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[National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee] NSTAC - 27 May 93

Staff Office-Individual:

Science Technology Policy-O'Neil, John

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OMNCS Interoperability Contacts

To initiate interoperability activities or to obtain an OMNCS or NCS response to an issue or technical question, please contact the OMNCS NT Interoperability Office for assistance.

Write to:

National Communications System
Attn: NT
701 South Court House Road
Arlington, VA 22204-2198

Telephone:

(703) 692-2124

Facsimile:

(703) 746-4960

National Communications System

Attn: NT
701 South Court House Road
Arlington, VA 22204-2198

Telephone: (703) 692-2124
Facsimile: (703) 746-4960

Office of the Manager National Communications System Interoperability Office



**Office of
Technology
and
Standards**

Executive Order 12472

Entitled "Assignment of National Security and Emergency Preparedness Telecommunications Functions," Executive Order 12472 directs the NCS to seek to ensure that a national telecommunications infrastructure is developed which incorporates the necessary combination of hardness, redundancy, mobility, and security to obtain, to the maximum extent practicable, the survivability of national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications in all circumstances, including crisis or emergency. The Executive Order also assigns certain other responsibilities to the Manager, NCS, including telecommunications interoperability for NS/EP activities.

Interoperability

The Manager, NCS, is directed to develop, for consideration by the NCS Committee of Principals and the Executive Agent, plans, procedures, and standards for minimizing or removing technical impediments to the interoperability of government-owned and/or commercially-provided telecommunications systems.

White House correspondence addresses the issue of "... ensuring that the system interface requirements and standards ... for meeting ... inter-agency interoperability ... objectives, are considered. ..." The Manager, NCS, subsequently assigned the implementation of this responsibility to the Office of Technology and Standards (NT).

Resources will be brought to bear on interoperability issues as requested by NCS members. NT will also examine government and industry telecommunications research and development projects for issues of interoperability having potential NS/EP implications for NCS member organizations. They also will coordi-

nate these efforts with the activities of the Federal Telecommunications Standards Committee (FTSC) to ensure the development of compatible standards for the government.

A resource is being developed to assist the NCS in their acquisition efforts for telecommunications services and equipment. This resource is being developed to assist the NCS in meeting the NS/EP telecommunications interoperability needs of the government as new services and equipment are ordered.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

May 26, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN H. GIBBONS

FROM: JOHN F. O'NEIL 
SUBJECT: PARTICIPATION IN NSTAC XV

The agenda for NSTAC XV is attached at Tab 1. Your participation is highlighted as:

- Remarks to Business Session, 10:30 AM, Loy Henderson Auditorium at State
- Attendance at Executive Session at 1:00 PM in the Indian Treaty Room, OEOB

As you know, a luncheon will precede the Executive Session. The President and the Vice President are expected to drop by before the luncheon at 11:45 AM for approximately 15 minutes.

A list of NSTAC members is at Tab 2. Those attending the Business Session are highlighted. The same attendance is expected at the Executive Session, with two exceptions which are noted at Tab 2.

Background information is at Tab 3. There are four pressing issues for this meeting: energy, network security, emergency response, and enhanced call completion. These are on pages four and five of Tab 3.

Talking points for your remarks in the morning are at Tab 4. I will attend the start of the meeting and return to accompany you to the State Department and provide an update, as required. Tom Kalil will be present for your remarks. Mike Nelson and I will attend the luncheon and join you for the Executive Session.

The President's remarks are at Tab 5.

A copy of "Vision for a 21st Century Information Structure" and a memo on the proposed structure of the Information Infrastructure Task Force are at Tab 6.

cc: (w/o "Vision for a 21st Century Information Structure")
Mike Nelson
Tim Newell
Skip Johns
Sue Bachtel

National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee

BUSINESS SESSION--AGENDA
MAY 27, 1993

9:00 a.m.	Call to Order/Opening Remarks	Mr. Allen, Chairman
9:05 a.m.	Welcoming Remarks	Secretary Christopher
9:10 a.m.	Energy Task Force	Mr. Welland, GE
9:20 a.m.	Network Security Steering Committee	Mr. Benington, UNISYS/ Paramax
9:30 a.m.	Industry Successes In Recent Disasters	Mr. Ripa, Bellcore
9:40 a.m.	Industry Executive Subcommittee	Mr. Lombardi, AT&T
10:00 a.m.	Manager's Report	LTG Short, NCS
10:15 a.m.	Break	
10:30 a.m.	Technology and Telecommunication Strategies Under the Clinton Administration	 Vice President Gore
11:15 a.m.	Adjourn	Mr. Allen, Chairman

National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee

EXECUTIVE SESSION--AGENDA
MAY 27, 1993

1:00 p.m.	Welcoming Remarks	Mr. Allen, Chairman
1:05 p.m.	Remarks by National Security Advisor	Mr. Lake
1:15 p.m.	Remarks by Executive Agent	Secretary Aspin
1:25 p.m.	President arrives	
1:30 p.m.	Remarks by President	President Clinton
1:45 p.m.	Recognition of Departing and Arriving Chairmen	President Clinton
1:55 p.m.	President Departs	
2:00 p.m.	Adjourn	Mr. Augustine, New Chairman

**THE PRESIDENT'S
NATIONAL SECURITY TELECOMMUNICATIONS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
(NSTAC)
CURRENT MEMBERS
(as of May 25, 1993)**

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY (AT&T)

Mr. Robert E. Allen
Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer
American Telephone and Telegraph Company
Basking Ridge, NJ
Appointed January 18, 1989

BELL COMMUNICATIONS RESEARCH, INC. (BELLCORE)

Dr. George H. Heilmeier
President and Chief Executive Officer
Bell Communications Research, Inc.
Livingston, NJ
Appointed October 8, 1991

THE BOEING COMPANY

Mr. Stanley C. Beckelman
President
Boeing Computer Support Services
Seattle, WA
(Appointment pending to replace Mr. Hitsman who is retiring)

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE CORPORATION (COMSAT)

