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002. list	re: Committee on Information Policy Information Infrastructure Task Force Participants To-Date (1 page)	00/00/0000	P3/b(3)

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National Economic Council
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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

National Information Infrastructure
INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE TASK FORCE
October 27, 1993 ♦ Washington, D.C.

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

National Information Infrastructure

INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE TASK FORCE

**October 27, 1993
Washington, D.C.**

**Chairman: Ronald H. Brown, Secretary
U.S. Department of Commerce**

NII Secretariat: National Telecommunications and Information Administration

UNITED STATES ADVISORY COUNCIL ON THE NATIONAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE

Mission

Last month, the President signed an Executive Order creating the "United States Advisory Council on the National Information Infrastructure" to facilitate private sector input to the Information Infrastructure Task Force (IITF). The IITF, which is chaired by the Secretary of Commerce, will work with Congress and the private sector to propose the policies and initiatives needed to accelerate deployment of the NII.

Membership

The Council will consist of 25 senior-level individuals to be named by the Secretary of Commerce this year. A chair and vice chair (or co-chairs) will be appointed by the Secretary from among the Council members. The Council will be broadly representative of the key constituencies impacted by the NII, including business, labor, academia, public interest groups, and state and local governments. Nominations have been solicited from a variety of NII constituencies and interest groups. The IITF and its committees also will use other mechanisms to solicit public input to ensure that it hears the views of all interested parties.

The Department of Commerce will act as secretariat for the Council, providing administrative services, facilities, staff and other support services. The Council will exist for two years unless its charter is extended.

Responsibilities

The Council shall advise the IITF on matters related to the development of the NII, such as: the appropriate roles of the private and public sectors in NII development; a vision for the evolution of the NII and its public and commercial applications; the impact of current and proposed regulatory regimes on the evolution of the NII; privacy, security, and copyright issues; national strategies for maximizing interconnection and interoperability of communications networks; and universal access.

The Council is expected to invite experts to submit information to the Council and form subcommittees of the Council to review specific issues.

The Council will be separate from, and complementary to, the High Performance Computing Advisory Committee, which will be established to provide private sector input on the High Performance Computing and Communications Initiative.

Presidential Documents

Executive Order 12864 of September 15, 1993

United States Advisory Council on the National Information Infrastructure

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App. 2) ("Act"), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Establishment. (a) There is established in the Commerce Department the "United States Advisory Council on the National Information Infrastructure" ("Council"). The Council shall consist of not more than 25 members to be appointed by the Secretary of Commerce ("Secretary").

(b) The Secretary shall appoint from among the members of the Council officials to serve as chairperson(s) or vice-chairperson(s) of the Council as he shall deem appropriate.

Sec. 2. Functions. (a) The Council shall advise the Secretary on matters related to the development of the National Information Infrastructure. The National Information Infrastructure shall be the integration of hardware, software, and skills that will make it easy and affordable to connect people with each other, with computers, and with a vast array of services and information resources.

(b) The Council shall advise the Secretary on a national strategy for promoting the development of a National Information Infrastructure. Issues that the Council may address include, but are not limited to:

- (1) the appropriate roles of the private and public sectors in developing the National Information Infrastructure;
- (2) a vision for the evolution of the National Information Infrastructure and its public and commercial applications;
- (3) the impact of current and proposed regulatory regimes on the evolution of the National Information Infrastructure;
- (4) national strategies for maximizing the benefits of the National Information Infrastructure, as measured by job creation, economic growth, increased productivity, and enhanced quality of life;
- (5) national strategies for developing and demonstrating applications in areas such as electronic commerce, agile manufacturing, life-long learning, health care, government services, and civic networking;
- (6) national security, emergency preparedness, system security, and network protection implications;
- (7) national strategies for maximizing interconnection and interoperability of communications networks;
- (8) international issues associated with the National Information Infrastructure;
- (9) universal access; and
- (10) privacy, security, and copyright issues.

(c) The chairperson(s) may, from time to time, invite experts to submit information to the Council and may form subcommittees of the Council to review specific issues.

Sec. 3. Administration. (a) The heads of executive agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide to the Council such information as it may require for the purpose of carrying out its functions.

(b) Members of the Council shall serve without compensation but shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law, including 5 U.S.C. 5701-5707 and section 7(d) of the Act, for persons serving intermittently in government service.

(c) The Department of Commerce shall provide the Council with administrative services, facilities, staff, and other support services necessary for the performance of its functions.

Sec. 4. General. (a) Notwithstanding any other Executive order, the functions of the President under the Act that are applicable to the Council, except that of reporting to Congress, shall be performed by the Secretary in accordance with guidelines that have been issued by the Administrator of General Services.

(b) The Council shall exist for a period of two years from the date of this order, unless the Council's charter is subsequently extended prior to the aforementioned date.

(c) Members of the Council and its subcommittee shall not be considered special government employees for any purpose or for purposes of 18 U.S.C. 201-203, 205, 207-209, and 218-219.

William Clinton

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 15, 1993.

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Divider Title: _____ **H**

The National Performance Review

Creating a Government That Works Better and Costs Less

Reengineering Through Information Technology Major Recommendations

An Electronic Government

The ability exists today to create a seamless government -- federal, state, and local -- that uses information technology to deliver coordinated services to its customers. What is needed is the vision and a roadmap. We provide both.

Electronic government is an extension of the ideas used in electronic banking. Automated teller machines, plastic access cards, and bank-wire networks are now commonplace.

Electronic government will allow the creation of "virtual agencies" that give the public access to information and services from a variety of federal, state, and local programs grouped around service "themes" -- such as job training, health care, or social services -- rather than dozens of separate agency-unique programs.

Our goal is to move toward the electronic delivery of all federal benefits -- checks, vouchers, or coupons. Since a check costs 36 cents to send and an electronic transfer costs 6 cents, this shift will save \$100 million a year.

Electronic Benefits Transfer

Tens of millions of citizens receive social security, disability, Medicaid, Food Stamp and other benefits directly from the federal government or through states or localities. These benefits rely primarily on paper-based systems that are inefficient, expensive, and subject to fraud or abuse.

The Food Stamp program is a good example. Over 3 billion food stamps are printed each year and distributed monthly to over 10 million households. Each month, 210,000 grocery stores receive coupons in exchange for eligible food items. Retailers carry stacks of Food Stamps to 10,000 participating financial institutions, which in turn send them to a Federal Reserve Bank. The Federal Reserve bills the Treasury for the value of the Food Stamps and shreds them. In between each step, the coupons are counted and recounted over a dozen times. It costs about \$400 million a year to print, ship, store, distribute, reconcile, and destroy them. All the government has to show for this effort is bags of shredded coupons that have been used once.

We recommend all government benefits be sent electronically, beginning with Food Stamps. In pilots in several states, Food Stamp fraud dropped over 75 percent.

The ultimate objective will be to leverage the use of the existing commercial infrastructure to integrate services for a wide range of programs. By integrating services electronically, a benefits card could be used for more than one program. This would spread the costs of creating these systems if they were done independently, and it would help simplify services for the recipient.

The President will designate an existing interagency team to resolve a number of lingering technical issues -- such as defining a settlement process -- and take action to implement these actions.

Access to Government

Public access to government is not user friendly. If more than one agency is involved, a customer must go through several rounds of inquiries.

We propose the creation of a single point for government information. It could be from a kiosk located in local shopping malls, through a home or business computer, or via an "800" telephone number.

The access would be multilingual, multimedia, and allow the public to do everything from resolve an IRS account, apply for Social Security, or change a mailing address to which government benefits are sent.

Reengineering the Tax System

The Internal Revenue Service currently has all the information it needs to compute taxes for about 60 million filers. However, this information is only used to conduct audits. We recommend IRS find a way to eliminate routine tax filings. This would mean IRS would send a bill or a check (electronically, of course) to most taxpayers, rather than sending 75 box cars of forms out each January, to be returned and manually checked by tens of thousands of IRS clerks. It should also share this information with state tax departments so most taxpayers would not have to file state tax forms either. In addition, IRS should integrate financial filing and reporting requirements.

