

United States  
House of Representatives

# **STRATEGIC EDUCATION ECONOMIC DEFENSE SYSTEM ACT**

## **SUMMARY**

### **REPRESENTATIVE JOHN B. LARSON**

---

The underlying premise fueling the Strategic Education Economic Defense System is that America's education system, its economy, and national security are inextricably linked. *The bill would provide for the fundamental retooling of our public schools and libraries and the training of new, and retraining of existing, teachers, providing them with 21<sup>st</sup> century technological infrastructure and the ability to integrate the use of voice, video and data into classrooms capable of turning out the skilled workforce and the recruits this nation will need to retain its pre-eminent global position.*

#### **Part I**

An Office of National Information Technology Policy (ONITP), which will be headed by a tech "czar," will be established. This office will be charged with creating and coordinating the implementation of a *Strategic Education Economic Defense System* (SEEDS). The Czar will be authorized to make recommendations to the agencies when their budgets are being formulated to ensure consistency among federal agency budget submissions and SEEDS.

#### **Part II**

The System itself will develop the strategic policies and identify the funding necessary to create a national information highway that links our public schools and libraries which, we anticipate, will provide the country with a national and a strategic assessment of all resources currently involved in this effort, and provide the coordination of governmental, private sector, and educational resources required to, among other things, close the "digital divide." The SEEDS would:

- (1) Ensure that a high quality school education is available to every child in the United States and that it is sufficient to enable those who are interested, to pursue technical careers at all levels, as well as to provide a base for understanding by all citizens;
- (2) Ensure that the educational pipelines that carry all students to care to improve student achievement, particularly that of students in high-poverty, low-performing schools, and the ability of teachers to integrate technology into the curriculum, by supporting State and local efforts that--
  - (a) Make effective use of new technologies and technology applications, networks, and electronic learning resources;
  - (b) Utilize research-based teaching practices that are linked to advanced technologies;

(c) Promote sustained and intensive, high-quality professional development that enables teachers to help students achieve to challenging State content standards and assessments in core academic subjects through the integration of educational technology into instruction;

(d) Disseminate information to school districts and schools about technology and applications, including software, that is aligned to challenging State content standards in core academic subjects; and

(e) Develop standards and performance indicators for students and teachers on the effective use and integration of education technology into the core academic curriculum

(3) Ensure that those who select a career in technical disciplines have available the best professional undergraduate and graduate education and that opportunities are available at the college level for interested nonspecialists to broaden their scientific backgrounds.

(4) Encourage the development of a cadre of professionally educated and trained teachers to ensure excellence in school education for every student and learner.

### **Part III**

A Cabinet-level Presidential Council on Information Technology will be established with the purpose of advising and assisting the President in: (1) providing coordination and oversight for the national information technology strategy; and (2) ensuring coordination among departments and agencies of the Federal Government concerning implementation of SEEDS. This Council will be composed of the President, Vice-President, the heads of the Departments of Education, Commerce, Defense, Treasury, Agriculture and Labor as well as the directors of the Office of Management and Budget, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Standards and Technology, the Office of Science and Technology Policy, the Corporation for National Service, the Office National Information Technology Policy, and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Czar will serve as its executive director.

The ONITP can also serve as a one-stop center for providing technical guidance and best-practices information to state and local governments on how best to bring about a ubiquitous national information highway system accessible to all.

### **Part IV**

Finally, the initiative will provide for the creation a Presidential Advisory Committee on Information Technology to advise the Director of the ONITP on industry innovations and educational achievements, and to issue reports and recommendations on implementation of the SEEDS. The Council will be composed of members appointed by the Presidents and the leadership in Congress. Every member of the Council will be an individual from the private sector with a demonstrated interest in the issue.

# Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

February 17, 1999

The Honorable William J. Clinton  
President of United States  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

**Re: Technological Marshall Plan for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century**

We are writing to ask you for your support for an initiative that in both, a symbolic and practical sense, we call SEEDS. Simply stated, SEEDS is a proposal that calls for the planning and development of a Strategic, Education, Economic, and Defense System for the nation.

The future of our nation's preeminent global status is grounded in the implicit understanding that our national defense, economic prosperity and educational quality are inextricably linked to the nation's future. The lack of a skilled workforce, 600,000 high tech jobs unfilled, problems in military recruiting, and the retention of highly skilled members of the armed services are alarming signals that America needs a comprehensive plan and a national strategy to prepare us to face key challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

You and the Vice-President have made enormous strides in defining a vision, and drawing attention to these issues. However, we believe this is a problem whose scope and importance requires comprehensive action creating the equivalent of a technological Marshall plan. The focus of this plan would be the fundamental retooling of our public schools and libraries, providing them with 21<sup>st</sup> century technological infrastructure and the ability to integrate the use of voice, video and data into the classroom. In addition, it would focus on the training of new, and retraining of existing, teachers capable of turning out the skilled workforce and the recruits this nation will need to retain its pre-eminent global position.

The Department of Commerce's "Falling Through the Net" report clearly provides the evidence that the digital divide, the gap between those who have access to information and those who do not, grows further apart. While we have begun the work to address this issue, we all recognize that E-Commerce will not flourish without E-Learning and that the strategic defense of a nation cannot be sustained, with the most advance weapons systems, without the best-educated and digitally trained people to operate them.

It is our hope, therefore, that you will direct a executive-level task-force comprised of members from the Departments of Education, Commerce, and Defense, and such agencies as you deem appropriate, and charge them with the mission of developing the strategic policies and identifying the funding necessary to create a national information highway that links our public schools and libraries. This task force, we anticipate, will provide the country with a national and a strategic assessment of all resources currently involved in this effort, and provide the coordination of governmental, private sector, and educational resources required to close the "digital divide."

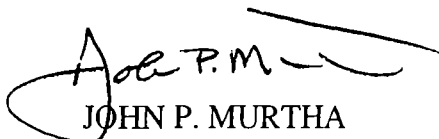
In addition, we plan to work with you and Members of Congress on a bi-partisan basis to seek legislation addressing tax incentives to corporations to work with school systems and teachers on training and mentoring; provide tax credits for teachers to purchase equipment and the training required to integrate, voice video and data into the classroom environment; and insure that our university schools' of education which receive federal grants be accountable for teacher technology training and retraining. Over the next ten years we will need two million new teachers. We must require that these educators be digitally fluent and able to incorporate technology into their daily lesson plans and curriculum.

Further, we intend to offer legislation creating the position of Technology Advocate to execute, coordinate and monitor the progress of this comprehensive technological Marshall Plan. We believe that, this individual must be someone who understands the interrelated need for a strong defense, robust economy and an education system that leaves no one behind in a global digital economy.

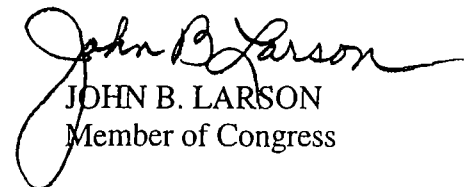
We are committed to reaching a comprehensive solution working with current federal agencies that will enhance your policies of the last seven years which have positioned America as the preeminent military, economic and cultural leader the world.

Mr. President, as we work with you in your final year in office, we believe that the concept of "planting" SEEDS is more than symbolism. We believe that it will perpetuate our strong economy, provide for the nation's defense, and educate all of our children. SEEDS is a fitting tribute to the field of new ideas you have championed and planted throughout your administration and whose future harvest will be part of your continued legacy.

Sincerely,

  
JOHN P. MURTHA  
Member of Congress

  
IKE SKELTON  
Member of Congress

  
JOHN B. LARSON  
Member of Congress

editors inits: tmx2, vc  
larson.nd.wpd (1100)

A Technological Call to Arms  
*America Needs a Strategic Plan to Create an Information Age Workforce and Military*

By John P. Murtha  
and John B. Larson

America's preeminent global status rests on three pillars: the strength of our economy, the might of our defense, and the quality of our schools. Today, some 600,000 high-tech jobs in the United States are going unfilled because we have too few technologically skilled workers. At the same time, our military is having problems with recruiting and is finding it hard to retain its most technologically skilled servicemen and women.

Both trends are alarming signs that our schools -- the third pillar of America's global dominance -- are graduating too few competent, computer-literate students to keep our economy soaring and our armed services strong. The problem is systemic and requires an equally ambitious solution. America needs nothing less than a comprehensive national strategy to prepare our students to help us meet the challenges of the 21st century.

U.S. corporations have beseeched Congress to relax immigration quotas for workers with technical skills. These same businesses, meanwhile, are exacerbating the military's personnel problems by hiring away the technically adept personnel our armed services need to staff the world's most advanced and sophisticated military. We cannot solve both problems in the mid to long term solely by importing high-tech workers from other nations. We must do significantly more to prepare our own young people for jobs in our increasingly technology-driven economy and military.

### The Stakes Are High

Everyone remembers what happened to the U.S. automobile industry when it failed to retool itself to meet the challenge of foreign competition in the 1970s. This time the stakes are far higher. In the Information Age, many nations are capable not only of competing with the United States but also of leapfrogging us. According to Wall Street analyst Abby Joseph Cohen, the biggest threat to the American economy is a technologically inept workforce. Nations such as India, Israel, and Costa Rica are further along than the United States in recognizing the need to create a pipeline of skilled workers. If the economic consequences of failing to act are obvious, the military consequences are ominous.