Mr. Bruce L. Crockett
President and Chief Executive Officer
Communications Satellite Corporation
Bethesda, MD
Appointed November 20, 1992

COMPUTER SCIENCES CORPORATION (CSC)

Mr. William R. Hoover
President and Chairman of the Board
Computer Sciences Corporation
El Segundo, CA
Appointed August 14, 1987

ELECTRONIC DATA SYSTEMS (EDS)

Mr. Lester M. Alberthal, Jr.
Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer
Electronic Data Systems
Dallas, TX
Appointed January 15, 1993

GTE CORPORATION (GTE)

Mr. Charles R. Lee

Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer
GTE Corporation
Stamford, CT

Appointed October 8, 1992

HARRIS CORPORATION (HARRIS)

Mr. John T. Hartley

Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer
Harris Corporation
Melbourne, FL

Appointed May 2, 1988

HUGHES AIRCRAFT COMPANY (HUGHES)

Mr. C. Michael Armstrong

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Hughes Aircraft Company
Los Angeles, CA

Appointed November 20, 1992

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION (IBM)

Mr. Gerald W. Ebker

Vice President, and President Federal Sector Division
International Business Machines Corporation
Bethesda, MD

Appointed April 16, 1990

INTERDIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION (INTERDIGITAL)

Mr. William J. Hilsman

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
InterDigital Communications Corporation
Philadelphia, PA

Appointed November 9, 1989

ITT CORPORATION (ITT)

Mr. D. Travis Engen

Executive Vice President
ITT Corporation
New York, NY

Appointed May 13, 1992

LOCKHEED CORPORATION (LOCKHEED)

Mr. John N. McMahon

President
Lockheed Missiles & Space Systems Group
Sunnyvale, CA

Appointed May 13, 1992

MARTIN MARIETTA CORPORATION (MARTIN MARIETTA)

Mr. Norman R. Augustine
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Martin Marietta Corporation
Bethesda, MD
Appointed August 9, 1988

McCAW CELLULAR COMMUNICATIONS, INCORPORATED (McCAW)

Mr. Craig O. McCaw
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
McCaw Cellular Communications, Inc
Kirkland, WA
Appointed March 16, 1988

MCI COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION (MCI)

Mr. Bert C. Roberts, Jr.
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
MCI Communications Corporation
Washington, DC
Appointed January 15, 1993

METROPOLITAN FIBER SYSTEMS COMMUNICATIONS COMPANY

Mr. Royce J. Holland
President and Chief Operating Officer
Metropolitan Fiber Systems Communications Company
Oakbrook Terrace, IL
Appointed January 15, 1993

MOTOROLA, INC. (MOTOROLA)

Mr. John F. Mitchell
Vice Chairman of the Board
Motorola, Inc.
Schaumburg, IL
Appointed May 1983

NORTHERN TELECOM INC. (NTI)

Dr. Paul G. Stern
Chairman of the Board
Northern Telecom Ltd.
Potomac, MD
Appointed August 7, 1990

PACIFIC TELECOM, INC. (PTI)

Mr. Charles E. Robinson
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Pacific Telecom, Inc.
Vancouver, WA
Appointed May 1983

ROCKWELL INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION (ROCKWELL)

Mr. Kent M. Black

Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer

Rockwell International Corporation

Richardson, TX

Appointed April 9, 1990

SPRINT CORPORATION (SPRINT)

Mr. William T. Esrey

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Sprint Corporation

Kansas City, MO

Appointed July 1990

*Business Session
Only*

TRW, INC. (TRW)

Mr. Joseph T. Gorman

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

TRW Incorporated

Appointed May 23, 1993

UNISYS CORPORATION (UNISYS)

Mr. Albert F. Zettlemoyer

President, Paramax Corporation

Senior Vice President, Unisys Corporation

McLean, VA

Appointed May 23, 1993

U.S. TELEPHONE ASSOCIATION (USTA)

Mr. Robert C. Brown, III

Chairman of the Board

U.S. Telephone Association

Sugar Land, TX

Appointed March 13, 1991

U S WEST, INC.

Mr. Richard D. McCormick

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

U S WEST, Inc.

Englewood, CO

Appointed March 13, 1991

WILLIAMS TELECOMMUNICATIONS GROUP INC (WILTEL)

Mr. Roy A. Wilkens

President

Williams Telecommunications Inc

Tulsa, OK

Appointed November 20, 1992

THE PRESIDENT'S NATIONAL SECURITY TELECOMMUNICATIONS ADVISORY COMMITTEE (NSTAC)

FUNCTIONS

Established by Executive Order 12382, September 13, 1982, the President's NSTAC is currently composed of 27 members (up to 30 authorized), primarily corporate leaders of the Nation's telecommunications industry (past and current membership lists attached). The NSTAC provides to the President information and advice from the perspective of the telecommunications industry on:

- Implementing National Security Telecommunications Policy (Presidential Directive 53 (PD/NSC-53))(Now, National Security Decision Directive (NSDD)-97).
- The feasibility of implementing specific measures to improve the telecommunications aspects of our national security posture.
- The identification and solution of problems which the NSTAC considers will affect national security telecommunications capability.

The NSTAC reviews and assesses the effectiveness of the implementation of National Security Telecommunications Policy (PD/NSC-53), and periodically reports on NSTAC functions to the President and to the Secretary of Defense in his capacity as Executive Agent for the National Communications System.

Background. Prior to the establishment of NSTAC, the Government was facing an impending AT&T divestiture and increasing reliance on the commercial sector -- 95 percent of all Government communications travel over leased lines of the Nation's commercial telephone network. The President and his advisors recognized the need for a forum to support the Government's national security and emergency preparedness (NS/EP) telecommunications requirements in an increasingly competitive and expanding telecommunications industry. Since its inception, the NSTAC has continued to provide subsequent administrations with information and advice from the telecommunications industry on issues affecting the Nation's national security and emergency preparedness (NS/EP) telecommunications lifeline.

