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The White House

THE NATIONAL AIDS STRATEGY

1997



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The White House

THE NATIONAL AIDS STRATEGY

Appendices

1997



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Office of National AIDS Policy

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Welcome!

Welcome to the home page for the White House Office of National AIDS Policy! This office was created by President Clinton¹ and Vice President Gore² to provide broad policy guidance and leadership on the Federal government's response to the AIDS epidemic.

ONAP works closely with community-based and national organizations to discuss the Federal response to the AIDS epidemic, and to reflect their concerns in the development of Administration policies.

Among its responsibilities, ONAP created and facilitates an Interdepartmental Task Force on HIV/AIDS, which is chaired by ONAP's Director Sandra Thurman³. This Task Force serves to foster communication and coordination among those Federal agencies involved in HIV/AIDS policy and initiatives.





Office of National AIDS Policy

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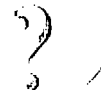
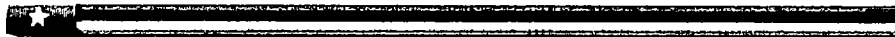
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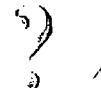
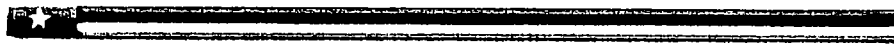
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Information

- [Accomplishments of the Clinton/Gore Administration on HIV/AIDS⁴](#)
- [Recent HIV/AIDS Events at the White House⁵](#)
- [Federal Spending on HIV/AIDS⁶](#)
 - [ONAP Press Statement on FY2000 Budget⁷](#)
 - [Get a copy of the FY2000 Budget⁸](#)





Clinton/Gore A Record of Progress on HIV/AIDS

"How can we be one America if a ravaging disease like this is being brought under control in part of our population, but not in another?"

– President Clinton, November 2, 1998

"We are united in the fight for research, care, and prevention. And we will not stop until all who need it have access to the treatment they need. We will not rest until we have a vaccine – and a cure."

– Vice President Gore, September 19, 1998

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Educating Young People about the Dangers of AIDS⁹

Requiring the Federal Workforce to Understand AIDS⁹

Established a White House AIDS Office and Created a Presidential Advisory Council⁹

Convened the First Ever White House Conference on HIV and AIDS⁹

Chart of Selected HIV/AIDS Investments⁹

Providing National Leadership. President Clinton has worked hard to invigorate the response to HIV and AIDS, providing new national leadership, substantially greater resources and a closer working relationship with affected communities. Since taking office, funding for AIDS research has increased by over 65 percent, and funding for HIV prevention has increased 34 percent; funding for the Ryan White CARE Act has increased by over 240 percent.

Although much work remains to find a cure, progress has been made. In 1996, the first time in the history of the AIDS epidemic, the number of Americans diagnosed with AIDS declined. And between 1996 and 1997, HIV/AIDS mortality declined 47 percent, falling from the leading cause of death among 25-44 year olds in 1995 to the fifth leading cause of death in that age group. There has been a decline in the number of AIDS cases overall and a sharp decline in new AIDS cases in infants and children.

Leading the Global Fight Against HIV/AIDS. On December 1, 1998 (World AIDS Day), the President announced a new \$10 million initiative at USAID to address the growing crisis of children orphaned by AIDS. The United States has invested over \$1 billion in international AIDS relief since the start of the epidemic and funds 25% of UNAIDS. In fiscal year 1999, the NIH will invest over \$164 million in critical research projects aimed at reducing the number of AIDS orphans by preventing and treating HIV/AIDS internationally.

Historic \$156 Million Effort to Address HIV/AIDS in Communities of Color. African Americans and other racial and ethnic minorities make up the fastest growing portion of the HIV/AIDS caseload. As part of the FY99 budget, the Clinton Administration fought for a comprehensive new initiative that invests an unprecedented \$156 million to improve the Nation's effectiveness in preventing and treating HIV/AIDS in the African American, Hispanic and other minority communities.

Protecting Medicaid and Social Security. The President fought for and won the preservation of the Medicaid guarantee of coverage which serves more than 50 percent of people living with AIDS – and 92% of children with AIDS – who rely on Medicaid for health coverage. He also revised eligibility rules for Social Security Disability Insurance to increase the number of persons living with HIV who qualify for benefits.

Focusing National Efforts on an AIDS Vaccine. In May of 1997, the President challenged the nation to develop an AIDS vaccine within the next ten years. He announced a number of initiatives to help fulfill this goal, including: dedicating an AIDS vaccine research center at the National Institutes of Health and encouraging domestic and international collaboration among governments, medical communities and service organizations. On World AIDS Day 1998, the President announced \$200 million in funding for vaccine research at the NIH, a \$47 million (33%) increase over the previous fiscal year.

Dramatically Increasing Overall AIDS Funding. The Clinton Administration has responded aggressively to the significant threat posed by HIV/AIDS with increased attention to research, prevention and treatment. President Clinton increased public health spending for major HIV/AIDS programs by over 100 percent, funding for the Ryan White CARE programs has increased 266 percent and support for AIDS-related research has increased by 67 percent.

Increasing AIDS Drug Assistance and Accelerating AIDS Drug Approvals. Funding for AIDS drug assistance has increased from \$52 million per year to \$385 million per year during the Clinton Administration. This program provides new life-prolonging drugs to people with HIV and AIDS. In addition, President Clinton convened the National Task Force on AIDS Drug Development, and removed dozens of bureaucratic obstacles to the effective and decent treatment of people with AIDS. Since 1993, the Food and Drug Administration has approved more than a dozen new AIDS drugs and important diagnostic tests.

Making Research a Priority. In one of his first acts in office, President Clinton signed the National Institutes of Health Revitalization Act of 1993, placing full responsibility for planning, budgeting and evaluation of the AIDS research program at NIH in the Office of AIDS Research. The Administration has increased NIH AIDS research funds by 67% in five years.

Focusing on Prevention: Supporting the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The Administration has increased funds for HIV prevention at the CDC by 34% in five years. Under the leadership of the Clinton Administration, the CDC reorganized its AIDS prevention efforts to foster greater overall coordination and enhance efforts to reduce sexually transmitted diseases and tuberculosis.

Educating Young People about the Dangers of AIDS. The Clinton Administration launched the Prevention Marketing Initiative, focusing on the risk to young adults (18-25) with frank public service announcements recommending the correct and consistent use of latex condoms for those who are sexually active.

Requiring the Federal Workforce to Understand AIDS. The Administration issued a directive on September 30, 1993 that requires every Federal employee to receive comprehensive education on HIV/AIDS.

Established a White House AIDS Office and Created a Presidential Advisory Council. President Clinton created a White House Office of National AIDS Policy to bring greater direction and visibility to the war on AIDS. Sandy Thurman, the current director of the office, has broad experience in both domestic and international AIDS services. At the same time, the Administration has sharpened the focus of its AIDS programs. The President also created the Presidential Advisory Council on HIV and AIDS to provide him and his Administration with expert outside advice on the ways in which the Federal government should respond to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Dr. R. Scott Hitt, a California physician specializing in HIV/AIDS care, chairs the panel.

Convened the First Ever White House Conference on HIV and AIDS. On December 6, 1995, the President convened the first White House Conference on HIV and AIDS in the history of the epidemic, bringing together more than 300 experts, activists and citizens from across the country for a discussion of key issues.