Congress and the executive branch must work together to address this national problem. We need a comprehensive, integrated approach on the scale of the Marshall Plan of the late 1940s or the National Defense Education Act of the early years of the space race. We must begin to provide our students with the high-tech skills they'll need to propel the nation's commerce forward and to provide for our national defense.

It will take congressional action, not complacency, to maintain our high-tech economic and military edge. Too often in congressional debates, advocates for defense, business, and education find themselves pitted against one another in the struggle for limited resources. They

need to join together and recognize their interdependency. We cannot meet the demands of the New Economy and the nation's defense with poorly trained teachers, technologically outdated schools, disengaged universities, and an indecisive government.

## Planting SEEDS

Much work has already begun in various congressional committees, and several worthy and well-intended proposals have been made. However, the plans suggested to date are largely incremental steps and have been offered in piecemeal fashion. This simply will not suffice. We need to draw all the good ideas together in a coordinated, comprehensive, and omnibus manner.

We have proposed a series of actions at the executive and congressional levels to set us on the right course. We call the initiative SEEDS -- the Strategic Educational, Economic, and Defense System. We seek support both from the Clinton administration and our colleagues on both sides of the aisle in Congress.

First, we are calling on the President to form a task force that would direct the departments of Defense, Commerce, and Education to develop a strategic assessment and inventory of all resources currently involved in this effort. The task force would also help coordinate the governmental, private sector, and academic resources needed to prepare young Americans to compete and win in the Digital Era.

Second, we are calling on Congress to pass legislation that achieves five critical goals:

- Provides a tax credit to corporations that help schools buy and integrate powerful new interactive multimedia technologies into their daily lessons and that help teachers get the training they need to use these new tools effectively. Technology, of course, can never replace fundamental reading, writing, and math instruction delivered by a caring, dedicated adult. But it can enhance such instruction. Armed with these powerful new tools, teachers can individualize instruction and make it much more diagnostic and prescriptive. Technology can also foster greater accountability in education and enhance communication among students, parents, and teachers.

- Establishes forgivable loans for college students who major in math, science, or engineering and agree to teach math or science in elementary or secondary schools for at least five years. Demographers warn that America will need 2 million new teachers over the next 10 years.

We need to ensure that we will have enough teachers to educate students in science, math, and the use of technology.

- Funds math, science, and technology charter high schools in partnership with states and the private sector. These independent public schools should be granted wide leeway to develop innovative curricula and work closely with industry partners. The schools should primarily serve children from disadvantaged urban or rural communities, and admission to them should be based on merit.

- Ensures that universities receiving government grants train teachers in the use of new technology. Schools of education today simply are not providing teachers with the information technology skills that these times demand.

- Creates a position of Technology Advocate to coordinate and monitor the progress of government agencies, the private sector, schools, and colleges as they implement the comprehensive technology education plan outlined above. The advocate must understand the

need for an interrelated military, private sector, and education system that leaves no one behind in a global, information-driven economy.

Congress has the opportunity to place our economic growth, our military strength, and the interests of our children at the top of our national concerns. If it doesn't, it will be remembered as a Congress that squandered an unprecedented opportunity to invest in its people and secure the nation's future.

*Rep. John P. Murtha (D-Pa.) is the ranking minority member of the House Appropriations subcommittee on defense. Rep. John B. Larson (D-Conn.) is a member of House Armed Services subcommittees on military research and development and military personnel, and is also a member of the House New Democrat Coalition.*

# EDUCATION TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVES

## 106<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

BILL	MEMBER	TEL	CONTACT	STATUS	SUMMARY
H.R. 455 Teacher Technology Training Act	Lois Capps (D-CA)	53601	Claire Dowling	Referred to the Committee on Education and the Workforce	Authorizes the Secretary of Education, through the Office of Educational Technology, to award grants to certain local educational agencies (LEAs) to provide classroom-related computer training to credentialed teachers; Allows such grants to be awarded for up to three years to LEAs in States in the Department of Education's Baby Boom Echo Report which are projected to have an increase in student enrollment of not less than 20,000 in public elementary and secondary schools during the next ten years; Requires grant applications to include a certification that the LEA has developed a progression of computer training for teachers that begins with basic classroom-related computer training and progresses through to a superior level of proficiency throughout the LEA
H.R. 645 To provide for teacher technology training	Connie Morella (R-MD)	55341	Kate Dickens	Referred to the House Committee on Education and the Workforce	Requires schools to give attention to professional development that incorporates technology used to improve teaching and learning; Requires professional development activities to include instruction in the use of technology
H.R. 709 Technology Education Capital Investment Act of 1999	Darlene Hooley (D-OR)	55711	Jennifer Nelson	Referred to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committees on Science, and Ways and Means	Authorizes the director of the National Science Foundation (NSF) to conduct informal science and mathematics education programs. Requires the NSF to expand such programs and sets forth priorities for such programs serving students at pre-kindergarten through secondary education levels. Authorizes appropriations to the NSF Director to carry out the national advanced scientific and technical education program under the Scientific and Advanced -Technology Act of 1992. Establishes a technology education State stimulus scholarship program. Authorizes the Secretary of Education to make matching grants to States to provide supplementary scholarships to students for study leading to a postsecondary degree in science, mathematics, engineering, or a related field. Allows such scholarships to be awarded by the State higher education system, the State scholarship commission, or an equivalent State entity. Establishes a hands-on student training partnership grants program to develop industry-sponsored internship programs that provide opportunities for undergraduate engineering students to receive hands-on training at local businesses. Amends the Internal Revenue Code provision relating to education assistance programs to provide for: (1) permanent extension of the tax exclusion for employer-provided education assistance; and (2) restoration of the tax exclusion for graduate level assistance. Establishes the Technology Workforce Commission to study and report to the President and Congress on all matters relating to the shortage of technology workers in the

					United States.
H.R. 1075 Teacher Technology Training Act of 1999	Debbie Stabenow (D-MI)	54872	David Gillies	Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means	Amends the Internal Revenue Code to increase the Lifetime Learning Credit for an elementary school teacher attending an approved technology training course.
H.R. 1223 Teachers for the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century Act	Rod Blagojevich (D-IL)	54061	Michael Strautmanis	Referred to the House Committee on Education and the Workforce.	Authorizes the Secretary of Education to provide grants to up to ten high-need local educational agencies or eligible consortium, one in each of the ten regions established by the Department of Education, to establish or expand National Teachers Academies. Requires each academy to promote teacher training, professional development and recruitment, and curriculum development
H.R. 1786 Education for the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century Act (E- 21)	Steven R. Rothman (D-NJ)	55061	Rob Zucker	Referred to the House Committee on Education and the Workforce.	Establishes assistance programs for middle school computer literacy and for high-quality education software for all schools. Authorize the Secretary of Education to award grants to States that integrate into the State curriculum the goal of making all middle school graduates in the State technology literate. Requires preference to be given to States which place a priority on training middle school teachers. Requires such grants to be used for teacher training in technology, with an emphasis on programs that prepare one or more teachers in each middle school in the State to become technology leaders who then serve as experts and training other teachers. Directs States to encourage schools that receive such assistance to provide matching funds. Authorizes the Secretary to award competitive grants to secondary school and college students working with university faculty, software developers, and experts in educational technology for the development of high-quality educational software and Internet web sites by such students, faculty, developers, and experts. Directs the Secretary to: (1) recognize outstanding educational software and Internet web sites developed with such assistance that focus on core curriculum areas; and (2) issue certificates to each student and faculty member who develops such recognized software or sites. Requires grant award priority to be given for developing such software or sites in the following core curriculum areas: (1) for the first year of awards in mathematics, science, and reading, but also in social studies, the humanities, and the arts. Requires: (1) such recognized educational software to be made available to local educational agencies for free downloading from the Department of Education's Internet web site; and (2) such recognized Internet web sites to be accessible to any World Wide Web user.
H.R. 2417 Education Technology Utilization Extension Assistance Act	James A. Barcia (D-MI)	58171	Andy Buczek	Referred to the Committee on Science, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce	Requires the Director of the NSF in cooperation with the Secretary of Education and the Director of the National Institute of Standard and Technology (NSIT), to provide assistance for the creation and support of regional centers for the utilization of education technologies (ETU Centers). Allows ETU Centers to be established at any institution of higher education, and to include the participation of no-profit entities and organizations. Requires ETU Centers to enhance to use of education technologies in elementary and secondary education through: (1) advising school administrators, school boards, and teachers on adopting and using new educational technologies and the usefulness of local schools' existing education technology assets and infrastructure; (2) participation of individuals from the private sector, universities, State and local governments, and other Federal