One of the NSTAC's first recommendations was to establish what is now the National Coordinating Center for Telecommunications (NCC), a 24-hour command center, jointly staffed with industry and Government communications experts, that responds to Federal, State, and local Government requirements for emergency communications services and support. Consistent with the NSTAC's recommendations, the President directed the NCS, as part of Executive Order 12472, April 3, 1984, to "establish a joint industry-

Government National Coordinating Center which is capable of assisting in the initiation, coordination, restoration and reconstitution of national security or emergency preparedness telecommunications services or facilities under all conditions of crisis or emergency." Subsequent to establishing the NCC, the NSTAC and NCS again jointly developed and then recommended to the White House a concept for a "National Telecommunications Management Structure" (NTMS) to ensure that the functions of the NCC could survive an extreme national security emergency. The President's National Security Advisor approved the NTMS concept in March 1988, and it is scheduled to achieve full operational capability in April 1993. The NTMS is the mechanism by which the Director, Office of Science, Technology and Policy (OSTP) would manage the Nation's telecommunications resources, during wartime, on behalf of the President.

The NCC has proven its worth, time and time again, by supporting Government emergency communications requirements for disaster response (e.g., Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki), international crises (e.g., Operations Provide Hope, for the Commonwealth of Independent States, and Restore Hope, for Somalia), and national security actions (e.g., Operations Desert Shield/Storm). Also directly contributing to these NCC successes was the Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) System. Initiated by the NCS and developed with technical advice from the NSTAC, this cooperative Government-industry program now provides the telecommunications industry with the regulatory authority to install or repair NS/EP telecommunications services on a priority basis when responding to emergencies or disasters.

Reporting Process/Structure. The NSTAC reports to the President, through the Executive Agent of the National Communications System (NCS) (Secretary of Defense) and the National Security Advisor, on issues and problems related to implementing national security and emergency preparedness (NS/EP) telecommunications policy. The NSTAC meets approximately every 9 months to review the activities of its subordinate groups, report on progress and make recommendations to the President concerning telecommunications issues it has been addressing since its last meeting. The 15th meeting of the NSTAC (NSTAC XV) is scheduled for May 26-27, 1993, in Washington, D.C. The NSTAC's Industry Executive Subcommittee (IES) and its working groups, task forces, and other subordinate groups work throughout the year to analyze NS/EP telecommunication issues and report their activities to the NSTAC, which then forwards specific recommendations to the President. The Manager, NCS, is the NSTAC's Designated Federal Official (DFO). NSTAC day to day activities are supported by the Joint Secretariat in the Office of the Manager, NCS (OMNCS).

BUDGET

Members of the NSTAC and corporate personnel that they assign to their various subcommittees serve without any compensation for their work on the NSTAC, but they are entitled to travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence. However, to date, no NSTAC members have requested these entitlements. Any NSTAC expenses are

paid from funds available to the Secretary of Defense through the OMNCS. For example, Representational Funds pay for NSTAC members' meals at the NSTAC Dinner on the night before each NSTAC meeting, the Executive Breakfast before the morning Business Session, and the Executive Luncheon with the President or his designated representative before the afternoon Executive Session.

The OMNCS provides the NSTAC with technical, logistical, and staff support from people assigned to the OMNCS Joint Secretariat and from a Federally Funded Research and Development Center (FFRDC), and a System Engineering and Technical Assistance Contract (SETA), funded by the Secretary of Defense in his capacity as the NCS Executive Agent. Total annual costs for supporting the President's NSTAC, as we report annually to the General Services Administration (required by the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA)), are approximately two million dollars. This annual cost includes all Representational Funds, OMNCS staff wages, training and travel, FFRDC and SETA contracts, and stenographer service contract (required by FACA), dedicated to all NSTAC activities, including all its working groups, task forces, and other subcommittees that meet throughout the year.

PERSONNEL

NSTAC Personnel. The President appoints the members, who are selected based upon their particular knowledge and expertise in the field of telecommunications, their companies' representation of various elements of the telecommunications industry, and their ability to provide advice on national security and emergency preparedness issues. There are currently four positions available for appointment of the 30 authorized by Executive Order 12382. The President also appoints the Chairman and Vice Chairman from among the NSTAC members, and because the NSTAC has been meeting generally every nine months, they have historically served in those positions for two nine-month cycles. The President typically appoints the Vice Chairman to assume the Chairmanship and the President then appoints a new Vice Chairman. The current NSTAC Chairman is Mr. Robert E. Allen, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of AT&T, and the Vice Chairman is Mr. Norman R. Augustine, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Martin Marietta Corporation. Mr. Augustine is expected to be appointed the next NSTAC Chairman at the end of the Executive Session of NSTAC XV on May 27, 1993. The NSTAC members each appoint one Industry Executive Subcommittee (IES) member from their respective companies who is generally a division vice president. IES members chair the three working groups and any active task forces and subgroups; membership in the task forces or subgroups is open to appropriate representatives of the NSTAC members' companies, depending on the particular tasking of the subgroups.

NSTAC Support Personnel. Within the OMNCS Joint Secretariat, eight positions are dedicated full time to NSTAC support activities. This office is the focal point for all NSTAC coordination with various Government agencies, including the White House, the National Security Council, the Office of the Secretary of Defense, and the 23 member

agencies of the National Communications System (NCS). The Joint Secretariat also has access to technical experts in various fields of telecommunications through a Federally Funded Research and Development Center (FFRDC), a System Engineering and Technical Assistance (SETA) contract, and a stenographic support contract, to supplement their technical support to NSTAC task forces and other subgroups. The Joint Secretariat also acquires appropriate information and assistance from representatives of the NCS, when addressing issues of concern to both the NSTAC and respective NCS members.

PRESSING ISSUES

There are a variety of important ongoing NSTAC issues focused on ensuring the reliable and secure operation of our Nation's telecommunications infrastructure. The President's response to the NSTAC's most recent recommendations (from NSTAC XIV) is currently being staffed for his approval.

