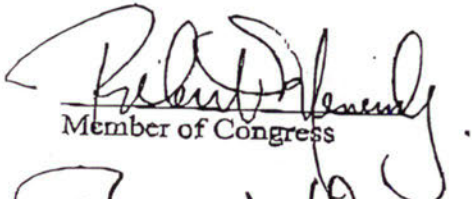
Another key component to closing the digital divide is deployment of high-speed Internet networks in under served urban and rural communities. We support the President's request for \$23 million for EDA's efforts to deploy broadband in under served communities and for \$4 million for NTIA's research activity aimed at ensuring all Americans have access to advanced Internet, voice, and video services.

We strongly urge you to provide full funding in the FY 2001 budget for these critically important programs.

Sincerely yours,


Member of Congress


Member of Congress


Member of Congress


Member of Congress

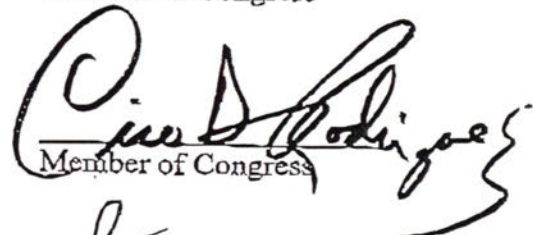

Member of Congress


Member of Congress

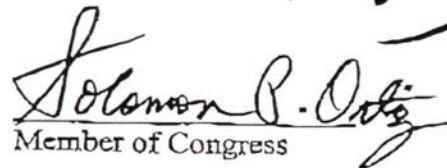

Member of Congress


Member of Congress


Member of Congress


Member of Congress


Member of Congress


Member of Congress

Grace F. Hapalitano
Member of Congress

Member of Congress

Member of Congress

Member of Congress

Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

May 19, 2000

The Honorable Harold Rogers, Chairman
Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice
State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies
Committee on Appropriations
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

We are writing to ask your subcommittee to provide \$120.5 million in funding in the FY 2001 Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations bill to the National Telecommunications and Information Agency (NTIA) and the Economic Development Administration (EDA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Specifically, we offer our enthusiastic support for funding three programs NTIA and EDA administer that are designed to begin closing the Digital Divide -- the gap between those with access to the Internet and information technologies and those without.

Mr. Chairman, we request you to allocate a total of \$97.5 million to fund the NTIA's Digital Divide cluster of programs. The centerpiece of this cluster of programs is the allocation of \$45 million to fund grants for the Technology Opportunities Program. The Technology Opportunities Program matches private contributions with government funds to promote the widespread availability of advanced telecommunications technologies. Dollars allocated through this program would be used to purchase equipment for building networks and linking networks to one another, connect communications networks such as the Internet, train people in the use of equipment and software, and purchase telephone links and access to commercial on-line services. With these projects, rural and low-income communities that may not otherwise have the means or opportunity, are able to tap into the wealth of information that is accessible via advanced telecommunications technologies and use this technology to improve the delivery of health care, public safety efforts and other services.

Another important allocation for part of the NTIA's Digital Divide cluster of programs is \$50.0 million for the Home Internet Access Program. This new program would provide low-income individuals and families with the connections, training, and support necessary for full participation in today's information economy. The goal of the Home Internet Access program is to bridge the digital divide by providing targeted investments to bring these at-risk populations online.

Mr. Chairman, we also request you to allocate a total of \$25 million to fund two initiatives to deploy high-speed Internet networks in under served urban and rural communities. The first is EDA's request for \$23 million for Public Works grants to fund advanced telecommunications infrastructure, including the purchase and installation of equipment that is necessary for technology-driven economic development in America's distressed communities. The second is NTIA's request for \$2 million to fund research activity aimed at ensuring all Americans have access to advanced Internet, voice, and video services.

Mr. Chairman, the Digital Divide is a major socio-economic problem facing our nation today, and it threatens future opportunities for large segments of the population that lack access to the Internet and other new technologies. In the new digital age, it is vital that all Americans have access to the new telecommunications and information technologies, and the \$120.5 million in funding we request provides essential resources to meet this challenge.

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

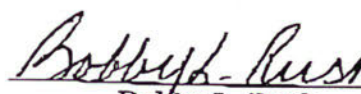
Thank you for your consideration of this request. Please feel free to contact Jeffrey Davis, Legislative Counsel, in Congressman Towns' office at (202) 225-5936 should you need any additional information.

Sincerely,

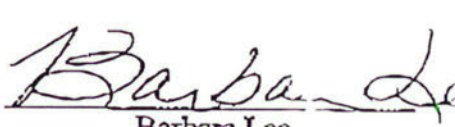

Edolphus Towns
Member of Congress


James E. Clyburn
Member of Congress

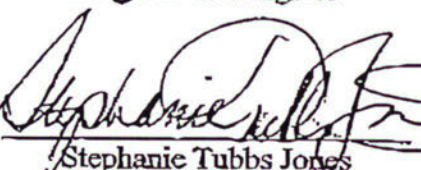

Charles B. Rangel
Member of Congress


Bobby L. Rush
Member of Congress

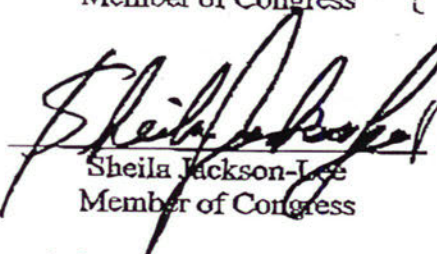

Cynthia A. McKinney
Member of Congress

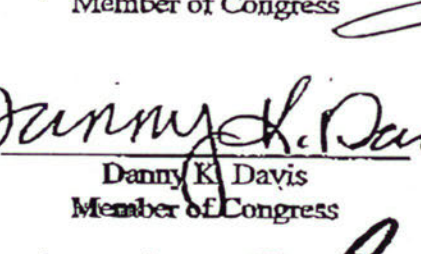

Barbara Lee
Member of Congress

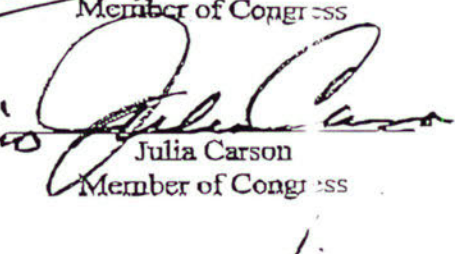

Eva M. Clayton
Member of Congress

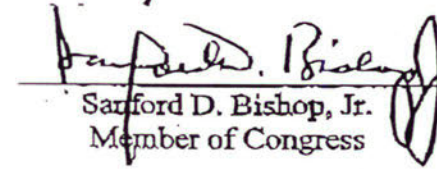

Stephanie Tubbs Jones
Member of Congress

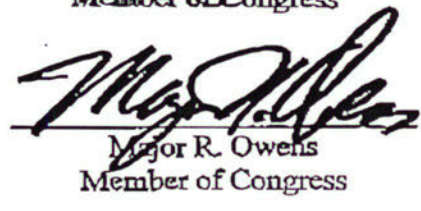

Gregory W. Meeks
Member of Congress


Sheila Jackson-Lee
Member of Congress


Danny K. Davis
Member of Congress


Julia Carson
Member of Congress


Sanford D. Bishop, Jr.
Member of Congress


Major R. Owens
Member of Congress

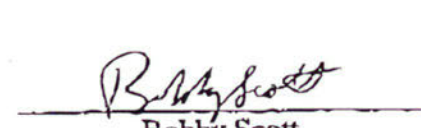

Earl F. Hilliard
Member of Congress


Corrine Brown
Member of Congress


Eddie Bernice Johnson
Member of Congress


Melvin L. Watt
Member of Congress


Carrie Meek
Member of Congress


Bobby Scott
Member of Congress


Bennie G. Thompson
Member of Congress

ET:jrd

Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

May 4, 2000

The Honorable Harold Rogers
Chairman
Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary
H-309 Capitol
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Chairman Rogers:

As you consider the Fiscal Year 2001 Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Appropriations bill, we want to express our strong support for the inclusion of \$110 million for the Public Telecommunications Facilities Program (PTFP), as requested by the Administration. Federal funding is essential if public broadcasting is to make the conversion to digital television by May 2003, the deadline mandated by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

In order for public television stations nation wide to meet this mandate, they must make an investment in new equipment that is estimated at more than \$1.7 billion. In New York alone, the price tag for conversion to digital is nearly \$120 million, and for some of New York's small upstate public broadcasting stations, the costs of converting to digital exceed the stations' annual revenues.

Federal funding for digital conversion is critical to New York. As is the case across the country, the states are unlikely to act before they see the federal government, and Congress in particular, take action first, as the mandate for conversion to digital is a federal one. Indeed, without federal assistance to leverage support from the states, it is doubtful that local fundraising efforts alone will be sufficient in states like New York for all public broadcasters to make the conversion to digital television. This is an especially troubling prospect for small, rural stations with limited resources and viewers who depend on public television. Stations that cannot meet the federal conversion deadline face the loss of their broadcast licenses; their viewers face losing public television's free educational programs and services.

We, therefore, support an appropriation of \$110 million for FY 2001 for the Public Telecommunications Facilities Program. These funds, in the form of matching grants, will provide for basic pass-through of the digital signal and help assure that universal access to public broadcasting can be maintained in New York State and across the country. Congress has a longstanding commitment to public broadcasting. Providing federal support in fiscal year 2001 at the level requested will go a long way towards helping many public stations meet the mandated deadline for conversion to digital transmission. And, it will do so through PTFP's established

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

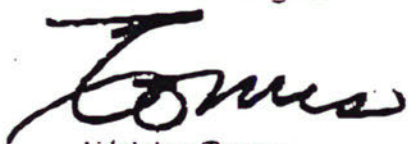
The Honorable Harold Rogers
May 4, 2000
page two

matching grants program that encourages public-private partnerships and federal-state collaborations.