					agencies; (3) active dissemination of technical and management information about the use of education technologies; and (4) appropriate use of the expertise and capabilities that exist in Federal Laboratories and Federal Agencies. Requires ETU Centers' activities to include: (1) active transfer and dissemination of research finding and ETU Cent4er expertise to local school authorities; (2) training teachers in integrating schools' existing educational technology infrastructure into their instructional design; (3) training and advising teachers, support services to teachers, administrators, and school board members; and (5) advising teachers, administrators, and school board members on current skill set standards employed by private industry.
H.R. 2308 New Millennium Classrooms Act	Rob Portman (R-OH)	53164	Barbara Pate	Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means.	Amends the Internal Revenue Code to, among others things: (1) permit tax deductible computer donations to both libraries and schools (currently, schools only); (2) extend by one year the age of computers eligible for donation; and (3) allow a limited credit for such donations.
H.R. 2387 Go Girl Act- Getting Our Girls Ready for the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century	Lynn C. Woolsey (D-CA)	55161	Lynda Theil	Referred to the House Committee on Education and the Workforce.	Amends the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) to authorize the Secretary of Education to make grants to, and contracts and cooperative agreements with, local educational agencies to provide subgrants to elementary and secondary schools for services that: (1) encourage the ongoing interest of girls in sciences, mathematics, and technology; and (2) prepare girls to pursue undergraduate degrees and careers in those fields.
H.R. 2354 Science and Educational Networking Act	John B. Larson (D-CT)	52265	Javier Gonzalez	Referred to the House Committee on Science.	Amends the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 to require the Director of NSF to submit to Congress a report that: (1) identifies the most appropriate, effective, and economical means of providing all public elementary and secondary schools and libraries in the United States with high-speed, large bandwidth capacity access to the Internet, the ability to transmit and receive data, choice, and other types of communication media, and distance learning; (2) identifies how such Internet access can be available at individual workstations within each school and library; (3) considers the effect that specific or regional circumstances may have on the appropriateness of using different methods and technologies to achieve such goals for different schools or libraries; and (4) includes options and recommendations for achieving such goals and a plan for implementing such recommendations.
H.R. 2845 21 <sup>st</sup> Century Teacher Training Act of 1999	Ken Lucas (D-KY)	53465	Cheryl Browell	Referred to the Committee on Education and the Workforce and the Committee on Ways and Means	Authorizes the Secretary of Education, through the Office of Educational Technology, to award competitive grants to local educational agencies (LEAs) to provide intensive classroom-related computer training for teachers. Requires grantees to enter into contracts with institutions of higher education or other nonprofit educational providers under which the contractor will establish, operate, and provide the non-Federal share of the cost of such teacher training programs. Requires such teacher training programs to: (1) be conducted during the school year and during the summer months; (2) train teachers who teach grades kindergarten through college; (3) select teachers to become of a teacher network whose members will conduct workshops for other teachers employed by the LEA; and (4) encourage teachers from all disciplines to participate. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to establish a personal income tax credit of up to \$1000 for technology-related professional

					development expenses for eligible teachers. Provides such credit for qualified technology expenses which: (1) would be allowed as a deduction for being related to teaching activities (but prohibits a double benefit of both deduction and credit for the same expense); and (2) are for training in the use of technology in the classroom. Includes among such expenses the cost of any computer or technology equipment that is used at least 50 percent for teaching-related activities. Expands the deduction for computer donations to include donations to public libraries, as well as to schools. Establishes a business-related tax credit for donations of computer to schools and public libraries.
H.R. 2933 Alliance for Technologically Trained Teachers Act	John B. Larson (D-CT)	52265	Javier Gonzalez	Referred to the House Committee on Education and the Workforce.	Amends Title IV (Student Assistance) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to include, among community service activities for which Federal work-study programs funds may be used: (1) technology training; and (2) tutoring teachers in the uses of classroom technology. Requires institutions of higher education to use the following portions of their Federal work-study program grants as follows: (1) at least ten (currently seven) percent to compensate students employed in community; and (2) at least three percent to compensate students employed in technology training or tutoring teaches in the uses of classroom technology (or both). Directs the Secretary of Education to: (1) study specified and other means of improving the efficiency of the technological training of teachers; and (2) report to Congress the results, including proposals for a comprehensive approach to providing technologically competent teachers to schools and a plan for accomplishing specified objectives determined to be feasible and effective.
H.R. 2934 National Youth Technology Corps Act	John B. Larson (D-CT)	52265	Javier Gonzalez	Referred to the House Committee on Education and the Workforce.	Amends the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 to establish a National Youth Technology Corps (NYTC) as part of the Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) program, using VISTA volunteers who are highly proficient in computer technologies. Includes under NYTC function: (1) recruiting and organizing youth to implement and maintain computer systems for public schools, community centers, public senior centers, and libraries, and to teach students, teachers, senior citizens, and others how to use computer and other information technologies and systems; (2) promoting such youth's involvement in community services involving the use of technology; (3) promoting entrepreneurship among, and employment opportunities for, such youth in technology-related fields; and (4) providing recognition to affiliated youth and organizations for outstanding efforts and achievements. Requires assignment of such volunteers to projects and programs that meet the antipoverty criteria and provide assistance to person who are unserved or underserved by computer educational programs, according to specified priorities. Allows such programs and projects to be administered by various specified types of entities. Requires equitable distribution of such volunteers. Requires NYTC to consist of all VISTA volunteers who are working on the described projects and programs. Provides for proportionate reduction of NYTC funds for any fiscal year for which VISTA funding is reduced.
H.R. 3008 Elementary and	Major R. Owens (D-NY)	56231	Larry Walker	Referred to the House Committee on	To amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to provide up-to-date school library media resources and well-trained, professionally certified school library

Secondary School Library Media Resources Training and Advanced Technology Act				Education and the Workforce.	media specialists for elementary schools and secondary schools, and for other purposes.
H.R. 3156 Tech Flex Act Teacher Training in Technology Flexibility Act	Joseph M. Hoeffel (D-PA)	56111	Lyle Ryter	Referred to the House Committee on Education and the Workforce.	To amend the Technology for Education Act of 1994 to clarify the authority for, and to encourage, the use of Federal funds for incentives for school personnel to participate in professional development relating to the use of technology in education, and in the development of technology applications.
H.R. 3391 Andrew Carnegie Libraries for Lifelong Learning Act	Maurice D. Hinchey (D-NY)	56335	Denise Guiliano	Referred to the House Committee on Education and the Workforce.	To provide for public library construction on Education and the Workforce.
H.R. 3542 Greater Access to Distance Education Act of 2000	Stephanie Tubbs Jones (D-OH)	57032	Patrice Willoughby	Referred to the House Committee on Education and the Workforce.	Amends the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require distance education demonstration programs to provide greater access to high quality distance education programs and orientation to distance education for adults, students, and underserved person who traditionally have had little or no computer knowledge or training.
H.R. 3897 Digital Empowerment Act	Silvestre Reyes (D-TX)	54831	Phillip Lopiccolo	Referred to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committees on Commerce, Banking and Financial Services, and Ways and Means	One-Stop Shop for Technology Education; Digital Education; Expansion of Universal Service Assistance; E-Corps Programs; Community Technology Centers; Neighborhood Networks for Public Housing; Incentives for Technology Assistance; Demonstration Project in K-12 Education Technology
H.R. 4081 Education Technology Enhances Classrooms (EdTEC) Act	Ron Kind (D-WI)	55506	Jeff Mazur	Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means.	Amends the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) to establish the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund to support State and local efforts improve student technological achievement and the integration of technology into the curriculum. Makes each State educational agency (SEA) eligible to receive a grant under this Act in an amount based on relative amount received by the State under the ESEA title I or in a specified minimum amount. Directs the Secretary of Education to award such grants to SEAs. Requires SEAs to: (1) identify local educational agencies (LEAs) that have the highest number or percentage of children in poverty and demonstrate the greatest need for technical assistance in developing applications; and (2) provide eligible local applicants with assistance in developing applications, forming partnerships, and meeting standards and performance indicators. Requires eligible local applicants to use funds educational technology activities involving: (1) applications of technology to enable teachers to help

					students to achieve to challenging State content and performance standards through the use of research-based teaching practices and advanced technologies; (2) high-quality professional development in integrating advanced technologies into the curriculum, including training in use of technology to access data and resources to develop curricula and instructional materials aligned to challenging State academic content standards in core academic subjects; (3) teacher use of the Internet to communicate with other teachers, parents, and students, and retrieve Web-based learning resources; (4) technology for teachers and administrators to collect, manage, and analyze data to identify strengths and weaknesses in academic programs; (5) wireless telecommunications, hand-held devices, modeling or simulation tools, distance learning networks, and other advanced technologies with classroom applications; (6) technology-based curricula programs to help students achieve to challenging State academic content and student performance standards, including programs that enable parental access to advanced telecommunications, and support communications between parents and school; (7) wiring and access to advanced telecommunications; (8) Web-based learning resources, including those that provide access to rigorous courses such as advanced placement courses; and (9) school use of technology to promote parent and family involvement, and support communications between family and school. Makes eligible for such local subgrants: (1) LEAs with the highest numbers or percentages of children from households living in poverty in a State, include one or more low-performing schools, and with a substantial need for assistance in acquiring and using technology; or (2) partnerships that include at least one such LEA, as well as an LEA that can demonstrate that teachers in its schools are using technology effectively in their classrooms, an institution of higher education in full compliance with specified provisions of the 1998 Higher Education Act Amendments, a for-profit organization that develops, designs, manufactures, or produces technology products or services, or has substantial expertise in the application of technology, or a public or private non-profit organization with demonstrated experience in the application of educational technology.
H.R. 4176 Information Technology Act of 2000	Jerrold Nadler (D-NY)	55635	Josh Karuskol	Referred to the House Committee on Education and the Workforce.	The Secretary of Education and the Secretary of Labor may make grants to eligible partnerships to pay for the Federal share of the cost of establishing and carrying out information technology training programs for minorities, women, older individuals, veterans, Native Americans, dislocated workers, and former participants in information technology training programs who have not received information technology certification. The Secretary of Education may make grants to appropriate organizations, to assist the organizations in awarding bonuses to teachers who achieve information technology certification.
H.R. 4183 Next Generation Technology Innovation Awards Act of 2000	David Wu (D-OR)	5- 0855	Ted Liu	Referred to the House Committee on Education and the Workforce.	Amends the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to establish a program for awarding next-generation technology grants to improve teaching and learning in elementary and secondary schools, and for other purposes.