SELECTED HIV/AIDS INVESTMENTS	Fiscal Year 1999	Increase from FY98	Increase from FY93
Ryan White CARE Act <i>AIDS Drug Assistance</i>	\$1.4 billion \$461 million	23% 61%	266% 787%*
HIV Prevention (CDC)	\$657 million	5%	34%
AIDS Research (NIH) <i>Vaccine Research</i>	\$1.8 billion \$200 million	12% 33%	67% 145%
Housing (HUD)	\$225 million	10%	125%
International (USAID)	\$131 million**	8%	64%

*since FY98, when separate program established

**includes \$10 million emergency funding for AIDS orphan initiative

[View PDF Version of this document \(434 kb\)¹⁰](#) —> [Get info on free viewer.¹¹](#)





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Recent HIV/AIDS Events

Commemoration of World AIDS Day 1998

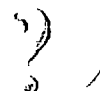
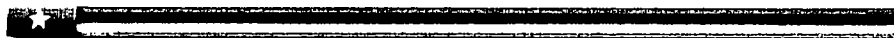
12/1/98

- [Remarks by the President](#)¹²
- [Announcement by the Vice President](#)¹³
- [Remarks by Secretary of State Albright](#)¹⁴
- [White House Press Release](#)¹²
- [World AIDS Day 1998 Proclamation](#)¹⁵
- [Press Briefing by Sandra Thurman](#)¹⁶

HIV Crisis in Minority Communities

10/28/98

- [Remarks by the President](#)¹⁷
- [Fact Sheet on HIV/AIDS in Minority Communities](#)¹⁸
- [Statement by the President on Funding](#)¹⁹





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Federal AIDS Funding *Selected Discretionary Programs*

Care for persons living with HIV and AIDS

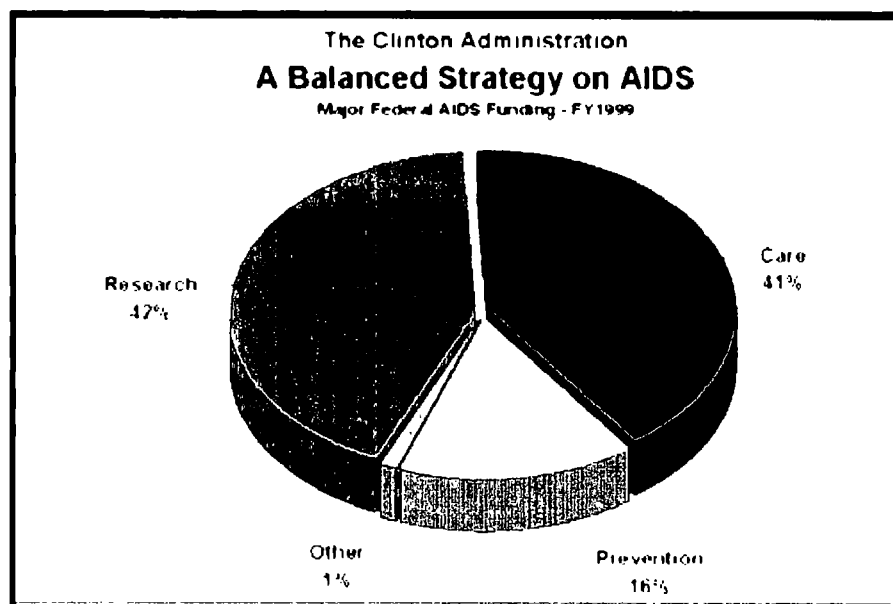
- [Ryan White CARE Act at HRSA](#)²⁰
- [Housing Opportunities for People With AIDS at HUD](#)²¹

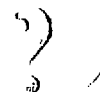
Prevention of new HIV infections

- [HIV Prevention at the CDC](#)²²
- [Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment at SAMSHA](#)²³

Research for improved treatments, vaccines and a cure

- [AIDS Research at the NIH](#)²⁴







Federal AIDS Funding: The Ryan White CARE Act

The Ryan White CARE Act²⁵ provides funding for a broad range of services for persons living with HIV and AIDS, including primary care and the supportive services that assist people to access and maintain that care. The CARE Act is Administered by the Health Resources Services Administration²⁶.

Funding for the Ryan White CARE Act	1999 Enacted	% Change 1998 to 1999	% Change from 1993
Funding for Cities (Title I)	505,200	+ 9%	+ 173%
Funding for States (Title II - excluding AIDS Drug Assistance Program)	277,000	+ 8%	+ 140%
AIDS Drug Assistance Program (Title II)	461,000	+ 61%	+ 787%*
Early Intervention (Title III)	94,300	+ 24%	+ 97%
Women, Children, Youth (Title IV)	46,000	+ 12%	+ 120%
Dental Services	7,800	+ 0%	n/a
AIDS Education Training Centers	20,000	+ 16%	+ 18%
Subtotal	\$ 1,411,300	+ 23%	+ 266%

*since Fiscal Year 1996, when separate program was established





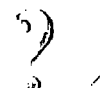
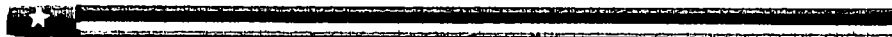
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Federal AIDS Funding: **Housing Opportunities for People With AIDS** **(HOPWA)**

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)²⁷ has also worked hard to address the housing needs of persons living with HIV and AIDS. HUD administers the Housing Opportunities for People With AIDS Program²⁸ and has created an Office of HIV/AIDS Housing to provide assistance to the community, policy guidance, and administration (call 202-708-1934).

Funding at HUD	1999 Enacted	% Change 1998 to 1999	% Change from 1993
HOPWA	225,000	+ 10%	+ 125%





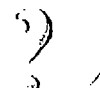
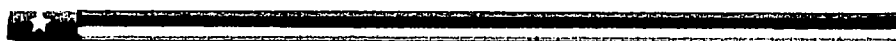
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Federal AIDS Funding: **Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment** **Funding at the SAMHSA**

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration²⁹ also assist in stopping the spread of HIV through its work on substance abuse and mental health services. Included within its funding for substance abuse prevention and treatment services is a special program for encouraging increased efforts by substance abuse service providers to support HIV prevention efforts with their clients.

Funding for Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment at SAMHSA	1999 Enacted	% Change 1998 to 1999	% Change from 1993
HIV set-asides	86,622	+ 58%	+ 238%





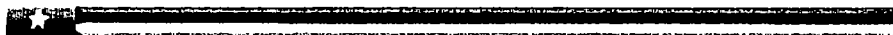
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Federal AIDS Funding: HIV Prevention Funding at the CDC

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention³⁰ administers most programs that help support efforts to stop the spread of HIV. These include that that provide support to cities and states for locally-designed prevention plans, direct assistance to both national and local organizations, and surveillance and epidemiology to help understand how the disease is spreading.

Funding for HIV Prevention and Education Programs at CDC	1999 Enacted	% Change 1998 to 1999	% Change from 1993
HIV Prevention and Education	657,000	+ 5%	+ 34%





Federal AIDS Funding:
Research for Treatment, Vaccines, and A Cure
at the NIH

The National Institutes of Health (NIH)³¹ is the Federal agency with primary responsibility for AIDS-related research. Within the office of the Director of NIH is the Office of AIDS Research (OAR)³², which provides coordination and leadership over the agency's research agenda.

Federal Funding for AIDS Research at the NIH	1999 Enacted	% Change 1998 to 1999	% Change from 1993
AIDS Research	1,792,916	+ 12%	+ 67%





Statement on FY2000 Budget

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

6:00 PM on February 1, 1999

Contact: (202) 456-2437

White House AIDS Czar Applauds FY2000 Budget Increases

Washington, DC - Sandra Thurman, Director of the White House Office of National AIDS Policy, applauded the Administration's leadership on HIV/AIDS as reflected in its Fiscal Year 2000 budget proposal to Congress. "Once again, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have demonstrated their commitment to ending this epidemic. There are substantial increases in AIDS-specific programs—over \$165 million—as well as several special initiatives that will be critical to addressing the ongoing needs of those living with HIV/AIDS," said Thurman. "These include support for the Jeffords-Kennedy Work Incentives Improvement Act, Patients' Bill of Rights, increased Medicaid coverage for immigrants, and support for long-term care. As there are more and more Americans living with HIV and AIDS, it is vital that our response include those programs that benefit the broader disability community including people with HIV/AIDS."

"Most importantly, this Administration will continue its efforts to address HIV/AIDS in racial and ethnic minorities. Secretary Shalala's budget at HHS continues emergency funding for these efforts, announced by the President and the Secretary this past October," said Thurman.