Sincerely,



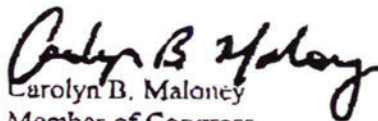
Eliot L. Engel
Member of Congress



Edolphus Towns
Member of Congress



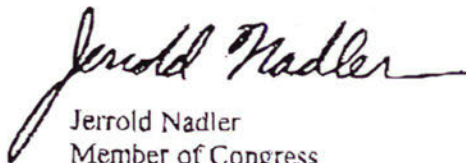
John J. LaFalce
Member of Congress



Carolyn B. Maloney
Member of Congress



Anthony D. Weiner
Member of Congress



Jerrold Nadler
Member of Congress



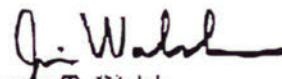
Rick Lazio
Member of Congress



Peter T. King
Member of Congress



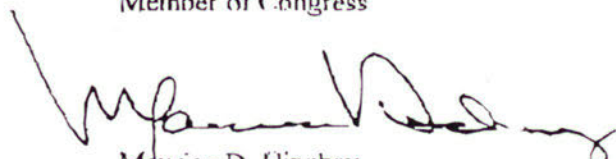
Sue W. Kelly
Member of Congress



James T. Walsh
Member of Congress



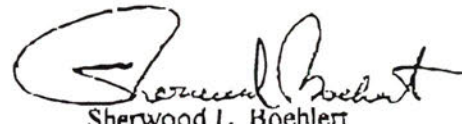
Nydia M. Velazquez
Member of Congress

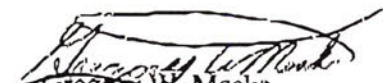


Maurice D. Hinchey
Member of Congress

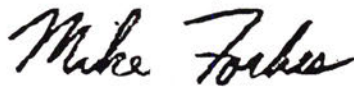
The Honorable Harold Rogers
May 4, 2000
page three


Charles D. Rangel
Member of Congress


Sherwood L. Boehlert
Member of Congress


Gregory W. Meeks
Member of Congress


Michael R. McNulty
Member of Congress

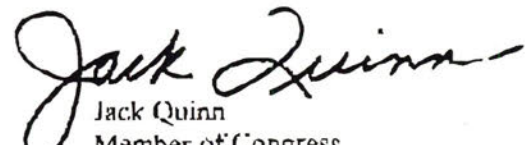

Michael P. Forbes
Member of Congress

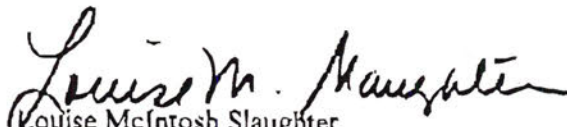

Benjamin A. Gilman
Member of Congress

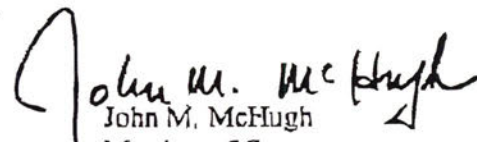

Carolyn McCarthy
Member of Congress

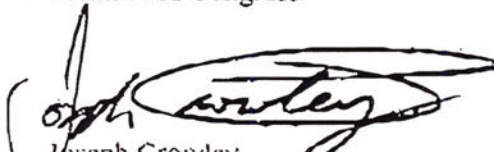

Major R. Owens
Member of Congress


Gary L. Ackerman
Member of Congress


Jack Quinn
Member of Congress


Louise McIntosh Slaughter
Member of Congress


John M. McHugh
Member of Congress


Joseph Crowley
Member of Congress


Amo Houghton
Member of Congress

cc: The Honorable Nita M. Lowey

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dr. Jennings Bryant, Chairman
Institute for Communications
Research, University of Alabama*

Paul Schroeder, President
American Foundation
for the Blind*

Jacquelyn Brand
Independent Living Network*

Roger Cicamba
The MAAC Project*

Debbie Goldman
Communications Workers
of America*

Udda Weatherspoon Hattis
Diversity Resources*

Allen S. Hammond, IV
University of Santa Clara
School of Law*

Bong Hwan Kim, MPA
Multi-Cultural Collaborative*

Peter Miller
Community Technology Consulting

Eli Noam, PhD
Columbia University Institute for
Tele-Information*

Esther K. Shapiro
Consumer Consultant

Marta Sotomayor
National Hispanic Council on Aging*

Vincent C. Thomas
New York State Assembly*

OF COUNSEL

Henry Geller

FOUNDERS

Barbara O'Connor, PhD, Chair
Institute for the Study of
Politics & Media, California
State University, Sacramento*

Mary Gardner Jones, President
Consumer Interest Research
Institute*

Susan G. Hadden, PhD, Policy Chair
(deceased)
LBJ School of Public Affairs
University of Texas, Austin*

*Organization is for identification
purposes only.

July 17, 2000

The Honorable Ted Stevens
United States Senate
Committee on Appropriations
SH-Room 522
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Chairman Stevens:

On behalf of a diverse coalition of our nation's consumers, such as libraries, education, health care, labor, rural, urban, minority, seniors, community development, persons with disabilities and cultural arts, we are writing to urge your support for the Administration's FY 2001 request for NTIA's Technology Opportunities Program (TOP).

Although no one disputes the existence of digital disparity, few programs can match the TOP model for conquering the existing inequities because:

1. **It attracts more money than the federal funds invested.** In an independent study, Westat, a research and consulting firm, concluded that each grant dollar generated another four dollars to support information infrastructure. In addition to non-federal matching funds, the grants led to investments that expanded their services beyond the original scope and further investments to support spin-off activities.
2. **Ninety percent of the projects are still in operation.** The majority of projects reported meeting or exceeding nearly all of their objectives. Most important, the projects are sustaining themselves beyond the federal grant period.
3. **Model projects and extensive outreach are effectively encouraging the use of innovative information technology.** The 206 organizations alone reported responding to 79,000 unsolicited requests for information and hosted visitors representing over 5,000 organizations.
4. **The grants are bringing communities together.** On average, each grant recipient worked with 3.4 partners. 60 percent of the projects collaborated with private sector organizations. In addition, a number of projects reported new joint ventures that were direct outcomes or spinoffs of their TOP grants.
5. **The projects focused on underserved communities.** Seventy-five percent of projects involved end-users in rural areas, while 48 percent of projects reported involving end users in the inner cities. Fifty-nine percent reached end users living in extreme poverty and 42 percent involved end users with disabilities.
6. **The TOP funds made the difference.** Seventy-five percent of grant recipients reported that their projects never would have happened without the TOP funds. Of the remaining 25 percent, 90 percent indicated that, without TOP support, the projects would have either reached significantly fewer people, or have been substantially delayed, or dramatically reduced their range of services.

Aug 10/00 W. J. M. C.
copy for: C Beck
BMC G Rhode
S Downes C Rogers
A Brodsky D Owens
J Crapa K Smith
W Lader K Levy



LABOR



Sarah Rosen Wartell
08/02/2000 01:49:26 PM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: Democratic Convention demonstrators will denounce "Fair Labor Association,"

See bold below.

----- Forwarded by Sarah Rosen Wartell/OPD/EOP on 08/02/2000 01:47 PM -----



"Camillo, Christine G (DRL)" <CamilloCG@state.gov>
08/02/2000 01:38:56 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Sarah Rosen Wartell/OPD/EOP, Ruth M. Samardick/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: Democratic Convention demonstrators will denounce "Fair Labor Association,"

FYI--See middle of message. Democratic Convention demonstrators will denounce "Fair Labor Association,"

> FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: Tuesday, August 1, 2000

>

> Contacts:

> Leone Hankey, Southern California Fair Trade Network, 323-931-3669

> Victor Narro, Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights of LA, 213-353-1333

> Nikki Bas, Sweatshop Watch, 510-834-8990

> Leila Salazar, Global Exchange, 415-558-9486 ext. 355

> Rev. Richard Bunce, Mobilization for the Human Family, 909-625-8722

> Rebecca Weston, United Students Against Sweatshops, 415-648-5621

>

>

> **Thousands Will Demonstrate at Democratic National Convention to Protest**

> **Party's Neglect of Working Families**

>

> **Frustrated with Corporate-Dictated Party Politics, Demonstrators Will**

> **March**

> **for a Living Wage, Immigrant Rights, and an End to Sweatshops in the US**

> **and**

> **Abroad**

>

> Los Angeles, California-**On Thursday, August 17, sweatshop workers, Asian**
> **and**

> **Latino community groups, students, religious leaders and activists will**

> **march from Los Angeles' garment district to the site of the Democratic**

> **National Convention to protest the party's official support of harsh**

> **immigration policies and to demand support for living wage jobs and an**

> **end**

> **to sweatshops locally and abroad. The marchers hope to show the link**

> **between**

> **the party's corrupt dependence on corporate donations and the neglect of**

> **the**

> **needs of working families.** The march is part of five days of protest

> **during**

> **the convention which will raise issues that the two major parties, more**

> **concerned with the interests of their contributors than the public**

> **interest,**

> **continue to ignore.**

>

> **The demonstration on August 17 will begin at 4:00 pm with a rally in the**

> **garment district, at 8th and Santee Streets, will continue with a march**

> **to**

> **the convention at the Staples Center, and then conclude with a 6:00 pm**

> **vigil**

> **to coincide with Al Gore's nomination acceptance speech.**

>

> **The two issues--the harsh realities of the working poor in this country**

> **and**

> **the struggles of immigrants-are inextricably connected, organizers say.**

> **Immigrants from Mexico, Central America and Asia are the primary workers**

> **in**

> **the nation's low wage industries, including garment, agriculture,**

> **electronics assembly and restaurants. Even though all workers are**

> **entitled**

> **to the same workplace and human rights, immigration status is being used**

> **as**

> **a tool by employers to intimidate workers from speaking out against**

> **abusive**

> **conditions. Undocumented workers in Los Angeles face daily threats of**

> **deportation and INS workplace raids, which trap them in a sweatshop**

> **system.**

> **Politicians, serving the interests of their corporate donors, turn a**

> **blind**

> **eye to these abuses and continue to push for "free trade" policies which**

> **allow corporations to move freely across borders, demonstrators say.**

> **Yet,**

> **workers seeking employment are not afforded that same right to cross**

> **borders.**

>

> **"We are demanding a general amnesty for all undocumented immigrants,"**

> **said**

> **Victor Narro, workplace project director of the Coalition for Humane**

> **Immigrant Rights of Los Angeles. "Then workers will be better able to**

> **assert**

> their workplace rights without fear of reprisals."

