

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

To: Laura Tyson
From: Tom Kalil TAK
Re: Technology issues for 1996
Date: January 17, 1996

I. Telecommunications legislation:

Background: The U.S. telecommunications industry is currently governed by the Communications Act of 1934, and an antitrust decree which broke up AT&T (the Modified Final Judgement). Currently, long-distance companies, local telephone companies, and cable companies are prohibited from entering each others' markets. Although we have competition in the long distance markets (e.g. AT&T, Sprint, MCI), there is little or no competition in the market for local telephone or cable services. The Administration believes that competition will lead to lower prices, more customer choice, and faster deployment of an advanced telecommunications infrastructure. The telecom bill also addresses a host of other issues, including universal service, connectivity for schools, "indecent" material on the Internet, deregulation of cable rates, rules regarding media ownership, and Advanced Television (ATV).

Current status: As a result of negotiations between the White House and the Hill, the House and Senate Commerce Committees were able to arrive at a bill that the President and Vice President could support. The Republicans made concessions in media concentration, rules governing RBOC entry into long distance, and cable rates.

Senator Dole has prevented the conference report from being reported out. He alleges that allowing the broadcasters to have the "digital" spectrum without having to pay for it is "corporate welfare." [The current Administration position is that the broadcasters should get the digital spectrum for free, but they should have to turn over their analog spectrum in the future, which would be auctioned.] Some House Republicans are concerned that the House Commerce Committee made too many concessions, and that the bill is not "deregulatory" enough. Republican constituents such as Rupert Murdoch are concerned that the current bill will not allow him to buy all of the TV stations he wants to own.

Further NEC action: Passage of the bill (warts and all) is important to promote competition and to put an end to the regulatory uncertainty, which is delaying private sector investment. The NEC should push for final passage, and stay involved in any discussion of spectrum policy.

II. Technology Budget issues

Background: As candidate, Governor Clinton's "Putting People First" agenda emphasized the need to increase public and private investment in areas such as education and training, infrastructure, plant and equipment, and R&D to increase economic growth, productivity, and job creation. In the R&D area, the President has called for a permanent R&D tax credit, strong support for basic research, and an increase in civilian and "dual-use" technology programs. Republican budget proposals would cut R&D by more than 30 percent over the next seven years, and eliminate high profile technology initiatives such as the Advanced Technology Program.

Current status:

1. R&E tax credit

I assume that budget negotiators will be able to agree on some period of extension. There were some small changes to the credit (such as an elective Alternative Incremental Credit) that have been characterized as "special interest" by Treasury staff. The coalitions that are supporting the credit argue that many firms (25-40 percent of R&D performers) will benefit from these changes, that they are relatively inexpensive (\$250 million), and that the Administration should not oppose them.

There are many companies that are making considerable investments in R&D but are no longer benefiting from the credit. Hewlett-Packard, for example, has a lower R&D:sales ratio because of the explosive growth of its laser printer business. Semiconductor firms hit by dumping in the mid-1980's had disproportionately high R&D:sales ratios during the base period because they maintained their R&D while revenues declined. Defense and aerospace companies hit by defense cutbacks have lower R&D:sales ratios.

2. Technology programs:

OMB is proposing \$7.98 billion in "add-backs." Below are the important science and technology add-backs:

- \$389 million for Commerce Department technology programs, of which \$300 million

is for the Advanced Technology Program. It is also important to strike provisions in the Conference bill that would prohibit any NIST funds from being used for new grants.

- \$40 million for NSF basic research.
- \$62 million for the EPA's environmental technology initiative.
- \$23 million for the Education Department's technology learning challenge.

Further NEC action:

- a. The NEC should fight to preserve funding for an extension of the R&E credit. The Administration should support, or at least, not oppose, the Alternative Incremental Credit.
- b. The NEC should ensure that funding is restored to key R&D programs, per the current OMB "addback list."
- c. In the event that the Republicans refuse to fund some of our technology programs, we should explore increased funding for university-based engineering research. Currently, DOD funds 50-75 percent of the research in electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, and computer science. DOD's support for university-based engineering research is decreasing and may decline even more.

NSF would be the logical agency to run such an initiative, but steps would have to be taken to:

- Encourage industry involvement in the establishment of R&D priorities, and industry matching funds where appropriate.
- Increase the average size of the award. NSF has a tendency to spread the money around and award small grants.