# EDUCATION TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVES

## 106<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS

### SENATE

BILL	MEMBER	TEL	CONTACT	STATUS	SUMMARY
S. 491 Education for the 21st Century (e- 21) Act	Frank R. Lautenberg (D-NJ)	44744	Maggie Bierwirth	Referred to the Committee on HELP.	Establishes assistance programs for middle school computer literacy and for high-quality educational software for all schools. Authorizes the Secretary of Education to award grants to States that integrate into the State curriculum the goal of making all middle school graduates in the State technology literate. Requires such grants to be used for teacher training in technology, with an emphasis on programs that prepare one or more teachers in each middle school in the State to become technology leaders who then serve as experts and train other teachers. Directs States to encourage schools that receive such assistance to provide matching funds. Authorizes appropriations. Authorizes the Secretary to award competitive grants to secondary school and college students working with university faculty, software developers, and experts in educational technology for the development of high-quality educational software and Internet web sites by such students, faculty, developers, and experts. Directs the Secretary to: (1) recognize outstanding educational software and Internet web sites developed with such assistance that focus on core curriculum areas; and (2) issue certificates to each student and faculty member who develops such recognized software or sites. Requires grant award priority to be given for developing such software or sites in the following core curriculum areas: (1) for the first year of awards, in mathematics, science, and reading; and (2) for the second and third years of awards, again in mathematics, science, and reading, but also in social studies, the humanities, and the arts. Requires: (1) such recognized educational software to be made available to local educational agencies for free downloading from the Department of Education's Internet web site; and (2) such recognized Internet web sites to be accessible to any World Wide Web user.
S. 542 New Millennium Classrooms Act	Spencer Abraham (R-MI)	44822	Rachel Bohlander	Referred to the Committee on Finance. S.AMDT.539 Referred to the Committee on Finance.	Amends the Internal Revenue Code to: (1) extend from two to three years the age of computers which may be donated to schools and for which an individual may receive a deduction; and (2) establish a limited credit for the donation of computers to schools.
S. 1188 Teacher	Diane Feinstein (D-CA)	43841	Glenda Booth	Referred to the Committee on	Authorizes the Secretary of Education to make grants to State educational agencies (SEAs) to award grants to local educational agencies (LEAs) to provide classroom-related

Technology Training Act				HELP.	computer training to licensed or certified elementary or secondary school teachers. Requires SEAs to make such grant awards on the basis of an LEA's demonstrated need to strengthen teacher training in using technology in instruction. Limits grant duration to five years. Mandates State and local applications for such grants, but also requires: (1) the SEA to award at least one grant to an LEA that meets criteria established by the Secretary; and (2) the Secretary to award one grant to each SEA in the 50 States, if appropriations are above a specified amount for a fiscal year. Allows LEAs to use grant funds to: (1) strengthen instruction and learning, provide professional development, and pay the costs of teacher training, related to the use of technologies in instruction; and (2) provide such training by LEA personnel on school premises. Directs the Secretary to evaluate within three years these LEA- developed technology training programs for teachers.
S. 1604 Technology for Teaching Act	Jeff Bingaman (D-NM)	45521	Carmel Martin	Referred to the Committee on HELP.	Amends title III (Technology for Education) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) to repeal subpart 4 (Product Development) and other specified provisions. Renames part A as Federal Leadership and National Activities. Directs the Secretary of Education to carry out a national evaluation of educational technology, including specified authorized activities. Special Projects - Repeals part B (Star Schools Program) and part E (Elementary Mathematics and Science Equipment Program) of title III of ESEA. Redesignates part C (Ready-to-Learn Television) as subpart 2 and part D (Telecommunication Demonstration Project for Mathematics) as subparts 2 and 3 of part B of title III of ESEA. Establishes Special Projects as a new part B of title III of ESEA. Authorizes the Secretary of Education, through the Office of Educational Technology (OET), to make competitive awards of grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements to eligible applicants for authorized activities according to certain priorities under programs for: (1) Next-Generation Technology Innovation Awards; and (2) Community Technology Centers. Technology Training for Teachers - Establishes a new part C, Technology Training for Teachers. Sets forth a subpart 1 Educational Technology Training for New Teachers program, and a subpart 2 Educational Technology Training for Inservice Teachers program. Includes, under both programs, provisions for: (1) technical assistance and evaluation; (2) State educational agency grants; (3) State use of funds; (4) State applications, and review criteria; (5) grants to schools of education; (6) local applications, and review criteria; (7) maintenance of effort, and supplementation; and (8) administration. Includes, under the subpart 2 program for Inservice Teachers, provisions for: (1) grants to local educational agencies (LEAs); (2) local applications, and review criteria; and (3) participation of private school teachers. Amends various provisions of ESEA title I (Helping Disadvantaged Children Meet High Standards) and title II (Dwight D. Eisenhower Professional Development Program) to add provisions relating to teacher technology training. Amends ESEA title III to establish a part D Regional, State, and Local Educational Technology Resources, with a subpart 1 Technology Literacy Challenge Fund to help States and LEAs improve student achievement, particularly that of students in high-poverty, low-performing schools, through various efforts involving education technology and teacher technology training.

S. 1876 Science and Educational Networking Act	Christopher J. Dodd (D-CT)	42823	Suzanne Day	Referred to the Committee on HELP.	Amends the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 to require the Director of the National Science Foundation to submit to Congress a report that: (1) identifies the current status of high-speed, large bandwidth capacity access to all public elementary and secondary schools and libraries in the United States; (2) identifies how high-speed large bandwidth capacity access to the Internet to such schools and libraries can be effectively utilized within each school and library; (3) considers the effect that specific or regional circumstances may have on the ability of such institutions to acquire high-speed, large bandwidth capacity to achieve universal connectivity as an effective tool in the education process; and (4) includes options and recommendations for the various entities responsible for elementary and secondary education to address the challenges and issues identified.
S. 2119 A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to improve training for teachers in the use of technology.	Mike Crapo (R-IN)	46142	Andrea Bergman	Referred to the Committee on H EL Pensions.	Amends the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) to allow training for teachers in the use of technology to be assisted with program funds under part B (State and Local Activities) of title II (Dwight D. Eisenhower Professional Development Program). Requires eligible partnerships, for purposes of certain types of ESEA title II assistance, to include: (1) a high-need local educational agency; (2) a school of arts and sciences; and (3) an institution that prepares teachers. Allows such partnerships also to include other local educational agencies, a public charter school, a public or private elementary school or secondary school, an educational service agency, a public or private nonprofit educational organization, or a business.
S. 1223 Andrew Carnegie Libraries for Lifelong Learning Act	Charles E. Schumer (D-NY)	46542	Deborah Waxman	Referred to the Committee on HELP.	Amends the Library Services and Technology Act to require the Director of the Institute of Museum and Library Services to carry out a program of awarding grants to States for the construction or technology enhancement of public libraries.
S. 2229 Digital Empowerment Act	Barbara A. Mikulski (D-MD)	44654	Kimberly Ross	Referred to the Committee on Finance.	One-Stop Shop for Technology Education; Digital Educañon; Expansion of Universal Service Assistance; E-Corps Programs; Community Technology Centers; Neighborhood Networks for Public Housing; Incentives for Technology Assistance; Demonstration Project in K-12 Education Technology
S. 2347 Information Technology Act of 2000	Kent Conrad (D-ND)	42043	Bob Foust	Referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.	The Secretary of Education and the Secretary of Labor may make grants to eligible partnerships to pay for the Federal share of the cost of establishing and carrying out information technology training programs for minorities, women, older individuals, veterans, Native Americans, dislocated workers, and former participants in information technology training programs who have not received information technology certification. The Secretary of Education may make grants to appropriate organizations, to assist the organizations in awarding bonuses to teachers who achieve information technology certification.

[DISCUSSION DRAFT]

106TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

**H. R.** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. LARSON introduced the following bill; which was referred to the  
Committee on \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
**A BILL**

To establish the Office of National Information Technology Policy to provide for the fundamental retooling of our public schools and libraries, the training and retraining of teachers, and ensuring 21st century technological infrastructure and the ability to integrate the use of voice, video, and data into classrooms capable of turning out the skilled workforce our Nation will need to retain its preeminent global position.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*



1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the “Strategic Education  
3 Economic Defense System Act of 2000”.

4 **SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

5 In this Act:

6 (1) **DIRECTOR.**—The term “Director” means  
7 the Director of the Office of National Information  
8 Technology Policy.

9 (2) **FUND.**—The term “Fund” means the fund  
10 established under section 3(d).

11 (3) **OFFICE.**—Unless the context clearly impli-  
12 cates otherwise, the term “Office” means the Office  
13 of National Information Technology Policy estab-  
14 lished under section 3(a).

15 (4) **PROGRAM.**—The term “Program” means  
16 programs, policies, and activities undertaken by Pro-  
17 gram agencies pursuant to the responsibilities of  
18 such agencies under the System.