>

> Protest organizers say it is necessary to look no further than where the convention is located for proof of the harsh realities working people and immigrants face daily. Los Angeles is considered the sweatshop capital of the United States--140,000 immigrant garment workers in the city labor 10-12 hours a day earning less than the minimum wage. California is home to Operation Gatekeeper--the program of heightened militarization at the US-Mexico border that has resulted in a 1% decrease in people crossing the border and a 400% increase in their death rate.

>

> Protesters point to attempts by large retailers to evade a recent California law that mandates they pay the workers who sew their clothes the minimum wage and overtime as evidence of how wealthy interests try to manipulate politicians for their own narrow needs. "Retailers such as the GAP and Sears are hoping to buy Governor Davis' influence with their political contributions," said Nikki Bas, director of Sweatshop Watch. "But the thousands of garment workers who toil for poverty wages in California, not these wealthy corporations, represent the public interest. The governor must listen to their voices and ensure they are paid fairly."

>

> "My family has sewn clothes for all the big names, yet we can't even afford to buy those clothes because we don't make minimum wage or overtime," said Los Angeles garment worker Graciela Ceja. "Governor Davis can support garment workers as we fight for justice. Retailers can and must be held accountable under the law."

>

> **In addition to demanding accountable government at the state level, demonstrators will denounce President Clinton's "Fair Labor Association," saying it is no solution to sweatshops. "President Clinton formed the FLA to quiet protest about sweatshop labor conditions without actually doing anything to provide real protection for sweatshop workers. The FLA allows corporations to dominate their own sweatshop monitoring process--which is ridiculous, since those very corporations have a profit-interest in maintaining sweatshop conditions! That is why students have convinced their college and university administrations all over the country to sign on to the Worker Rights Consortium=8Ban alternative, pro-worker, pro-human rights, and genuinely independent sweatshop monitoring system. Being that Al Gore has not come out in favor of the WRC proves once again, that the Democratic party is beholden to corporate interests!" said Rebecca Weston of United Students Against Sweatshops.**

>
> Corporate globalization, supported by both major parties, is dramatically
> widening the gap between the rich and poor across the globe. "Garment
> workers sewing jeans for the Gap in Central Mexico make just 28 cents an
> hour, but ask for a living wage of \$1.00 an hour. Meanwhile, Gap CEO
> Millard
> Drexler raked in \$172.8 million in compensation last year. This huge
> disparity of wealth makes it more urgent than ever that politicians
> address
> human needs, not corporate greed," says Leila Salazar, Global Exchange's
> GAP Campaign Organizer.

>
> ###

>
> Partial List of Sponsors:
> California Students Against Sweatshops
> Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights of Los Angeles
> El Rescate
> Global Exchange
> Mobilization for the Human Family
> Southern California Fair Trade Network
> Sweatshop Watch
> Korean Immigrant Women Advocates
> California Students Against Sweatshops
> MECHA=20
> CARECEN=20
> National Korean American Service & Education Consortium (NAKASEC)
> Garment Workers Justice Center

>
> YOU'RE PAYING TOO MUCH FOR THE INTERNET!
> Juno now offers FREE Internet Access!
> Try it today - there's no risk! For your FREE software, visit:
> <http://dl.www.juno.com/get/tagh>.

>
>
>
>
> To unsubscribe, write to USAS-unsubscribe@listbot.com

>
> Start Your Own FREE Email List at <http://www.listbot.com/links/joinlb>

Message Sent To: _____



Nora P. McAniff
President

Building
Center
York, NY 10020-1393

212-522-4989
212-467-1114 Fax
nora_mcaniff@timeinc.com

July 11, 2000

The Honorable Gene Sperling
Director of the National Economic Council
1600 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, 2nd Floor, West Wing
Washington, DC 20500

Digital Dreams

Dear Mr. Sperling,

At PEOPLE we understand the influence a notable person can have on public opinion. We've also learned what a powerful force our more than 34 million readers are when their attention is called to an important issue or cause.

With that in mind, PEOPLE, along with our partner America Online, is launching the DIGITAL DREAMS INITIATIVE -- a national online mentoring program that will match 100 notable personalities such as yourself, with 100 young people (ages 13-17) drawn from underserved communities across the country. I am writing to ask you to become one of our specially selected 100 mentors.

The importance of your involvement is immeasurable. In terms of actual time spent, it would require you having a minimum of one meaningful e-mail exchange each week with the young person assigned to you. A "meaningful" exchange can be as simple as one question and one answer. Or, you may find that you prefer to have more of an ongoing e-mail "dialogue," whenever time permits.

You do not need to be computer savvy to be a part of this program, we will provide training if needed. You will also receive a new laptop computer which will allow you to do your correspondence wherever your travels take you. The program itself will launch in September 2000 and will run for a typical school year with a minimum commitment of six months.

The list of mentors we are developing represents a wonderfully diverse group ranging from actors, athletes and architects to chefs, educators, politicians and zoologists; all leaders in their fields and all believing in the life wishes and career dreams of America's young people.

The goal of the Digital Dreams Initiative -- which we are creating with the guidance of the National Mentoring Partnership and PowerUP -- is to shine a spotlight on the vital importance of mentoring our nation's young people. With your help, and the flexibility of e-mentoring technology, we will show that even the busiest people in the world can make a difference in a young life.

I would very much like to discuss the possibility of your involvement as a mentor in the Digital Dreams Initiative. We will follow-up with you or your representative shortly about the program. In the meantime, if you know you'd like to participate, or need additional information, please call me at 212-522-4989 or contact me via e-mail at nmcaniff@people.com.

Best regards,

Nora McAniff

DIGITAL DIVIDE

July 30, 2000

LD/TAM
must talk with
you oo

1) WB/my
recent discussion
w/ Wolfers
2) relative of
Anders on survey
w/ structure
3) UN millen
summit
4) Reliability
+ Jim
G8
7/30/00

MEMORANDUM FOR GENE SPERLING, LAEL BRAINARD, DAVID BEIER

CC: DAN ROSEN, ELIZABETH ECHOLS, AUDREY CHOI, JIM
KOHLENBERGER

FROM: TOM KALIL

RE: NEXT STEPS ON THE GLOBAL DIGITAL DIVIDE

Summary: Below is a list of "next steps" on the global digital divide initiative launched by the G8 at Okinawa. I have also attached a discussion of the composition and structure of the dot force.

I. List of next steps on global digital divide/digital opportunity

1. Launch the dot force

a. Preparation

- Identify major issues regarding structure, participation, work program – develop U.S. negotiating position
- Conduct research on similar global public policy networks (e.g. list developed by Wolfgang Reinicke at World Bank)
- Encourage joint UNDP/World Bank letter to G8 offering support for dot force (secretariat?)
- Give private sector an opportunity to provide on structure of dot force, and to express an interest in serving on it or its subcommittees

b. Timeline

- August 2000: Get G-8 countries to name their representatives (Brainard)
- September 2000: Planning meeting for creation of dot force (G8 only?)
- October 2000: First full meeting of the dot force
- November 2000 – May 2001: Develop concrete recommendations, identify some activities that can be launched by coalitions between

- May – July 2001: Finalize report for Genoa

2. POTUS meeting in September

- Finalize date
- Give companies and non-profits the opportunity to express interest in participating in the meeting
- Develop list of potential deliverables
 - Private sector “fund” to support a range of projects
 - Private sector funding for university-based research on low-cost computing (e.g. MIT *Digital Nations Consortium*) – possibly in cooperation with developing country universities (e.g. Indian Institute of Technology)
 - E-business incubators
 - Training or volunteers
- Develop our list of people we would say “yes” to if they accepted. Call list for Sperling, Brainard, Beier, Kalil
- Silicon Valley trip in August
- Increase number of companies and non-profits that have signed “Call To Action”

3. Monitor/influence Japanese \$15 billion digital divide package

- Seek to avoid “tied aid” or use of aid to promote Japan’s regional industrial policy, Japanese technical standards. Ministry of Foreign Affairs is now resisting pressure to untie aid because of sluggish Japanese economic performance.
- Task US Embassy in Tokyo (Kent Calder) with monitoring implementation, offer suggestions for shaping Japan’s agenda
- Encourage U.S. companies to get involved as contractors or sub-contractors (work through AmCham/Tokyo and AEA Tokyo Office)
- Formal cooperation under “U.S.-Japan Common Agenda”?

4. Increase support for digital divide initiative within NGO community

- Respond to “people can’t eat laptops” argument
- Prepare short paper on links between IT and economic growth, poverty reduction for release on POTUS September event (CEA, AID?)
- Increase number of NGOs on Call To Action
- Possible meeting with NGOs
- Op-ed or full page ad from NGOs

5. **Identify other international venues at which digital divide could be raised for remainder of 2000 – build support for dot force and avoid duplication**

- APEC

- ITU

- UN

- Nigeria trip

6. **Create intellectual infrastructure for dot force, raise the level of debate, generate new ideas**

- Identify smart policy analysts and practitioners by topic, region
- Ask for help with:
 - White papers on specific topics (Example: American Society on Information Science is sponsoring an international paper contest on digital libraries for developing countries)
 - Case studies on successful developing country initiatives (e.g. Dutch auctions for universal service in rural areas, successful business models for tele-centers, Web-based micro-enterprises)
 - Workshops
 - Moderated discussions, e-testimony
- Identify “what we still don’t know”

II. “Dot force” issues

1. **Composition**

- G8 governments
- Developing country governments
- G8 nominates developing countries – regional representation, size, degree of leadership on IT issues
- G8 asks G-77 and/or regional bodies to nominate countries
- Private sector, NGOs, foundations from both developed and developing world
- International organizations (observer status)

Questions

- Are private sector representatives full members – or are they observers, or do they serve on an advisory committee that meets concurrently with the dot force?
- How have other global public policy networks handled the question of private sector and NGO participation?