This kind of initiative would have strong support in industry. They are very worried about declining investment in our nation's top engineering schools. They like university-based R&D because they hire the graduates, particularly if they have been doing industry-relevant R&D.

- d. The NEC should call for a high-level meeting between Congressional leadership (e.g. Gingrich, Domenici) and Administration officials (Tyson, Gibbons) to discuss the overall S&T budget, and to see if ways can be found to narrow the current ideological divide between the Congressional Republicans and the Administration.

III. National Information Infrastructure initiative:

Background: The power of information and communications technologies is exploding. The number of transistors on an integrated circuits is doubling every eighteen months, leading to improvements in price:performance of 25 to 30 percent per year. The power of a \$20 million supercomputer in 1976 can be found today in a \$300 video-game. Laser technology will enable us to carry all of the phone traffic on Mother's Day on a single strand of fiber. Satellites and wireless technology will allow us to communicate "anytime, anywhere", while the Internet is growing at 10 percent per month. These technologies will have a pervasive impact on the way we work, learn, live and communicate with each other.

The Administration's policy agenda is set forth in the "NII Agenda for Action", which was released in September 1993. This document called for action in the following areas:

Reform of our nation's telecommunications laws to promote competition and advance universal service. [See discussion of telecom legislation above.]

Promotion of applications such as education, electronic commerce, health care, manufacturing, geographical information systems, environmental monitoring, delivery of government services, digital libraries, demand side management, telecommuting, improving the quality of life for Americans with disabilities, etc.

Establishing information policy in areas such as intellectual property, privacy, security and liability of carriers.

Investing in R&D, primarily through the High Performance Computing and Communications initiative.

Promotion of the Global Information Infrastructure through pilot projects and encouraging other countries to adopt more liberal telecommunications policies.

Current status: Progress is being made on most of the issues discussed above. The main body for the coordination of policy is the Information Infrastructure Task Force (IITF), chaired by Secretary Brown. Our NII Advisory Council wants to meet with the President on January 30th to release their final report. We agree with most of the recommendations, and plan to release a document discussing the progress we have made to date.

The NIIAC will endorse the Administration's goal of connecting all schools to the "information superhighway" by the year 2000. A separate group has been formed to coordinate a Presidential educational technology initiative.

Further NEC action:

- a. Support scheduling request to have NIIAC meet with President on January 30th.
- b. Release report outlining Administration accomplishments to promote NII on January 30th.
- c. Coordinate "educational technology" initiative. [I assume Dimond memo has more details on this.]
- d. Convene meeting at Cabinet-level to reinforce importance of NII initiative.
- e. Continue meetings with Computer Systems Policy Project CEOs on encryption policy.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

To: Laura D'Andrea Tyson
From: Tom Kalil 
Re: Administration support for R&E tax credit
Date: July 24, 1996

The R&E credit has lapsed for over a year, and the high-tech community remains concerned that (1) it will not be part of the final tax bill; and (2) that there will not be any other vehicle later this year. The credit is one of the biggest differences between the House and Senate bills, and the pressure to eliminate the credit will grow if Archer pushes to eliminate the airline ticket tax.

There are two steps that the Administration could take to help ensure that the credit remains part of the tax bill:

1. Contact key House Ways and Means and Senate Finance Democrats. My short-list would be Moynihan, Baucus, Matsui and Rangel. It would be great if you and Secretary Rubin could make these calls.
2. Include a reference to the credit in the President's speech at the Medal of Science/Medal of Technology event on Friday. Proposed language:

"In today's high-tech economy, it is essential that we provide the private sector with incentives to invest in long-term R&D. I call upon the Congress to extend the research and development tax credit -- which has been allowed to lapse for more than one year. Let's reward companies that invest in our economic future."

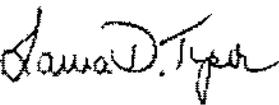
I will be out of town Wednesday and Thursday, but reachable through Wendy if you have any questions.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

To: Vice President Gore

From: Laura D'Andrea Tyson 

Re: Proposal for Next-Generation Internet

Date: August 1, 1996

Summary: We believe that the time is right for a renewed government-industry-academia partnership in networking and networked applications. Such a partnership could have the same impact on the Net of the year 2000+ that the ARPANET and NSFNET have had on today's Internet. We would like your permission to develop a proposal in this area, with a possible White House event to launch it in the fall.