Leadership

The President will appoint a Government Information Technology Services (GITS) working group. It will work with state and local governments, and the private sector to define specific implementation steps for the actions recommended above. It will rely heavily on cross-agency work teams to get its work done -- no more "Lone Ranger" efforts by individual agencies.

In addition to providing leadership in specific technological efforts, GITS will help develop the necessary infrastructure for a governmentwide strategy. This will include:

- developing systems and mechanisms to ensure privacy and security.
 - create a Privacy Protection Board to assure policies support the rights of individuals.
 - set a digital signature standard by March 1994.
- providing incentives for innovation by
 - reinvesting savings from increased productivity.
 - promoting performance-based contracts so private industry has the incentive to improve performance, not just sell computers.
 - establishing a venture capital fund to encourage innovation.
- train federal employees, both senior managers and line workers, on the uses of information technology in their day-to-day work.

##

DRAFT

SUMMARY ONLY ATTACHED

FINAL REPORT

**REENGINEERING THROUGH
THE USE OF
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

NATIONAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW

Accompanying Report
September 1993

DRAFT

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Divider Title: _____ A

INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE TASK FORCE

VICE PRESIDENT'S CEREMONIAL OFFICE

OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING

October 27, 1993

Agenda

1:00 p.m.	Opening Remarks	Vice President Albert Gore
1:05 p.m.	IITF Overview	Ronald H. Brown, Secretary of Commerce
1:15 p.m.	IITF Committee Reports (7 minutes each)	Larry Irving, Chair, Telecommunications Policy Committee Dave Barram, Deputy Secretary of Commerce (IITF Applications Committee) Sally Katzen, Chair, IITF Information Policy Committee
1:35 p.m.	Discussion, Approval of Committees' charters, plans	Task Force
1:45 p.m.	Discussion of agency activities, responsibilities in promoting development of the NII	Task Force
2:00 p.m.	Adjourn	

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Divider Title: _____ **B**

THE INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE TASK FORCE

MISSION

The White House formed the Information Infrastructure Task Force (IITF) to articulate and implement the Administration's vision for the NII. The task force consists of high-level representatives of the Federal agencies that play a major role in the development and application of information technologies. Working together with the private sector, the participating agencies will develop comprehensive telecommunications and information policies that best meet the needs of both the agencies and the country. By helping build consensus on thorny policy issues, the IITF will enable agencies to make and implement policy more quickly and effectively.

A high-level Advisory Council on the National Information Infrastructure has been established by Executive Order to provide advice to the IITF. It will consist of representatives of the many different stakeholders in the NII, including industry, labor, academia, public interest groups, and state and local governments. The Secretary of Commerce will appoint the 25 members of the advisory committee.

The IITF will work closely with the High Performance Computing, Communications, and Information Technology (HPCCIT) Subcommittee of the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET), which is chaired by the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy. The HPCCIT Subcommittee provides technical advice to the IITF and coordinates Federal research activities that support development of the National Information Infrastructure.

MEMBERSHIP

All the key agencies involved in telecommunications and information policy are represented on the task force. The task force operates under the aegis of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy and the National Economic Council. Ron Brown, the Secretary of Commerce, chairs the IITF, and much of the staff work for the task force will be done by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) of the Department of Commerce.

STRUCTURE

To date, three committees of the IITF have been established:

(1) **Telecommunications Policy Committee**, which will formulate a consistent Administration position on key telecommunications issues, is chaired by Larry Irving, head of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration of the Department of Commerce. Recently, the Committee created:

The Working Group on Universal Service, which will work to ensure that all Americans have access to and can enjoy the benefits of the National Information Infrastructure.

(2) **Information Policy Committee**, which is addressing critical information policy issues that must be addressed if the National Information Infrastructure is to be fully deployed and utilized. Sally Katzen, head of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs at the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), chairs the Committee. The Committee has created three working groups:

The Working Group on Intellectual Property Rights, to develop proposals for protecting copyrights and other IPR in an electronic world. Bruce Lehman, head of the Patent and Trademark Office of the Department of Commerce, chairs this group.

The Working Group on Privacy, to design Administration policies to protect individual privacy despite the rapid increase in the collection, storage, and dissemination of personal data in electronic form. It is chaired by Pat Faley, Acting Director of the Office of Consumer Affairs, Department of Health and Human Services.

The Working Group on Government Information focuses on ways to promote dissemination of government data in electronic form. Bruce McConnell, of the OMB's Information Policy Branch, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, chairs this group.

(3) **Applications Committee**, which coordinates Administration efforts to develop, demonstrate, and promote applications of information technology in manufacturing, education, health care, government services, libraries, and other areas. This group works

closely with the High-Performance Computing and Communications Program, which is funding development of new applications technologies, to determine how Administration policies can best promote the deployment of such technologies. Arati Prabhakar, Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, chairs the committee. This committee is responsible for implementing many of the recommendations of the Vice President's National Performance Review that pertain to information technology. So far, the Committee has created one working group:

The Working Group on Government Information Technology Services (GITS) will coordinate efforts to improve the application of information technology by Federal agencies.

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

COMMITTEE ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE TASK FORCE

MEETINGS

Telecommunications Policy Committee Meetings have been held on August 6, September 8, and October 6.

ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN

The Telecommunications Policy Committee activities to date have included:

- Participating in the drafting, development and review of the National Information Infrastructure Agenda for Action
- Distributing the Agenda for Action, including electronically through the Internet, the NTIA Bulletin Board, the Department of Commerce Economic Bulletin Board and Fedworld.
- Establishing Subcommittees on:
 - Universal Service
 - International Policy
- Contacting State and Local Government:
 - Annenberg Conference
 - Universal Service Regional Hearings

COMMITTEE PAPERS/REPORTS

The Telecommunications Policy Committee is in the process of drafting issue papers addressing S. 1086 legislation, universal service and network reliability.

CHARTER

COMMITTEE ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE TASK FORCE

ESTABLISHMENT

The Secretary of Commerce, as Chairperson of the Information Infrastructure Task Force (Task Force), hereby establishes the Telecommunications Policy Committee (TPC) of the Task Force.

OBJECTIVES AND DUTIES

The TPC will consider, on behalf of the Task Force, telecommunications policy matters related to the development of the National Information Infrastructure (NII), including, but not limited to:

- A vision for the evolution of the NII;
- The impact of current and proposed regulatory and legislative regimes on the evolution of the NII;
- National strategies for maximizing the benefits of the NII, as measured by economic growth, increased productivity, job creation, improved government and social services, and enhanced quality of life;
- National strategies for promoting interconnection and interoperability of communications networks;
- Universal service and universal access;
- Network reliability;
- International issues associated with the NII;
- Coordination with state and local governments; and
- Spectrum policy issues.

The TPC will draw on the expertise of its members and other sources in order to provide advice and make recommendations to the Task Force. In this role, it is anticipated that the TPC will take into account the current technological, marketplace, and regulatory developments in assessing government telecommunications policies, proposals for changes to such policies, and other factors within its jurisdiction.

The TPC Chairperson may, from time to time, invite experts to submit information to the TPC and may form subcommittees or working groups of the TPC to review specific issues.

MEMBERS AND CHAIRPERSON

The TPC will consist of representatives of federal departments and agencies with an interest in its objectives.

The Chairperson of the TPC will be the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information, who is statutorily responsible for the formulation of telecommunications policy within the Executive Branch.

Members will serve at the discretion of the heads of their respective departments or agencies.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The TPC Chairperson will report periodically to the Task Force on the activities of the TPC, its subcommittees, and working groups (if any).

The TPC will meet no fewer than four times a year, except that additional meetings may be called as deemed desirable by the Chairperson.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information will provide staff support for the TPC.

