

SSIT Board of Governors Meeting
AGENDA
April 20, 2002
Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. (10:30) Welcome and Introductions | Andrews |
| 2. Adoption of Agenda | Andrews |
| 3. Approval of Minutes of Previous Meeting | Kjell |
| 5. President's Report | Andrews |
| IEEE-wide budget | |
| New HQ cost allocation mechanism | |
| Chapter revitalization | |
| Trends in civic engagement | |
| 6. Publications Report | Rochester |
| 7. Past President's Report | Perusich |
| 8. Finalize Bylaws Changes | Engel |
| 9. Treasurer's Report | Stephan & Andrews |
| Set 2003 Budget Parameters | |
| 10. Conference Reports | 2002-Herkert
2003+ Burne |
| 11. Committee Reports | |
| Membership | Brook |
| Awards | Benjamin |
| Technology and Public Policy | Andrews |
| Ethics | Unger |
| Nominations/Elections | Perusich |
| Chapters | Open |
| PACE | Plonsey |
| 12. Old Business | |
| 13. New Business | |
| 14. Next Meeting Date and Place | |
| 15. Adjournment | |

President's Report

Adopted in February

(5)
IE³ board
of Dir

TAB INFRASTRUCTURE DISTRIBUTION

THE INFRASTRUCTURE EXPENSES

2002 Target Budget (\$000) using Findlay Model

Elimination of Membership Dues	\$1,677.0
IP Tax /Sharing	\$5,552.6
Investment Returns on Reserves	See Note Below
Additional Allocations:	
Controllers	\$1,413.4
Payroll	\$182.1
Human Resources	\$848.2
Business Administration	\$483.1
Member Services	\$3,077.9
Application Processing	\$584.6
Procurement	\$407.5
IT - Common	\$792.5
IT - Membership	\$3,210.4
IT - Financial	\$1,469.6
Sub Total	\$12,469.3
Less: Current Allocations	\$3,832.7
Additional Allocations	\$8,636.6
TOTAL	\$15,866.2

NOTE: Test Case Assumes no Specific Return on Reserves nor any Specific Portion to be Withheld



TAB INFRASTRUCTURE DISTRIBUTION

HOW TO ESTIMATE BILL

ADD FOUR PARTS:

1. Elimination of Membership Fees ... Additional TAB Support Charge (Proportional to IP Revenue)
2. IP Tax/ Sharing ... Receive Less IP Revenue
3. Investment Return ... Withhold a Portion of Investment Returns
4. Additional Infrastructure Expenses ...

BLENDED METHOD: Additional Withholding on Investment Returns (Based on Reserves)

PRINCIPLES METHOD: Additional Allocation based on Membership, Headcount, & Infrastructure Usage

Parts 1 through 3 are identical for both *Blended* and *Principles*; Differences in Methods are for Part 4 Only



TAB INFRASTRUCTURE DISTRIBUTION

HOW TO ESTIMATE BILL

- FINDLAY PORTION (*Parts 1-3*)

	BLENDED	PRINCIPLES
- IP Revenue	52.1 % *	52.1 % *
- % Reserves	TBD	TBD

- ADDITIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE (*Part 4*)

	BLENDED	PRINCIPLES
- % Reserves	16.6%	0%
- \$ Per Member	-	\$15.34
- Use (% Expenses)	-	5.6% **
- \$ Headcount Exec Offices	-	\$12,129 ***

* IP Tax (40%) Plus Elimination of Member Fees (12.1%)

** 5.0% for Computer Society (Credit for Executive Office)

*** \$4,509 for Computer Society (No Piscataway IT - Common)



TAB INFRASTRUCTURE DISTRIBUTION

WHAT IS THE *PRINCIPLES* METHOD?

- Membership Allocation Metric

- Societies: Use Number of Members in Society
- Co-Publications: Use Number of Subscribers for Co- Publications
- Councils: Use Number of Subscribers for *Transactions* *

- Staff Headcount Allocation Metric

- TAB: Use Number of TAB Staff Personnel
- Societies: Use Number of Staff in Executive Office
- Computer Society Staff does Not Use Piscataway IT-Common

- Infrastructure Usage Allocation Metric

- Infrastructure Usage is Proportional to *Activity*; Relative Activity is Measured by *Expenses*
- Conference Expenses Exempted since They do Not measure Piscataway Infrastructure Usage
- Portions of Executive Office expenses Exempted ... If its Activity Serves to Reduce IEEE Infrastructure Expenses **