Rationale:

- Today's Internet is the result of a long and fruitful partnership between government, industry, and academia. The Internet is fueling a boom in the U.S. information and communications sector, and is being used for dozens of applications such as electronic commerce, education, scientific research, environmental monitoring, delivery of government services and information, and community networks. The return on investment to the Nation (and to the world) has been enormous.
- Although the Internet is incredibly useful, it still has a number of limitations. The current version of the Internet Protocol is running out of address space. The Internet has difficulties supporting "real-time" services such as video-conferencing, multi-media collaboration, and video and audio "streaming." The research community has some excellent ideas for addressing these and other limitations, but they need to be tested before being deployed widely as commercial services.
- Continued research and experimentation is needed to push the envelope, meet the networking requirements of "mission" agencies, maintain U.S. leadership in information and communications, promote open standards that are not controlled by any one company, and provide the human resources and ideas for the next-generation of high-tech start-ups.

Outline of initiative

1. Networking:

- Investment in a high-speed networking connecting universities, National Labs, and corporate labs.

2. Networking Technologies

- Deploy next-generation Internet Protocol.
- Experiment with ability to reserve bandwidth for real-time applications.
- Improve security of the network from malicious attack.

3. Next-Generation Applications

- Develop "collaboratories" that combine researchers, databases, and scientific instruments.
- Support "learning on demand" for non-traditional students that do not want to attend courses on campus.
- Allow researchers to construct distributed supercomputers from networks of workstations.

4. Information Society

- Research on universal design to promote access for persons with disabilities.
- Research on legal, ethical and social issues, such as privacy-enhanced browsers or filtering software.
- Visualization of economic and social data to promote informed participation.
- Program for recognizing and rewarding individual and small business contributions to the Net (award for best essay on future applications, best shareware).
- Centers of Excellence in different applications areas.

MEMORANDUM FOR GENE SPERLING

FROM: TOM KALIL

RE: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRIORITIES FOR FY99
AND BEYOND

DATE: AUGUST 25, 1997

This memo outlines some principles for the Administration's S&T policies for FY99 and beyond and describes some possible initiatives.

I. Principles

1. The Administration should favor extramural (as opposed to in-house) R&D that is awarded on a peer-reviewed basis.
2. Where possible, the Administration should favor university-based R&D, given that universities are likely to (1) disseminate research results more widely; (2) conduct longer-term R&D that is beyond the time horizon of the private sector; and (3) train the next generation of scientists and engineers needed by industry. This does not mean that the Administration should not pursue partnerships with industry (e.g. Advanced Technology Program, Partnerships for a New Generation of Vehicle) where appropriate.
3. The Administration needs to support a balanced portfolio of R&D that includes both longer-term, curiosity-driven research and near-term, more directed research. Although R&D should be linked to national needs, there is a danger to moving too far in this direction. For example, it may be that in the biomedical area, longer-term research in molecular genetics may do more to cure diseases than a "disease of the month" approach.
4. Research agencies are currently conditioned to "think small" because they believe that there is no money for new initiatives, and that they will have to fund any new initiatives from reductions in their base programs. Given that developing a thoughtful proposal can take months, the Administration should let agencies know that there is "new money" for initiatives that support White House priorities, even if the "new money" is the result of low OMB budget guidance to agencies. In concrete terms, this means that any increase in R&D should "ramp up" in FY2000 and beyond to allow agencies to spend calendar year 1998 to develop detailed research agendas.
5. The Administration's S&T policy needs to focus on not only R&D funding, but (1) the use and deployment of technology to achieve national goals (e.g. life-long learning, more efficient government); (2) the creation of an environment for innovation and U.S. high-tech competitiveness; and (3) the broader ethical and social

issues raised by new technologies (e.g. privacy, genetic testing, information "haves" vs. "have-nots).

6. It may be difficult to maintain constant "real" funding for R&D between now and 2002, given that the Administration's FY98 request for overall R&D is \$72.8 billion. However, it may be possible to (1) maintain real funding for some subset of the R&D budget; or (2) increase some targeted portions of the R&D budget. For example, the civilian R&D budget is only \$34.3 billion, and federal support for university-based R&D is only \$12.9 billion.
7. The Administration should look for possible "off-sets" for R&D spending (e.g. tobacco settlement for biomedical research, "cap and trade" for climate change technologies.)