Network Security. Both Government and industry are vitally concerned about the security our Nation's telecommunications infrastructure, and its potential for exploitation by unauthorized electronic intruders or "hackers". After the NSTAC's Network Security Task Force reported on its findings and made recommendations to the President at NSTAC XIV in July 1992 (enclosed in NSTAC Executive Report to the President), the NSTAC established its Network Security Steering Committee (NSSC) to oversee its continuing efforts in this area. Industry and Government Network Security Information Exchange (NSIE) Groups have been meeting regularly, and they use an electronic bulletin board system to exchange sensitive information on hackers (such as profiles, methods, and recent intrusions) and recommend guidelines to prevent hackers from disabling individual company telephone networks or the entire public telephone network. Additionally, the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) Network Reliability Council (NRC) has delegated responsibility for coordinating issues related to electronic intrusions to the NSSC. The NSSC provides update briefings to the NRC approximately every three months. The National Coordinating Center for Telecommunications also operates an Alert, Warning, and Recovery function to immediately notify and coordinate recovery of the telephone network among the various service providers in the event of a hacker attack or a technical failure. NSTAC XIV also established its own Network Security Standards Oversight Group to encourage industry development of network security standards and coordinate with an NSTAC recommended Government focal point for network security standards.

Energy. The NSTAC's Energy Task Force recently assisted the Department of Energy in planning and implementing its Telecommunications Electric Service Priority (TESP) Restoration Initiative (brochure enclosed). The TESP Initiative encourages electric utility companies to voluntarily ensure that critical telecommunications facilities (such as switching offices and network management centers) are given priority power restoration or refueling if their backup power systems fail or their fuel resources are depleted in

emergency or disaster situations. The Energy Task Force will present its final report at NSTAC XV, and it will include recommendations to support the TESP Initiative as well as recommendations to address telecommunications survivability in the next update of the President's National Energy Strategy.

Emergency Response. The NSTAC Industry Executive Subcommittee's Operations Working Group is completing an assessment of telecommunications industry's emergency responses to Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki, including areas in which Government and industry coordination could be improved. Potential recommendations include revising the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Emergency Support Function #2 (Communications) in the Federal Response Plan to take advantage of new and emerging wireless technologies and electric utility power restoration plans.

Enhanced Call Completion. The NSTAC's Enhanced Call Completion Task Force reported its findings and recommendations at NSTAC XIV (included in enclosed NSTAC Executive Report to the President) on how the Government can keep its critical call completion rates at high levels during emergency or disaster responses, when networks are stressed from damage or extreme network congestion. Since then, the task force was deactivated and a more informal Enhanced Call Completion Ad Hoc Group was established to help the NCS define its requirements and apply the appropriate evolving technology which will give priority call completion to NS/EP users in the event of major network damage or congestion. For example, enhanced call completion features could ensure that President Clinton's call gets through to the Governor of California, even if calls to that area have been blocked by earthquake damage or by the telephone companies' network management schemes to prevent system overloads.

IMMEDIATE APPLICATION. The NSTAC and the Government's National Communications System (NCS) are uniquely positioned to support the President's February 22, 1993, "Technology for America's Economic Growth" program. While the NCS mission is to ensure coordinated planning and use of telecommunications and standards across the Government, the NSTAC's information and advice to the President is eventually implemented within the NCS. For the past 11 years, the NSTAC and the NCS Committee of Principals (senior officials representing the 23 NCS member Departments and Agencies) have been forging closer working relationships between industry and Federal, State, and local Governments on a variety of programs such as the National Coordinating Center (NCC) for Telecommunications, the National Telecommunications Management Structure (NTMS) and the Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) System. The NSTAC in its unique partnership with the NCS can provide the President, National Security Council, National Economic Council, and the proposed inter-agency Task Force on Information Infrastructure, the necessary planning and technical expertise needed to develop our Nation's high-speed national telecommunications network of the 21st century.

NSTAC REMARKS

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1993

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL SHORT, MR. ALLEN, NSTAC MEMBERS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

ON BEHALF OF PRESIDENT CLINTON, AND

VICE PRESIDENT GORE

WELCOME TO WASHINGTON AND THE 15TH NSTAC MEETING.

**ITS A PLEASURE FOR ME TO TALK WITH YOU THIS MORNING, ESPECIALLY
SINCE THE VICE PRESIDENT ASKED ME TO PINCH HIT FOR HIM!**

**THERE'S QUITE ALOT GOING ON AT THE MOMENT, AS YOU MIGHT SUSPECT,
SO I'M FILLING IN FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT GORE BUT I UNDERSTAND
THAT HE, AND THE PRESIDENT, WILL BE ABLE TO JOIN YOU THIS
AFTERNOON.**

*In fact, I understand that your actions may add to
our list of things to do.*

**I FEEL LIKE THE NEW GUY IN FRONT OF THIS IMPRESSIVE GATHERING.
BUT I'VE ALREADY HEARD YOUR PRAISES SUNG FROM A NUMBER OF FOLKS
AND I LOOK FORWARD TO WORKING WITH NSTAC.**

**YOUR PAST CONTRIBUTIONS HAVE BEEN ABSOLUTELY CRITICAL TO
GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS TO COME TO GRIPS WITH THE ISSUES INVOLVED
IN NATIONAL SECURITY TELECOMMUNICATIONS.**

INNOVATIONS SUCH AS THE NATIONAL COORDINATING CENTER AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE PRIORITY SYSTEM HAVE PROVEN THEIR WORTH ALREADY INNUMERABLE TIMES DURING REAL WORLD EVENTS AND ARE A BLESSING TO THE WHITE HOUSE CONCERNED WITH DISASTER RESPONSE. YOUR ADVICE AND COUNSEL ALSO HAVE ASSISTED MY OFFICE AND THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM IN ADVANCING OUR CONCEPTS AND APPROACH TO NATIONAL SECURITY AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS MANAGEMENT.

NOW WE FACE A NEW WORLD SITUATION, AND I BELIEVE YOUR JOB WILL BE BOTH MORE DIFFICULT AND MORE IMPORTANT THAN EVER.