2. **Structure**

- Full committee
- Subcommittees
- Policy & Network Readiness
- Human Capital
- Access and Infrastructure

- IT Applications (Distance Learning, Health, Government Services)
- E-business & E-commerce

3. **Secretariat**

Options:

- a. No secretariat (GBDe model)
- b. Create new, small organization – but have it operate under the auspices of the UN and the World Bank (e.g. International Y2K Cooperation Center model)
- c. Have World Bank or UNDP staff serve as secretariat, but not part be formal part of organization (CGIAR model)

4. **Dot Force Mission**

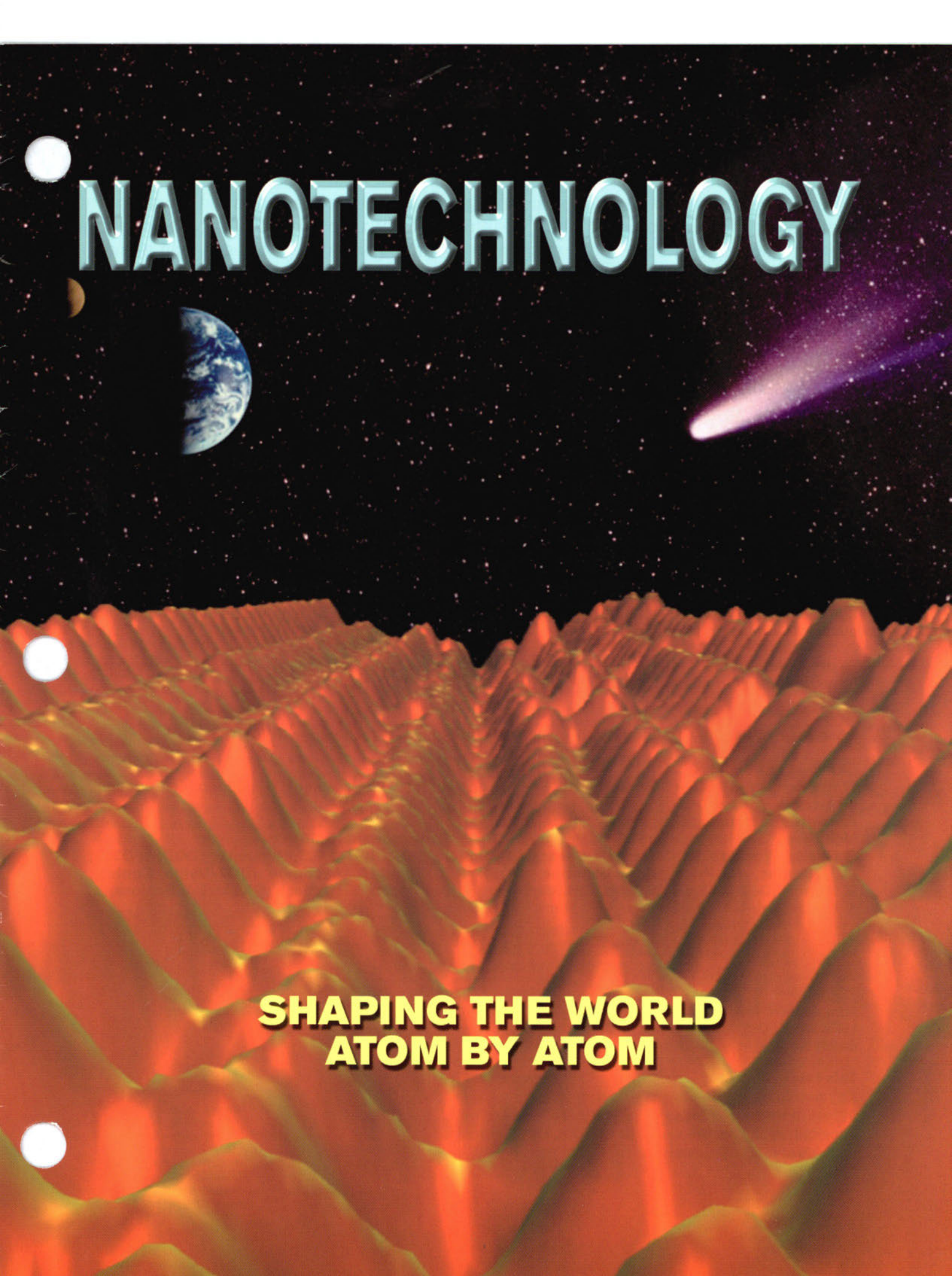
- Identify current activities sponsored by bilateral and multilateral donors, private sector, foundations
- Improve coordination of existing activities
- Serve as a catalyst for additional activities that could be financed by governments, multilateral organizations, and private sector
- Report back to the G8 with a set of recommendations and a status report for Genoa
- Goals
- Strategies for achieving those goals

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a publication.

Publications have not been scanned in their entirety for the purpose of digitization. To see the full publication please search online or visit the Clinton Presidential Library's Research Room.

The background of the cover is a composite image. The top half shows a dark space filled with stars. On the left, a portion of the Earth is visible, showing blue oceans and white clouds. To the right, a bright purple comet streaks across the sky. The bottom half of the cover features a 3D visualization of a surface, likely a crystal lattice or a nanoscale structure, rendered in shades of orange and red with a wavy, undulating pattern.

NANOTECHNOLOGY

**SHAPING THE WORLD
ATOM BY ATOM**

Participants for Science Coalition Meeting

1. Charles M. Vest, President, MIT
2. Molly Corbett Broad, President, University of North Carolina
3. William R. Brody, President, Johns Hopkins University
4. Eugene Trani, President, Virginia Commonwealth University
5. Hunter Rawlings, President, Cornell University
6. George Rupp, President, Columbia University
7. J. Wade Gilley, President, University of Tennessee
8. James Stukel, President, University of Illinois
9. John A. White, Chancellor, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville
10. William Greiner, President, University of Buffalo
11. Michael F. Adams, President, University of Georgia
12. Shirley Strum Kenny, President SUNY Stony Brook
13. Bob Samors, Associate Vice President of Federal Relations for the University of North Carolina
14. Paul Guzzi, Preisent, Greater Boston Chamber of Commerce

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S
ADDRESS TO CALTECH
ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
(Los Angeles, California)

For Immediate Release January 21, 2000
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 proceeded 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.

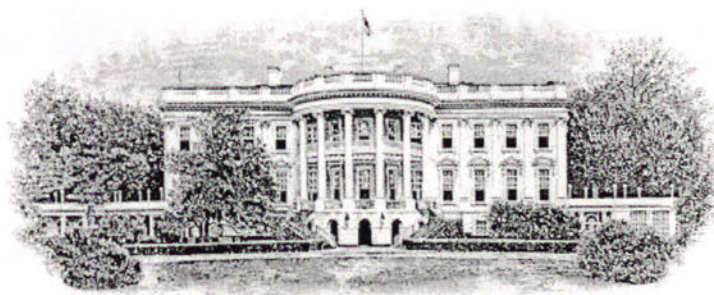
Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END 11:40 A.M. PST

Produced by the California Institute of Technology's Audio Visual Services, Electronic Media Publications, and the Digital Media Center

*Research and Development
Budget*

**Investments for the
Twenty-First Century**



**Budget of the United States Government
Fiscal Year 2001**

FISCAL YEAR 2001 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BUDGET:

FY 2001 is the eighth year in a row that the President has proposed increased investments in civilian research and development. The civilian R&D request is \$43.3 billion, an increase of 6% (\$2.5 billion) over FY 2000. The civilian R&D request now constitutes 51% of the overall R&D budget of \$85.3 billion.

The FY 2001 budget boosts funding for basic research to \$20.3 billion, an increase of 7% (\$1.3 billion) over FY 2000. The budget also strengthens university-based research, which increases by 8% (\$1.3 billion) over FY 2000. Substantial increases for several agencies help to restore balance between biomedical research and other scientific disciplines.

Science & Technology Initiative

The budget request includes a \$2.9 billion Science and Technology Initiative directed towards national goals such as world leadership in science and technology and long-term economic growth and prosperity. This S&T Initiative is contained within the 21st Century Research Fund, which ensures effective integration of our science and technology investments. The Research Fund grows by 7% in FY 2001, to a total of \$42.9 billion.

Highlights of the R&D Budget

The proposed R&D investments will enable the S&T agencies to achieve the President's goals for science and technology: promote long-term economic growth that creates high-wage jobs; sustain a healthy, educated citizenry; harness information technology; improve environmental quality; enhance national security and global stability; and maintain world leadership in science, engineering, and mathematics. For example:

- **National Institutes of Health (NIH).** The budget provides a \$1 billion increase (6%) in biomedical research at the NIH that will support research in areas such as diabetes, brain disorders, cancer, genetic medicine, disease prevention strategies, and development of an AIDS vaccine.
- **National Science Foundation (NSF).** The budget provides a \$675 million increase (17%) in the National Science Foundation – double the largest dollar increase in NSF's history. This increase will boost university-based research and ensure balanced support for all science and engineering disciplines. NSF funds half of all non-health related university-based research.
- **Department of Energy (DOE).** The budget provides \$4.2 billion (a 15% increase) for DOE's programs in the 21st Century Research Fund. The budget includes a 13% increase for basic science programs as well as continued support for construction and operation of large scientific user facilities, including the Spallation Neutron Source.
- **Department of Defense (DOD).** The budget provides \$1.2 billion in basic research (a 4.3% increase), and \$3.1 billion in applied research. Research on counter-terrorism and on improvements in the safety and security of the Nation's physical infrastructure and information and communications systems receive targeted increases.
- **National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).** The budget provides \$5.2 billion (a 6% increase) for NASA's programs in the 21st Century Research Fund, including \$2.4 billion for Space Science (a 9.4% increase), and \$290 million (a 48% increase) for a \$4.5 billion five-year space launch initiative.
- **Department of Commerce (DOC).** The budget includes \$862 million for DOC programs in the 21st Century Research Fund. It provides \$176 million (a 23% increase) for NIST's Advanced Technology Program to promote competitive, cost-shared R&D partnerships, and \$50 million to create an Institute for Information Infrastructure Protection.

- **Department of Agriculture (USDA).** The budget provides \$894 million (an 8% increase) for the Agricultural Research Service. The budget also includes \$469 million for research and education activities through the Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service, including \$150 million (a 26% increase) for the National Research Initiative (NRI). The NRI provides competitive grants in areas of national concern such as food safety, the environment, plant and animal research, and human nutrition.
- **Department of Transportation (DOT).** The budget provides \$899 million (a 39% increase) for DOT's programs in the 21st Century Research Fund. The budget includes \$338 million for the Intelligent Transportation System initiative aimed at enhancing the safety and efficiency of surface transportation infrastructure.
- **Department of the Interior (DOI).** The budget provides \$895 million (a 10% increase) to USGS for science that supports natural resource and environmental decision-making. The budget also supports research and technical assistance on the scientific needs of land managers and local land use planners.
- **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).** The budget provides \$758 million (a 14% increase) for EPA's programs in the 21st Century Research Fund. The EPA budget funds research that provides a sound scientific and technical foundation for environmental policy and regulatory decision-making.
- **Department of Education (DOEd).** The budget provides \$379 million (a 19% increase) for Ed's programs in the 21st Century Research Fund. The budget provides \$20 million to support a collaborative research effort with NSF and NICHD on large-scale, interdisciplinary research focused on understanding how promising practices and research on how children learn can be scaled up and applied in complex and diverse classroom settings.