Included in the budget proposal released today are the following:

- **\$100 million increase in the Ryan White CARE Act²⁰**, which supports states and cities in caring for those living with HIV and AIDS;
- **\$35 million increase in the AIDS Drug Assistance Program** to assist in providing life-saving treatments to people with HIV/AIDS who cannot otherwise afford them;
- **\$36 million increase in early intervention programs of Ryan White²⁰ (Title III)**, with most of the new funding going to serve racial and ethnic minorities in furtherance of the Administration's efforts to address the racial disparity in HIV/AIDS;
- **\$15 million increase in AIDS housing at HUD**, to increase housing support to states and urban areas most heavily impacted by AIDS through the Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) program²¹;
- **\$10 million increase in HIV prevention and education at the CDC²²** to initiate a "Know Your HIV Status" campaign targeting minority populations and youth; and
- **\$35 million increase in AIDS research at the National Institutes of Health²⁴** to enhance efforts to find a vaccine, a cure, and better treatments.

The President's budget proposal also includes new initiatives that will provide substantial benefit to people living with HIV/AIDS, including:

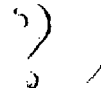
- **Demonstration Program to Expand Disability Coverage**, allowing States to offer health coverage to individuals who meet an expanded definition of disability set by the States. This expanded definition—an important component of the Jeffords-Kennedy Work Incentives Improvement Act (S. 331)³³—will include persons who have a medical conditions, such as HIV or diabetes, that will become disabling but for the provision of Medicaid-covered services;
- **Flexibility to Cover People With Disabilities**: building on a provision of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997³⁴ (BBA), this proposal will give States broad flexibility to set higher income and resource standards in Medicaid³⁵ to encourage people with disabilities to return to work. In addition, Medicaid will allow States that adopt the more generous income and resource standards to cover individuals who no longer meet SSI and Social Security³⁶ Disabled Insurance (SSDI) disability criteria because of medical improvement. States offering new options would receive grants to develop support systems that help people with disabilities—including those disabled by HIV/AIDS— who return to work;
- **Tax Credit for Long-Term Care**: will help people with chronic illness or the families with whom they live. People with significant long-term care needs or their care givers would receive a \$1,000 tax credit beginning in 2000. Approximately two million people would benefit, at a cost of \$5.5 billion;
- **Restored Medicaid Eligibility for Legal Immigrants** to three vulnerable groups of legal immigrants: children; pregnant women; and disabled immigrants whose eligibility for SSI³⁶ would also be restored. As the President has pledged, and has achieved for other groups so affected, this would reverse an inequity enacted in welfare reform. Over 50% of adults and 90% of children living with HIV/AIDS depend on Medicaid³⁵, making this restoration critically important to addressing the needs of legal immigrants living with HIV/AIDS;
- **A Strong and Enforceable Patients' Bill of Rights** remains a top Administration priority, though it is not specifically included in the FY2000 budget proposal. For those persons living with HIV/AIDS who must interact regularly with the health care system, the key provisions of the Bill of Rights—access to specialists, coverage of emergency room services, continuity of care, internal and independent external appeals, and patient protections—are absolutely critical.

ANALYSIS OF FY2000 BUDGET SELECTED AIDS PROGRAMS

numbers in thousands 1999

	Enacted 1999	Proposed FY2000	\$ Change	% Change
HRSA - Ryan White²⁰				
Title I	505,200	521,200	+ 16,000	+ 3%
Title II (excluding ADAP)	277,000	287,000	+ 10,000	+ 4%
Title II (ADAP)	461,000	496,000	+ 35,000	+ 8%
Title III (Early Intervention)	94,300	130,300	+ 36,000	+ 38%
Title IV (Women, Children, Youth)	46,000	48,000	+ 2,000	+ 4%
Dental Services	7,800	8,000	+ 200	+ 3%
AIDS Education Training Centers	20,000	20,000	+ 0	+ 0%
Subtotal	1,411,300	1,510,500	+ 99,200	+ 7%
Office of the Secretary (HHS²⁷)				
Discretionary fund for minorities	50,000	50,000	+ 0	+ 0%
CDC²² (HHS)				
HIV Prevention and Education	657,000	667,000	+ 10,000	+ 2%
SAMHSA²³ (HHS)				
CSAT (HIV-specific)	76,441	79,539	+ 3,098	+ 4%
CSAP (HIV-specific)	16,402	15,992	(- 410)	- 2%
Subtotal	92,843	95,531	+ 2,688	+ 3%
NIH²⁴ (HHS)				
AIDS Research	1,798,424	1,833,826	+ 35,402	+ 2%
HUD				
HOPWA²¹	225,000	240,000	+ 15,000	+ 7%
TOTAL	\$ 4,346,821	\$ 4,396,857	\$ 162,290	+ 4%

TOTAL



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Helpful Links for Information on HIV/AIDS

[Sites of the Federal Government⁹](#)

[General HIV/AIDS Information⁹](#)

[Information on HIV Prevention⁹](#)

[About the Global Epidemic⁹](#)

[About These Links⁹](#)

Sites of the Federal Government



United States Congress

- [General Accounting Office \(GAO\)](#)³⁸ - performs audits and evaluations of Government programs and activities for Congress
 - [Observations](#)³⁹ on USAID and U.N. Prevention Efforts (09/16/98)
 - [Report](#)⁴⁰ on the Housing Opportunities for People With AIDS (HOPWA) Program at HUD (03/24/97)
 - [USAID and U.N. Response](#)⁴¹ to the Epidemic in the Developing World (07/27/98)
- [THOMAS](#)⁴² - information on current and past legislation (a service of the [Library of Congress](#)⁴³) before the U. S. Congress
- **U. S. Congress**
 - [House of Representatives Home Page](#)⁴⁴
 - [Find out who your Representative in Congress is](#)⁴⁵
 - [Senate Home Page](#)⁴⁶



[Executive Office of the President](#)⁴⁷

- [Office of Management and Budget \(OMB\)](#)⁴⁸ - assists the President in overseeing the preparation of the Federal budget and supervising its administration in Executive Branch agencies
 - [Communications with Congress by Administration Officials](#)⁴⁹

- Information on the Federal Budget⁴⁸
- Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)⁵⁰ - establishes policies, priorities, and objectives for the Nation's drug control program



Health and Human Services³⁷

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)⁵¹ - the nation's premier HIV prevention agency
 - National Prevention Information Network⁵² - facilitates the sharing of information and resources on HIV and AIDS for all individuals searching for prevention information
 - HIV/AIDS Surveillance Reports⁵³ - statistics on the epidemic in the United States
 - Division of Adolescent and School Health (DASH)⁵⁴ - supports HIV prevention programs targeting youth
 - Through Cooperative Agreements⁵⁵, supports a variety of HIV prevention activities targeting youth
 - Publishes "Guidelines for Effective School Health Education To Prevent the Spread of AIDS"⁵⁶
 - Divisions of HIV/AIDS Prevention (DHAP) - has two branches, one which manages HIV prevention programs and related funding, the other which supports the collection of information on the status of the epidemic (see an organizational chart⁵⁷)
 - Intervention Research and Support⁵¹ - Programmatic and research support for HIV prevention activities throughout the country
 - Surveillance and Epidemiology⁵⁸ - Statistics on HIV/AIDS (this information is also available in graphical format⁵⁹)
- Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA)³⁵ - administers the Medicaid and Medicare programs
- Health Resources Services Administration (HRSA)⁶⁰ - its HIV/AIDS Bureau⁶¹ administers the Ryan White CARE Act²⁵
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)⁶² - administers Federal drug treatment funding
- National Institutes of Health (NIH)⁶³ and its Office of AIDS Research (OAR)³² - searching for better treatments, a vaccine, and a cure
 - GratefulMed⁶⁴ - Operated by the National Library of Medicine⁶⁵, provides information on AIDS Clinical Trials⁶⁶ and on AIDS Drugs⁶⁷