FOR EXAMPLE:

AS YOU KNOW, DUAL USE OF TECHNOLOGIES IS ONE OF THE MAIN TENETS OF THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION'S TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVE. THE VAST MAJORITY OF OUR NATION'S NATIONAL SECURITY TELECOMMUNICATIONS, ALTHOUGH FEDERAL MAINLY GOVERNMENT, RIDE ON YOUR TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEMS. THE RESULTS OF YOUR WORK, FOR EXAMPLE, ON NETWORK SECURITY ARE CRUCIAL TO OUR JOINT EFFORTS TO IMPROVE COMMUNICATIONS DURING TIMES OF EMERGENCIES.

VICE PRESIDENT GORE HAS TOLD ME THAT THE WORK HE IS DOING TO REINVENT GOVERNMENT IS HIS MOST IMPORTANT TASK. I BELIEVE THE NSTAC'S ASSESSMENT OF THE INDUSTRY'S EMERGENCY RESPONSES TO EVENTS LIKE HURRICANES ANDREW AND INIKI ARE PARTICULARLY TIMELY AND COULD PROVIDE INPUT TO THE VICE PRESIDENT'S EFFORTS.

I KNOW YOU ARE ALSO WORKING ON ENHANCED CALL COMPLETION. I FIND THIS ISSUE PARTICULARLY INTERESTING AND RELEVANT BUT I HOPE THAT BY NOW WE'VE FIXED THE PROBLEM WITH THE WHITE HOUSE SWITCH BOARD SO THE PRESIDENT CAN AT LEAST MAKE A CALL WHEN HE NEEDS TO!

AND SOME OF YOU MAY BE CONTRIBUTING TO A TASK FORCE ON INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE. AS YOU KNOW THIS IS A CRITICAL AREA FOR THE FUTURE OF OUR COUNTRY - WE MUST MAINTAIN OUR LEADERSHIP IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND MAKE THESE DATA AND CAPABILITIES AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT OUR COUNTRY WHERE EVER THEY ARE REQUIRED - AND WE WELCOME YOUR INSIGHTS AND ADVICE.

LET ME DISCUSS THE ADMINISTRATION'S TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVE FOR A MOMENT.

TALKING POINTS ON INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE

I WOULD NOW LIKE TO BRIEFLY OUTLINE THE ADMINISTRATION'S PLANS FOR A NATIONAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE, A SYSTEM OF "INFORMATION SUPERHIGHWAYS" THAT WILL LINK ALL AMERICANS.

FEBRUARY 22, THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT RELEASED THE ADMINISTRATION'S TECHNOLOGY POLICY.

THREE BROAD GOALS:

- 1) LONG-TERM ECONOMIC GROWTH THAT CREATES JOBS AND PROTECTS THE ENVIRONMENT**
- 2) A GOVERNMENT THAT IS MORE PRODUCTIVE AND MORE RESPONSIVE TO THE NEEDS OF ITS CITIZENS**
- 3) WORLD LEADERSHIP IN BASIC SCIENCE, MATHEMATICS, AND ENGINEERING**

WE CANNOT ACHIEVE ANY OF THESE GOALS WITHOUT AN ADVANCED INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE. ESSENTIAL FOR:

- 1) FASTER, BETTER MANUFACTURING**
- 2) DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES**
- 3) EDUCATION**
- 4) BETTER, MORE COST-EFFECTIVE HEALTH CARE**
- 5) BETTER DELIVERY OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES**
- 6) CLEANER ENVIRONMENT (E.G. TELECOMMUTING)**

THIS NATIONAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE (NII) WILL PROVIDE AMERICANS WITH ACCESS TO THE INFORMATION THEY NEED, WHERE THEY NEED IT, WHEN THEY NEED IT.

WE MUST HAVE IT IF THE U.S. IS TO COMPETE IN THE 21ST CENTURY AND REMAIN AN ECONOMIC SUPERPOWER.

LIKE THE PHONE SYSTEM, IT WILL BE BUILT AND MAINTAINED BY THE PRIVATE SECTOR.

AND LIKE THE TELEPHONE NETWORK IT WILL CONSIST OF A "NETWORK OF NETWORKS" OWNED BY DIFFERENT COMPANIES THAT WILL USE MANY DIFFERENT TELECOMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGIES (FIBER OPTICS, COPPER WIRE, CABLE, WIRELESS, SATELLITE) TO DELIVER INFORMATION TO THEIR CUSTOMERS.

THE BIG DIFFERENCE OF COURSE, WILL BE SPEED. THE NII WILL CARRY INFORMATION AT SPEEDS 1,000 OR EVEN 10,000 TIMES FASTER THAN THE PHONE SYSTEM DOES TODAY. IT WILL TRANSMIT TWO-WAY VIDEO AS EASILY AS THE PHONE SYSTEM CARRIES VOICE TODAY.

GOVERNMENT HAS A KEY ROLE (OUTLINED IN FEBRUARY 22 TECHNOLOGY POLICY PAPER):

- 1. HELP DEVELOP THE TECHNOLOGY NEEDED TO BUILD AND USE THE NII: MORE POWERFUL SUPERCOMPUTERS, BETTER SOFTWARE, AND FASTER NETWORKS. HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPUTING AND COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAMS (\$1.1 BILLION FOR FY94)**
- 2. WORK WITH INDUSTRY TO DEMONSTRATE THE TECHNOLOGY E.G. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PROGRAM TO CONNECT SCHOOLS, LIBRARIES, AND HOSPITALS TO NETWORKS.**
- 3. FORWARD-LOOKING TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION POLICIES THAT ENCOURAGE PRIVATE-SECTOR INNOVATION AND INVESTMENT IN BUILDING AND UTILIZING THE NII.
CREATED WHITE HOUSE INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE TASK FORCE TO FORMULATE AND IMPLEMENT THE ADMINISTRATION'S VISION FOR THE NII**

THE TASK FORCE WILL BRING TOGETHER THE KEY AGENCIES INVOLVED IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION POLICY--COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, DEFENSE, OSTP, NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL, OMB--TO ENSURE COHERENT, CONSISTENT FEDERAL POLICIES.