Interagency Initiatives

The budget increases funding for a number of priority research areas that require multi-agency efforts. High priority interagency programs identified by the National Science and Technology Council for special emphasis in FY 2001 received the following increases:

	1999 Actual	2000 Estimate	2001 Proposed	Dollar Change: 2000 to 2001	Percent Change: 2000 to 2001
National Science and Technology Council Initiatives:					
National Nanotechnology Initiative	247	270	495	+225	+83%
Information Technology R&D	1,301	1,721	2,315	+594	+35%
Information Technology Initiative (IT ²)	0	309	823	+514	+166%
Next Generation Internet	105	86	89	+3	+3%
Clean Energy: Biobased Products and Bioenergy	185	196	289	+93	+47%
Climate Change Technology Initiative	1,021	1,099	1,432	+333	+30%
Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles	235	226	255	+29	+13%
Integrated Science for Ecosystem Challenges	630	657	747	+90	+14%
U.S. Global Change Research Program	1,657	1,701	1,740	+39	+2%
Interagency Education Research Initiative	30	38	50	+12	+32%
Critical Infrastructure Protection R&D	450	461	606	+145	+31%
Weapons of Mass Destruction Preparedness R&D	320	534	590	+56	+10%

21st Century Research Fund

Updated July 7, 2000

	FY2000 Enacted	FY2001 Request	House Action	Diff. from Request	% Diff.	House Status	Senate Action	Diff. from Request	% Diff.	Senate Status
21st Century Research Fund, Total	40,043	42,833	40,976	-1,857	0%		44,792	1,959	4%	
21st Century Research Fund, without NIH	22,230	24,020	22,163	-1,857	-8%		24,279	259	1%	
Department of Health and Human Services (NIH)	17,813	18,813	18813	0	0%	Floor	20,513	1,700	9%	Floor
National Science Foundation	3,897	4,572	4046	-526	-12%	Floor				
Department of Energy	3,680	4,221	3647	-574	-14%					
Science Programs	2,788	3,151	2831	-320	-10%	Floor				
Solar & Renewable R&D	315	410	343	-67	-16%	Floor				
Energy Conservation R&D	577	660	473	-187	-28%	Floor				
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	4,896	5,165	4839	-326	-6%	Floor				
Space Science	2,193	2,399	2379	-20	-1%	Floor				
Earth Science	1,443	1,406	1406	0	0%	Floor				
Advanced Space Transportation	322	481	191	-290	-60%	Floor				
Aeronautics	663	577	534	-43	-7%	Floor				
Life and Microgravity Sciences	275	302	329	27	9%	Floor				
Department of Defense	4,571	4,361	4703	342	8%	Floor	4,900	539	12%	Floor
Basic Research	1,161	1,217	1301	84	7%	Floor	1,283	66	5%	Floor
Applied Research	3,410	3,144	3402	258	8%	Floor	3,617	473	15%	Floor
Department of Agriculture	1,588	1,649	1627	-22	-1%		1,664	15	1%	
CSREES Research and Education	487	469	486	17	4%	Cmte	503	34	7%	Cmte
Economic Research Service	53	55	66	11	20%	Cmte	67	12	22%	Cmte
Agricultural Research Service	830	894	850	-44	-5%	Cmte	872	-22	-2%	Cmte
Forest Service Research	218	231	225	-6	-3%	Floor	222	-9	-4%	Cmte
Department of Commerce	835	862	582	-280	-32%	Floor				
Oceanic and Atmospheric Research	301	303	265	-38	-13%	Floor				
National Institute of Standards and Technology	534	559	317	-242	-43%	Floor				
Department of the Interior	813	895	817	-78	-9%	Floor	848	-47	-5%	Cmte
Environmental Protection Agency	664	758	641	-117	-15%	Floor				
Office of Research and Development	561	531	538	7	1%	Floor				
Climate Change Technology programs	103	227	103	-124	-55%	Floor				
Department of Veterans Affairs	321	321	321	0	0%	Floor				
Department of Education	319	373	319	-54	-14%	Floor	348	-25	-7%	Floor
Department of Transportation	646	843	621	-222	-26%	Floor	620	-223	-26%	Floor
Highway research	490	659	437	-222	-34%	Floor	437	-222	-34%	Floor
Aviation research	156	184	184	0	0%	Floor	183	-1	-1%	Floor

The totals shown combine the most recent actions to date. All dollars in millions.

Specific Program Cuts

(details will follow)

DOE

- \$320 million (10%) reduction in energy science programs
- \$162 million (62%) reduction in Spallation Neutron Source, which could lead to cancellation
- \$106 million (23%) reduction in solar and renewable research
- Elimination of primary PNGV funding, which could jeopardize the partnership

NSF

- eliminated funding for Earthscope, NEON, a second terascale comp.

NASA

- Elimination of funding for Space Launch Initiative (\$290 million)
- Elimination of funding for X-34, X-37
- Elimination of funding for Living with a Star
- Elimination of funding for aeronautics research for reducing air traffic congestion (\$55 million)

DOC

- Elimination of NIST Advanced Technology Program
- NOAA: Climate/Global change; Globe [magnitude overall??]

DOT

- Reduction of \$105 million from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration for crash safety research.

USDA

- Reduction of \$53 million from National Research Initiative
- Reduction of \$84 million from Agricultural Research Service

Appropriations Status: Nanotechnology

- Nanotechnology funding for both NIST and DOE assumed to be kept at FY 2000 levels.
- At NSF, nanotechnology suffered from across-the-board cuts.

National Nanotechnology Initiative (Updated July 10, 2000)										
	FY2000 Enacted	FY2001 Request	House Action	Diff. from Request	% Diff.	House Status	Senate Action	Diff. from Request	% Diff.	Senate Status
National Nanotechnology Initiative, Total	269	497	428	-69	-14%		497	0	0%	
National Science Foundation	97	217	196	-21	-10%	Floor				
Department of Defense	70	110	110	0	0%	Floor	110	0	0%	Floor
Department of Energy	58	96	58	-38	-40%	Floor				
Department of Health and Human Services (NIH)	32	36	36	0	0%	Floor	36	0	0%	Floor
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	4	20	20	0	0%	Floor				
Department of Commerce (NIST)	8	18	8	-10	-56%	Floor				

The totals shown combine the most recent actions to date. All dollars in millions.

Appropriations Status: Information Technology...**NSF**

- Eliminated funding for a second terascale computer

DOC

- Cuts in IT at NIST

DOD

- \$50 million cut in Extensible Information Systems and Computer Systems & Communications Technology

DOE

- \$45 million cut in Mathematics, Information, and Computer Sciences (and IT/nano)

Information Technology R&D (Updated July 10, 2000)										
	FY2000 Enacted	FY2001 Request	House Action	Diff. from Request	% Diff.	House Status	Senate Action	Diff. from Request	% Diff.	Senate Status
Information Technology R&D, Total	1,725	2,315	2,151	-164	-7%		2,290	-25	-1%	
National Science Foundation	517	740	648	-92	-12%	Floor				
Department of Energy	517	667	604	-63	-9%	Floor				
Department of Defense	286	397	397	0	0%	Floor	372	-25	-6%	Floor
Department of Health and Human Services	191	233	233	0	0%	Floor	233	0	0%	Floor
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	174	230	230	0	0%	Floor				
Department of Commerce	36	44	35	-9	-20%	Floor				
Environmental Protection Agency	4	4	4	0	0%	Floor				

The totals shown combine the most recent actions to date. All dollars in millions.

Highlighted numbers need to be confirmed and/or updated.

Appropriations Progress

- Appropriations affecting R&D may be complete through House floor this week (USDA pending).
- DOD, HHS, Education through Senate floor. Agriculture will be introduced this week.
- Senate action this week in Energy-Water (subcmte), Interior (floor), and Agriculture (floor).
- DOD scheduled to go to conference on Thursday.

Status of Research-Related Appropriations (updated 7/11/00)

Bills	Agencies Affected	House			Senate			Conf.
		sub	cmt	floor	sub	cmt	floor	
Defense (HR 4576, S 2593)	DOD	5/11	5/25	6/7	5/17	5/18	6/13	7/13+
VA-HUD (HR 4635)	NASA							
	NSF							
	EPA	5/23	6/7	6/21				
	DVA							
	HUD							
Labor-HHS (HR 4577, S 2553)	NIH							
	HHS: AHCPR	5/10	5/24	6/14	5/10	5/11	6/30	
	Education							
Energy-Water (HR 4733)	DOE (most)	6/12	6/20	6/27	7/13+			
Commerce-Justice (HR 4690)	Commerce	6/6	6/14	6/26				
Interior (HR 4578)	DOI							
	USDA FS	5/17	5/25	6/16	6/21	6/22	7/11?	
	Smithsonian							
	DOE: Cons. & Ren.							
Agriculture (HR 4461, S 2536)	USDA (except FS)	5/4	5/10	7/11?	5/4	5/9	7/12?	
Transportation (HR 4475, S 2720)	DOT	5/8	5/16	5/19	6/13	6/13	6/15	
Completed Actions Highlighted		Most recent updates in bold			Scheduled actions italicized			

Digital Divide and People with Disabilities:

Information and Communication Technologies have the potential to improve the quality of life for people with disabilities and the elderly and increase their ability to participate in the workplace. Today, the workplace is not any more restricted to one central place, such as a factory, but it can be viewed as distributed between home, office or any other place where the supplier and customers need to meet face to face (if this is necessary, perhaps for social reasons). In this view, what functionalities are needed/desired and what can technology provide?