Housing and Urban Development⁶⁸ - administers housing and related services for homeless and "at risk" persons living with HIV/AIDS

- Housing Opportunities for People With AIDS (HOPWA) Program²⁸
- Office of HIV/AIDS Housing⁶⁹ - information on how HUD programs can be used to assist persons living with HIV/AIDS



Justice⁷⁰ - enforces civil rights protections and operates the Federal prison system

- Civil Rights Division⁷¹ enforces the Americans With Disabilities Act⁷², which provides important protection against discrimination for persons with disabilities, including those with HIV/AIDS
 - Questions and Answers: the ADA and Persons with HIV/AIDS⁷³ - publication explaining ADA requirements for employers, businesses and non-profit agencies that serve the public, and State and local governments to avoid discriminating against persons with HIV/AIDS
- Federal Bureau of Prisons⁷⁴ - administers the Federal penal system



Social Security Administration³⁶ - administers SSI and SSDI programs

- A Guide To Social Security And SSI Disability Benefits For People With HIV Infection⁷⁵



State Department⁷⁶ - in charge of the nation's foreign affairs

- Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, Division of Emerging Infectious Diseases⁷⁷ - assists the State Department in addressing the global epidemic



U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)⁷⁸ - lead agency for providing HIV prevention and care in other countries



U.S. Census Bureau⁷⁹ - assists in collecting information on the AIDS pandemic in developing countries



Veterans Affairs (VA)⁸⁰ - serves military veterans and their families



Information on HIV Prevention



Center for AIDS Prevention Studies (CAPS)⁸¹ at the University of California San Francisco



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)⁸¹ - the nation's premier HIV prevention agency

- National Prevention Information Network⁸² - facilitates the sharing of information and resources on HIV and AIDS for all individuals searching for prevention information
- Prevention News⁸² - sign up for daily e-mail summaries of news on HIV/AIDS



General HIV/AIDS Information



For a more exhaustive list of links, please go to the link page of the National Prevention Information Network⁸³



GratefulMed⁶⁴ - Operated by the National Library of Medicine⁶⁵, provides information on AIDS Clinical Trials⁶⁶ and on AIDS Drugs⁶⁷



HIV Insite⁸⁴ - web site of the University of California at San Francisco that contains a wide array of HIV/AIDS information

- Information on AIDS cases by state and major metropolitan areas⁸⁵



HIV/AIDS Treatment Information Service (HATIS)⁸⁶ - provides information about federally approved treatment guidelines for HIV and AIDS



Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA)⁸⁷

- HIV/AIDS Information Center⁸⁸ - designed as a resource for physicians and other health professionals



National Prevention Information Network⁸⁹ - (funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention⁹⁰)



The Body⁹¹ - an AIDS and HIV information resource web site operated by Body Health Resources Corporation



About the Global Epidemic



International Conference on AIDS

- XII International Conference on AIDS - Geneva, Switzerland (1998)⁹²
- XIII International Conference on AIDS - Durban, South Africa (2000)⁹³



State Department⁷⁶ - in charge of the nation's foreign affairs

- Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, Division of Emerging Infectious Diseases⁷⁷ - assists the State Department in addressing the global epidemic



United Nations Programme on AIDS (UNAIDS)⁹⁴ - information on the global community's response to AIDS, including up-to-date statistics on the global pandemic



U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)⁷⁸ - lead agency for providing HIV prevention and care in other countries



U.S. Census Bureau⁷⁹ - assists in collecting information on the AIDS pandemic in developing countries



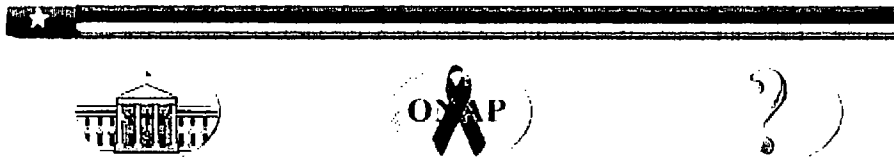
World Bank⁹⁵ - supports HIV/AIDS programs throughout the world

- Confronting AIDS: Public Priorities in a Global Epidemic⁹⁶
- The economics of HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment⁹⁷



Disclaimer

Links to other sites are provided as a courtesy to visitors to this site. We do not endorse or recommend any of these sites, and have no responsibility over their content.



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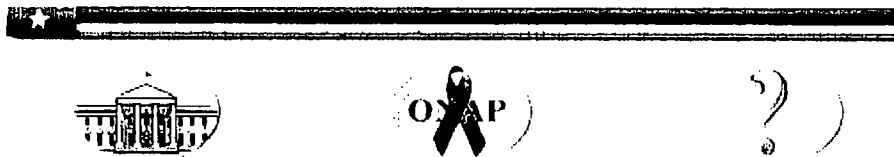
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ONAP Staff

Sandra L. Thurman	Director	<i>Photograph</i> <i>Biography</i> ³
Todd A. Summers	Deputy Director	<i>Biography</i> ⁹⁸
Daniel C. Montoya	Executive Director, President's Advisory Council on HIV/AIDS	<i>Biography</i> ⁹⁹
Mary May	Receptionist	

[Get Contact Information](#)¹⁰⁰





Sandra L. Thurman

Biography

Sandra L. Thurman was appointed by the President on April 7, 1997 as the Director of the Office of National AIDS Policy¹⁰¹ at the White House¹⁰⁴.

For more than a decade, Ms. Thurman has been a leader and advocate for people with AIDS at the local, state, and federal levels.

Most recently, Ms. Thurman served as the Director of the Office of Citizen Exchanges¹⁰⁵ at the United States Information Agency¹⁰⁶. From 1993 to 1996 Ms. Thurman was the Director of Advocacy Programs at The Task Force for Child Survival and Development¹⁰⁷ at the Carter Center¹⁰⁸ in Atlanta, Georgia. As Director, she focused on the global health concerns of children, including immunization and the eradication of polio.

From 1988 to 1993, Ms. Thurman, of Atlanta, Georgia, served as the Executive Director of AID Atlanta¹⁰⁹, a community-based nonprofit organization that provides health and support services to people living with HIV/AIDS and offers an array of HIV prevention programs. Under her leadership, AID Atlanta, the largest and oldest AIDS service organization in the south, tripled in size, and became a multimillion dollar, direct-service agency with 90 staff members and more than 1,000 volunteers.

Ms. Thurman was a Member of the Presidential Advisory Council on HIV/AIDS and of the Georgia State AIDS Task Force, the Fulton County HIV Planning Council, and the Executive Committee of Cities Advocating Emergency AIDS Relief (CAEAR). She has also served on the Board of Directors of the National Episcopal AIDS Coalition¹¹⁰, AID Atlanta, Sisterlove, Inc.¹¹¹, and the Atlanta AIDS Interfaith Network, among others. She is a recognized expert on AIDS issues and has provided testimony before the United States Senate, the White House Conference on HIV/AIDS, and the National Commission on AIDS.

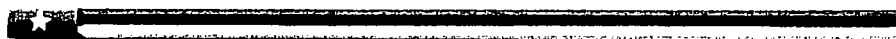
Ms. Thurman earned a Bachelor's degree from Mercer University¹¹².

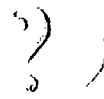
Related Links

Remarks by the President at Ms. Thurman's Appointment Ceremony¹¹³

White House Statement on Ms. Thurman's Appointment¹¹⁴

Get Contact Information¹⁰⁰







Todd A. Summers

Biography

Todd Summers was appointed by the President on August 4, 1997 as the Deputy Director of the White House Office of National AIDS Policy¹⁰¹, serving under its Director, Sandra L. Thurman³.

Most recently, Mr. Summers served as the Executive Director of the AIDS Housing Corporation¹⁰² in Boston, Massachusetts. As one of its founders, Summers developed the organization into a nationally recognized technical assistance provider and advocate for addressing the supported housing needs of people living with HIV/AIDS. During his tenure, the AIDS Housing Corporation helped develop over 32 congregate housing programs as well as a statewide network of scattered-site rental assistance. In addition, the agency raised more than \$50 million for innovative housing and supportive service programs for people with HIV/AIDS and other special needs.