11. S&T priorities

Below is a first cut at how the Administration might invest an additional \$1.8 billion in FY99. My #1 priority is the university-based R&D.

1. University-based R&D (10% increase in NSF research, 10% increase in DoD basic research)	\$370 million
2. Biomedical research	\$500 million
3. Climate change technologies	\$500 million
4. Educational technologies	\$250 million
5. Information Society	\$200 million
Total	\$1.82 billion

1. University-based R&D - \$370 million

For \$370 million, we could increase the FY99 NSF research budget by 10 percent (\$260 million - assuming that Congress appropriates \$2.6 billion in FY98) and the DoD basic research budget (6.1) by 10 percent (\$110 million).

The reason that I would focus on these budgets is that they fund "everything else" that is not defense, health, space, and energy. For example, the DoD's support for university research funds more than 50 percent of the research in key disciplines such as computer science, mechanical engineering, and electrical engineering. NSF supports a wide range of disciplines, such as biology, geology, engineering, computer science, social science, chemistry, materials science, etc.

2. Biomedical research - \$500 million

I assume that the Administration will want to increase NIH biomedical research by some amount in FY99. The Administration's FY98 request for NIH R&D was \$12.5 billion - a \$300 million increase from FY97. The House and Senate have funded the FY98 NIH R&D budget at \$12.9 billion and \$13.1 billion respectively. I assume that \$500 million for the Administration increase is a minimum, given that the Senate is proposing a \$900 million increase from FY97 to FY98.

The question we need to answer is the appropriate mix between (1) an across-the-board increase for NIH; (2) disease-specific initiatives in cancer, AIDS, diabetes, etc.; and (3) some technology-specific initiative (e.g. molecular genetics for diagnosis and cures).

3. Climate change technologies - \$500 million

There are a whole set of technologies that could reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, such as:

- Fuel cells
- Biomass
- Photovoltaic arrays
- Lightweight composite materials for automobile bodies and other applications
- Integrated building system design

We need to find out how rapidly the agencies can ramp up - it may be that \$500 million is too much in FY99. The Administration could easily spend \$500 million on a broader "sustainable development" initiative that would include not only greenhouse gas reduction - but environmental technologies such as:

- environmentally-conscious manufacturing
- remediation and restoration
- integrated environmental monitoring
- pollution control

4. Educational Technology Initiative - \$250 million

New initiatives in FY99 should focus on:

- Technology training for new teachers - \$100 million

A competitive grant program would allow the Administration to fund technology training initiatives in at least one teacher college per state – possibly 2-4 per state depending on the size of the grant.

- **Research on educational technology - \$100 million**

Additional research is needed on both (1) evaluation of educational technology (what are the circumstances in which technology improves student performance and supports educational reform efforts); and (2) improvements in state-of-the-art of educational software. Example topics might be intelligent tutoring systems that adapt to individual student learning styles; simulation environments that allow students to “learn by doing”; and authoring tools that reduce the cost of developing software and allow teachers (or other non-programmers) to develop educational software.

- **Content - \$50 million**

For \$50 million, the Administration could fund a number of high-profile, Internet-accessible content initiatives, such as:

- Digitizing millions of objects in the Smithsonian Museum; and
- Creating subject-specific digital libraries for K-12 science, math, and other areas.

5. Information Society - \$200 million

For \$200 million, the Administration could fund a number of initiatives that seek to (1) promote applications of new information and communications technologies; and (2) explore the ethical and social dimensions of information technology. Making the Information Revolution empower all Americans could be an important legacy for the President. Possible components of the initiative include:

- **Improving the quality of life and economic independence of people with disabilities**

Progress in key technologies (e.g. speech recognition, text-to-speech, machine vision, user interfaces that use gestures or American Sign Language, text-to-Braille.) could allow people with disabilities to interact with computers, kiosks, interactive TVs, and communications devices. This would enable them to be full participants in the workforce and increasing their independence and quality of life. These technologies would improve “ease-of-use” for all users - not just people with disabilities.