Desired functionalities -

1. Information/Communication: smooth transition between wired and wireless connectivity with wideband that enables transmission not only of text but audio, video, graphics and, in the not so distant future, also tactile/haptic information.
2. The above Information/Communication requires easy input and output of the main three sensory modalities: vision audio and touch (we leave out smell and taste). This needs special attention when we aim at the disabled population, which is typically defined by missing or degraded functionality of their three basic sensing capabilities. But information technology can and must serve other disabilities, such as cognitive disabilities and even cultural and social disabilities.
3. One of the most important aspects of the disabled person is his or her independence and mobility both in the home and outside the home. The independence at home is related to all the functionalities that are centered around taking care of personal hygiene, food, sleeping, medication if needed but, most importantly, safety. The independence outside the home is related to external mobility, access to streets, transportation devices, buildings, etc.
4. The type of jobs that IT offers to disabled persons are manifold, but the main point is that the type of job can be adjusted to the particular disability. The flexibility that IT offers is remarkable. It is not only the WEB but other Information-based intensive systems, such as Digital Libraries, preparation of digital educational materials, manufacturing and architectural designs, and so on.

What is the underlying science that is needed to make these functionalities reality?

- a. Research in integrating heterogeneous networks , synchronization of different modalities that pass through networks
- b. Research in tele-immersion that reconstructs in real time the geometry of the remote environment (at least those that change, such as facial expressions but also anything else that has moved). The challenge here is not only to reconstruct the appearance, which is strictly visual, but also the material properties of the remote environment so that the blind persons can relate remotely.
- c. Research in customized design which is inexpensive! We know that every disabled person is slightly different and each needs customized wheelchairs, manipulative extenders, customized interfaces to accommodate cognitive, cultural and social capabilities.
- d.. Research and development of input and output devices that are reliable and easy to use.
- e. Research in specialized human interfaces for disabled.

Proposals currently funded by the Universal Access program at NSF:

9875658

Barner, Kenneth

University of Delaware

"CAREER: Rendering Algorithms for Tactile and Haptic Display of Multidimensional Data"

9987944

Davis, Larry

University of Maryland

"Textual Information Access for the Visually Impaired"

9910738

Etchemendy, J.

Stanford University

"SGER: ASL Synthesizer"

(augmentative communication for the hearing impaired)

9877170

Furnas, George

U Michigan - Ann Arbor

"Enriching Interaction Space with Densely Graphical Computing"
(ubiquitous access to programming)

9978566

Furness, Thomas

University of Washington

"Universal Access for the Partially Sighted Using Scanned Retinal Displays"

9906340

Garcia, Oscar

Wright State University

"CONACyT: Speech-Driven Facial Animation"

(augmentative communication for the hearing impaired)

0083240

Kumar, R. Vijay

Univ. of Pennsylvania

"Customized Interfaces for Assistive Technology"

(people with mobility impairments)

9978021

McCoy, Kathleen

University of Delaware

"Investigating Multi-Modality Tutoring: Toward Computer-Based Written
English

Support for Deaf Children"

9906143

Morford, Ronald

Automated Functions, Inc

A graphic calculator for the blind

(exact title unknown - cofunding with Larry Scadden in EHR)

9900452

Myers, Brad

CMU

"A More Natural Programming Language for Children"

9912573

Neidle, Carol

Boston University

"Essential Tools for Computational Research on Visual-Gestural Language"

(augmentative communication for the hearing impaired)

9910607

Sears, Andrew

U Maryland - Baltimore

"Using Speech Recognition to Enhance Communication Capabilities for
Individuals

with Disabilities"

9978183

Wagner, Michael

Arizona State University

"Animated Icons as an Assistant During Interaction Between a Graphical User
Interface and the Legally Blind/Partially Sighted"

0090100

Zachary, Joseph

University of Utah

"SGER: Initial User Experiments Towards a Spoken Language Interface for
Programming"

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

PRESIDENT

Joseph P. Lawson

IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT

Clayton A. Banks
Ember Media

VICE PRESIDENT

Thomas D. Broadwater, Jr.
BROADSERVsm

SECRETARY

Patricia Andrews-Keenan
AT&T Broadband

TREASURER

Leslie S. Grayson
Time Warner Cable - National Division

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Kathy A. Johnson
Reid Dugger Consulting Group

MEMBERS

Bernard Bell
ICTV, Inc.

Kathryn A. Bryant
Comcast Cablevision

Ann R. Carlsen
Carlsen Resources, Inc.

Melanie Griffin-Pugh
Comedy Central

Nina T. Henderson
BET Pictures II

Douglas V. Holloway
USA Networks

Jamie T. Howard
Excite@Home

Earle F. Jones
AT&T Broadband

Tracy L. Lawrence
boyzChannel and girlzChannel

Enrique R. Martinez
Discovery Communications, Inc.

Lucinda Martinez
Comedy Central

Myrna D. Mourning
Time Warner Cable - National Division

Edward F. Nuñez
Charter Communications

Loretta P. Polk
National Cable Television Assoc., Inc.

Sheila C. Salido
TiVo, Inc.

Curtis N. Symonds
BET Holdings, Inc.

Akihiko "Kiko" F. Washington
Time Warner, Inc.

Ted S. Woo, Ph.D., P.E.
Society of Cable Television Engineers



TWENTY YEARS OF DIVERSITY ADVOCACY

June 27, 2000

President William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Clinton:

On September 17th, 18th and 19th, NAMIC (National Association of Minorities in Communications) will hold its 14th Annual Urban Markets Conference at The Millennium Broadway in New York City. On behalf of the NAMIC Board of Directors, we would like to invite you to accept our Mickey Leland Humanitarian Achievement Award at our conference luncheon at 1:00 p.m. on Monday, September 18th.

NAMIC is a non-profit, trade association that was founded in 1980 to educate, advocate and empower for the cause of diversity in the telecommunications industry. The theme of this year's Urban Markets Conference, *Digital Divide or Digital Dividend?*, emphasizes our focus on strategies to bridge the digital divide and to ensure that everyone shares in the benefits of the digital conference. We expect approximately 500 industry executives to be in attendance.

The Mickey Leland Humanitarian Achievement Award was created in memory of Congressman Mickey Leland and his life's commitment to create justice for thousands of people around the world. This award is bestowed annually, at our Urban Markets Conference, upon an individual whose service has advanced the causes and/or concerns of people of color in the telecommunications industry.

Your leadership, along with your vocal and aggressive efforts to narrow the digital divide, makes you the perfect choice for this award. One of NAMIC's key programs is the Digital Bridge Alliance, a partnership between communications, Internet and technology companies, that was formed to bridge the digital divide by building awareness and reinforcing the value of home computers and online access among people of color.

As recipient of NAMIC's Mickey Leland Award, we hope you will attend our luncheon and speak about the work you have done regarding the issue of diversity and specifically, the digital divide. Your acceptance of this award would help to ensure the success of our conference and allow NAMIC to keep diversity issues at the forefront of the broadband industry.

Past recipients of the Mickey Leland Award include: Former UN Ambassador (and current Energy Secretary) Bill Richardson; Cristina Sarelegui, host of Univision/Galavisión's Cristina Show; NAACP President Kweisi Mfume; QUICS/Apollo Theatre owner Percy Sutton; and Former California Assemblywoman Gwen Moore.

If you can accept our invitation, please let us hear from you by the week of July 10. Should you like to speak to our group but simply find the date and/or time inconvenient, let us know so that we can try to accommodate your schedule.

We look forward to hearing from you. Please do not hesitate to call us if you have any questions. You may reach NAMIC's Executive Director, Kathy Johnson, at (714) 736-9600, extension 108.

Sincerely,


Joseph P. Lawson
President


Eric Cunningham
Conference Co-Chair

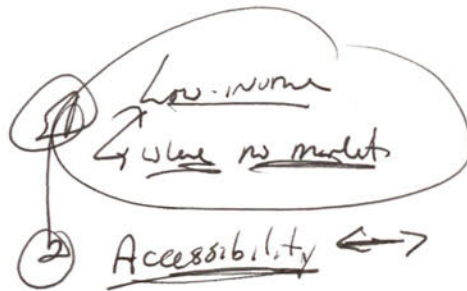
cc: Gene Sperling, National Economic Council
The Honorable William E. Kennard, Chairman, FCC

July 9, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR GENE SPERLING

FROM: TOM KALIL

RE: MEETING ON ACCESSIBLE TECHNOLOGIES



Summary: You and Neal Lane are scheduled to have a meeting on July 10th with representatives from a number of the agencies (primarily S&T agencies) to identify things that they could do to support the President's event on disabilities and the digital divide. We asked them to prepare a description of (1) steps that they are already taking; and (2) new initiatives that could be announced in September. The disabilities event is currently scheduled for September 21st.

Suggestion for flow for the meeting:

- Introductions
- Provide agencies some context for the President's event – tell them what we are looking for.
- Ask Neal if he wants to say anything. Neal's staff has been working on an initiative called ElderTech (technology that addresses the needs of senior citizens) – there may be some opportunity for synergy between these two efforts.
- Give agencies an opportunity to make brief presentations with a focus on new things that they could do.
- Discuss next steps. Give agencies that haven't submitted anything yet a week to get something in. Say that we will be in touch on their suggestions that seem to be promising.

Examples of outcomes

- Ask NSF to start a multi-year research effort in the area of accessible technology. [We did add \$5 million to their FY2001 budget to this area.] This was a specific request of the disabilities community that we met with.
- Explore whether it would make sense to transfer technology in national labs for accessible technology.
- Support efforts by World Wide Web Consortium to make web accessible for people with

disabilities. This project has been funded by NSF, Department of Education, European Commission, and industry – but funding is running out.

- See what NIST could do in terms of working with industry to incorporate disability concerns into the development of IT standards. (NIST is National Institute of Standards and Technology).
- Supplementary grants to key researchers who are developing the next generation of information systems to look to accessibility issues. (Example: researchers are currently working on a new paradigm of computing called “pervasive computing” – where computing is not just in desktop computers but handheld devices, intelligent rooms, etc. What implications does this have for people with disabilities?)