Prior to that (1989 to 1992), Summers was a Program Manager for the Boston Housing Partnership (BHP)¹⁰³, a model public-private partnership supporting the development of affordable housing for the poor. While at BHP, Summers supervised the redevelopment of more than 920 units of housing in the most impoverished neighborhoods of Boston.

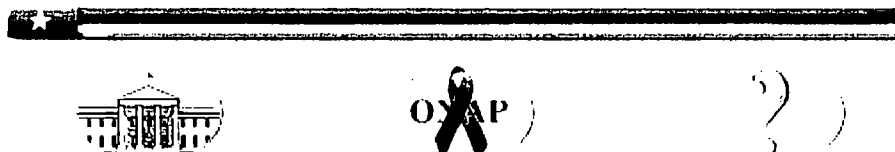
From 1984 to 1989, Summers served in a variety of capacities with the Claremont Corporation, a for-profit developer of affordable housing and office buildings in Massachusetts. Starting as a Financial Analyst and leaving as a Vice President, Summers was responsible for several multimillion-dollar development projects.

He has served in leadership positions with numerous organizations, including co-chair of the Boston Ryan White HIV Services Planning Council, president of the Boston AIDS Consortium, executive committee member of Cities Advocating Emergency AIDS Relief (CAEAR Coalition), and board member of the National AIDS Housing Coalition. He has presented testimony before Congress and the Massachusetts legislature on the housing needs of persons living with HIV/AIDS, led delegations in meetings with cabinet officers, and presented at numerous conferences nationally and internationally.

Summers has received commendations from the Mayor of Boston, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the Boston City Council, and the Boston Fair Housing Commission. He has also co-written several publications, books, and articles on AIDS and housing issues.

Mr. Summers is a 1982 graduate of Middlebury College in Vermont, where he received a Bachelor of Arts in religion.

Get Contact Information¹⁰⁰





Daniel C. Montoya

Biography

Mr. Montoya serves as the Executive Director of the Presidential Advisory Council on HIV/AIDS (Council), established by Executive Order through the President. The Council makes recommendations to the President on programs and policies which affect people with HIV and AIDS. He acts as liaison between the Advisory Council, the Secretary of Health and Human Services⁹⁷, the Director of the Office of National AIDS Policy¹⁰¹, federal agencies, state agencies, and private and community-based organizations.

Mr. Montoya is responsible for providing staff support to the Presidential Advisory Council on HIV/AIDS, including coordinating all meetings and hearings of the Council, working with the chair to set the agenda and working with subcommittees of the Council to develop and monitor policy recommendations made by the Council to the President. He provides policy advice and assistance to the President, the Secretary of HHS, and the director of the Office of National AIDS Policy, develops an annual report to the President concerning HIV/AIDS issues, and evaluates the nation's efforts to combat HIV/AIDS.

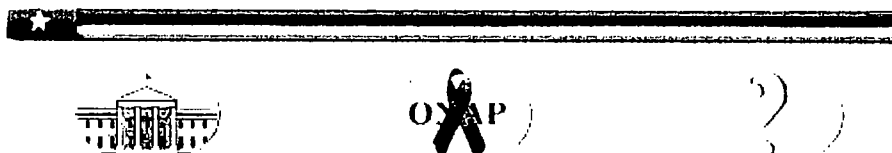
Mr. Montoya received his Masters in Public Affairs from the LBJ School of Public Affairs at the University of Texas at Austin (pending), where he also received his Bachelors of Business Administration in Finance. He previously worked at the Texas General Land Office where he focused on environmental and energy policy at both the grassroots and federal levels. His main focus was clean air and clean water, especially as it affected minority, underserved and vulnerable populations in Texas.

Mr. Montoya has worked with numerous AIDS-related organizations focusing on care and services, housing, complimentary therapies and human and civil rights, having served as both a volunteer and board member.

Recently, Daniel was featured in the cover article of *POZ en Espanol* magazine as one of the most influential people working on HIV/AIDS issues in the White House.

As a person living with HIV for over 12 years, Daniel is especially sensitive to the needs of people living with HIV/AIDS.

[Get Contact Information](#)¹⁰⁰



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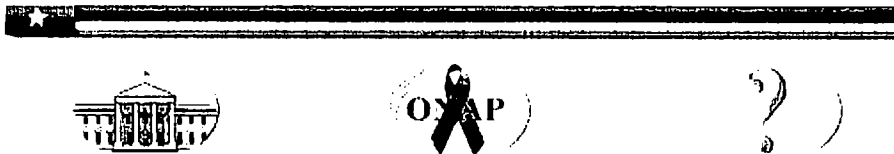
Divider Title: _____



Hot News!

Newest releases from ONAP:

- [Press statement on FY2000 Budget Proposal](#)⁷ (Feb. 2, 1999)
- [Get a copy of the FY2000 Budget](#)⁸ (Feb. 2, 1999)



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Non-government links

Received?

Center for AIDS Policy Studies (UCSF)

2/3/99

~~Library of Medicine~~

HIV Insite (UCSF)

2/3/99

HIV/AIDS Treatment Information Service (HATIS)

1/18/99

JAMA

1/15/99

The Body

1/18/99

XII International AIDS Conference

1/15/99

XIII International AIDS Conference

UNAIDS

1/15/99

World Bank

1/14/99

UCSF



"Coates, Tom" <TCoates @ psg.ucsf.edu>
02/03/99 07:22:39 PM

Record Type: Record

To: 'Nicole Mandel' <NMandel @ sfajds.ucsf.edu>, Todd A. Summers/OPD/EOP
cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
Subject: RE: reciprocal links

Hi Todd:

I hope all goes well at the White House--haven't seen you in
awhile--we're proud to be linked as you suggest.

> -----Original Message-----

> From: Nicole Mandel [SMTP:NMandel@sfajds.ucsf.edu]

> Sent: Wednesday, February 03, 1999 1:14 PM

> To: 'Todd_A._Summers@opd.eop.gov'

> Cc: Paul Volberding, MD; tcoates@psg.ucsf.edu; Jeff Stryker

> (E-mail); Nicolas Sheon (E-mail); Peter Cohen MD PhD (E-mail)

> Subject: reciprocal links

>

> We would be happy to have you link to our site, and to add a link to

> yours

> when it is available. Thanks for asking.

> Nicol  Mandel

>

> Nicol  Mandel nmandel@sfajds.ucsf.edu

> Project Manager

> HIV InSite http://hivinsite.ucsf.edu

>

> University of California San Francisco

> PositiveHealth Program of the UCSF Medical Service at SFGHMC

> 3180 18th Street, #301

> San Francisco, CA 94110

>

> 415-476-7147

> fax: 415-502-9556

>

> -----Original Message-----

> From: Todd_A._Summers@opd.eop.gov

> [<mailto:Todd_A._Summers@opd.eop.gov>]

> Sent: Wednesday, February 03, 1999 6:04 AM

> To: Heller, Nancy

> Subject: Permission to Link Request

> Dear Webmaster:

> I am writing from the White House Office of National AIDS Policy to

> request

> permission to establish a hyperlink on our web site to yours (and to

> pages
> within your site including the Center for AIDS Policy Studies and HIV
> Insite). If this is acceptable to you, we would appreciate it if you
> respond
> to this email indicating your approval and giving your name, title,
> and
> phone number.
> After receiving permission, we will write back with the web address
> for our
> site should you wish to establish a link to our site (it is in
> development
> and not yet operational, so that information is not yet available).
> Thank you!
> Todd Summers
> Deputy Director
> Office of National AIDS Policy
> <<http://www.ucsf.edu>>

Message Copied To:

"Paul Volberding, MD" <PVolberding@sfids.ucsf.edu>
"Coates, Tom" <TCoates@psg.ucsf.edu>
"Stryker, Jeff" <stryker@psg.ucsf.edu>
"Sheon, Nicolas" <NSheon@psg.ucsf.edu>
"Peter Cohen MD PhD (E-mail)" <ptcohen@itsa.ucsf.edu>

UCSF



Nicole Mandel <NMandel @ sfajds.ucsf.edu>
02/03/99 04:13:57 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Todd A. Summers/OPD/EOP
cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
Subject: reciprocal links

We would be happy to have you link to our site, and to add a link to yours when it is available. Thanks for asking.
Nicolé Mandel

Nicolé Mandel	nmandel@sfajds.ucsf.edu
Project Manager	
HIV InSite	http://hivinsite.ucsf.edu

University of California San Francisco
PositiveHealth Program of the UCSF Medical Service at SFGHMC
3180 18th Street, #301
San Francisco, CA 94110

415-476-7147
fax: 415-502-9556

-----Original Message-----

From: Todd_A._Summers@opd.eop.gov [<mailto:Todd_A._Summers@opd.eop.gov>]
Sent: Wednesday, February 03, 1999 6:04 AM
To: Heller, Nancy
Subject: Permission to Link Request
Dear Webmaster:

I am writing from the White House Office of National AIDS Policy to request permission to establish a hyperlink on our web site to yours (and to pages within your site including the Center for AIDS Policy Studies and HIV InSite). If this is acceptable to you, we would appreciate it if you respond to this email indicating your approval and giving your name, title, and phone number.

After receiving permission, we will write back with the web address for our site should you wish to establish a link to our site (it is in development and not yet operational, so that information is not yet available).

Thank you!

Todd Summers
Deputy Director
Office of National AIDS Policy
<<http://www.ucsf.edu>>

Message Copied To:

"Paul Volberding, MD" <PVolberding @ sfids.ucsf.edu>
tcoates @ psg.ucsf.edu
"Jeff Stryker (E-mail)" <stryker @ psg.ucsf.edu>
"Nicolas Sheon (E-mail)" <nsheon @ psg.ucsf.edu>
"Peter Cohen MD PhD (E-mail)" <ptcohen @ itsa.ucsf.edu>

JAMA



jama-comments <JAMA-COMMENTS @ ama-assn.org> (jama-comments)
01/15/99 06:24:35 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Todd A. Summers/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: Re: Permission to Link

Thanks for your e-mail. You are welcome to link to JAMA's site. Best regards.

Bill Silberg
Editorial Director, Medical News and New Media
JAMA
312-464-2422

>>> <Todd_A._Summers@opd.eop.gov> 01/14 3:04 PM >>>

Dear Webmaster:

I am writing from the White House Office of National AIDS Policy to request permission to establish a hyperlink on our web site to yours (and to pages within your site). If this is acceptable to you, we would appreciate it if you respond to this email indicating your approval and giving your name, title, and phone number.

After receiving permission, we will write back with the web address for our site should you wish to establish a link to our site (it is in development and not yet operational, so that information is not yet available).

Thank you!

Todd Summers
Deputy Director
Office of National AIDS Policy

<http://www.ama-assn.org/public/journals/jama/jamahome.htm>

!



"Corrao, Amy" <acorrao@aspensys.com>
01/18/99 09:05:56 AM

HIV ATIS

Record Type: Record

To: Todd A. Summers/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: RE: Permission to Link

Dear Mr. Summers:

Thank you for writing. It would be acceptable for the Office of National AIDS Policy to create a link with the HIV/AIDS Treatment Information Service. If I can be of further assistance, please contact me through e-mail at atis@hivatis.org or by phone at 1-800-448-0440 (ext 5036).

Sincerely,

Amy Corrao
Clinical Reference Specialist

-----Original Message-----

From: Todd_A._Summers@opd.eop.gov [mailto:Todd_A._Summers@opd.eop.gov]
Sent: Thursday, January 14, 1999 4:20 PM
To: Atis@hivatis.org
Subject: Permission to Link

Dear Webmaster:

I am writing from the White House Office of National AIDS Policy to request permission to establish a hyperlink on our web site to yours (and to pages within your site). If this is acceptable to you, we would appreciate it if you respond to this email indicating your approval and giving your name, title, and phone number.

After receiving permission, we will write back with the web address for our site should you wish to establish a link to our site (it is in development and not yet operational, so that information is not yet available).

Thank you!

Todd Summers
Deputy Director
Office of National AIDS Policy

www.hivatis.org

The Body



Joanne Gottlieb <content @ thebody.com>

01/18/99 09:33:19 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Todd A. Summers/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: Re: Permission to Link

Dear Todd,

Please feel free to link to any of the pages on our site.

The information you requested is as follows:

Joanne Gottlieb

Site Manager

212-541-8500

Regards,

Joanne

At 04:20 PM 1/14/99 -0500, you wrote:

>Dear Webmaster:

>

>I am writing from the White House Office of National AIDS Policy to request

>permission to establish a hyperlink on our web site to yours (and to pages

>within your site). If this is acceptable to you, we would appreciate it if

>you respond to this email indicating your approval and giving your name,

>title, and phone number.

>

>After receiving permission, we will write back with the web address for our

>site should you wish to establish a link to our site (it is in development

>and not yet operational, so that information is not yet available).

>

>Thank you!

>

>Todd Summers

>Deputy Director

>Office of National AIDS Policy

>

>http://www.thebody.com

>

>

>

>

Joanne Gottlieb

Site Manager
The Body: An AIDS and HIV Information Resource
<http://www.thebody.com>

ph. 212-541-8500



Bmurek @ worldbank.org
01/14/99 05:10:08 PM

Please respond to webfeedback@worldbank.org

Record Type: Record

To: Todd A. Summers/OPD/EOP

cc: Hnassery @ worldbank.org

Subject: Permission to Link

World Bank Group Web Feedback

From: Web Feedback@WORLDBANK on 01/14/99 05:10 PM

Please respond to Web Feedback/Service/World Bank

To: Todd_A._Summers@opd.eop.gov

cc: Homira G. Nassery/Person/World Bank@WorldBank

Subject: Permission to Link

Thank you for your feedback, which is also being forwarded to the webmaster for the World Bank Group web page on HIV/AIDS.

Do please link your page to our web site and to more specific sites.

12th Int'l Conf



"m.c. art design communications" <info @ mcart.org>
01/15/99 03:48:33 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Todd A. Summers/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: Re: Permission to Link

Dr. Summers:

Of course, on behalf of the 12th World AIDS Conference, we would appreciate your link to the Conference Site.

If you have any questions, I can be reached in Geneva at:

+41 22 321 5323

Best regards,

Randy Schmieder
Web Editor
12th World AIDS Conference, Geneva
<http://www.aids98.ch>

Managing Director
m.c. art design communications
<http://www.mcart.org>

At 04:19 PM 1/14/99 -0500, you wrote:

>Dear Webmaster:

>

>I am writing from the White House Office of National AIDS Policy to request
>permission to establish a hyperlink on our web site to yours (and to pages
>within your site). If this is acceptable to you, we would appreciate it if
>you respond to this email indicating your approval and giving your name,
>title, and phone number.

>

>After receiving permission, we will write back with the web address for our
>site should you wish to establish a link to our site (it is in development
>and not yet operational, so that information is not yet available).

>

>Thank you!

>

>Todd Summers
>Deputy Director

>

>

>

>

✓

[illegible]

GENEVA SWITZERLAND

info@mcart.org

[illegible]

UNAIDS



fitzsimonsd @ unaids.org
01/15/99 05:54:50 AM

Record Type: Record

To: phamdoand @ unaids.org, Todd A. Summers/OPD/EOP, cowals @ unaids.org
cc: hechtr @ unaids.org
Subject: Re[2]:Permission to link

Dear Todd

I echo my colleague's welcome of your interest and request for a hyperlink to the UNAIDS Web site. I am pleased to authorize such a link.