19 (5) **PROGRAM AGENCY.**—The term “Program  
20 agency” means any agency that is responsible for  
21 implementing any aspect of the System, including  
22 any agency that receives Federal funds to implement  
23 any aspect of the System.

24 (6) **STATE AND LOCAL AFFAIRS.**—The term  
25 “State and local affairs” means domestic activities



1 conducted by a Program agency that are intended to  
2 **【achieve an objective of the System?】**.

3 (7) SYSTEM.—The term “System” means the  
4 Strategic Education Economic Defense System de-  
5 veloped and submitted to Congress under section 6.

6 **SEC. 3. OFFICE OF NATIONAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**  
7 **POLICY.**

8 (a) ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE.—There is estab-  
9 lished in the Executive Office of the President an Office  
10 of National Information Technology Policy, which shall—

11 (1) develop national information technology pol-  
12 icy, including the System;

13 (2) coordinate and oversee the implementation  
14 of that policy;

15 (3) assess and certify the adequacy of the Pro-  
16 gram and the budget for the Program; and

17 (4) evaluate the effectiveness of the Program.

18 (b) DIRECTOR AND DEPUTY DIRECTORS.—

19 (1) DIRECTOR.—There shall be at the head of  
20 the Office a Director of National Information Tech-  
21 nology Policy.

22 (2) DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INFORMA-  
23 TION TECHNOLOGY POLICY.—There shall be in the  
24 Office a Deputy Director of National Information  
25 Technology Policy, who shall assist the Director in



1 carrying out the responsibilities of the Director  
2 under this Act.

3 (c) ACCESS BY CONGRESS.—The location of the Of-  
4 fice in the Executive Office of the President shall not be  
5 construed as affecting access by the Congress, or any com-  
6 mittee of the House of Representatives or the Senate, to  
7 any—

8 (1) information, document, or study in the pos-  
9 session of, or conducted by or at the direction of the  
10 Director; or

11 (2) personnel of the Office.

12 (d) OFFICE OF NATIONAL INFORMATION TECH-  
13 NOLOGY POLICY GIFT FUND.—

14 (1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in  
15 the Treasury of the United States a fund for the re-  
16 ceipt of gifts, both real and personal, for the purpose  
17 of aiding or facilitating the work of the Office under  
18 section 4(e).

19 (2) CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Office may accept,  
20 hold, and administer contributions to the Fund.

21 (3) USE OF AMOUNTS DEPOSITED.—Amounts  
22 deposited in the Fund are authorized to be appro-  
23 priated, to remain available until expended for au-  
24 thorized purposes at the discretion of the Director.



1 **SEC. 4. APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES OF DIRECTOR AND**  
2 **DEPUTY DIRECTOR.**

3 (a) APPOINTMENT.—

4 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Director and the Dep-  
5 uty Director of National Information Technology  
6 Policy shall each be appointed by the President, by  
7 and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and  
8 shall serve at the pleasure of the President.

9 (2) DUTIES OF DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF NA-  
10 TIONAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY POLICY.—The  
11 Deputy Director of National Information Technology  
12 Policy shall—

13 (A) carry out the duties and powers pre-  
14 scribed by the Director; and

15 (B) serve as the Director in the absence of  
16 the Director or during any period in which the  
17 office of the Director is vacant.

18 (3) DESIGNATION OF OTHER OFFICERS.—In  
19 the absence of the Deputy Director, or if the Office  
20 of the Deputy Director is vacant, the Director shall  
21 designate such other permanent employee of the Of-  
22 fice to serve as the Director, if the Director is ab-  
23 sent or unable to serve.

24 (4) PROHIBITION.—No person shall serve as  
25 Director or a Deputy Director while serving in any  
26 other position in the Federal Government.



1           (5) PROHIBITION ON POLITICAL CAM-  
2 PAIGNING.—Any officer or employee of the Office  
3 who is appointed to that position by the President,  
4 by and with the advice and consent of the Senate,  
5 may not participate in Federal election campaign ac-  
6 tivities, except that such official is not prohibited by  
7 this paragraph from making contributions to indi-  
8 vidual candidates.

9 (b) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Director—

10           (1) shall assist the President in the establish-  
11 ment of policies, goals, objectives, and priorities for  
12 the Program;

13           (2) shall promulgate the System under section  
14 6(a) and each report under section 6(b) in accord-  
15 ance with section 6;

16           (3) shall coordinate and oversee the implemen-  
17 tation by the Program agencies of the policies, goals,  
18 objectives, and priorities established under para-  
19 graph (1) and the fulfillment of the responsibilities  
20 of such agencies under the System, and make rec-  
21 ommendations to Program agency heads with re-  
22 spect to implementation of Federal counter-drug  
23 programs;

24           (4) shall make such recommendations to the  
25 President as the Director determines are appropriate



1 regarding changes in the organization, management,  
2 and budgets of Federal departments and agencies  
3 engaged in [\_\_\_\_\_], and changes in the allo-  
4 cation of personnel to and within those departments  
5 and agencies, to implement the policies, goals, prior-  
6 ities, and objectives established under paragraph (1)  
7 and the System;

8 (5) shall consult with and assist State and local  
9 governments with respect to the formulation and im-  
10 plementation of national information technology pol-  
11 icy and their relations with the Program agencies;

12 (6) shall appear before duly constituted commit-  
13 tees and subcommittees of the House of Representa-  
14 tives and of the Senate to represent the information  
15 technology policies of the executive branch;

16 (7) shall notify any Program agency if its poli-  
17 cies are not in compliance with the responsibilities of  
18 the agency under the System, transmit a copy of  
19 each such notification to the President, and main-  
20 tain a copy of each such notification;

21 (8) shall provide, by July 1 of each year, budget  
22 recommendations, including requests for specific ini-  
23 tiatives that are consistent with the priorities of the  
24 President under the System, to the heads of depart-



1       ments and agencies with responsibilities under the  
2       Program, which recommendations shall—

3               (A) apply to the next budget year sched-  
4               uled for formulation under the Budget and Ac-  
5               counting Act of 1921, and each of the 4 subse-  
6               quent fiscal years; and

7               (B) address funding priorities developed in  
8               the System;

9               (9) may serve as representative of the President  
10              in appearing before Congress on all issues relating  
11              to the Program;

12              (10) shall, in any matter affecting national se-  
13              curity interests, work in conjunction with the Assist-  
14              ant to the President for National Security Affairs;

15              (11) may serve as spokesperson of the Adminis-  
16              tration on information technology issues;

17              (12) shall require each Program agency to sub-  
18              mit to the Director on an annual basis (beginning in  
19              2001) an evaluation of progress by the agency with  
20              respect to Program goals using the performance  
21              measures for the agency developed under section  
22              6(e);

23              (13) shall submit to the Appropriations commit-  
24              tees and the authorizing committees of jurisdiction  
25              of the House of Representatives and the Senate on



1 an annual basis, not later than 60 days after the  
2 date of the last day of the applicable period, a sum-  
3 mary of—

4 (A) each of the evaluations received by the  
5 Director under paragraph (12); and

6 (B) the progress of each Program agency  
7 toward the Program goals of the agency using  
8 the performance measures for the agency devel-  
9 oped under section 6(c); and

10 (14) shall ensure that information technology  
11 research and information is effectively disseminated  
12 by Program agencies to State and local governments  
13 and nongovernmental entities, by—

14 (A) encouraging formal consultation be-  
15 tween any such agency that conducts or spon-  
16 sors research, and any such agency that dis-  
17 seminate information in developing research  
18 and information product development agendas;

19 (B) encouraging such agencies (as appro-  
20 priate) to develop and implement dissemination  
21 plans that specifically target State and local  
22 governments and nongovernmental entities; and

23 (C) developing a single interagency clear-  
24 ingshouse for the dissemination of research and



1 information by such agencies to State and local  
2 governments and nongovernmental agencies.

3 (c) PROGRAM BUDGET.—

4 (1) RESPONSIBILITIES OF PROGRAM AGEN-  
5 CIES.—

6 (A) IN GENERAL.—For each fiscal year,  
7 the head of each department, agency, or pro-  
8 gram of the Federal Government with respon-  
9 sibilities under the System shall transmit to the  
10 Director a copy of the proposed Program budg-  
11 et request of the department, agency, or pro-  
12 gram at the same time as that budget request  
13 is submitted to their superiors (and before sub-  
14 mission to the Office of Management and  
15 Budget) in the preparation of the budget of the  
16 President submitted to Congress under section  
17 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code.

18 (B) SUBMISSION OF BUDGET REQUESTS.—

19 The head of each Program agency shall ensure  
20 timely development and submission to the Di-  
21 rector of each proposed Program budget re-  
22 quest transmitted pursuant to this paragraph,  
23 in such format as may be designated by the Di-  
24 rector with the concurrence of the Director of  
25 the Office of Management and Budget.



1           (2) NATIONAL PROGRAM BUDGET PROPOSAL.—  
2           For each fiscal year, following the transmission of  
3           proposed Program budget requests to the Director  
4           under paragraph (1), the Director shall, in consulta-  
5           tion with the head of each Program agency—

6                   (A) develop a consolidated Program budget  
7                   proposal designed to implement the System;

8                   (B) submit the consolidated budget propo-  
9                   sal to the President; and

10                   (C) after submission under subparagraph  
11                   (B), submit the consolidated budget proposal to  
12                   Congress.