FIRST FORMAL MEETING SOON--ONCE KEY PLAYERS ARE CONFIRMED. IN MY OFFICE MIKE NELSON IS STAFFING THE TASK FORCE AND WORKING WITH TOM KALIL FROM THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL.

ALSO PLAN TO CREATE AN INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO PROVIDE PRIVATE SECTOR INPUT AND TO ACT AS A SOUNDING BOARD FOR ADMINISTRATION PROPOSALS. MANY OF YOUR COMPANIES WILL BE INVOLVED.

THE TASK FORCE WILL HAVE TO DEAL WITH SOME OF THE MOST POLITICALLY DIFFICULT ISSUES AROUND:

- 1) DEFINING THE ROLES OF THE PHONE COMPANIES AND THE CABLE COMPANIES IN THE NII**
- 2) ENCOURAGING COMPETITION IN THE LOCAL MARKET**
- 3) ALLOCATING THE SPECTRUM EFFICIENTLY**
- 4) ENSURING PRIVACY AND SECURITY IN A NETWORKED WORLD**

IN THE PAST, THE POLICY IN BOTH CONGRESS AND THE ADMINISTRATION HAS BEEN "LET THE LOBBYISTS FIGHT IT OUT." WE MUST CHANGE THAT.

WE PLAN TO PROVIDE LEADERSHIP--FROM THE WHITE HOUSE. INDUSTRY IS READY TO WORK WITH THE ADMINISTRATION TO MAKE THE NII A REALITY.

WE JUST NEED POLICIES THAT MAKE IT HAPPEN. BOTH THE ECONOMIC WELL-BEING AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY OF THIS COUNTRY DEPEND ON IT.

OF COURSE, THE CREATION OF A NATIONAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE RAISES NEW SECURITY CONCERNS--CONCERNS THAT THIS COMMITTEE WILL HELP US ADDRESS.

OUR ENTIRE GOVERNMENT--MILITARY AND CIVILIAN--ARE BECOMING MORE AND MORE RELIANT UPON COMMERCIAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS--BOTH HERE AND ABROAD. IN THE FUTURE, EVEN LESS GOVERNMENT TRAFFIC WILL BE CARRIED BY DEDICATED GOVERNMENT LINES.

AS WE BECOMING INCREASING DEPENDENT UPON HIGH-SPEED TELECOMMUNICATIONS FOR DATA SERVICES, FOR VIDEO-CONFERENCING, FOR A MYRIAD OF OTHER USES, IT IS ALL THE MORE CRITICAL THAT OUR NETWORKS

- I know you are concerned w/ these requirements and well*
- (1) BE ROBUST AND REDUNDANT
 - (2) ABLE TO RESIST THREATS FROM HACKERS OR TERRORIST ATTACK
 - (3) ABLE TO PROVIDE SECURE AND PRIVATE COMMUNICATIONS

BOTH OUR MILITARY AND U.S. COMPANIES ARE DEMANDING THIS. YET, MANY OF OUR TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS ARE VULNERABLE. A SINGLE CABLE BREAK CAN WIPE OUT SERVICE TO MILLIONS OF PEOPLE. A SINGLE SOFTWARE ERROR CAN HAVE EVEN GREATER IMPACT.

WE NEED YOUR HELP IN ENSURING THAT AMERICA'S TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM IS THE MOST ADVANCED AND THE MOST RELIABLE IN THE WORLD. WE ESPECIALLY NEED TO MAKE SURE IT WORKS WHEN WE NEED IT MOST--IN EMERGENCIES, WHETHER CAUSED BY NATURAL DISASTERS AND MILITARY ATTACK.

CLOSING

LET ME REITERATE HOW ENJOYABLE IT HAS BEEN TO BE WITH YOU THIS MORNING. I KNOW HOW MUCH YOU IN THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY DO FOR AND WITH GOVERNMENT. IN FACT, THE INDUSTRY - GOVERNMENT COOPERATION WE HAVE COME TO EXPECT FROM NSTAC MAY SERVE AS A MODEL IN OTHER AREAS AS WE FACE NEW CHALLENGES IN THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION IN THE FUTURE. WE BELIEVE IN THIS ADMINISTRATION THAT PARTICIPATION FROM THE PRIVATE SECTOR IS ABSOLUTELY VITAL IS WE ARE TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS FACING OUR COUNTRY.

I WOULD LIKE TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO THANK YOU, IN PARTICULAR, BUT REALLY EVERYONE IN THIS ROOM, FOR YOUR HARD WORK, DEDICATION, AND PROFESSIONALISM IN ADDRESSING THE TOUGH ISSUES INVOLVED IN NATIONAL SECURITY TELECOMMUNICATIONS, AND THE OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS YOU MAKE TO OUR GREAT NATION.

YOU ARE AN EXAMPLE OF WHAT MAKES OUR NATION GREAT - TRUE PATRIOTS WHO STRIVE FOR THE GOOD OF OUR COUNTRY. THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

IF I MAY BEG YOUR INDULGENCE FOR JUST A SECOND, IT OCCURRED TO ME THAT I SHOULD TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE NATIONAL RESOURCE REPRESENTED IN THE COLLECTED EXPERTISE REPRESENTED HERE WITHIN NSTAC AND POSE SOME QUESTIONS TO YOU!

SO, BEFORE I OPEN THIS UP TO QUESTIONS LET ME JUST SAY THAT WE HAVE WORRIED ABOUT THE NUCLEAR THREAT FOR THE PAST 50 YEARS OR SO. TO BE SURE WE MUST STILL BE CONCERNED WITH ASPECTS OF THIS THREAT, THE THREAT HAS CHANGED.

SO I WOULD ASK YOU TO CONSIDER:

WHAT DOES THE POST COLD WAR ERA TEACH US ARE OPPORTUNITIES AND NEEDS TO TRANSFORM OUR THINKING ON NATIONAL SECURITY TELECOMMUNICATIONS?

THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

NOW I'D BE GLAD TO RESPOND TO QUESTIONS FOR A MOMENT OR TWO.