We thank you for the offer of a reciprocal link and willingly accept. I look forward to receiving the URL once you have completed the construction and operationalized your site. I know it will constitute a very useful source of information.

With kind regards

David W FitzSimons
Information Manager
UNAIDS
tel +41 22 791 4624
email fitzsimonsd@unaids.org

Reply Separator
Subject: Re:Permission to link
Author: phamdoand
Date: 1/15/99 9:25 AM

Dear Todd,

Thank you for your interest in our web site.
Your request has been forwarded to our Information Manager, Mr David FitzSimons who is responsible for the content of the web site. He will contact you concerning this matter in the near future.

Best regards,

Don PHAM DOAN
Information Technology
Programme Support Department
UNAIDS
20, avenue Appia
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland
Tel: (+41-22) 791 4796

Fax: (+41-22) 791 4187
E-mail: phamdoand@unaids.org

_____Reply Separator_____

Subject: Permission to link
Author: Todd_A._Summers@opd.eop.gov
Date: 14/1/99 5:53 PM

Dear Webmaster:

I am writing from the White House Office of National AIDS Policy to request permission to establish a hyperlink on our web site to yours (and to pages within your site). If this is acceptable to you, we would appreciate it if you respond to this email indicating your approval and giving your name, title, and phone number.

After receiving permission, we will write back with the web address for our site should you wish to establish a link to our site (it is in development and not yet operational, so that information is not yet available).

Thank you!

Todd Summers
Deputy Director
Office of National AIDS Policy

<http://www.unaids.org>

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

8

Divider Title: _____

AUTHORING GUIDE

for the White House Web Site

(Updated 12/29/98; new and changed items are identified in boldface type.)

1 TEXT ELEMENTS

- 1.1 Do not use the `<BLINK>` tag
- 1.2 Use `<PRE>` tag only when a Web document must look exactly like an original ASCII document.
- 1.3 Avoid using all caps except in brief headings.
- 1.4 Do not set paragraphs with centered alignment. Centered alignment should only be used for headings and other brief lines of type.
- 1.5 Don't set paragraph type in boldface or italics, except for pull or block quotations.
- 1.6 Don't use the default blue link color (`<FONT COLOR="blue">` or `<FONT COLOR="#3333FF">`) as a text color, as this may cause users to confuse the text as a hypertext link.
- 1.7 Keep text lines readably short by using HTML formatting elements such as `<BLOCKQUOTE>` or `<TABLE>`.
- 1.8 Use `<UL>` and `<LI>` tags for bulleted lists. Do not use an "o."
- 1.9 Use `<DT>` and `<DD>` tags for text that requires a "hanging indent" paragraph. Do not use `&nbs;`
- 1.10 Avoid using underlining (`<U>` tag) for text that is not a hypertext link, because underlining is a commonly understood visual cue to identify hypertext.
- 1.11 When you use a sans-serif typeface such as Arial in an HTML document, be sure to specify the font so that the typeface renders correctly for all users: `<FONT FACE="Arial,Helvetica,sans-serif">`
- 1.12 Do not use white as a text color. Even when such type is set against a colored background in a table cell, the type cannot be seen by users of older browsers. Instead of white, use another light color for contrast.

2 PAGE ELEMENTS

- 2.1 Each HTML page must have a `<TITLE>` element in the `<HEAD>` tag that uniquely describes the document.
- 2.2 The bottom of each page must have the standard White House navigational elements: Return to the White House home page, the Site home page, and Help.
- 2.3 Sites for special White House events must have a navigation link to the site home page on each page of the site, in addition to the usual White House site-navigation links.
- 2.4 Provide a hyperlinked table of contents for pages that are divided into chapters or major sections.
- 2.5 Use as few different heading styles as possible--usually, no more than two

for a given document.

2.6 Include file sizes for PDF and multimedia files linked to a page. Clearly indicate the format of these files and include links to information about how to get the plug-ins required for viewing these files. Here is the recommended HTML code to use with PDF links:

```
<a href="/WH/html/tips.html#formats"></a><font face="Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif"
size="1">[number] kb</font>
```

2.7 Use <TABLE> tag to display columns and rows of data.

2.8 Do not include <META> tags with references to commercial products (Netscape, FrontPage, etc.)

2.9 Include <META> tags for the following GILS classifications that apply.[List to be added later]

2.10 The standard background color for the White House Web site is white; unless there is a strong requirement to do otherwise, include white as the value of the <BGCOLOR> attribute in the <BODY> tag. Do not use background colors and/or font colors that make it difficult for users to print pages with default browser configurations. (In particular, do not use combinations of black background and white type on pages users may need to print.)

2.11 Make maximum use of the primary "real estate" on menu pages (such as a home page). Display links to your content as prominently as possible, so as to minimize the amount of scrolling needed to locate it. Ideally, your primary content would be visible without any scrolling at all.

2.12 Intrasite navigational elements (e.g., for navigating within a particular part of the White House web) are ideally placed at the top of a site's pages. Intrasite navigation is supplemental to the site-wide navigational elements that are currently required to be placed at the bottom of a site's pages (see 2.2 above).

2.13 Do not embed graphics, Java applets, PDF files, or multimedia files in an HTML page if the result causes the total file size to exceed the recommended 70kb maximum, unless the page is linked from a page with a clear message specifying the total download size and plug-in requirements. All such pages must be designed to account for users accessing from all Windows, Macintosh, and Unix platforms.

3 HTML FORMS

3.1 Use the "POST" method for all forms.

3.2 Use the following attribute for all <TEXTAREA> multiline form elements:

```
WRAP="Virtual"
```

4 GRAPHICAL ELEMENTS

4.1 Keep total page size (including the HTML and all linked graphics) to 60-70kb in order to speed page downloads to users on slower connections. Pages larger than this should be noted with a file size indicator. Keep the number of linked graphics on a given page to a minimum, again in order to provide the optimum experience for users on slow modem connections.

4.2 All new graphics, including background graphics, for sites residing on the White House web server must be approved by the White House web team.

4.3 Design banner and navigational graphics to make maximum use of screen real estate, but ensure that the total page width--including all graphics, text, and tables--does not exceed 600 pixels.

4.4 Use Height and Width attributes in each tag. These attributes should reflect the actual values of the image and not be used to resize a visible graphic.

4.5 Use client-side imagemaps, rather than server-side maps, for navigational graphics. However, navigation links in client-side imagemaps must be supplemented with text links, preferably located near the bottom of the page (above the standard White House navigation links). Browsers with technology older than Navigator 2.0 cannot read client-side imagemaps.

4.6 Use a clear <ALT> attribute with each tag.

4.7 Use white navigational elements for pages with white backgrounds and yellowed navigational elements for pages with yellowed background. These graphics are identified as follows:

Icon for Site:	Url for White	URL for Yellowed
	http://www.whitehouse.gov	
President & VP	/New/images/pres-vp_pin.gif	/WH/images/pin_pres_vp.gif
Handbook	/New/images/handbook_pin.gif	/WH/images/pin_citizen2.gif
History & Tours	/New/images/history_pin.gif	/WH/images/pin_history.gif
Virtual Library	/New/images/library_pin.gif	/WH/images/pin_library.gif
Help Desk	/New/images/help_pin.gif	/WH/images/pin_info2.gif
Services	/New/images/services_pin.gif	/WH/images/pin_citizen2.gif
What's New	/New/images/new_pin.gif	/WH/images/pin_calendar.gif
Site News		/WH/images/pin_www1.gif
Briefing Room	/New/images/briefing_pin.gif	/WH/images/pin_briefing.gif
Kids	/New/images/kids_pin.gif	/WH/images/pin_kids2.gif
Standard WH bar	/WH/images/footer2.gif	/WH/images/footer.gif
White House Home	/New/images/home_pin.gif	/WH/images/home_icon2.gif

4.8 Minimize the use of animated GIF's, and keep animations under 50kb. Like other graphics, animations need to be approved by the White House web team.

4.9 Ensure that graphic file sizes are as small as possible by compressing them with a commercially available graphics compression tool.