- **Learning on demand**

Although the Administration has an aggressive program for K-12 educational technology, we have nothing on the application of technology for life-long learning. The

Administration's priority in this area should be encouraging the development of instructional software in areas with high social payoffs, such as basic skills.

- **Social science research**

The government should fund additional social science research and data collection in areas such as privacy, impact of information technology on productivity, etc.

- **Government online**

There are huge opportunities to make the government more efficient and user-friendly by allowing citizens to access information and conduct transactions with the government online. Many worthwhile projects are under-funded because they are inherently interagency in nature (e.g. an online one-stop shop for all information and services useful to specific communities - such as small business.) Some of these are identified in the National Performance Review's "Access America" report.

Draft October 28, 1998

Tom Kalil:

Comments welcome, send to kalil_t@a1.eop.gov or fax 456-2223

7/11/98
See Notes
7/11/98
65 10/31/98

I. Summary:

One possible cross-cutting theme for the Administration's FY2000 budget and its 1999 agenda is "Making the Information Revolution Work For Everyone." This is, after all, the first budget of the new millennium. The goal would be to identify specific ways in which information technology can contribute to our most important national goals. Note that in all of these areas, there is already some level of activity. The challenge would be to (a) identify new ideas; (b) raise the level of attention that IT issues are receiving within departments and agencies; and (c) identify specific projects that could achieve real results with additional resources.

II. Policy Tools

1. Remove legal or regulatory barriers (e.g. licensure for telemedicine, HCFA reimbursement)
2. Promote voluntary industry technical standards
3. Leverage government's position as a user (e.g. use procurement power to create market for accessible technology)
4. Set national goals (e.g. connect every classroom to the Internet by the year 2000)
5. Use bully pulpit (e.g. NetDay)
6. Fund research and development that is related to a particular application (e.g. National Library of Medicine support for a secure computer-based patient record)
7. Fund testbeds and pilots to encourage experimentation (trials of Intelligent Transportation Systems, Department of Commerce TIIAP grants)
8. Fund deployment (Technology Literacy Challenge Fund)
9. Training of end-users or application developers (e.g. train teachers to use technology)
10. Create forum for stakeholder discussions

III. IT applications

1. E-commerce, e-business

a. Benefits/Applications

- Growth/job creation/productivity
- Immediate access for global markets for small businesses
- Supply chain management
- Mass customization ("lot size of 1")
- Ability of customers to find the best deals

b. Accomplishments

- WIPO treaties
- Internet Tax Freedom Act
- electronic signatures
- children's privacy
- encouragement of industry self-regulation on privacy
- duty-free cyberspace

c. Possible next steps (from draft e-commerce report)

- Broadband deployment
- *Interest* Increased small business involvement in e-commerce
- Better understanding & statistics on impact of information technology on the economy
- Promotion of Internet and e-commerce in developing countries

2. Health care

a. Benefits/Applications

- Consumer health information
- Tools for shared decision-making between doctors and patients
- Telemedicine, remote consultation
- Computer-aided surgery
- Public health information systems
- Electronic claims filing to reduce administrative costs
- Secure computer-based patient records

Good stuff

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b. Accomplishments

- E-rate discounts for rural health care clinics
- HHS HealthFinder
- Free access to MedLine
- Pilots for HCFA reimbursement for telemedicine
- Passage of HIPAA

c. Possible next steps

- Medical privacy
- Progress on legal/regulatory barriers to telemedicine (licensure, reimbursement)
- Secure computer-based patient records that allow only authorized access
- Development of "guardian angel" technology for home health care (real-time monitoring of health status)
- Use of public health information systems to achieve goals (e.g. increase childhood immunization rates)

3. Education and life-long learning

a. Benefits/Applications

- Increased parent-teacher interaction
- More active, student-centered learning environment
- Project-based learning (e.g. GLOBE)
- Access to primary research material
- Preparation for workplace of 21st century
- Anytime, anywhere instruction

b. Accomplishments

- \$700 million in funding for educational technology, including \$75 million E-rate
- Focused effort in Empowerment Zones/Enterprise Communities
- Catalyst for private sector efforts such as NetDay, Tech Corps
- Learning Anytime Anywhere, amendments to Higher Education Act on distance learning