Suggested talking points

- Neal and I are anxious to hear from everyone here – but before we do – I want to provide you with some background.
- One of the top priorities of President Clinton and Vice President Gore is to bridge the digital divide and to create digital opportunity.
- President believes that America has a choice – we can allow unequal access to technology and the skills needed to use it to further polarize American society along the existing lines of income, education level, geography – or we could use it to level the playing field and help lift more Americans out of poverty.
- This year – President proposed \$2 billion in tax incentives and almost \$400 million in new and expanded programs – such as \$100 million to create community technology centers, and \$150 million to train all new teachers to use technology in the classroom.
- He also did a trip in April that was focused on this issue – and at each stop – made announced major new commitments from both the private sector, non-profit and government to help bridge the digital divide. For example:
 - In E. Palo Alto – announced \$100 million worth of corporate commitments
 - In Shiprock, NM – announced that FCC would provide phone service to Native Americans for \$1/month
 - In Chicago – announced that the deans of over 200 colleges of education had agreed to train all new teachers to use technology – and to use a self-assessment tool that had been developed by the private sector
- President decided that he wanted to do an event that would focus specifically on ensuring

that people with disabilities benefit from the information revolution. We are looking at spending a day on this issue sometime in the third week in September.

- Disabilities community definitely feels that IT is a two-edged sword. On the one hand – it could allow people with disabilities to participate in the workforce. On the other hand – if IT is not designed to be accessible – it could further isolate them from the mainstream of our society and economy.
- Looking for initiatives/commitments in a number of areas:
 - How do we design information and communications technologies from the beginning so that they are accessible for people with disabilities
 - How do we improve the state-of-the-art of assistive technology – e.g. improvements in voice recognition, text-to-speech, machine vision?
 - How do we use IT to increase employment opportunities for people with disabilities?
 - How do we prevent unequal access to assistive technology due to income?
- I'd like to hear from the agencies about what you think you could contribute to this initiative – things that the President could announce this September – possibly in conjunction with other agencies, universities, the private sector, etc.

Field of Dreams

① State of the Art

② Exp

③ Univ. Acad.

Sharon H. Yuan
07/07/2000 06:12:58 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject: Fwd: Revised Digital Divide Documents -- 7/7/00 4:30 p.m.

----- Forwarded by Sharon H. Yuan/OPD/EOP on 07/07/2000 06:12 PM -----



LisaBarry9@aol.com
07/07/2000 05:52:17 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject: Fwd: Revised Digital Divide Documents -- 7/7/00 4:30 p.m.

Dear Digital Divide Partners:

First, thank you for the tremendous initiative this week on the part of so many to really begin solidifying the private sector contribution to the upcoming G-8 meeting on Information Technology and Digital Opportunities. The attached documents reflect our collective efforts. They include: our framework paper; a call to action; a summary of deliverables; a compendium of global digital works in our Digital Leaders Initiative and highlights of training initiatives.

Second, we look forward to seeing you on Monday at the White House meeting. Please advise Sharon if you plan to participate ASAP so that the proper accommodations can be made.

Third, at the White House meeting, Lael Brainard, Gene Sperling, David Beier and other Administration officials will provide us with a briefing on the current status of G-8 discussions and deliverables. We will then review our initiatives to date. We hope to use this meeting to build further momentum for our private sector package. We urge each of you to explore the possibility of expanding your programs or launching programs as part of this initiative.

Thanks again for the contributions to date. We're almost there!!!!

Lisa Barry
Julia Moffett
Dennis Gilhooly
Casey Anderson

Return-path: <CaseyBAnderson@aol.com>
Date: Fri, 7 Jul 2000 16:27:57 EDT
From: CaseyBAnderson@aol.com
Subject: Revised Digital Divide Documents -- 7/7/00 4:30 p.m.
To: LisaBarry9@aol.com
Cc: CaseyBAnderson@aol.com
Message-id: <db.681a9de.2697974d@aol.com>
MIME-version: 1.0
X-Mailer: AOL 5.0 for Windows sub 106
Content-type: multipart/mixed; boundary="Boundary_(ID_yrnP1+Tyaaa8Tv9ElylySw)"
Full-name: CaseyBAnderson



- dig div -- call to action 7-7-00.ZIP

Message Sent To: _____

Private Sector Global Digital Opportunity Training Initiatives

The private sector -- through corporate programs, foundations, and key organizations -- is making a substantial commitment to a full range of global training programs that are critical to capacity building/human resource development. These training programs cut across the spectrum of needs of a networked society -- from educating children about how to use technology and the internet; to empowering teachers to use technology and the medium; to courses to train students and in-transition workers to design, build and maintain computer networks; to training for "new economy" skills for displaced workers. There are also training programs to help local communities establish high tech learning centers in schools; to train individuals to be technical experts; to train them in financial skills; and to train regulators and government leaders. Examples of these training initiatives are provided below.

For the Children...

StarMedia: The Committee for Democratization of Information Technology Americas (CDI) is a partnership formed by the StarMedia Foundation, the Inter-American Development Bank's Youth Development and Outreach Program and CDI Brazil. CDI's ambitious objective is to eliminate the digital divide amongst underprivileged Spanish and Portuguese speaking youth by empowering them with information technology and citizenship training. **CDI Brazil has created 140 schools and graduated 40,000 students from the favelas of Brazil in the last five years.** The chance to work with computers has brought dropouts back to school, and in some cases attracted youth who had never been enrolled in school or were engaged in illicit activity but wanted to find a way out. The schools are self-sustained and self-administered from day one. CDI Brazil operates on donations and the cost for implementing 140 schools has been extremely low. The CDI Brazil model of information technology and citizenship schools, which teach basic computer skills and Internet in intensive 3-month modules, is now being implemented in every Latin American country, with Colombia, Mexico and Uruguay the initial hosts. In Colombia, some of the schools are located in Bello, one of the most violent cities in the hemisphere. Four schools will open in Bello by the end of the summer, and more than 6,000 applicants have sought to register there.

Nortel Networks. The Nortel Networks Foundation was established to invest in future Internet economy leaders by supporting science, math and technology education programs. **In 2000, the foundation will dispense \$16.5 million in support of its goals to students in Asia, Latin America, Europe and North America. Nortel also will award \$4.3 million in Nortel Network Scholarships to students around the globe.**

IBM KidSmart Early Learning Program. KidSmart integrates new interactive teaching and learning activities using the latest technology into the pre-Kindergarten curricula. The program is now being implemented in United Way daycare centers in nearly 200 cities in 45 states in the U.S. and is being launched in nine countries internationally. The

centerpiece of KidSmart is the Young Explorer, a colorful "kid proof" play station manufactured by Little Tykes and IBM and loaded with award-winning educational software from Edmark.

For the Teachers...

Intel: Intel's Teach to the Future initiative – offered with support from Microsoft – is designed to address the barriers teachers face in effectively applying computer technology to improve student learning. **Over the next three years, 300,000 classroom teachers in 20 countries around the world (and 100,000 more in the United States) will be trained through the Intel Teach to the Future program.** Intel funds a variety of technology education programs in foreign countries. These include web sites with computer training materials for children in Asia, an international science fair, science and technology museums and a web-based curriculum development effort for China and India, and microprocessor technology teaching materials adapted for delivery via the Internet in both Latin America and Asia. Intel's Oxford University Project brings together educators, subject specialists, and innovative software companies to address how best to integrate software and technology with national educational curricula.

For Students and Workers...

Cisco Systems: Cisco's Networking Academy Program is a comprehensive 280 hour course developed to train students and in-transition workers to design, build, and maintain computer networks. Offered at high schools, universities, community colleges, occupational training centers and other educational programs around the world, the Networking Academy Program prepares its graduates for the information economy. **About 11,000 students will graduate from the Academy program this spring, with well over 30,000 graduates expected by 2001.** Academy graduates are able to pursue advanced degrees in higher education or get good jobs as IT specialists. Cisco has established 3,800 Network Academies in all 50 states and 65 countries, with a focus on underserved communities

Open Society Institute: OSI has funded the extension of Internet Society training in Central and Eastern Europe and is interested in partnering with other entities to apply the lessons of this experience to other regions. In its efforts to date, OSI has developed a talent pool of highly educated and skilled trainers who have taken the Internet Society's courses, and the technical experts who were trained in earlier Central and Eastern European programs could be brought to Africa or other parts of the world to train a new group.

Motorola: As part of its joint efforts with the infoDev program, Motorola University recently began a fellowship program for technical experts interested in developing curricula for wireless and IP networking. The idea is to create curricula that can be used by developing country universities to train the professionals they need to participate in rapidly changing telecommunications technologies. Motorola University offers its

facilities and training materials and hosts exchange faculty from developing countries. InfoDev pays travel and a per diem for a four month stay for the first fellow, and two month stays for the next two. US AID is funding the fourth fellowship. **The inaugural class includes fellows from Jordan, Ethiopia, India and Kenya.**

For Displaced Workers...

IBM. Through its Adult Education and Job Training Grants, IBM provides funds to six nonprofit organizations across Europe. This grant program focuses on developing new models for attracting the unemployed into specific skills training programs that complement emerging industries. IBM also has established a partnership with the Escolas de Informática e Cidadania. Through the donation of used PCs, IBM and CDI (Comitê para a Democratização da Informática), a not-for-profit organization dedicated to training the poor who live in suburban areas, IBM helps to provide technology training to poor people living in the slums in an near Rio to reintegrate young people into the workforce.

Microsoft. Partnered with the Dalian Labor Bureau to develop model IT training programsto help laid off workers improve their re-employment prospects. In the first of 2 stages of the program, 40 reemployment training center instructors received advanced computer training. **These instructors will train an estimated 1200 laid off workers this year.**

For the Regulators and Government and Community Leaders...

United States Telecommunications Training Institute: USTTI has trained 5,670 regulators, entrepreneurs, and other leaders from the developing world in more than 1,000 tuition-free courses on telecommunications and related issues. USTTI is helping to implement the e-commerce initiative announced by Vice President Gore last summer. Under this initiative, USTTI has agreed to give priority to training applicants from a group of ten developing countries in electronic commerce and wireless technology. USTTI is offering special courses to meet the specific needs of these countries. Last year, sponsors including Cisco, AOL, Nortel, MCI WorldCom, the ITU, U.S government agencies, and others contributed approximately \$4.5 million in cash and in-kind donations to cover the cost of travel, food and lodging, educational materials, and other services for participants in USTTI courses. In 2000, USTTI has a total of 876 slots for 90 courses and will be offering a seminar on policy questions related to WRC 2000. **USTTI will train more than 500 foreign regulators this year, including 170 more as a result of the G-8 initiatives.**

Internet Society: ISOC's Internet Network Technology Workshop is an intensive course series to train students from technologically emerging nations on the operation and management of the Internet. The workshop is specifically directed toward the needs of people from developing countries who are playing or will play an important part in introducing and extending public internetworking in their countries and regions.