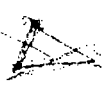
5 REQUIRED CONVENTIONS

5.1 Name files with the extension html.

5.2 Use all lowercase for filenames, including names of graphic files.

5.3 Links to sites not on the White House server must pass through the "goodbye" script.

5.4 Hyperlinks to documents or images within a directory hierarchy should be

 /cgi-bin/goodbye

formed relative to the parent directory. (For example, a link to file "sample.html" in the file "index.html" when both are in the directory "EOP" would be formed as follows:)

5.5 Hyperlinks to documents or images outside of the current directory hierarchy should be formed relative to the document root. (For example, a link to the White House "home" icon from any page in the White House web not directly in the WH directory should be formed as follows:)

5.6 To reference an e-mail address, form the link as follows:)

5.7 Pages that use client-side JavaScript must incorporate a mechanism that allows proper page rendering for users without JavaScript-capable browsers.

5.8 Pages that use frames must provide a mechanism that allows users without frames-capable browsers to access the content. Before considering use of frames on a White House web site, consult with the White House web team to explore alternatives.

5.9 Pages that use client-side imagemaps must provide supplemental navigation, preferably text links located near the bottom of the page.

5.10 Use quotation marks around all attributes of HTML tags. (Example:)

5.11 Menu pages that serve as indexes for a given directory should be named "index.html". Other names--such as Welcome.html, main.html, omb-home.html, etc.--should be avoided. Use of index.html simplifies administration of the web server, eases trouble-shooting, and assists user navigation by not requiring users to know a specific page name for a given directory index file.

5.12 Avoid using the phrase "Click here" as the text for a link. Links should be formed around the subject of the information the user will be linking to; this is also an accessibility requirement (see guideline 7.5). In the context of the web, the phrase "click here" is both uninformative and redundant.

5.13 Avoid linking to pages that have no content. In other words, do not link to a page that says it is "under construction" or that its content is "being developed." Keep such pages in a development environment until they are ready for production. Once they are in production, links to these pages can be activated.

5.14 Formats that require users to acquire and install a free viewer must be accompanied by information on how to obtain the free viewer. At the moment, the following such formats are allowed on the White House web site: (1) Portable document format (PDF), (2) Real audio and video, and (3) Vivo video. Pages that contain links to these formats should also have a link to the Tips for Users page, which has information about the format and about how and where users can acquire the necessary viewer. (For recommended HTML code for PDF files, see item 2.6)

6 REQUIRED QA PROCEDURES

6.1 Test new pages on the following platforms and browsers: 32-bit Windows running Navigator 3.x, Navigator 4.x, and IE 3.x or 4.x. If your page contains JavaScript, you must also test your page with Navigator 2.x and a non-JavaScript browser such as IE 2.x or NCSA Mosaic. If possible, also test your pages on

computers running 16-bit Windows, Macintosh system 7.x or higher, and some flavor of Unix.

6.2 Test new pages at 640x480, 600x800, and 1024x768 resolutions, and make adjustments as necessary to optimizer display for each.

6.3 Test new graphics on monitors that support both 256 colors and 24-bit color to ensure the best possible appearance for users on both high- and low-end systems.

6.4 Run each new or substantially revised site through a link-checking program before deploying to production systems. Also check new sites with a tool that identifies missing or duplicate page titles, missing "ALT" attributes and missing or distorted size attributes in graphics, and pages that exceed the recommended total download size.

7 REQUIRED ACCESSIBILITY GUIDELINES

7.1 Pages that do not meet requirements 7.2-7.4 in this section must have a parallel text-only version that does meet the requirements. Text-only pages will be indicated with a link at the top left-hand corner of the page labeled "[Text version]" and will be named identically to the non-text page except with a "-plain" identifier. Text-only pages will likewise point back to the non-text version with a label "[Graphic version]".

7.2 Ensure that all graphics on a given page contain clear "ALT" attribute values and that they have accurate "HEIGHT" and "WIDTH" values. The ALT attribute ensures that text browsers and users with visual disabilities can "see" information about the graphic. The size attributes ensure that the text on the page will render quickly for users on slow dialup connections.

7.3 Avoid using tables that are more than about 2 computer screens (or roughly 800 pixels) long. Browsers cannot render information in a table until the entire table has been parsed and laid out. As a result, large tables can significantly slow the rendering of web pages. Splitting a large table up into smaller units will speed page rendering for users on slower connections without noticeably affecting page appearance.

7.4 Avoid using tables to line paragraphs or other wrapped text into columns. Text-based browsers and tools for users with visual disabilities cannot parse tables accurately at this time. They cannot read the complete text in a given cell; instead, they read straight across all columns of a table.

7.5 Avoid designing lists of links without non-link, printable characters (surrounded by spaces) between them. In addition, strive to form link phrases that make sense when read out of context (but not too verbose); for example, do not use phrases like "Click here" or "look at this" as link text. Both of these recommendations greatly facilitate navigation of links by users of text-based browsers and browsers for the visually disabled.

8 DOCUMENT CONVERSION GUIDELINES

8.1 The White House Web Team can convert electronic documents created in commonly used word-processing and spreadsheet authoring tools to either HTML or PDF. Please consult with the Web Team before submitting files to ensure that your authoring tool is supported. (For Quart Xpress files, for example, the Web Team can

accept a PostScript file for conversion to PDF, but the team has no seamless method of converting Quark Xpress files to HTML).

8.2 Definitions:

8.2.1 HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) is the primary format for hypertext that is supported by web browsers.

8.2.2 PDF (Portable Document Format) is a hypertext format developed by Adobe Systems, based on PostScript, that requires use of a free browser plug-in--the Acrobat reader.

8.3 Consult with the White House Web Team for advise on determining the best options for your document conversion task. Determining the best format for publishing documents on the White House web depends mostly on two factors: (1) What kind of document it is, and (2) How you anticipate users will want to access the document. Your answers to these questions will determine whether you want to make your document available as an HTML file, as a PDF file, or as both types.

8.4 In general, provide an HTML version of documents you anticipate users will want to use primarily online. HTML is also the best choice for documents that need to have the widest possible audience.

8.5 In general, use PDF for documents where preserving the look, feel, and formatting of the original is important. It is very difficult or in some cases impossible to mimic the precise formatting of documents using HTML. If possible, also provide a PDF version of documents you anticipate users will want to download and print. PDF is also the best choice for documents whose integrity must not be compromised (unlike HTML, PDF cannot be edited and republished).

8.6 When converting long documents to HTML, provide a table of contents with links to specific sections of the document. Do not provide the entire HTML document as a single file, because this increases the difficulty of navigating through the document. When publishing a PDF file, create a hyperlinked set of bookmarks, or hyperlink the table of contents (if one exists).

8.7 In general, the White House web site does not publish documents in their original authoring format (e.g., Word Perfect). This policy is required because such formats can only be viewed by for-fee commercial products, and Federal documents cannot be disseminated in proprietary formats that require a for-fee viewer. However, in cases where an EOP agency must disseminate a template that its users can edit in order to fulfill reporting or submission requirements, word processing and other proprietary formats requested by the user community can be published.

9. MULTIMEDIA CONTENT GUIDELINES

9.1 Videos that require live streaming are not permitted at this time.

9.2 To allow the maximum flexibility in publishing streaming videos across the programs and organizations represented on the White House web site, only one video clip can be published per site (Millennium, OMB, CEA, etc.). No site can publish a video archive or library at this time

9.3 Because of limitations in the current infrastructure, including the licensing limitations on our video server, videos can only be linked to pages that have had or are

expected to have less than 200 visits a day. To ensure this, agencies must not advertise the video's availability--either on the White House home page or in other forums that will generate traffic of more than 200 hits per day.

9.4 Videos can be streamed only at a speed of 28.8 kb/s.

9.5 In order to serve as many visitors as possible, it is recommended that the length of videos be restricted to 10 minutes.

9.6 There are no restrictions on the use of streaming audio content.