**Committee on Telecommunications Policy
Information Infrastructure Task Force
Participants As of July 23, 1993**

Name	Agency	Telecommunications Issues	Voice/Fax/E-mail (202) unless noted otherwise
Larry Irving	NTIA		v-482-1840 f-482-1635
Michael Nelson	OSTP		v-395-6175 f-395-4155
Tom Kalil	NEC		v-456-2801 f-456-2223
Keith Hahn	NSC		v-395-6923 f-395-1185
Robert Pepper	FCC	all issues	v-653-5940 f-632-1587
Carol Darr	Commerce		v-482-4772 f-482-0042
John Gilsenan	State		v-647-2592 f-647-7407
Norman Glick	NSA		v-301/975-2822 f-301/948-1784 nsglick@afterlife.nc sc.mil
Jim Burrows	NIST		v-301/975-2822 f-301/948-1784
Tom Pykes	DOC/NOAA	Most interested: Standards to ensure interconnection/ interoperability Reliability Security Universal Service	v-606-4207 f-234-4672
Melvyn Ciment	NSF		v-357-7936 f-357-0320

**Committee on Telecommunications Policy
Information Infrastructure Task Force
Participants As of July 23, 1993**

Name	Agency	Telecommunications Issues	Voice/Fax/E-mail (202) unless noted otherwise
Rich Rosen	DOJ-Antitrust	Most Interested: MFJ Reform Cable/telco crossownership Local exchange competition Long distance competition/deregulation Global market access Spectrum management/competitive bidding	v-514-5621 f-514-6381
Curt Jernigan	DOJ		v-514-5621 f-514-6381
David Lytel	OSTP		v-395-6175 f-395-4155 dlytel@ostp.eop.gov
Dan Grulke	DOD/OASD(C 3I)		v-703/695-7181 f-703/693-7146 grulkedw@mailhost.acq.osd.mil
Renita Lawrence	NASA HQ	Most interested: Universal Service Long distance competition/deregulation MFJ reform Reliability Security Somewhat interested: Cable/telco crossownership Local exchange competition Global market access	v-358-4785 f-358-3520
Sandra Bates	NASA HQ		v-358-4782 f-358-3520
Don Hardesty	GSA/IRM S		v-606-9000 f-208-5555
Larry Williams	NTIA		v-482-1551 f-482-1635

**Committee on Telecommunications Policy
Information Infrastructure Task Force
Participants As of July 23, 1993**

Name	Agency	Telecommunications Issues	Voice/Fax/E-mail (202) unless noted otherwise
Bill Maher	NTIA		v-482-1880 f-482-6173
Tony Mocenigo	DOC/ITA		v-482-4466 f-482-5834
April Kamey	FTS2000/GSA		v-208-7493 f-501-2772
Bob Miller	DOE	Most interested: Cable/telco crossownership Universal service Local exchange competition MFJ reform Long distance competition/deregulation Somewhat interested/keep informed: Joint network planning Standards to ensure interconnection/ interoperation	v-301/903-4298 f-301/903-4101
Diane Fountaine	DOD		v-703/695-7181 f-703/693-7146
Carl W. Smith	DISA		v-703/692-8457 f-703/746-7258
Kenneth Flamm	DOD		v-703/697-4172
Joe Stiglitz	CEA		v-395-5036 f-395-6947
Jonas Neihardt	OMB		v-395-4814 f-395-7285
Jonathan Baker	CEA		v-395-5614 f-395-6947
Alfred Lee	NTIA		v-482-1880 f-482-6173

**Committee on Telecommunications Policy
Information Infrastructure Task Force
Participants As of July 23, 1993**

Name	Agency	Telecommunications Issues	Voice/Fax/E-mail (202) unless noted otherwise
William Horne	State (NASA/___)		v-647-5820 f-647-7407
Marc Austin	State/CIP		v-647-5205 f-647-5957
Tom Bunt	NSA		v-301/688-7819
Mike Corrigan	GSA-IRMS	Most Interested: Local Exchange Competition Cable/telco crossownership Universal Service MFJ Reform	v-(202) 501-0308 f-(202) 208-5555
Roger Callahan	NSA		v-410-684-7079 f-410-684-7340
Donald Scott	GSA	Most interested: Long distance competition/deregulation Network reliability Security	

WORK PLAN

COMMITTEE ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE TASK FORCE

- Develop an ongoing dialogue with the private sector through public hearings on universal service and international policy issues
- Establish NII electronic information services to enable the rapid dissemination of information concerning NII policy issues, status and progress. These services will be accessible through the Internet and by dial-up lines.
- Publish the NII Grant Program Rules and Regulations
- Undertake private sector outreach and develop a small business outreach program
- Participate in the Annenberg Forum Conference of Federal, State and Local Regulators
- Assist in the development of Congressional testimony on NII issues
 - S. 1086
- Develop a Six Month Progress Report

PRIVATE SECTOR OUTREACH PLAN

COMMITTEE ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE TASK FORCE

The following activities have been undertaken or are planned with regard to the National Information Infrastructure initiative:

U.S. ADVISORY COUNCIL ON THE NATIONAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE

Activities Undertaken

- Nominations from nearly 200 associations and organizations were solicited for the twenty-five member private sector advisory council. Over 400 nominations have been received to date and submitted to Secretary Brown for consideration.

Activities Planned

- Send letter of acknowledgement to nominating organizations confirming receipt of their nominations.
- Assist in processing the Advisory Council members.
- Upon selection of the Advisory Council, send letter to nominating organizations notifying them of the selection.
- Schedule and plan the first meeting of the Advisory Council.
- Establish subcommittees and working groups of the Advisory Council in order to broaden private and public input on specific issues such as universal service, international, etc.

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

Activities Undertaken

- On September 15, mailed the "National Information Infrastructure: Agenda for Action" to nearly 300 associations and interested individuals. Also, responded to an additional 700 immediate requests for the report following its release.
- Distributed the "Agenda for Action" via the Federal Register [Vol. 58, Sept. 21, 1993, p. 49025], and created a mechanism for receiving requests for the report and public comments.
- Distributed the "Agenda for Action" electronically via the Internet, NTIA Bulletin Board and the Department of Commerce Economic Bulletin Board.
- Created a database of nearly 800 associations and interested individuals for future NII mailings.
- Created NII Grant Program information mailing list.

Activities Planned

- Establish a Public Reference Room on the NII to be housed within NTIA.
- Publish the rules and regulations governing the NII Grant Program in the Federal Register in order to solicit public comment.
- Continue to respond to daily requests for the "Agenda for Action" and update NII mailing lists.
- Distribute future NII reports and general information electronically and via the Federal Register.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AND HEARINGS

Activities Undertaken

- On September 24, the Department of Commerce held a private sector briefing and discussion on the "Agenda for Action." Nearly 400 people attended representing a wide range of private and public sector interests.

- On September 28, NTIA co-sponsored an Internet demonstration with Sun Microsystems at the National Press Building. The demonstration included basic and advanced Internet applications, and a live teleconference over workstations in three remote locations. The demonstration was available to the public via satellite in the U.S., Europe, Canada and Latin America.
- Meetings have been held (by NTIA) with the following private sector groups to discuss telecommunications policy issues: National Cable Television Association; Unity Coalition (representing AT&T, MCI, Independent Data Communications Manufacturers Association, Newspaper Association of America, National Association of State Utility Consumer Advocates, Consumer Federation of America, Electronic Publishing Group, National Newspaper Association, and the National Burglar and Fire Alarm Association).