* Councils Do Not have Members

** Computer Society Usage Metric Reduced by 0.4% in Test Case



TAB INFRASTRUCTURE DISTRIBUTION

SOME EXAMPLE ALLOCATIONS *

SAME FOR BOTH BLENDED PRINCIPLES

	Elimination Member Fees	IP Tax *	Reserves	Member Usage	E. Office
• BT	\$5	\$14	\$36	\$40	\$1 \$0
• ComSoc	\$104	\$316	\$1,392	\$957	\$508 \$104
• CS	\$210	\$1,069	\$1,032	\$1,446	\$1,148 \$561
• CSS	\$64	\$163	\$320	\$158	\$93 \$0
• SP	\$117	\$309	\$785	\$285	\$178 \$41
• RA	\$30	\$90	\$226	\$94	\$37 \$0
• PE	\$71	\$218	\$843	\$354	\$70 \$41
• SIT	\$9	\$27	\$37	\$27	\$6 \$0

* Does NOT Include Investment Returns Withholding; Same for Both Blended and Principles Methods



\$ in thousands

Intellectual Property

TAB INFRASTRUCTURE DISTRIBUTION

WHAT IS TRANSITION PLAN?

If TAB Chooses Principles Method

- 2001 *Reduction in Reserves Method (Done)*
- 2002 *Blended Method (As Budgeted)*
- 2003 *2/3 Blended + 1/3 Principles Method*
- 2004 *1/3 Blended + 2/3 Principles Method*
- 2005 *Principles Method*
 - Allows Time for S/Cs to Adapt to *Principles Method*
 - Time for IEEE to Reduce Infrastructure Expenses



Robert Putnam Bowling Alone (NY: Simon & Schuster, 2000)

Organization	Founded	"Constituency" for calculating membership rate per 1,000	Growth in membership rate from 1940 to 1945 to peak year	Membership rate plateau begins	Year of peak membership rate	Membership rate plateau ends	Decline in membership rate from peak year to 1997	Membership rate (per 1,000) in peak year
Civic Associations								
4-H	1901	Rural youth	54%	1950	1950	1976	-26%	180
American Association of University Women	1881	Women with college degrees	15%	1930	1955	1955	-84%	53
American Bowling Congress	1895	Men aged 20 and over	434%	1964	1964	1979	-72%	83
American Legion	1919	All wartime veterans	10%	1940	1945	1945	-47%	274
B'nai B'rith	1843	Jewish men	90%	1947	1947	1965	est. -75%	78
Boy and Girl Scout adult leaders	1910-12	Youth aged 5-17	190%	1957	1957	1958	-18%	50
Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts	1910-12	Youth aged 5-17	134%	1957	1972	1973	-8%	156
Boy Scouts	1910	Boys aged 5-17	118%	1958	1972	1997	-5%	190
Girl Scouts	1912	Girls aged 5-17	174%	1956	1969	1971	-15%	125
Business and Professional								
Women (BPW)	1919	White-collar working women	51%	1949	1951	1951	-89%	17
Eagles	1898	Men aged 20 and over	82%	1947	1947	1950	-72%	29
Eastern Star, Order of the Elks	1868	Women aged 20 and over	18%	1930	1930	1961	-73%	50
Elks	1868	Men aged 20 and over	107%	1962	1970	1977	-46%	25
General Federation of Women's Clubs								
Women's Clubs	1890	Women aged 20 and over	56%	1949	1956	1956	-84%	16
Grange	1867	Rural population	42%	1951	1952	1955	-79%	16
Hadassah	1912	Jewish women	153%	1950	1983	1986	-15%	123
Jaycees	1915	Men aged 20-34	na	1973	1975	1978	-58%	5
Kiwanis	1915	Men aged 20 and over	94%	1956	1960	1966	-42%	5
Knights of Columbus	1882	Catholic males	46%	1949	1954	1959	-6%	14
League of Women Voters	1920	Women aged 20 and over	125%	1954	1965	1969	-61%	2
Lions	1917	Men aged 20 and over	129%	1957	1967	1976	-58%	9
Masons	1733	Men aged 20 and over	38%	1927	1927	1957	-71%	90
Moose (male members only)	1888	Men aged 20 and over	181%	1950	1980	1980	-35%	19
Moose (women members only)	1927	Women aged 20 and over	208%	1990	1990	1995	-3%	6
NAACP	1909	African Americans	69%	1944	1944	1969	-46%	31
Odd Fellows	1819	Men aged 20 and over	0%	1920	1920	1920	-94%	54
Optimists	1919	Men aged 20 and over	85%	1985	1990	1990	-24%	2
Parent-Teacher Association	1897	Families with children under 18	111%	1957	1960	1966	-60%	48
Red Cross (volunteers)	1881	Adults aged 20 and over	45%	1956	1956	1970	-61%	19
Shriners	1895	Men aged 20 and over	60%	1949	1967	1990	-25%	5
Veterans of Foreign Wars	1872	Men aged 20 and over	36%	1958	1960	1962	-59%	15
Women's Bowling Congress	1899	All wartime veterans	110%	1945	1945	1995	-9%	114
Women's Christian Temperance Union	1917	Women aged 20 and over	1121%	1965	1978	1978	-66%	54
Temp. Union	1874	Women aged 20 and over	4%	1920	1920	1920	-96%	11
Median	1900		85%	1951	1959	1969	-58%	30
Professional Associations								
American Bar Association	1878	Employed lawyers		1977	1977	1989		503
American Dental Association	1859	Active, licensed dentists		1960	1970	1970		960
American Institute of Architects	1857	Employed architects		c. 1950	1970	c. 1970		409
American Institute of Certified Public Accountants	1887	Employed accountants		1987	1992-93	1993		198
American Medical Association	1847	Licensed physicians		1949	1959	1959		745
American Nursing Association	1896	Registered nurses		na	Before 1977	na		At least 176
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	1880	Employed mechanical engineers		1951	1930	1993		400
American Institute of Electrical Engineers and Institute of Radio Engineers to 1961; Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers after 1961	1884	Employed electrical and electronic engineers		1952	1961	1961		620
Median	1879			1952	1970	1970		456