REMARKS BEFORE THE EXECUTIVE SESSION
OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY TELECOMMUNICATIONS
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

- THANK YOU, BOB. I AM PLEASED TO BE WITH ALL OF YOU TODAY TO PERSONALLY EXPRESS MY APPRECIATION FOR YOUR CONTINUED COUNSEL AND SUPPORT ON A WIDE RANGE OF IMPORTANT NATIONAL SECURITY TELECOMMUNICATIONS ISSUES. THIS COMMITTEE HAS CONSISTENTLY RESPONDED TO THE GOVERNMENT'S NEEDS AND MADE VALUABLE CONTRIBUTIONS TO STRENGTHENING OUR NATIONAL SECURITY AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS THROUGH IMPROVED TELECOMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES.
- DURING THE PAST ELEVEN YEARS, YOU HAVE DEMONSTRATED HOW GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY CAN WORK CLOSELY TOGETHER TO IMPROVE THE SURVIVABILITY AND INTEROPERABILITY OF OUR COUNTRY'S NATIONAL SECURITY TELECOMMUNICATIONS ASSETS. SINCE YOUR LAST MEETING, THIS JOINT INDUSTRY-GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP COORDINATED CRITICAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER HURRICANES ANDREW AND INIKI. YOU WERE KEY TO HELPING THOSE IN NEED AND I AM VERY GRATEFUL FOR YOUR SUPPORT.
- SHORTLY AFTER COMING INTO OFFICE, I REVIEWED AND APPROVED YOUR LAST NSTAC REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS. I WAS PARTICULARLY IMPRESSED WITH THE NEW INDUSTRY AND GOVERNMENT NETWORK SECURITY INFORMATION EXCHANGES THAT YOU ESTABLISHED AND WHICH ARE SUCCESSFULLY ADDRESSING THE THREAT OF COMPUTER CRIME. WHILE I AM SURE THAT MANY OF THE COMPANIES REPRESENTED HERE TODAY ARE FIERCE

COMPETITORS ON A DAILY BASIS IN THE MARKETPLACE, IT IS GRATIFYING TO SEE THAT YOU SPEAK WITH ONE VOICE IN ADDRESSING THIS, AND OTHER, IMPORTANT NATIONAL SECURITY ISSUES.

-- THE VICE PRESIDENT AND I LOOK FORWARD TO RECEIVING THE ASSISTANCE AND ADVICE OF THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRIES REPRESENTED HERE TODAY. THE NSTAC WILL CONTINUE TO BE A VALUABLE SOURCE OF COUNSEL AS WE WORK TO MODERNIZE OUR NATION'S INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE. AS WE BROADEN THE DEFINITION OF NATIONAL SECURITY AND MOVE DEEPER INTO THE INFORMATION AGE, IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT YOU GIVE US YOUR BEST ADVICE ON POLICIES AND TECHNOLOGIES THAT WILL HELP US TO ORGANIZE AND OPTIMIZE OUR HIGH-TECH RESOURCES. OUR NATIONAL SECURITY AND ECONOMIC SECURITY WILL FOREVER BE INTERTWINED. THANK YOU.

RECOGNITION OF DEPARTING AND ARRIVING CHAIRMEN

-- BOB, WOULD YOU AND NORM AUGUSTINE PLEASE JOIN ME AT THE PODIUM.

-- I WANT TO PERSONALLY THANK YOU, BOB, FOR YOUR OUTSTANDING LEADERSHIP DURING THE PAST YEAR AND A HALF. THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE UNDER YOUR DIRECTION HAVE BEEN IMPRESSIVE. IN PARTICULAR, YOUR LEADERSHIP ENERGIZED BOTH THE GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY TO WORK TOGETHER ON THE CRITICAL ISSUE OF NETWORK

SECURITY THAT I JUST MENTIONED. I AM PLEASED TO
PRESENT YOU WITH THIS TOKEN OF OUR APPRECIATION FOR
YOUR ADVICE, LEADERSHIP AND SERVICE TO THE NATION.
THANKS FOR A JOB WELL DONE.

-- NORM, AS A LONGSTANDING MEMBER OF THIS COMMITTEE, I
KNOW YOU ARE AWARE OF ITS IMPORTANCE AND OF THE
RESPONSIBILITY THAT GOES WITH THE JOB OF CHAIRMAN. I
AM PLEASED TO PRESENT YOU WITH THE SYMBOL OF YOUR OFFICE
AND WISH YOU AND THE MEMBERS OF THIS COMMITTEE
CONTINUED SUCCESS IN THE FUTURE.

May 24, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION

FROM: JOHN H. GIBBONS, DIRECTOR, OSTP
 ROBERT RUBIN, ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT, NEC

RE: PROPOSED STRUCTURE OF THE INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE
 TASK FORCE

During the campaign, the President and the Vice President stressed the need to create the Infrastructure for the 21st Century. In particular, they called for the rapid development of a National Information Infrastructure (NII), a system of high-speed telecommunications links, databases, and advanced computer systems that will provide Americans the information they need, whether in the form of text, images, video, or sound. This infrastructure will consist of a "network of networks" run by many different companies and using different technologies (fiber-optics, cable, wireless) but all connected and inter-operable. Such a network would be as ubiquitous as the phone system, but capable of carrying at least 1,000 times more information, providing two-way video, access to massive data libraries, and hundreds of channels of HDTV programming.

The Administration's February 22 technology policy paper announced the President's plan to create a White House Information Infrastructure Task Force (IITF) which would, "work with Congress and the private sector to find consensus on and implement policy changes needed to accelerate deployment of a national information infrastructure." This memo is intended to provide more details about the IITF, raise several questions that need to be resolved, and outline the next steps for this group.

The Administration's vision of the NII

Development of the NII has the potential to dramatically improve American competitiveness, health care, education, and government services. For instance, by providing faster and less expensive access to information, the NII can accelerate the design, manufacture, sale, and servicing of new products, giving American companies an edge in world markets.