Activities Planned

- Continue meetings with private sector and public interest groups to discuss telecommunications policy issues, including the National Association of Telecommunications Officers and Administrators, and the Alliance for Public Technology.
- NTIA will plan a series of public hearings on universal service issues relating to the NII. The hearings will be held around the country with the first hearing taking place in December. Outreach will involve multiple sectors, including local government, business, public interest, academia, and minority communities.
- On November 19, NTIA will co-sponsor a summit meeting with state and local officials relating to information infrastructure issues. The meeting is being co-sponsored with The Annenberg Washington Program and will be held in Washington, D.C.
- Identify appropriate forums for presentation of the Administration's goals and principles for an advanced national information infrastructure. To date, Assistant Secretary Larry Irving is confirmed to address, or participate in, the following forums:
 - Fifth Annual Telecommunications Policy Lecture Series, New York Law School (Oct. 27)
 - Los Angeles Telecommunications Officers meeting (Oct. 29)

- Berkeley Roundtable on the International Economy "Conference on the Administration Technology Policy" (Nov. 4-5)
- Broadcasting/Cable Interface (Nov. 9)
- Columbia Business School (Nov. 15)
- BYTE's COMDEX/Fall Executive Breakfast (Nov. 16)
- Annenberg Regulators Conference (Nov. 19)
- Western Cable Show (Dec. 2)
- ComNet '94, "Washington Scene: The Year Ahead in Telecommunications" (Jan. 26)
- MIT Seminar Series (March 8)

In addition, NTIA will be represented at the following forums:

- California Foundation on the Environment and Economy Telecommunications Roundtable Conference (Oct. 25-26)
- Communications Managers Association Telecom '93 (Nov. 2)
- Alliance for Public Technology "Public Policy of the Electronic Highway" (Nov. 4-5)
- Association for Local Telecommunications Services (Nov. 5)
- Annenberg Washington Program "The NII: Communications and Computing Converging or Colliding?"
- TEL-ED '93 Global Connections 2nd International Symposium on Telecommunications In Education (Nov. 13)
- IEEE Telcom Conference on the NII Initiative (Nov. 17)
- National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners' "Panel on the NII: Building for the Next Century" (Nov. 17)

"20/20 VISION" PROJECT

Activities Undertaken

- Thirty-two distinguished experts were invited to submit written comments on the "Agenda for Action" and the whole NII initiative in order to expand the policy debate and generate further ideas for the successful development of the NII. Experts invited to participate include: Lewis Branscomb; Vincent Cerf; Jeffrey Chester; Michael Dertouzos; Craig Fields; Charles M. Firestone; Francis D. Fisher; Henry Geller; William Gibson; George Gilder; Allen Hammond, IV; Peter Huber; Heather E.

Hudson; Brian Kahin; Alfred Kahn; Robert Kahn; Mitchell Kapur; C. Everett Koop; Charles McClure; Arthur Miller; David Myers; Nicholas Negroponte; W. Russell Neuman; Eli. M. Noam; Barbara O'Conner; Henry H. Perritt; Michael E. Porter; Wilhelmina M. Reuben-Cooke; Andrew Schwartzman; J. Clay Smith; Lester Thurow; Harvey Zuckman.

Activities Planned

- Publish the "20/20 Vision" volume of compiled papers by February 1, 1994

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CHARTER

COMMITTEE ON APPLICATIONS INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE TASK FORCE

The Committee on Applications coordinates Administration efforts to develop, demonstrate, and promote applications of information technology in manufacturing, education, health care, government services, libraries, and other areas. This committee works closely with the High-Performance Computing and Communications Program, which is coordinating development of new applications technologies, to determine how Administration policies can best promote the deployment of such technologies. This committee is responsible for implementing many of the recommendations of the Vice President's National Performance Review that pertain to information technology.

**Committee on Applications
Information Infrastructure Task Force
Participants As of 10/25/93**

Name	Title	Organization Name
Duane Adams	Deputy Director	ARPA
Gary Bachula	Deputy Under Secretary for Technology Admin	DOC/TA
Joseph Baldino	Chief of the Integration Analysis Office	DOD/DIA
Lida Barrett	Sen. Staff Assoc for Plan Coord & Ext Aff	NSF
Herb Becker	Director, Information Technology Services	Library of Congress
James Burrows	Director, Computer Systems Laboratory	NIST
Roger Callahan	Chief, Office of Key Management	NSA/ISSO
John Cavallini	Act. Assoc Director, Ofc of Scientific Computing	DOE
Chuck Chamberlain	Information Technology Planner	USPS
Eliot Christian	Computer Specialist, Ofc of Management Services	U.S. Geological Survey
Ernest Daddio	Physical Scientist	NOAA
Bruce Don	Senior Analyst	CTI/RAND
Steve Drezner	Director	CTI/RAND
J. Michael Fitzmaurice	Director, Ofc of Science & Data Development	HHS/AHCPR
Jim Flyzik	Director, Ofc of Public Communications Management	Treasury
Howard Frank		ARPA
Cita Furlani	Senior Program Analyst	NIST
Tom Giammo	Asst. Commissioner for Information Systems	DOC/PTO
Norman Glick	Senior Computer Scientist	NSA/Ofc of Chief Scientist
Jim Gray	Washington Representative	Tenn Valley Authority
Mary Clare Gumbleton	Confidential Assistant	ED/IIA

**Committee on Applications
Information Infrastructure Task Force
Participants As of 10/25/93**

Name	Title	Organization Name
Lee Hammarstrom	Manager for Joint Space Systems Tech Program	DOD/DPR&E/AT
Steve Heller	Research Scientist	USDA/ARS
Lee Holcomb	Dir, High Perf Computing & Communications Ofc	NASA
Jonathan Hoyt	Spec Asst to Spec Advisor for Educational Tech	ED
Paul Hunter	Program Manager, Basic Research & Education	NASA/HPCC
Steve Isakowitz	OMB HPCC Coordinator	DOE
Charles Kalina	Executive Secretary for HPCCIT	HPCC/NCO
Don Lindberg	Director, Nat'l Coordination Ofc for HPCC	HPCC/NCO
Len Long	Principal Investigator	USDOT/RSPA/Volpe
David Lytel	Consultant	OSTP
John Mack	Dir, Africa Latin-Amer & Mid East Tele & Trade Dev	Dept. of State
Denise Michel	Senior Policy Advisor to the Secretary	DOC/OSEC
Dave Nelson	Acting Deputy Director	DOE
Michael Nelson	Special Assistant, Information Technology	OSTP
Cherie Nichols	Chief, Planning, Evaluation & Analysis Branch	NIH/Nat'l Cancer Inst
Joan Novak	Branch Chief of Modelling Systems Analysis Branch	EPA
Gregory Parham	Head, Distance Information Technology	USDA/Extension
Merrell Patrick	HPCC Coordinator	NSF
Eugene Phillip	Chief of Development & Applications	NCS-NP
Arati Prabhakar	Director	NIST

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001. list	re: Committee on Applications Information Infrastructure Task Force Participants [partial] (1 page)	10/25/1993	P3/b(3)

COLLECTION:

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National Economic Council
Gene Sperling
OA/Box Number: 24534

FOLDER TITLE:

National Information Infrastructure - Information Infrastructure Task Force - October
27, 1993 - Washington, D.C. [binder]

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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

**Committee on Applications
Information Infrastructure Task Force
Participants As of 10/25/93**

Name	Title	Organization Name
Thomas Pyke	Dir for High Performance Computing & Communications	NOAA/HPCC
Bill Richardson	Dep Dir for Joint Space Systems Technology Program	DOD
Linda Roberts	Special Advisor for Education Technology	ED
Ken Rogers	Director, Information Product Development	DOC/ESA
Charles Rush	Chief Scientist	DOC/NTIA
Nora Sabelli		NSF
Jasmeet Seehra	Management Analyst	OMB/OIRA
(b)(3)		
Gerry Trull		DOD/NCS
G. Martin Wagner	Deputy Commissioner, Info Resources Mgt Service	GSA
Janet Wright	Head, DC Reference Center	USDA
Sherri de Coronado	Prog Anal, Planning, Evaluation & Analysis Branch	NIH/Nat'l Cancer Inst.

[001]

WORK PLAN

COMMITTEE ON APPLICATIONS INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE TASK FORCE

October 1993

BACKGROUND

Why Are Applications Important?

Without compelling, useful, reliable applications, there will be no reason to use the NII -- indeed, no reason to build it. As a major user and beneficiary of the NII, government can help provide the applications "pull" that will make the NII worthwhile. Issues such as government regulations, advanced technologies, and universal access are brought into focus by the actual use of the NII through applications. The government is looking at strategic NII applications in such broad areas as health care, education, manufacturing, libraries, telecommuting, electronic commerce, environmental monitoring, and government services.

What are the Government's Roles?

If most applications will be developed by the private sector, what roles should the government play? Basically there are two:

- Using NII to provide government information and services in new and better ways.
- Accelerating national use of NII by helping to demonstrate the power of new applications through pilot projects.

In carrying out these two roles, the government will need to coordinate its efforts across its various agencies and remove obstacles that stand in the way of NII applications development. In addition, it must conduct a lively and in depth discussion (within the government and with the private sector) on key issues such as the development of standards to permit seamless operation, providing universal access at affordable cost, and ensuring the security and integrity of information.