13           (3) REVIEW AND CERTIFICATION OF BUDGET  
14           REQUESTS AND BUDGET SUBMISSIONS OF PROGRAM  
15           AGENCIES.—

16                   (A) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall re-  
17                   view each Program budget request submitted to  
18                   the Director under paragraph (1).

19                   (B) REVIEW OF BUDGET REQUESTS.—

20                           (i) INADEQUATE REQUESTS.—If the  
21                   Director concludes that a budget request  
22                   submitted under paragraph (1) is inad-  
23                   equate, in whole or in part, to implement  
24                   the objectives of the System with respect  
25                   to the department, agency, or program at



1 issue for the year for which the request is  
 2 submitted, the Director shall submit to the  
 3 head of the applicable Program agency a  
 4 written description of funding levels and  
 5 specific initiatives that would, in the deter-  
 6 mination of the Director, make the request  
 7 adequate to implement those objectives.

8 (ii) ADEQUATE REQUESTS.—If the Di-  
 9 rector concludes that a budget request sub-  
 10 mitted under paragraph (1) is adequate to  
 11 implement the objectives of the System  
 12 with respect to the department, agency, or  
 13 program at issue for the year for which the  
 14 request is submitted, the Director shall  
 15 submit to the head of the applicable Pro-  
 16 gram agency a written statement con-  
 17 firming the adequacy of the request.

18 (iii) RECORD.—The Director shall  
 19 maintain a record of each description sub-  
 20 mitted under clause (i) and each statement  
 21 submitted under clause (ii).

22 (C) AGENCY RESPONSE.—

23 (i) IN GENERAL.—The head of a Pro-  
 24 gram agency that receives a description  
 25 under subparagraph (B)(i) shall include



1 the funding levels and initiatives described  
2 by the Director in the budget submission  
3 for that agency to the Office of Manage-  
4 ment and Budget.

5 (ii) IMPACT STATEMENT.—The head  
6 of a Program agency that has altered its  
7 budget submission under this subpara-  
8 graph shall include as an appendix to the  
9 budget submission for that agency to the  
10 Office of Management and Budget an im-  
11 pact statement that summarizes—

12 (I) the changes made to the  
13 budget under this subparagraph; and

14 (II) the impact of those changes  
15 on the ability of that agency to per-  
16 form its other responsibilities, includ-  
17 ing any impact on specific missions or  
18 programs of the agency.

19 (iii) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICA-  
20 TION.—The head of a Program agency  
21 shall submit a copy of any impact state-  
22 ment under clause (ii) to the Senate and  
23 the House of Representatives at the time  
24 the budget for that agency is submitted to



1 Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31,  
2 United States Code.

3 (D) CERTIFICATION OF BUDGET SUBMIS-  
4 SIONS.—

5 (i) IN GENERAL.—At the time a Pro-  
6 gram agency submits its budget request to  
7 the Office of Management and Budget, the  
8 head of the Program agency shall submit  
9 a copy of the budget request to the Direc-  
10 tor.

11 (ii) CERTIFICATION.—The Director—

12 (I) shall review each budget sub-  
13 mission submitted under clause (i);  
14 and

15 (II) based on the review under  
16 subclause (I), if the Director con-  
17 cludes that the budget submission of a  
18 Program agency does not include the  
19 funding levels and initiatives described  
20 under subparagraph (B)—

21 (aa) may issue a written de-  
22 certification of that agency's  
23 budget; and

24 (bb) in the case of a decerti-  
25 fication issued under item (aa),



1 shall submit to the Senate and  
 2 the House of Representatives a  
 3 copy of—

4 (aaa) the decertification  
 5 issued under item (aa);

6 (bbb) the description  
 7 made under subparagraph  
 8 (B); and

9 (ccc) the budget rec-  
 10 ommendations made under  
 11 subsection (b)(8).

12 (4) REPROGRAMMING AND TRANSFER RE-  
 13 QUESTS.—

14 (A) IN GENERAL.—No Program agency  
 15 shall submit to the Congress a reprogramming  
 16 or transfer request with respect to any amount  
 17 of appropriated funds in an amount exceeding  
 18 \$5,000,000 that is included in the Program  
 19 budget unless the request has been approved by  
 20 the Director.

21 (B) APPEAL.—The head of any Program  
 22 agency may appeal to the President any dis-  
 23 approval by the Director of a reprogramming or  
 24 transfer request under this paragraph.



1 (d) POWERS OF THE DIRECTOR.—In carrying out  
2 subsection (b), the Director may—

3 (1) select, appoint, employ, and fix compensa-  
4 tion of such officers and employees of the Office as  
5 may be necessary to carry out the functions of the  
6 Office under this Act;

7 (2) subject to subsection (e)(3), request the  
8 head of a department or agency, or program of the  
9 Federal Government to place department, agency, or  
10 program personnel who are engaged in drug control  
11 activities on temporary detail to another department,  
12 agency, or program in order to implement the Sys-  
13 tem, and the head of the department or agency shall  
14 comply with such a request;

15 (3) use for administrative purposes, on a reim-  
16 bursable basis, the available services, equipment,  
17 personnel, and facilities of Federal, State, and local  
18 agencies;

19 (4) procure the services of experts and consult-  
20 ants in accordance with section 3109 of title 5,  
21 United States Code, relating to appointments in the  
22 Federal Service, at rates of compensation for indi-  
23 viduals not to exceed the daily equivalent of the rate  
24 of pay payable under level IV of the Executive



1 Schedule under section 5311 of title 5, United  
2 States Code;

3 (5) accept and use gifts and donations of prop-  
4 erty from Federal, State, and local government  
5 agencies, and from the private sector, as authorized  
6 in section 3(d);

7 (6) use the mails in the same manner as any  
8 other department or agency of the executive branch;

9 (7) monitor implementation of the Program,  
10 including—

11 (A) conducting program and performance  
12 audits and evaluations; and

13 (B) requesting assistance from the Inspe-  
14 tor General of the relevant agency in such au-  
15 dits and evaluations;

16 (8) transfer funds made available to a Program  
17 agency for System programs and activities to an-  
18 other account within such agency or to another Pro-  
19 gram agency for System programs and activities, ex-  
20 cept that—

21 (A) the authority under this paragraph  
22 may be limited in an annual appropriations Act  
23 or other provision of Federal law;



1 (B) the Director may exercise the author-  
2 ity under this paragraph only with the concur-  
3 rence of the head of each affected agency;

4 (C) in the case of an interagency transfer,  
5 the total amount of transfers under this para-  
6 graph may not exceed 3 percent of the total  
7 amount of funds made available for System pro-  
8 grams and activities to the agency from which  
9 those funds are to be transferred;

10 (D) funds transferred to an agency under  
11 this paragraph may only be used to increase the  
12 funding for programs or activities have been au-  
13 thorized by the Congress; and

14 (E) the Director shall—

15 (i) submit to Congress, including to  
16 the Committees on Appropriations of the  
17 Senate and the House of Representatives,  
18 the authorizing committees for the Office,  
19 and any other applicable committees of ju-  
20 risdiction, a reprogramming or transfer re-  
21 quest in advance of any transfer under this  
22 paragraph in accordance with the regula-  
23 tions of the affected agency or agencies;  
24 and



1 (ii) annually submit to the Congress a  
2 report describing the effect of all transfers  
3 of funds made pursuant to this paragraph  
4 or subsection (c)(4) during the 12-month  
5 period preceding the date on which the re-  
6 port is submitted;

7 (9) issue to the head of a Program agency a  
8 fund control notice described in subsection (f) to en-  
9 sure compliance with the System; and

10 (10) participate in the drug certification process  
11 pursuant to section 490 of the Foreign Assistance  
12 Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291j).

13 (c) PERSONNEL DETAILED TO OFFICE.—

14 (1) EVALUATIONS.—Notwithstanding any provi-  
15 sion of chapter 43 of title 5, United States Code, the  
16 Director shall perform the evaluation of the perform-  
17 ance of any employee detailed to the Office for pur-  
18 poses of the applicable performance appraisal system  
19 established under such chapter for any rating pe-  
20 riod, or part thereof, that such employee is detailed  
21 to such office.

22 (2) COMPENSATION.—

23 (A) BONUS PAYMENTS.—Notwithstanding  
24 any other provision of law, the Director may



1 provide periodic bonus payments to any em-  
2 ployee detailed to the Office.

3 (B) RESTRICTIONS.—An amount paid  
4 under this paragraph to an employee for any  
5 period—

6 (i) shall not be greater than 20 per-  
7 cent of the basic pay paid or payable to  
8 such employee for such period; and

9 (ii) shall be in addition to the basic  
10 pay of such employee.

11 (C) AGGREGATE AMOUNT.—The aggregate  
12 amount paid during any fiscal year to an em-  
13 ployee detailed to the Office as basic pay,  
14 awards, bonuses, and other compensation shall  
15 not exceed the annual rate payable at the end  
16 of such fiscal year for positions at level III of  
17 the Executive Schedule.

18 (3) MAXIMUM NUMBER OF DETAILEES.—The  
19 maximum number of personnel who may be detailed  
20 to another department or agency (including the Of-  
21 fice) under subsection (d)(2) during any fiscal year  
22 is—

23 (A) for the Department of Defense, 50;  
24 and



1 (B) for any other department or agency,

2 10.