Could we aim for 5 model cities or Ed-tech - utility challenge

- Better labor market information from Labor Department

c. Possible next steps

- Content initiative
- Evaluation & assessment (when does technology improve student performance and life-long learning)
- Private sector involvement in \$75 million teacher training
- Universal IT literacy by 8th grade
- "Internet report card" to allow parents to know how their schools are doing

Use of technology to support adult literacy, adult basic education

Research to advance the state-of-the-art in learning technology (e.g. intelligent tutoring systems that can respond to needs of individual students)

4. **Economic development**

a. Benefits

- More even distribution of benefits of new economy

b. Accomplishments

- EDA funding of incubators, tech transfer from university to industry, etc.

c. Possible next steps

- Commerce Department technology-based growth initiative
- Initiative to promote access to telecommunications for rural America or rural-specific applications (e.g. precision agriculture)

5. **Delivery of Government Services/Governance**

a. Benefits/Applications

- More efficient and user-friendly government

Part of
overall
Adult
Lifelong Plan

- 24x7 access to services and information
- More open and transparent government
- "Virtual" government – government organized around function or constituency
- More opportunities for informed participation at all levels of government
- More rapid learning from best practices in "communities of practice"

b. Accomplishments

- Access America recommendations

c. Possible next steps

- All (or most) government information online
- Top 100 transactions with the government online
- One-stop shops for students, senior citizens (in progress from NPR)
- Increase number of "killer apps" per agency (e.g. America's Job Bank at the Department of Labor)
- Expansion of Innovation Fund or some other mechanism for funding cross-agency projects

6. Environment/Sustainable Development

a. Benefits/Applications

- Better decision making (use of Geographical Information Systems)
- Community right to know (easy access to SuperFund sites, Toxic Release Inventory)
- Real-time environmental monitoring from inexpensive wireless sensors and satellites

b. Accomplishments

- Envirofacts

- National Spatial Data Infrastructure
- Declassification of intelligence data for environmental purposes
- National Biological Information Infrastructure

c. Possible next steps

- Digital Earth
- Take advantage of DoD-developed technology for real-time environmental monitoring

7. Crime/Law Enforcement

a. Benefits/Applications

- Cooperation between federal, state and local law enforcement officials made easy as a result of secure, interoperable wireless networks
- Mobile access to law enforcement data (e.g. NCIC 2000)

b. Accomplishments

- Allocation of spectrum for law enforcement
- Establishment of Public Safety Wireless Networks

c. Next steps

- DOJ/Treasury/Commerce proposal for law enforcement wireless pilots

8. Improving the quality of life for people with disabilities

a. Benefits/applications

- Make Americans with disabilities full participants in the Information Society
- Improve ability to participate in workforce
- Increased independence and quality of life

b. Accomplishments

- Provision on accessibility in Telecommunications Act
 - Tougher version of Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act
 - Web Accessibility Initiative
- c. Possible next steps
- Broader initiative on universal access ✓
9. **Telecommuting**
- a. Benefits/applications
- Reduced energy consumption and congestion
 - More time with family
- b. Accomplishments
- c. Possible next steps
- Tax credits?
 - Use of NEXTEA \$
10. **Crisis management & public safety**
11. **Science and engineering**
- a. Benefits/Applications
- Accelerated pace of scientific discovery
 - Computational science and engineering as the "third way" of discovering new knowledge (in addition to theory and experimentation)
 - Collaboratories (laboratories without walls – scientists, supercomputers, scientific instruments, large databases all connected by high-speed networks)
- b. Accomplishments
- High Performance Computing and Communications (Gore author of High

Performance Computing Act)

- Next Generation Internet

c. Possible next steps

- Major increase in information technology research

12. **Intelligent Transportation Systems**

a. Benefits

- Reduced congestion and fatalities

b. Accomplishments

- \$250 million proposed in FY99 budget for ITS

c. Next steps

- ??

13. **Digital Libraries**

a. Benefits

- 24x7 access to information, improved ability to search and locate information

b. Accomplishments

- Research project on digital libraries supported by NSF, DARPA, and NASA

c. Next steps

- Creation of digital library for rural America based on research of land grant colleges
- Digitize "cultural heritage" of United States

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**Technology for America's Economic Growth,
A New Direction to Build Economic Strength**



**President William J. Clinton
Vice President Albert Gore, Jr.**

February 22, 1993

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Preserving America's
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February 1995

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