- Develop an ongoing dialogue with private sector groups through public workshops, symposiums, or hearings.
- Establish an electronic forum to encourage government and private sector contributions and comments about applications projects by January 31, 1994.

- Identify private sector groups of NII stakeholders to provide guidance on pilot (demonstration) projects. Identify inter-agency groups to provide leadership in implementing application projects for the government.
- Convey a clear picture to the nation of federal NII applications through public education and outreach.

MILESTONES

- Identify and collect descriptions of federal projects (both those for public demonstration and those for government deployment). Make the results available on-line for wide availability by October 30, 1993. Develop a report that summarizes the descriptions collected in this inventory by January 31, 1994.
- Identify the inter-agency groups managing and coordinating federal applications projects. Report on the role of these groups by January 31, 1994.
- Develop a report that highlights the most important issues to be addressed in the deployment of applications which will rely on the NII. Deliver this report to the Telecommunications Policy Committee and the Information Policy Committee by November 30, 1993 and use to facilitate a public dialog on the issues.
- Establish the Working Group on Governmental Information Technology Services (GITS) by January 1, 1994. This Working Group is responsible for:
 - Developing a strategic vision for using information resources within the federal government and an implementation plan for the recommendations of the National Performance Review (NPR).
 - Developing strategies to improve leadership and planning on information resource matters within federal agencies, and for sharing information with state and local governments as well as the private sector.
 - Setting priorities for federal information resources management and assessing adequacy of results.
- Develop an action plan to engage the private sector groups as advisors, coordinators, and implementors.
 - Identify private sector groups with interests in each application area by December 15, 1994.

Why A Committee on Applications?

To carry out this coordination, and to enable a meaningful discussion of the issues, the Administration has created a Committee on Applications as part of the Information Infrastructure Task Force. It brings together people from every corner of the government (technical specialists, educators, budget experts) and invites strong participation from private individuals and businesses. Too often, government information technology is developed like stovepipes -- narrow, focussed on one particular task or mission without regard to similar tasks and applications. The government can set an example in providing seamless, integrated applications. The committee's work will help ensure that applications and applications enablers are developed in such a way that both government and private applications can rely on the NII and will work in an orchestrated manner.

COMMITTEE CHARTER

The Committee on Applications coordinates Administration efforts to develop, demonstrate, and promote applications of information technology in manufacturing, education, health care, government services, libraries, and other areas. This committee works closely with the High-Performance Computing and Communications Program, which is coordinating development of new applications technologies, to determine how Administration policies can best promote the deployment of such technologies. This committee is responsible for implementing many of the recommendations of the Vice President's National Performance Review that pertain to information technology.

STRATEGY

- Identify the various federal NII application projects as well as the inter-agency groups managing and coordinating these projects.
- Develop a vision of what national aspirations for NII applications can be achieved in the long term.
- Identify critical issues as well as gaps or overlaps so that operational agencies and inter-agency groups can propose implementing legislation, funding, or other enablers.
- Develop a picture of what compelling NII applications can be demonstrated by 1994.

PRIVATE SECTOR OUTREACH PLAN

COMMITTEE ON APPLICATIONS INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE TASK FORCE

October 1993

Outreach is a high priority to the Committee on Applications. Open communication about what we are doing is inherent in the Committee's Work Plan. This includes private sector input, from industry and the public, from developers and users of the NII. Specifically, the Committee's thinking includes the following key approaches:

- providing open access to the inventory of government NII applications projects and the inventory of related inter-agency groups
- developing workshops and symposia to discuss specific issues
- facilitating public education, i.e., structured information to help the public understand how to utilize NII applications
- identifying key private sector actors for each application area
- collecting and cataloging private sector input
- regarding and allowing for private sector input in the deployment of NII applications
- sharing information about Committee on Applications activities, e.g., newsgroups, bulletin boards, gopher service access
- inviting papers on selected topics
- publicizing committee reports and encourage comments from the private sector

Several of these have already begun:

- initial identification of key private sector actors/stakeholders as part of the inventory process
- development of a prototype electronic system to be used to share results with the public
- begun process of speaking in public forums to describe committee activities as the initial steps in a concerted and focused program of presentations to inform the public

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

COMMITTEE ON APPLICATIONS INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE TASK FORCE

October 1993

MEETINGS

Meetings were held on July 21, August 20, and September 27. The next meeting of the full committee will be on November 19, 1993.

INVENTORY

The committee is currently carrying out its initial task as defined in the work plan: to identify federal projects that apply the technologies of the NII. The projects fall into two categories: 1) government services and information and 2) pilot projects designed to trigger full scale implementation by others (state/local governments or industry), such as demo projects in health care, education, manufacturing, libraries, environmental monitoring, telecommuting, electronic commerce or government services.

The initial collection of over 90 projects from 12 government agencies has been summarized and distributed to committee members to assist in identifying synergistic efforts. Project information is still being contributed by additional agencies. The summary will be updated and distributed at the November meeting.

Included in the inventory are key private sector actors for each project. In addition the committee has initiated the development of a similar inventory of other inter-agency groups coordinating NII-type projects.

An e-mail "exploder" has been deployed for testing by committee members. In addition, the inventory information is available in electronic form via the Internet. A public electronic forum will be established to enable private sector contributions and comments about government applications projects.

ISSUES REPORT

The committee is developing a report that highlights the most important issues that must be addressed in order to promote the deployment of applications utilizing the National Information Infrastructure. The five most important issues for each application area -- Health Care, Manufacturing, Education, Libraries, Environmental Monitoring, Telecommuting, Electronic Commerce, and Government Services -- were collected from committee members and summarized. A final draft will be reviewed by the committee at its November meeting. Although this report is to be initially directed at the two policy committees of the IITF, it will also be made available to the public.

ESTABLISH GITS WORKING GROUP

Steps have been taken to establish a Working Group on Governmental Information Technology Services as called for in the "Agenda for Action" and the National Performance Review.

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CHARTER

COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION POLICY INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE TASK FORCE

The task of the Information Policy Committee is to identify and suggest the resolution of issues central to the success of the National Information Infrastructure, particularly those issues which may serve as barriers to the utilization of the infrastructure as the Nation's primary communications channel.

The Committee has identified three key areas requiring work: protecting intellectual property in an electronic communications environment; ensuring the privacy of personal information stored and transmitted electronically; and maximizing the dissemination of government information to the public. The respective charters of the three groups working on these issues follows.

In addition the Committee has identified two cross-cutting areas that require coordination across the IITF's Committee's and Working Groups. These areas, security and government applications, are discussed in the Committee's Work Plan.

WORKING GROUP ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

The Working Group on Intellectual Property will develop an appropriate balance among the rights of copyright owners users in the development of the Information Infrastructure. It consider the impact of technical matters and standards to ensure that these systems will be able to intercommunicate. Additionally, it will consider how traditional concepts such as fair use permitted by the copyright law will apply in this environment.

It will develop a system that provides appropriate economic incentives for the inclusion of the full range of entertainment and information products in the National Information Infrastructure. This will include developing standards for identification of copyright ownership of information products in an electronic system; and the efficient licensing and identification of and, where appropriate, the payment of royalties for copyrighted information products delivered over an electronic information system. It may also require strengthening of the copyright laws to prevent the proliferation of piracy and protect the integrity of intellectual property, while ensuring broad access to information. A program to increase awareness of intellectual property will also be developed.

WORKING GROUP ON PRIVACY

Opinion surveys show a high level of public concern about a lack of control over personal information. In an electronic environment, routine activities such as working, learning, shopping and playing can leave an electronic record. In order to build confidence in the use of the information superhighway, it is necessary to examine whether existing laws, practices and policies will adequately protect individual privacy.

The Working Group on Privacy's charter, therefore, is to determine the likely effect of the implementation of a national information infrastructure on individual privacy and to recommend actions, including the possibility of specific legislation in this area to ensure public trust in the use of the system.

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION WORKING GROUP

The basic policy framework governing the dissemination of government information is the recently revised OMB Circular No. A-130. It commits the government to use information technology to make government information available to the public in a timely and equitable manner, via a diverse array of sources, both public and private.