3 (f) FUND CONTROL NOTICES.—

4 (1) IN GENERAL.—A fund control notice may  
5 direct that all or part of an amount appropriated to  
6 the Program agency account be obligated by—

7 (A) months, fiscal year quarters, or other  
8 time periods; and

9 (B) activities, functions, projects, or object  
10 classes.

11 (2) UNAUTHORIZED OBLIGATION OR EXPENDI-  
12 TURE PROHIBITED.—An officer or employee of a  
13 Program agency shall not make or authorize an ex-  
14 penditure or obligation contrary to a fund control  
15 notice issued by the Director.

16 (3) DISCIPLINARY ACTION FOR VIOLATION.—In  
17 the case of a violation of paragraph (2) by an officer  
18 or employee of a Program agency, the head of the  
19 agency, upon the request of and in consultation with  
20 the Director, may subject the officer or employee to  
21 appropriate administrative discipline, including,  
22 when circumstances warrant, suspension from duty  
23 without pay or removal from office.



1 **SEC. 5. COORDINATION WITH PROGRAM AGENCIES.**

2 (a) ACCESS TO INFORMATION.—Upon the request of  
3 the Director, the head of any Program agency shall co-  
4 operate with and provide to the Director any statistics,  
5 studies, reports, and other information prepared or col-  
6 lected by the agency concerning the responsibilities of the  
7 agency under the System.

8 (b) CERTIFICATION OF POLICY CHANGES TO DIREC-  
9 TOR.—

10 (1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2),  
11 the head of a Program agency shall, unless exigent  
12 circumstances require otherwise, notify the Director  
13 in writing regarding any proposed change in policies  
14 relating to the activities of that agency under the  
15 Program prior to implementation of such change.  
16 The Director shall promptly review such proposed  
17 change and certify to the head of that agency in  
18 writing whether such change is consistent with the  
19 System.

20 (2) EXCEPTION.—If prior notice of a proposed  
21 change under paragraph (1) is not practicable—

22 (A) the head of the Program agency shall  
23 notify the Director of the proposed change as  
24 soon as practicable; and

25 (B) upon such notification, the Director  
26 shall review the change and certify to the head



1 of that agency in writing whether the change is  
2 consistent with the Program.

3 (c) GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION.—The Ad-  
4 ministrator of General Services shall provide to the Direc-  
5 tor, in a reimbursable basis, such administrative support  
6 services as the Director may request.

7 (d) ACCOUNTING OF FUNDS EXPENDED.—The Di-  
8 rector shall—

9 (1) require the Program agencies to submit to  
10 the Director not later than February 1 of each year  
11 a detailed accounting of all funds expended by the  
12 agencies for activities during the previous fiscal  
13 year, and require such accounting to be authenti-  
14 cated by the Inspector General for each agency prior  
15 to submission to the Director; and

16 (2) submit to Congress not later than April 1  
17 of each year the information submitted to the Direc-  
18 tor under subparagraph (A).

19 **SEC. 6. DEVELOPMENT, SUBMISSION, IMPLEMENTATION,**  
20 **AND ASSESSMENT OF SYSTEM.**

21 (a) TIMING, CONTENTS, AND PROCESS FOR DEVEL-  
22 OPMENT AND SUBMISSION OF SYSTEM.—

23 (1) TIMING.—Not later than February 1, 2001,  
24 the President shall submit to Congress a Strategic  
25 Education Economic Defense System, which shall



1 set forth a comprehensive plan, covering a period of  
2 not more than 5 years, for fundamental retooling of  
3 our public schools and libraries, training and re-  
4 training of teachers, and ensuring with 21st century  
5 technological infrastructure and the ability to inte-  
6 grate the use of voice, video, and data into class-  
7 rooms capable of turning out the skilled workforce  
8 our Nation will need to retain its preeminent global  
9 position.

10 (2) CONTENTS.—

11 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Strategic Edu-  
12 cation Economic Defense System submitted  
13 under paragraph (1) shall develop the strategic  
14 policies and identify the funding necessary to  
15 create a national information highway that  
16 links public schools and libraries and that will  
17 provide the United States with a national and  
18 a strategic assessment of all resources currently  
19 involved in this effort, and provide the coordina-  
20 tion of governmental, private sector, and edu-  
21 cational resources required to, among other  
22 things, close the [digital divide].

[What is the “digital divide”?]

23 (B) REQUIRED PROVISIONS.—The System  
24 shall include provisions that—



1 (i) help ensure that a high quality  
2 school education is available to every child  
3 in the United States and that it is suffi-  
4 cient to enable those who are interested to  
5 pursue technical careers at all levels, as  
6 well as to provide a base for understanding  
7 by all citizens;

8 (ii) help ensure that the educational  
9 pipelines that carry all students to care to  
10 improve student achievement, particularly  
11 that of students in high-poverty, low-per-  
12 forming schools, and the ability of teachers  
13 to integrate technology into the cur-  
14 riculum, by supporting State and local ef-  
15 forts that—

16 (I) make effective use of new  
17 technologies and technology applica-  
18 tions, networks, and electronic learn-  
19 ing resources;

20 (II) utilize research-based teach-  
21 ing practices that are linked to ad-  
22 vanced technologies;

23 (III) promote sustained and in-  
24 tensive, high-quality professional de-  
25 velopment that enables teachers to



1 help students achieve to challenging  
2 State content standards and assess-  
3 ments in core academic subjects  
4 through the integration of educational  
5 technology into instruction;

6 (IV) disseminate to school dis-  
7 tricts and schools information about  
8 technology and applications, including  
9 software, that is aligned to chal-  
10 lenging State content standards in  
11 core academic subjects; and

12 (V) develop standards and per-  
13 formance indicators for students and  
14 teachers on the effective use and inte-  
15 gration of education technology into  
16 the core academic curriculum;

17 (iii) help ensure that those who select  
18 a career in technical disciplines have avail-  
19 able the best professional undergraduate  
20 and graduate education and that opportu-  
21 nities are available at the college level for  
22 interested nonspecialists to broaden their  
23 scientific backgrounds; and

24 (iv) encourage the development of a  
25 cadre of professionally educated and



1 trained teachers to ensure excellence in  
 2 school education for every student and  
 3 learner.

4 (3) PROCESS FOR DEVELOPMENT AND SUBMIS-  
 5 SION.—

6 (A) CONSULTATION.—In developing and  
 7 effectively implementing the System, the Direc-  
 8 tor shall consult with—

- 9 (i) the heads of the Program agencies;
- 10 (ii) the Congress;
- 11 (iii) State and local officials;
- 12 (iv) private citizens and organizations
- 13 with experience and expertise in informa-
- 14 tion technology; and
- 15 (v) appropriate representatives of for-
- 16 eign governments.

17 (B) INCLUSION IN SYSTEM.—The System  
 18 under this subsection, and each report sub-  
 19 mitted under subsection (b), shall include a list  
 20 of each entity consulted under subparagraph  
 21 (A)(i).

22 (b) ANNUAL STRATEGY REPORT.—

23 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than February 1,  
 24 2001, and on February 1 of each year thereafter,  
 25 the President shall submit to the Congress a report



1 on the progress in implementing the System under  
2 subsection (a), which shall include—

3 (A) an assessment of the Federal effective-  
4 ness in achieving the System goals and objec-  
5 tives using the performance measurement sys-  
6 tem described in subsection (c);

7 (B) any modifications of the System or the  
8 performance measurement system described in  
9 subsection (c);

10 (C) an assessment of the manner in which  
11 the budget proposal submitted under section  
12 4(c) is intended to implement the System and  
13 whether the funding levels contained in such  
14 proposal are sufficient to implement such Sys-  
15 tem;

16 (D) measurable data evaluating the success  
17 or failure in achieving the objectives of the Sys-  
18 tem; and

19 (E) an assessment of private sector initia-  
20 tives and cooperative efforts between the Fed-  
21 eral Government and State and local govern-  
22 ments to achieve the objectives of the System.

23 (2) SUBMISSION OF REVISED STRATEGY.—The  
24 President may submit to the Congress a revised Sys-  
25 tem that meets the requirements of this section—



1 (A) at any time, upon a determination by  
2 the President, in consultation with the Director,  
3 that the System in effect is not sufficiently ef-  
4 fective; and

5 (B) if a new President or Director takes  
6 office.

7 (3) 2001 STRATEGY REPORT.—With respect to  
8 the System report required to be submitted by this  
9 subsection on February 1, 2001, the President shall  
10 prepare the report using such information as is  
11 available for the period covered by the report.

12 **SEC. 7. PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON INFORMATION TECH-**  
13 **NOLOGY.**

14 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a council  
15 to be known as the President's Council on Information  
16 Technology (referred to in this section as the "Council").

17 (b) MEMBERSHIP.—

18 (1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2),  
19 the Council shall be composed of the President, the  
20 Vice-President, the heads of the Departments of  
21 Education, Commerce, Defense, Treasury, Agri-  
22 culture, and Labor, the heads of the Office of Man-  
23 agement and Budget, National Aeronautics and  
24 Space Administration, National Science Foundation,  
25 the National Institutes of Standards and Tech-



1 nology, the Office of Science and Technology Policy,  
2 the Corporation for National Service, the Office of  
3 National Information Technology Policy, and the  
4 Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

5 (2) ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.—The President  
6 may, in the discretion of the President, appoint ad-  
7 ditional members to the Council.