From the
main
IF
conference
X

Attendees are involved in planning to establish or in establishing the Internet's presence in their countries and regions, in institutionalizing its operation, or in assisting the country's schools and universities, governmental agencies, local firms, and residents in learning about and exploiting the range of services available through the Internet. Many graduates of ISOC's workshop programs have been responsible for successful implementation of the Internet in their countries. **ISOC's workshops and their offshoots have trained approximately 2,500 people from almost all developing countries.** The cost of each workshop has been between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000. The Internet Society is not a foundation, and has met these costs through a tuition charge and through aggressive fund raising from private and public donors such as Cisco as well as large loans of equipment.

Internet Alliance: IA's Law Enforcement and Security Council (LESC) is developing a global training program co-sponsored by INTERPOL and the G-8. This joint program will train law enforcement agencies around the world in critical cybercrime forensic techniques. Key elements of the training include: (1) understanding the Internet and its unique characteristics, (2) investigating Internet crimes, (3) computer forensics, i.e., techniques for obtaining and maintaining evidence from a computer, (4) procedures in obtaining cooperation from law enforcement agencies in other countries. A more detailed narrative structure was rolled out to the G-8 Conference on May 16. The training program will be delivered in video and CD-ROM formats. The CD-ROM format will offer the option to tailor the training program to local needs.

For the Community...

Eastman Kodak: Since 1997, Africare has been working to implement the Digital Village project, an initiative to provide training in and access to information technology to disadvantaged communities throughout South Africa. Digital Villages are aimed at making educational, cultural, and business resources available through the 'computer technology superhighway' in an accessible, affordable, and sustainable way. Africare works closely with Kodak and other partner companies to provide funding and technical expertise. Digital Villages are computer education and resource centers located within the community and focused primarily on children. **Since 1997, five Digital Villages have been established.** The Villages provide access to personal computers, current software, multimedia educational CD-ROMs, digital imaging, video conferencing, scanners, fax machines, printers, and the Internet. Training in computer basics, Microsoft Windows 98 and Office programs, the Internet, and e-mail is also available. Africare hopes to extend the scope of the Digital Village beyond education and computer literacy to support of small business creation, basic education for adults, distance learning, and HIV/AIDS awareness.

Discovery Channel: Discovery's Global Education Fund helps local communities and organizations establish "high tech" learning centers in schools by providing satellite dishes, televisions and videocassette recorders. In addition to hardware, DCGEF also provides the learning centers with educational programming designed to complement their local curriculum. Each community works with DCGEF to develop the types of

programming and guides that are most useful to them. DCGEF provides teacher-training programs that focuses on the technical use of the video equipment, as well as how to use video as a teaching tool. Training programs are developed and regularly modified according to local conditions through ongoing collaboration between DCGEF, local communities, and education experts. **By year's end, 200 schools and community centers in South Africa, Zimbabwe, Uganda, Tanzania, Peru and Mexico will receive DCGEF educational resources and training. DCGEF is working on plans to expand into Asia and India over the next year.**

Sharon H. Yuan
07/07/2000 06:12:58 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject: Fwd: Revised Digital Divide Documents -- 7/7/00 4:30 p.m.

----- Forwarded by Sharon H. Yuan/OPD/EOP on 07/07/2000 06:12 PM -----



LisaBarry9@aol.com
07/07/2000 05:52:17 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject: Fwd: Revised Digital Divide Documents -- 7/7/00 4:30 p.m.

Dear Digital Divide Partners:

First, thank you for the tremendous initiative this week on the part of so many to really begin solidifying the private sector contribution to the upcoming G-8 meeting on Information Technology and Digital Opportunities. The attached documents reflect our collective efforts. They include: our framework paper; a call to action; a summary of deliverables; a compendium of global digital works in our Digital Leaders Initiative and highlights of training initiatives.

Second, we look forward to seeing you on Monday at the White House meeting. Please advise Sharon if you plan to participate ASAP so that the proper accommodations can be made.

Third, at the White House meeting, Lael Brainard, Gene Sperling, David Beier and other Administration officials will provide us with a briefing on the current status of G-8 discussions and deliverables. We will then review our initiatives to date. We hope to use this meeting to build further momentum for our private sector package. We urge each of you to explore the possibility of expanding your programs or launching programs as part of this initiative.

Thanks again for the contributions to date. We're almost there!!!!

Lisa Barry
Julia Moffett
Dennis Gilhooly
Casey Anderson

Return-path: <CaseyBAnderson@aol.com>
Date: Fri, 7 Jul 2000 16:27:57 EDT
From: CaseyBAnderson@aol.com
Subject: Revised Digital Divide Documents -- 7/7/00 4:30 p.m.
To: LisaBarry9@aol.com
Cc: CaseyBAnderson@aol.com
Message-id: <db.681a9de.2697974d@aol.com>
MIME-version: 1.0
X-Mailer: AOL 5.0 for Windows sub 106
Content-type: multipart/mixed; boundary="Boundary_(ID_yrnP1+Tyaaa8Tv9ElylySw)"
Full-name: CaseyBAnderson



- dig div -- call to action 7-7-00.ZIP

Message Sent To: _____

New commitments from digital leaders

Markle Foundation

CDT/Internews. The Markle Foundation and AOL are working with the Center for Democracy and Technology (CDT) and Internews on the early stages of a project designed to promote international acceptance of legal and regulatory principles fostering the growth of an open, affordable and democratic Internet. CDT and Internews have begun an initial assessment to answer key questions: What countries offer the greatest potential for reform of Internet policy - that is, where is it best to allocate policy reform resources? What is the best model for an Internet policy project? What other Internet policy efforts are underway and what is the best way to coordinate these efforts? An initial assessment will survey other projects focused on Internet policy, such as the activities of the G-8 (including the private sector contribution to the US government's preparatory work for the July summit), the UNDP, UNESCO, and the GBDe. A goal of the long-term project will be to work with and through these other initiatives, so an element of the assessment phase will be to build relationships with and help to coordinate each of the ongoing efforts. The project will also assess other models for an international Internet policy project, including the CEELI model, the trade association model, and a more academic model, and determine what is best for promoting internationally the adoption of principles supporting an open and democratic Internet. The first round of assessments will cover 11 countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Brazil, China, Indonesia, and Nigeria.

Digital Opportunities Summits. The Markle Foundation, together with the Gates Foundation, Packard Foundation, Hewlett-Packard, Intel, MCIWorldcom, and I-Generation, is sponsoring Digital Opportunities Summits convened by the World Resources Institute, Harvard University, and the MIT Media Lab. These summits, to be held in October, will explore innovative strategies to create digital opportunities via low cost solutions for basic connectivity, devices and applications in developing nations will be explored at consecutive summits. The summits will bring together key technology providers and potential technology users to examine novel business models and market development strategies that suggest new market opportunities for extending connectivity and potentially create significant social and environmental benefits. The events are important first steps in catalyzing the active involvement of major technology companies in development by broadening awareness of new opportunities and stimulating investment and business development activity.

AOL Power Up Global Initiative

PowerUP, a multimillion-dollar collaborative effort of more than a dozen major corporations, non-profits, and government agencies, has made significant progress in helping underserved youth obtain the skills, experiences and resources they need to succeed in the digital age. Based in schools and community centers around the United States, PowerUP not only provides young people with access to the wide range of content and information on the Internet, it also helps them to develop additional skills they need

to succeed in the digital age. The program consists of PowerUP's "PowerPack" that delivers Gateway computers; trained adult staff; access to the Internet via AOL; innovative life enriching programming via PowerUP Online; healthy snacks from PowerBar; links with schools and educators; and community grants. PowerUP, in conjunction with America Online, proposes to launch four international PowerUP sites in 2001. These initial sites, located in cities with America Online corporate headquarters, will serve as the model template for PowerUP International. The goal of the international program will be to adapt the PowerUP "PowerPack" to meet the needs of various cultures, languages, and economies and provide it as a model for other countries to use. Key elements of the internationalization effort include:

- (1) PowerUP will adapt its online portal to be culturally and linguistically appropriate for each geographic region.
- (2) PowerUP will refine the use of PUPnet, a community extranet for PowerUP staff, to adapt to the needs of our international partners. PUPnet is designed to foster collaboration and sharing of best practices. In an international context, PUPnet will help share information on using technology to promote positive youth development.
- (3) PowerUP will adapt its training strategies for international NGOs working with youth and technology. PowerUP will also provide the necessary training for PowerUP site staff to help those involved best implement the PowerUP program.
- (4) PowerUP will explore potential international benefactor partnerships to provide hardware and software resources as well as installation support.

Like the domestic PowerUP program, the new international pilot sites will be designed to offer positive youth development opportunities online, create relationships with local schools, fostering community involvement with PowerUP, creating local resource sustainability, providing ongoing feedback/communication, and evaluation.

Vital Voices

Vital Voices, a project jointly funded by several corporations, including Discovery Communications and AOL, seeks to integrate women and girls into the digital community. Vital Voices recently began organizing its work, with initial efforts focused on creating the premiere community site for women on the World Wide Web. The web site will raise awareness about training programs, incubators, and other assistance projects intended to help close the digital divide. It also will provide a variety of news, links, chat/message areas, interviews, archived documents, and other content related to issues of particular interest to women. Vital Voices also intends to select emerging women leaders from throughout the world to attend IT training programs and enter incubator programs, with the goal of developing a network of women who can in turn train others in the use of communications technology in developing countries.

CEO Forum on Education and Technology

The CEO Forum plans to develop a "self-assessment tool" to permit nations, regions, districts and schools to systematically examine their use of technology in education. Such

a self-assessment can serve as a platform for future plans to improve the use of technology in delivering top quality instruction. While some self-assessment tools exist for education technology, none of them have been adapted for developing nations. This will permit governments and educational institutions to develop programs to leverage technology for students with the best set of options that will enable world-class digital content to be integrated into an educational curriculum. The CEO Forum, working with the National Education Association and the National Schools Association, has developed a self-assessment tool for the United States called the School Technology and Readiness (STAR) Chart. The STAR Chart has been adopted by individual states and districts and schools all over the United States.