The Government Information Working Group will promote the dissemination of government information, particularly through the use of electronic media. The Working Group will facilitate, coordinate, and improve communications among the multiple working groups that are already working in this area. It will establish programs to improve the public's ability to find and access public information, particularly in electronic formats. It will also identify and recommend action on such information policy issues as the copyright of government information, the pricing of government information, and policies to maintain a diversity of information sources.

The Government Information Locator Service (GILS) draft specification statement and technical standards are being informally circulated for comment among interested government and private sector representatives, a more formal comment process will follow.

A request for plans on improving electronic dissemination of government information to the public was sent on October 21st to over eighty groups which may have ongoing initiatives relevant to the work of the IITF.

A detailed outline of the information dissemination study has been drafted, and interviews and information gathering has begun.

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**Committee on Information Policy
Information Infrastructure Task Force
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Administrator
Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs

Bruce Lehman
Chair, Intellectual Property Committee
Commissioner
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

Patricia Faley
Chair, Privacy Working Group
Acting Director
U.S. Office of Consumer Affairs

Bruce McConnell
Chair, Government Information Working Group
Chief, Information Policy Branch
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Michael Nelson
Senior Policy Analyst
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Trudy Peterson
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Wayne Kelly
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002. list	re: Committee on Information Policy Information Infrastructure Task Force Participants To-Date (1 page)	00/00/0000	P3/b(3)

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Clinton Presidential Records
National Economic Council
Gene Sperling
OA/Box Number: 24534

FOLDER TITLE:

National Information Infrastructure - Information Infrastructure Task Force - October
27, 1993 - Washington, D.C. [binder]

2019-0203-F

jm2849

RESTRICTION CODES**Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]**

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Wendell Albright
International Economist
Department of State

Robert Moore
Office Director
Statistics and Data Management
Health Care Financing Administration

Mary Ronan
Chief of the Access Staff
National Archives and Records Administration

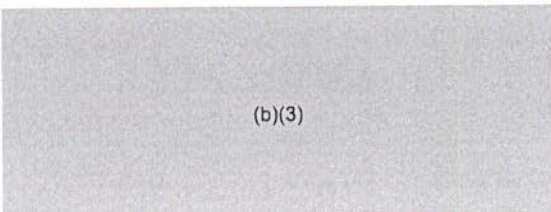
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Federal Highway Administration
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James H. Burrows
Director, National Computer
Systems Laboratory
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William Maher
Department of Commerce/NTIA

Doyle G. Federick
Department of Interior

Lee Holcomb
National Aeronautics and
Space Administration



(b)(3)

[002]

Richard Holt
Department of Energy

Ken Rogers
Office of Business Analysis
Department of Commerce

Larry L. Jackson
Information Management Resources Service
General Services Administration

William Anderson
National Institute of Standards
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Mel Ciment
National Science Foundation

Cindy Kendall
Deputy Assistant Secretary
of Defense (C3I)

Dan Grulke
Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense (C3I)
Department of Defense

Everett Ehrlich
Assistant Secretary
Department of Commerce

Jerry McFaul
SIGCAT
US Geological Survey

Eliot Christian
SIGWAIS
US Geological Survey

Dr. Neil Stillman
Deputy Assistant Secretary
HHS

Kurt N. Mulholm
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Jock Gill
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Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs

Maya Bernstein
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Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs

WORK PLAN

COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION POLICY INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE TASK FORCE

Under the overall guidance of the Information Policy Committee, the three constituent working groups plan to accomplish the following.

WORKING GROUP ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

The Working Group on Intellectual Property will develop a system that provides appropriate economic incentives for the inclusion of the full range of entertainment and information products in the National Information Infrastructure by:

- Developing standards for identification of copyright ownership of information products(i.e. electronic headers, labels or signature techniques); including consideration of the Government's role in ensuring appropriate standards in the design of the Infrastructure.
- Ensuring licensing and the identification of and, where appropriate, the payment of royalties for copyrighted information products delivered over an electronic information system. This includes an appropriate balance between the rights of copyright owners and users as well as how traditional concepts such as fair use will apply in a digital environment.
- Strengthening of the copyright laws to prevent the proliferation of piracy and protect the integrity of intellectual property, while ensuring broad access to information.
- Developing, in cooperation with the Department of Education, a National educational curriculum on the role of intellectual property rights in electronic information systems for schools.

WORKING GROUP ON PRIVACY

- Identify the scope and nature of individual privacy concerns and key issues that are likely to arise, nationally and internationally, as the Administration moves toward a national information infrastructure.
- Identify the need for changing current U.S. law to protect individual privacy, from the national and international perspective.
- Identify the need for new control mechanisms and practices such as technology, oversight boards, training, public education, industry voluntary programs, executive orders, new legislation.
- Develop a statement of fair information principles and practices within the context of the national information infrastructure in a global environment, and determine who should have the responsibility for implementation of the principles and practices.

- Preparation of a paper outlining recommended proposals for actions, policies, and legislation to protect the privacy of individuals while allowing for the reasonable flow of information.

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION WORKING GROUP

- Conduct a workshop on November 8th ("Electronic Media - '93") for agencies, with public involvement, on how to accomplish electronic dissemination. The purpose is to begin an education and outreach effort to promote electronic information dissemination.
- Develop technical specifications for a distributed, agency-based Government Information Locator Service (GILS) which will be the initial reference source for government information dissemination products.
- Coordinate the efforts of various groups, both formal and ad hoc, which are already working to promote dissemination of government information.
- Conduct a study of issues in government information dissemination, including the role of copyright of government information and its pricing, and policies to promote a diversity of information sources.

CROSS-CUTTING AREAS

The Committee has identified two cross-cutting areas, Security and Government Applications, that require coordination across the IITF's Committee's and Working Groups.

Information security and system reliability is an issue that cuts across the entire IITF. The Information Policy Committee is addressing this issue by ensuring that each of its working groups has a person responsible for keeping security concerns on the agenda, that security policy issues are raised to the Committee chair for resolution, and that security is included in the coordination among working groups and with the Telecommunications Policy and Applications Committees.

The Government Information Technology Services (GITS) Working Group is part of the Applications Committee. Its focus on government applications will include the promotion of the electronic dissemination of government information, and the development of appropriate electronic information security technology and policy. The Information Policy Committee will work closely with the GITS Working Group to ensure its efforts are consistent with overall IITF priorities.

PRIVATE SECTOR OUTREACH PLAN

COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION POLICY INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE TASK FORCE

Each component of the Information Policy Committee is integrating private sector involvement into their work plans. These include both formal and informal opportunities for interaction and information sharing with members of the Committee.

WORKING GROUP ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

The Working Group on Intellectual Property will gather information and views from the private sector through a number of briefings supplemented by a formal public hearing. Briefings to date include a presentation on "digital libraries" from the Corporation for National Research Initiatives, a discussion of the "I-95 Initiative" proposed by a consortium of leading universities and technology firms, as well as briefings on information systems and electronic publishing.

An open public hearing on intellectual property issues as they affect the National Information Infrastructure will be held on November 18, 1993.

WORKING GROUP ON PRIVACY

The Working Group on Privacy is making a concerted effort to gain input from all interested parties. It has already held weekly meetings, inviting experts in privacy and technology policy for in depth discussions on its work plan. Those invited include representatives from business, government, academia and advocacy groups. If those invited are unable to attend, written submissions are requested.

Working Group members will seek opportunities to explain their work at public forums, domestically and internationally. The Working Group will explore opportunities for public comment through electronic means, and will widely advertise and hold public hearings.

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION WORKING GROUP

The Working Group's educational forum "Electronic Media - '93" will include an opportunity for selected private sector representatives to present their views on issues associated with dissemination of government information to interested officials.

The development of the Government Information Locator Service will involve opportunities for the public to review and comment on the design of the system. In addition, the process of promulgating technical standards will involve a more formal public notice and comment period to be conducted by the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

The study being conducted on issues of government information dissemination includes interviews and meetings with various private sector representatives, whose views will be analyzed and evaluated.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION POLICY INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE TASK FORCE

Following a kick-off meeting of the full Information Policy Committee, each Working Group began holding regular meetings in August. Initial tasks included developing work plans, considering opportunities for public input, and developing specific milestones. Significant early progress, summarized below, has been made.