8 (c) FUNCTIONS.—The Council shall advise and assist  
9 the President in—

10 (1) providing coordination and oversight for the  
11 national information technology strategy; and

12 (2) ensuring coordination among departments  
13 and agencies of the Federal Government concerning  
14 implementation of the System.

15 (d) ADMINISTRATION.—

16 (1) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.—The Director of  
17 the Office of National Information Technology Pol-  
18 icy shall be the Executive Director of the Council.

19 (2) AD HOC COMMITTEES, TASK FORCES, AND  
20 INTERAGENCY GROUPS.—The Council may utilize es-  
21 tablished or ad hoc committees, task forces, or inter-  
22 agency groups chaired by the Director (or a rep-  
23 resentative of the Director) in carrying out the func-  
24 tions of the Council under this section.



1 (3) STAFF.—The staff of the Office, in coordi-  
 2 nation with the staffs of the Vice President and the  
 3 Assistant to the President for National Security Af-  
 4 fairs, shall act as staff for the Council.

5 (4) COOPERATION FROM OTHER AGENCIES.—  
 6 Each department and agency of the executive branch  
 7 shall—

8 (A) cooperate with the Council in carrying  
 9 out the functions of the Council under this sec-  
 10 tion; and

11 (B) provide such assistance, information,  
 12 and advice as the Council may request, to the  
 13 extent permitted by law.

14 **SEC. 8. PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON INFOR-**  
 15 **MATION TECHNOLOGY.**

16 (a) IN GENERAL.—

17 (1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a  
 18 Council to be known as the Presidential Advisory  
 19 Committee on Information Technology (referred to  
 20 in this section as the “Committee”).

21 (2) MEMBERSHIP.—

22 (A) COMPOSITION.—The Committee shall  
 23 be composed of **【 \_\_\_\_? 】** members, of whom—

24 (i) **【 \_\_\_\_? 】** shall be appointed by the  
 25 President;



1 (ii) [\_\_\_\_\_] shall be appointed by the  
2 majority leader of the Senate;

3 (iii) [\_\_\_\_\_] shall be appointed by  
4 the minority leader of the Senate;

5 (iv) [\_\_\_\_\_] shall be appointed by the  
6 Speaker of the House of Representatives;  
7 and

8 (v) [\_\_\_\_\_] shall be appointed by the  
9 Minority Leader of the House of Rep-  
10 resentatives;

11 (B) REQUIREMENTS.—

12 (i) IN GENERAL.—Each member of  
13 the Committee shall be an individual from  
14 the private sector with a demonstrated in-  
15 terest and expertise in information tech-  
16 nology.

17 (ii) REPRESENTATIVES OF NON-  
18 PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS.—Not less than 1  
19 member appointed under each of clauses  
20 (i) through (v) of paragraph (2)(A) shall  
21 be a representative of a nonprofit organiza-  
22 tion focused on information technology.

23 (C) DATE.—The appointments of the ini-  
24 tial members of the Committee shall be made



1 not later than 60 days after the date of enact-  
2 ment of this section.

3 (D) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.—The Director  
4 shall appoint the Executive Director of the  
5 Committee, who shall be an employee of the Of-  
6 fice.

7 (3) PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT; VACANCIES.—

8 (A) PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT.—Each  
9 member of the Committee shall be appointed  
10 for a term of 3 years, except that, of the initial  
11 members of the Committee—

12 (i) 1 member appointed under each of  
13 clauses (i) through (v) of paragraph (2)(A)  
14 shall be appointed for a term of 1 year;  
15 and

16 (ii) 1 member appointed under each of  
17 clauses (i) through (v) of paragraph (2)(A)  
18 shall be appointed for a term of 2 years.

19 (B) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy in the  
20 Committee shall not affect its powers, provided  
21 that a quorum is present, but shall be filled in  
22 the same manner as the original appointment.  
23 Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occur-  
24 ring before the expiration of the term for which  
25 the member’s predecessor was appointed shall



1 be appointed only for the remainder of that  
2 term.

3 (C) APPOINTMENT OF SUCCESSOR.—To  
4 the extent necessary to prevent a vacancy in the  
5 membership of the Committee, a member of the  
6 Committee may serve for not more than 6  
7 months after the expiration of the term of that  
8 member, if the successor of that member has  
9 not been appointed.

10 (4) INITIAL MEETING.—Not later than 120  
11 days after the date on which all initial members of  
12 the Committee have been appointed, the Committee  
13 shall hold its first meeting.

14 (5) MEETINGS.—The Committee shall meet at  
15 the call of the Chairperson.

16 (6) QUORUM.—Nine members of the Committee  
17 shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of  
18 members may hold hearings.

19 (7) CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.—

20 (A) IN GENERAL.—The members of the  
21 Committee shall select a Chairperson and Vice  
22 Chairperson from among the members of the  
23 Committee.

24 (B) DUTIES OF CHAIRPERSON.—The  
25 Chairperson of the Committee shall assign com-



1           mittee duties relating to the Committee and di-  
 2           rect the Executive Director to convene hearings  
 3           and conduct other necessary business of the  
 4           Committee.

5           (C) DUTIES OF VICE CHAIRPERSON.—If  
 6           the Chairperson of the Committee is unable to  
 7           serve, the Vice Chairperson shall serve as the  
 8           Chairperson.

9           (b) DUTIES OF THE COMMITTEE.—

10          (1) IN GENERAL.—The Committee—

11           (A) shall advise the Director on industry  
 12           innovations and educational achievements relat-  
 13           ing to information technology; and

14           (B) may issue reports and recommenda-  
 15           tions on implementation of the Strategy as the  
 16           Committee considers appropriate.

17          (2) SUBMISSION OF REPORTS.—Any report or  
 18           recommendation issued by the Committee shall be  
 19           submitted to the Director and subsequently to the  
 20           Congress.

21          (3) ADVICE ON THE SYSTEM.—Not later than  
 22           December 1, 2001, and on December 1 of each year  
 23           thereafter, the Committee shall submit to the Direc-  
 24           tor an annual report containing national information  
 25           technology policy recommendations. The Director



1 may include any recommendations submitted under  
2 this paragraph in the report submitted by the Direc-  
3 tor under section 6(b).

4 (c) EXPENSES.—The members of the Committee  
5 shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu  
6 of subsistence, at rates authorized for employees of agen-  
7 cies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United  
8 States Code, while away from their homes or regular  
9 places of business in the performance of services for the  
10 Committee.

11 **SEC. 9. TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**

12 (a) TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE.—Chapter 53 of  
13 title 5, United States Code, is amended—

14 (1) in section 5312, by adding at the end the  
15 following:

16 “Director of National Information Technology  
17 Policy.”; and

18 (2) in section 5313, by adding at the end the  
19 following:

20 “Deputy Director of National Information  
21 Technology Policy.”.

22 (b) NATIONAL SECURITY ACT OF 1947.—Section  
23 101 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 402)  
24 is amended by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection  
25 (h) and inserting after subsection (f) the following:



1           “(g) The Director of National Information Tech-  
 2 nology Policy may, in the role of the Director as principal  
 3 adviser to the National Security Council on national infor-  
 4 mation technology policy, and subject to the direction of  
 5 the President, attend and participate in meetings of the  
 6 National Security Council.”.

7           (e) SUBMISSION OF PROGRAM BUDGET WITH AN-  
 8 NUAL BUDGET REQUEST OF PRESIDENT.—Section  
 9 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by  
 10 adding at the end the following:

11           “(33) a separate statement of the amount of  
 12 appropriations requested for the Office of National  
 13 Information Technology Policy and each program of  
 14 the Strategic Education Economic Defense Sys-  
 15 tem.”.

16 **SEC. 10. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

17           There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out  
 18 this Act, to remain available until expended, such sums  
 19 as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2001 through  
 20 2005.

21 **SEC. 11. TERMINATION OF OFFICE OF NATIONAL INFORMA-**  
 22 **TION TECHNOLOGY POLICY.**

23           (a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection  
 24 (b), effective on September 30, 2005, this Act and the  
 25 amendments made by this Act are repealed.



1 (b) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) does not apply to  
2 section 9 or the amendments made by that section.



# **NDC-CBC-CHC DIGITAL DIVIDE INITIATIVE**

## **AGENDA FOR THE 106<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS**

---

### **Purpose:**

*Begin discussion between Members from the Congressional Black Caucus, Congressional Hispanic Caucus and New Democratic Coalition focusing on efforts to close the Digital Divide and possible joint legislative initiatives by these caucuses, the Administration, and the private sector. The goal is to enhance educational opportunity by focusing on universal connectivity for public schools and libraries, community centers, and rural areas, providing teacher training, and enhancing worker skills.*

### **Task I**

*Go over bills introduced by Members of Congress on this subject and discuss development of an omnibus package to be introduced as stand alone legislation, or as an amendment to other legislation;*

### **Task II**

*Work with the Administration to do strategic analysis of what is currently being done, what resources are available, and how these goals can be reached by working through Departments of Commerce, Defense, Education, Labor, and Agencies like NASA, NSF, and CNS;*

### **Task III**

*Work with the Private Sector to do an analysis of what is currently being done by them, where resources are directed, what gaps need to be closed, and find common themes;*

### **Task IV**

*Determine proper coordination of efforts and resources (including use of Congressional and Administration staffs).*