While the private sector will build almost all of the "information highway" system, the President and the Vice President have stated clearly that the Federal government has a key leadership role in the development of the NII. They have called for:

- (1) Increased Federal investment in the development of the networking and computing technology needed for the NII.
- (2) Federal funding for pilot projects to demonstrate this technology.
- (3) Federal programs to ensure that schools, libraries, hospitals, and other non-profit institutions can afford to be connected to the NII.
- (4) Forward-looking telecommunications policies that will encourage private-sector investment in a ubiquitous, telecommunications system and ensure that all Americans enjoy the benefits of such a system. Such policies will:
 - provide a stable regulatory environment,
 - promote competition,
 - promote interoperability of networks,
 - fairly allocate the electromagnetic spectrum,
 - encourage development of standards,
 - enable investment in the development and deployment of new technologies,
 - ensure access to users in poor and rural areas that otherwise might not enjoy the full benefits of the NII.
- (5) Federal information policies that promote creation of new information services by:
 - using information technology to provide more Federal information on-line,
 - working with the private sector to disseminate Federal information,
 - creating new ways to protect intellectual property rights in a networked environment,
 - ensuring the privacy and security of users of the NII.

What will be the role of the IITF?

The IITF will be responsible for articulating and implementing the Administration's vision for the National Information Infrastructure. Working together, the participating agencies will develop comprehensive telecommunications and information policies that best meet the needs of both the agencies and the country. The IITF will address a variety of issues including regulatory policy, government information policy, standards issues, intellectual property rights, private sector input on the National Information Infrastructure, and transition of the National Research and Education Network.

The IITF will focus primarily on those issues that cannot be resolved without interagency cooperation and will have a key role in resolving interagency disputes. By helping build consensus on thorny policy issues, it will help agencies make and implement policy in areas where gridlock has been the norm in the past. The IITF is **not** designed to impose policies on the agencies. Specifically, it will not try to second-guess policy decisions which fall solely within the jurisdiction of a single agency.

Many and perhaps most of the issues the IITF will deal with will be handled in working groups (which may be quasi-permanent or ad hoc) created to address a single issue. Issues that could not be resolved by a single agency would go to one of these working groups. Only if the working group could not resolve the issue would it come before the full IITF. In general, the goal will be to make policy decisions at the lowest possible level. It is conceivable that the full IITF would meet only 3-6 times a year.

What will be the relationship between the IITF and the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET)?

Many of the issues related to the NII will be dealt with by 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 and which is responsible for coordinating Federal R&D activities. FCCSET, and particularly HPCCIT, will play a complementary role to the IITF. It will (1) provide technical advice to the IITF and its working groups and (2) coordinate the Federal research activities that support development of the National Information Infrastructure.

For the last three years, HPCCIT has coordinated the High-Performance Computing and Communications (HPCC) Initiative, a \$1.1 billion-a-year R&D program which is developing the more powerful supercomputers, faster networks, and more sophisticated software needed to build an advanced NII. By working with the IITF, the scientists and engineers on the HPCCIT can help ensure that new technology developed by this initiative is fully utilized in the NII. An HPCC advisory committee, required by Vice President Gore's legislation authorizing the HPCC Initiative, will be established to provide private sector advice on many of the research-related issues that the HPCCIT faces.

Who will be on the IITF?

Presumably, all the key agencies involved in telecommunications and information policy will be represented on the task force, including:

Council of Economic Advisers
National Economic Council
National Security Council
Office of Management and Budget
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Department of Commerce (includes the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and the National Technical Information Service)
Department of Defense
Department of Justice (Antitrust Division)
Department of State (Directorate for International Communications and Information Policy)

In addition, several other agencies will either be members of the IITF or else be involved in working groups of the IITF which may be formed to address specific issues. These include:

Research agencies
 National Science Foundation
 Advanced Research Projects Agency (Defense Department)
Intelligence Community
U.S. Trade Representative

Clearly, there would also need to be close links to the Federal Communications Commission. When the members of the IITF are in place, they will help determine the membership and structure of the task force.

Because of the key role of the Department of Commerce, a high-level official of the Department, most likely the Deputy Secretary, will chair the IITF.

What will be on the IITF's agenda?

From discussions with agency personnel, industry, academia, and public interest groups, we have compiled a list of issues that might be on the task force's agenda. The list includes:

Increasing competition in the local loop
Cable-telco cross-ownership restrictions
Modified Final Judgment (which regulates the Regional Bell Operating Companies)
Spectrum Allocation
The Commercialization of the Internet computer network
Telecommunications standards (both domestic and international)

Computer security
Privacy
Encryption Technology
Intellectual Property Rights in a Networked Environment
Dissemination of Federal Information
Roles and structure of Federal telecommunications agencies

Clearly, the members of the IITF will add or delete items, as well as to prioritize them.

How will the IITF get input from industry?

To provide input from the private sector, it is likely that the IITF will establish one or more advisory committees. These committees will not only provide suggestions and new approaches to policy questions, they will also act as a sounding board for proposals from the IITF and help build public support for those proposals. A single large advisory committee might advise the IITF on high-level issues, while subcommittees of the advisory committee, perhaps joined by outside experts, could advise issue-specific working groups of the IITF.

What's next?

In response to our April 5 memo, agencies have provided names of agency liaisons to the IITF. A list of those names is attached. In addition, it would be useful if your agency determined whether it needs to devote additional staff or resources to the HPCCIT, given the additional, new roles that HPCCIT will be playing.

In the coming weeks, the IITF and the White House plan to draft a telecommunication policy paper (10-15 pages) laying out, in broad terms, the principles that the Administration intends to follow on telecommunications and information policy. It would be similar in form and function to the February 22 technology policy paper. Ideally, this paper would be released when the creation of the IITF is officially announced.

One of the first tasks for the IITF will be to define its agenda. There are a host of difficult telecommunications and information issues that need to be resolved and the IITF members will have to decide which ones are most pressing and most important. The IITF's agenda will be determined by many factors, including Congressional action and Administration priorities. We welcome your input on which items should be at the top of the agenda. The key White House staffers working with the IITF are Mike Nelson (at OSTP, 395-6175) and Tom Kalil (at the NEC, 456-2801).