WORKING GROUP ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

The Working Group on Intellectual Property has been meeting regularly. In addition to a number of briefings from private sector interests, it had been developing mechanisms, including plans for a public hearing, to coordinate its efforts with private sector initiatives. It has also been developing strategies for protecting intellectual property and examining recent developments in intellectual property law.

WORKING GROUP ON PRIVACY

The Working Group on Privacy began weekly meetings starting in August, and has heard from such experts as Vinton Cerf, President of the Internet Society; Dr. Alan Westin and Dr. Eli Noam, of Columbia University; with a number of other briefings scheduled for the near future. The primary purpose of these meetings is to gain an understanding of the electronic environment of the future and to solicit reaction to its draft work plan and priority issues.

Working groups members have made presentations at the October meetings of the Information Industry Association's Privacy Committee, the TRW Consumer Advisory Council and the U.S. Privacy Council. They have also attended the International Data Protection Commissioners meeting in Manchester, England in September, 1993, where the creation of the Working Group on Privacy was well received.

The Working Group is exploring the possibility of public hearings to be held in Washington, D.C. and California, to be held in December, 1993 and January, 1994. Research into the sufficiency of current privacy laws has begun.

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION WORKING GROUP

The Working Group's educational forum "Electronic Media - '93" is being held at the U.S. Geological Survey Auditorium, Reston, Virginia, on November 9, 1993. Attendance of approximately 300 is expected.

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IMPLEMENTATION CATEGORIES

Each recommendation will be followed by a code that indicates the necessary avenue for effective implementation. Appendix A organizes all recommendations according to these codes.

- (1) Agency heads can do themselves
- (2) President, Executive Office of the President, or Office of Management and Budget can do
- (3) Requires legislative action
- (4) Good idea, but will require additional work, or may be better suited for future action

LIST OF THE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY TEAM MEMBERS

Charles Brownstein (Co-Team Leader), National Science Foundation; Jim Flyzik (Co-Team Leader), Department of the Treasury; Brian Carman, Department of the Treasury; Michael R. Dunham, Department of Health and Human Services; Anne Eastman, General Services Administration; Samuel H. Ewell, Department of the Treasury; Daniel W. Grulke, Department of Defense; Lonn Henrichsen, Department of Transportation; Randy H. Katz, Advanced Research Projects Agency; Bruce McConnell, Office of Management and Budget; James A. Mitchell, Department of Education; Laraine Rodgers, City of Phoenix; Jasmeet Seehra, Office of Management and Budget; Gil Weigand, Advanced Research Projects Agency; Thomas A. Weisz, Presidential Management Intern.

ABBREVIATIONS

ACS	Automated Commercial System
AFDC	Aid to Families With Dependent Children
Arpanet	Advanced Research Projects Agency Network
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
BBS	Bulletin Board System
CD-ROM	Compact Disk-Read Only Memory
CSIT	Customer Service Improvement Team
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DSS	Digital Signature Standard
EBT	Electronic Benefit Transfer
EDI	Electronic Data Interchange
EDP	Executive Development Program
EFT	Electronic Funds Transfer
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FACET	Future Automated Commercial Environment Team
FAR	Federal Acquisition Regulations
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FCCSET	Federal Coordinating Council on Science, Engineering, and Technology
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIC	Federal Information Center
FIRMPoC	Federal Information Resources Management Policy Council
FMS	Financial Management Service
FNC	Federal Networking Council
FNS	Food and Nutrition Service
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act

CONTENTS

FRA	Federal Records Act
GAO	General Accounting Office
GII	Government Information Infrastructure
GITS	Government Information Technology Services
GSA	General Services Administration
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
IBIS	Interagency Border Inspection System
ICN	Iowa Communications Network
INS	Immigration and Naturalization Service
IRM	Information Resources Management
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
ISOO	Information Security Oversight Office
IITF	Information Infrastructure Task Force
IT	Information Technology
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NII	National Information Infrastructure
NISP	National Industrial Security Program
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NSA	National Security Agency
NSF	National Science Foundation
NSTAC	National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee
NTIA	National Telecommunications and Information Administration
NTIS	National Technical Information Service
OIRA	Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs

CONTENTS

OMB	Office of Management and Budget
ONDCP	Office of National Drug Control Policy
OPM	Office of Personnel Management
OSTP	Office of Science and Technology Policy
PC	Personal Computer
PDD	Presidential Decision Directive
PIN	Personal Identification Number
POS	Point of Sale
PRD	Presidential Review Directive
PSN	Public Switched Network
R&D	Research and Development
SES	Senior Executive Service
SSA	Social Security Administration
SSI	Supplemental Security Income
TCP/IP	Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol
USC	United States Code
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USPS	United States Postal Service
VA	Department of Veterans Affairs
WCF	Working Capital Fund
WIC	Women, Infants, and Children

Summary

Practically no one argues with the idea that dealing with the government is complicated. The public complains that government is too slow or too confusing in delivering its services or that there are far too many places to call or go to interact with the government. And these same complaints are often made in stronger terms by federal employees trying to deal with other elements of the bureaucracy. A big part of this problem is the incredible volume of information that the federal government processes and files. Information Technology, with its ability to electronically store and rapidly access, sort, and transmit information, is a key to solving this problem.

Information technology has been hailed as the most powerful tool for change in the modern era.¹ "Computers and telecommunications are reshaping the basic structure of American enterprise, and any competitive business must realize the new technology either to improve its products and services or to create entirely new ones."² The U.S. private sector is using information technology to reengineer the way it does business -- in the process using human and material resources more efficiently and competing more effectively. If credit card companies can resolve an issue at 1:00 AM, or an express delivery company can find your package anywhere on earth, can't the government do as well? For a variety of reasons -- some regulatory, some legislative, some cultural -- the federal government is not getting appropriate access to the most efficient, cost effective private sector information technology products and services.

To serve the people of the United States, the federal government must find ways to use information technology to reinvent itself and reengineer the way it performs its business and serves its customers. When used to its full potential, information technology goes beyond the automation of paper processes: it allows analysts to rethink and redesign work processes to eliminate steps and make them more efficient.

The new administration of President William J. Clinton and Vice President Al Gore, Jr., is committed to using information technology to improve the quality of life of the

American people and to reinvigorate our nation's economy. Technology has been identified by the administration as the "engine of economic growth."³ Accelerating the development of a National Information Infrastructure of high-speed telecommunication networks, advanced computer systems, and software is a top administration priority.

Information technology is the tool to create today the government of the future -- the "electronic government." Electronic government overcomes the barriers of time and distance to perform the business of government and provide government information and services to people when and where they want it. It can swiftly transfer funds, answer questions, collect and validate data, and keep information flowing smoothly both within and outside of the government. Making electronic government a reality requires *leadership* to place information technology at the center of the business of governing and *commitment* to the necessary support mechanisms.

Strengthen Leadership in Information Technology

The recently created Information Infrastructure Task Force⁴ can provide leadership in integrating information technology into systems supporting government operation. This task force, chaired by the Secretary of Commerce, is responsible for articulating and implementing the President's vision for advanced telecommunications and computing technology. It is uniquely positioned to help develop the governmental aspects of America's information infrastructure. The President should expand the work of the task force to include a Government Information Technology Services (GITS) Working Group. The working group will coordinate its activities with advisers from state and local governments as well as the private sector.

The GITS Working Group should develop a strategic vision and an implementation plan for using government information resources both across and within agencies, and develop measures to improve the ways in which information and services are provided to the public. The working group should also develop strategies to empower information

resources management within federal agencies and set priorities for sharing information among agencies.

The GITS Working Group will seek new and creative ways to actively involve the private sector in the development and execution of reengineering plans.

Implement "Electronic Government"

Electronic Government is an extension of the idea first seen in electronic banking. Just as automated teller machines, plastic access cards, and nationwide networks have made banking more convenient, electronic government will make communications with the government easier and faster. Obviously, privacy and security issues must be addressed in implementing electronic government, just as they are in conducting electronic banking.

The National Performance Review proposes a series of seven initiatives to inaugurate the electronic government. These seven initiatives provide dynamic opportunities to improve the efficiency and ease of use of government services. Their implementation will provide substantial return on investment through productivity increases.

Integrated electronic benefit transfer. Electronic benefit transfer will use current information technology present in the financial industry, to deliver fast and efficient government assistance -- including Food Stamps, Social Security benefits, and veterans benefits to the American people nationwide.

Integrated electronic access to government information and services. Access to government is the right of the American people. Integrated electronic access to government information and services is possible using existing technology. The use of a single nationwide "800" telephone number would simplify access to government agencies. Electronic government kiosks that use technology similar to that in automated teller machines can provide "one-stop shopping" access to both government information and

services. Personal computers may also be used to access electronic bulletin board systems, databases, and agency directory services.

National Law Enforcement/Public Safety Network. A National Law Enforcement/Public Safety tactical network will improve coordination and communication among federal, state, and local law enforcement and public safety agencies -- and will save money. This initiative must first focus on standards for sharing information and implementation of appropriate privacy and security measures.

Intergovernmental tax filing, reporting, and payments processing. Intergovernmental tax filing, reporting, and payments processing will use the concept of a "single information flow" -- the notion that information need only be gathered and entered into the system once in order to serve the needs of all federal, state and local governments. Like electronic mail (see below), the single information flow approach is a step toward breaking down agency boundaries through information technology. This approach will give citizens one-stop shop convenience in communicating with government.

International Trade Data System. To help ensure that the United States continues to be competitive in global markets, the Treasury Department should establish an all-inclusive database for the dissemination of international trade data. This initiative is necessary to serve the future needs of the U.S. government and the trade community.

National Environmental Data Index. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration should create a National Environmental Data Index to coordinate the development and use of the environmental data gathered by various government agencies. This index will provide easy access to environmental data for the government, for citizens, and for the private sector and academia.

Governmentwide electronic mail. Electronic mail (e-mail) and messaging systems are becoming as common in the private sector as the desktop computer. Governmentwide electronic mail is a natural progression from the processes and procedures of paper-based government to those of electronic government. E-mail allows rapid communication among employees across agency boundaries. The administration should work with Congress to resolve issues regarding what constitutes a government record created by e-mail and security in the use of e-mail.

Establish Support Mechanisms for Electronic Government

The administration is working with the private sector to accelerate the development of a broad, privately-operated national information infrastructure (NII). The NII "will revolutionize the way we work, learn, shop, and live, and will provide Americans the information they need, when they need it, and where they need it -- whether in the form of text, images, sound, or video."⁵ This capability will "enhance the productivity of work and lead to dramatic improvements in social services, education, and entertainment."⁶ This can only become a reality if we adopt "forward-looking policies that promote the development of new technologies and if we invest in the information infrastructure for the 21st Century."⁷

Both the public and private sectors must participate in improving the nation's information infrastructure. Federal officials have a special responsibility since the federal government produces information resources, uses and makes policy for their use, acts as a catalyst for their development, and delivers services through them.⁸ The government should make extensive use of the emerging national information infrastructure that is being created and refined by American industry. In a recent report, the President of the National Academy of Public Administration writes,

"Information is pivotal to the vitality and productivity of government services and the nation's economic competitiveness. At issue is whether we can use

information technology effectively to empower government, the private sector, and citizens alike. The complexity of today's world demands that the public and private sectors not only learn to master this tool, but also work cooperatively to maximize the national benefits."⁹

Use of the infrastructure will allow the consolidation and modernization of government data processing centers and standardization of some of the basic administrative functions of government, such as payroll, personnel recordkeeping, management information systems, and financial and general ledger accounting. The GITS Working Group should develop an implementation plan for consolidation of data processing installations and reengineering of common applications systems.

The Clinton administration realizes that initiatives to bring the vision of electronic government to the American people require strategic relationships between government and the private sector. These relationships must include the necessary incentives for innovation. Agencies should be able to retain a portion of savings produced through the use of information technology for reinvestment and use multiyear funding for information technology projects. Emphasis must be placed on promoting performance-based contracting for information technology products to allow the private sector to increase its profits by finding ways to make government run more efficiently and cost effectively. A governmentwide venture capital fund should be created for financing innovative information technology projects.

The success of implementing electronic government also depends on public confidence. Part of electronic government's responsibility to the people is to protect the information it processes and ensure individual privacy. Further responsibilities of electronic government include protecting national security interests, permitting legitimate law enforcement activities, enhancing global competitiveness and productivity for U.S. business and industry, and ensuring the privacy and civil liberties of all citizens. Uniform privacy protection practices and generally accepted principles for information security must be defined. A digital signature standard must be adopted, and encryption standards for sensitive information must be promulgated.

The government must also expedite and simplify the way it acquires information technology. The market for computer hardware and software is experiencing a period of continuous revolution in which the shelf life of information technology products can be as short as a few months. This marketplace demands aggressive and innovative purchasing methods. Current schedules maintained by the General Services Administration (GSA) need to be replaced with a real-time, on-line electronic marketplace. Dollar limits on agency delegations of procurement authority and credit card purchases for information technology commercial items need to be raised significantly.

Federal employees must be provided with training and technical assistance in information technology. A program should be established to train nontechnical senior executives and political appointees in information technology. Furthermore, the Office of Personnel Management and GSA should establish information resources management (IRM) competencies for all federal employees pursuing an appointment to an IRM management position.

Finally, because the new technology allows a "physical restructuring of the organization making it more like an electronic spider's web than a pyramid,"¹⁰ employees at all levels should be able to interact electronically, sharing ideas and assisting one another with on-line resolution of information technology problems.

The more rapidly the federal workforce moves to embrace the possibilities of information technology, the sooner the initiatives of electronic government can become a reality benefiting the American people. By reengineering through the use of information technology, the Clinton administration will provide the leadership, vision, and commitment to bring government into the Information Age.

Endnotes

1. Thomas H. Davenport, *Process Innovation: Re-engineering Work through Information Technology* (Boston: Ernst & Young, 1993), p. 1.
2. Stan Davis and Bill Davidson, *2020 Vision* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1991), front cover.
3. President William J. Clinton and Vice President Albert Gore, Jr., *Technology for America's Growth, A New Direction to Build Economic Strength* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1993), p. 7.
4. The Information Infrastructure Task Force was formed by the National Economic Council and the Office of Science and Technology Policy in May 1993. It is a federal government interagency task force consisting of representatives from federal agencies involved in telecommunications and information policy. The task force addresses issues that promote the application of the National Information Infrastructure.
5. "High Performance Computing and Communications: Toward a National Information Infrastructure," a report by the Committee on Physical, Mathematical, and Engineering Sciences of the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology, to supplement the President's Fiscal Year 1994 budget.
6. Council for Competitiveness, "Vision for a 21st Century Information Infrastructure," Washington, D.C., May 1993.
7. *op. cit.*, President William J. Clinton and Vice President Albert Gore, Jr.
8. Office of Management and Budget, *Information Resources Management Plan of the Federal Government* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1992), pp. III-8.
9. National Academy of Public Administration, *The Information Government, National Agenda for Improving Government through Information Technology* (Washington, D.C., 1993), p. iii.
10. Gareth Morgan, *Riding the Waves of Change* (San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1990), p. 102.

INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE TASK FORCE

MEETING MATERIALS

October 27, 1993

- A. Agenda
- B. IITF Introduction
- C. NII Agenda for Action
- D. Telecommunications Policy Committee
 - 1. Proposed Charter
 - 2. Membership List
 - 3. Work Plan
 - 4. Private Sector Outreach Plan
 - 5. Summary of Activities to Date
- E. Applications Committee
 - 1. Proposed Charter
 - 2. Membership List
 - 3. Work Plan
 - 4. Private Sector Outreach Plan
 - 5. Summary of Activities to Date
- F. Information Policy Committee
 - 1. Proposed Charter
 - 2. Membership List
 - 3. Work Plan
 - 4. Private Sector Outreach Plan
 - 5. Summary of Activities to Date
- G. NII Advisory Council Overview,
Executive Order
- H. *National Performance Review: Reengineering Through the Use of
Information Technology*, Press Release and Draft Report Summary