- Notes: (1) In all cases where significant, non-U.S. members excluded from membership numbers
(2) Female members excluded from traditionally male fraternal organization membership numbers (although women Moose members broken out separately)
(3) World War II spike in Red Cross volunteers has been excluded from calculations about peak and rate of decline.

5(a)

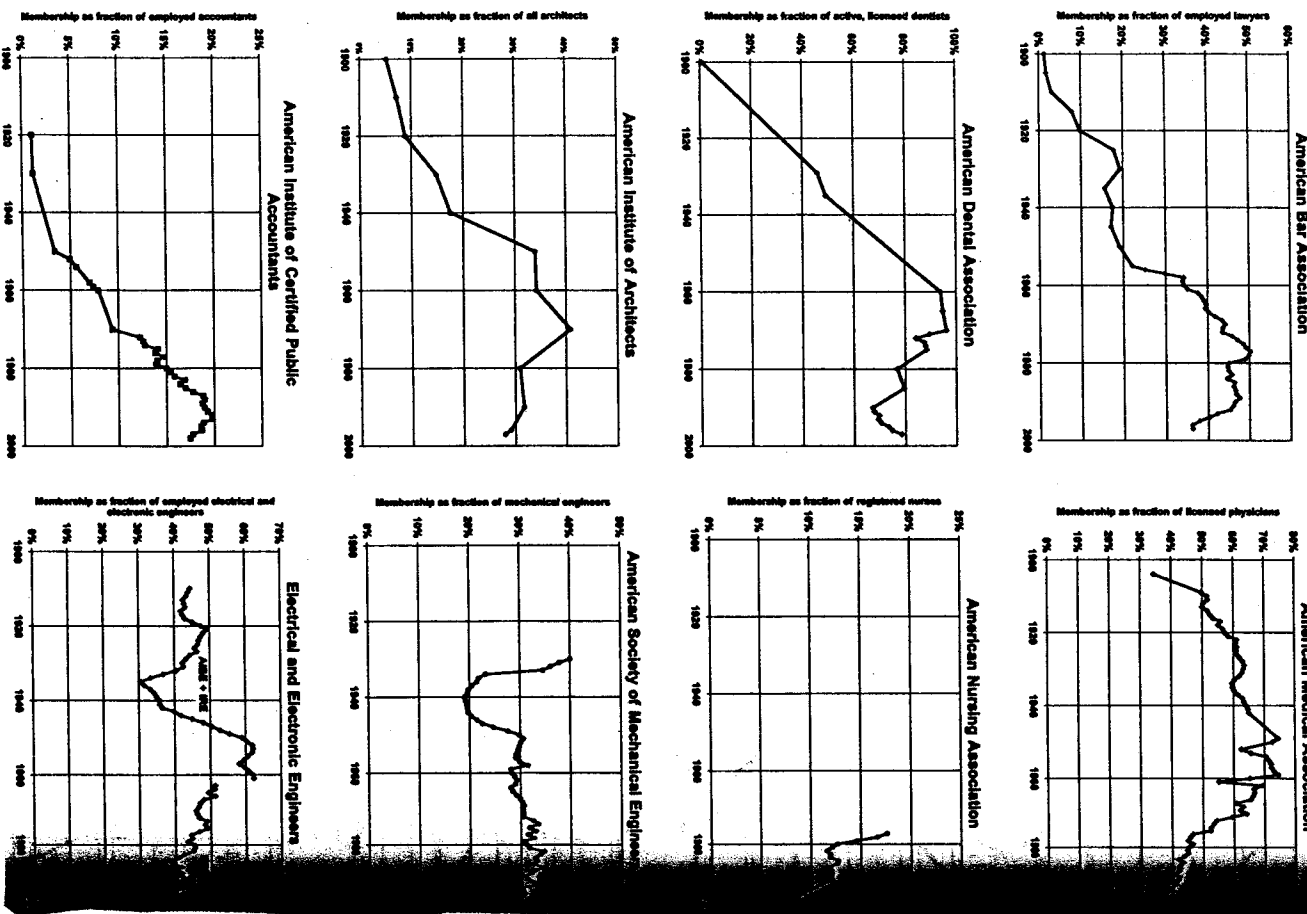
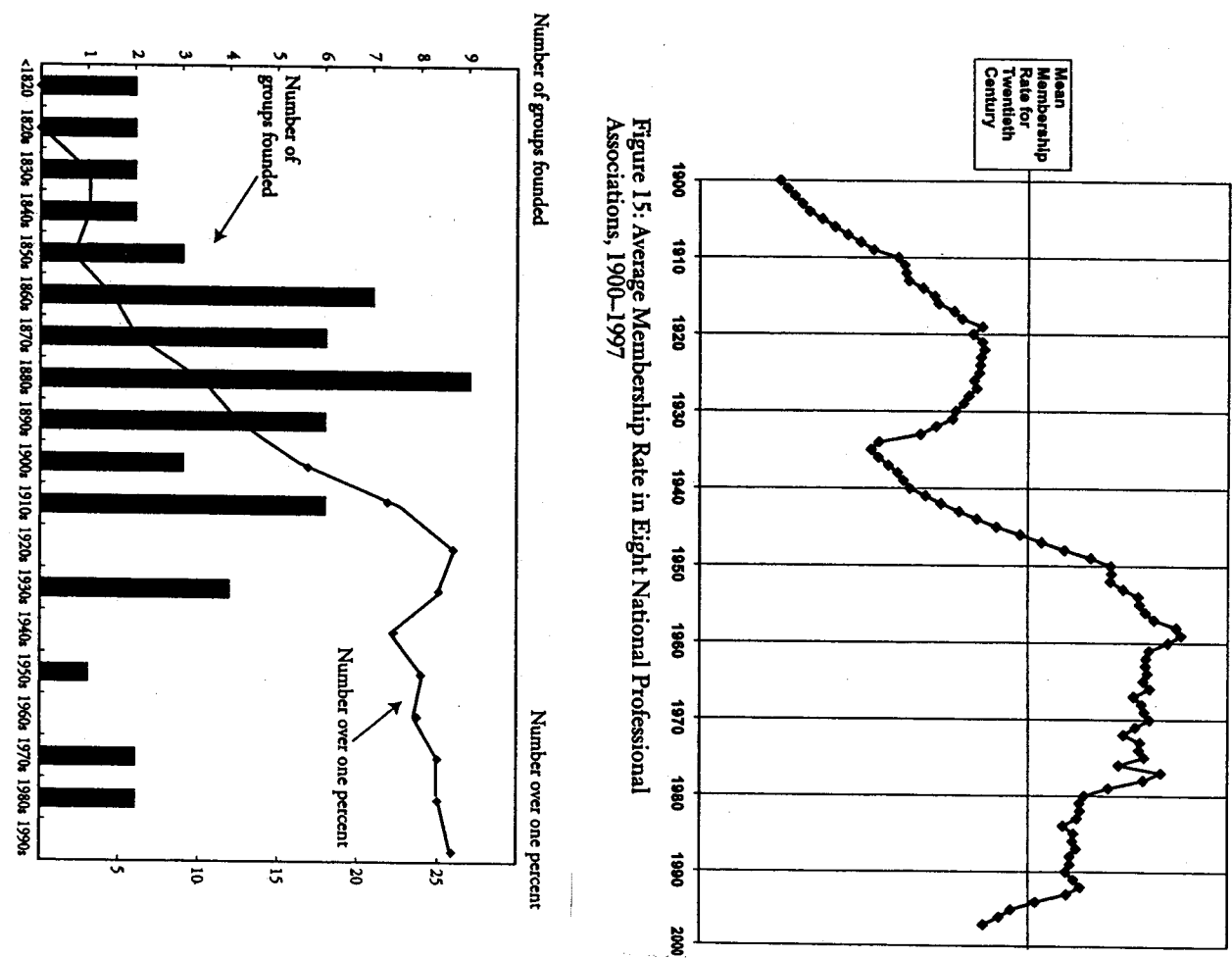


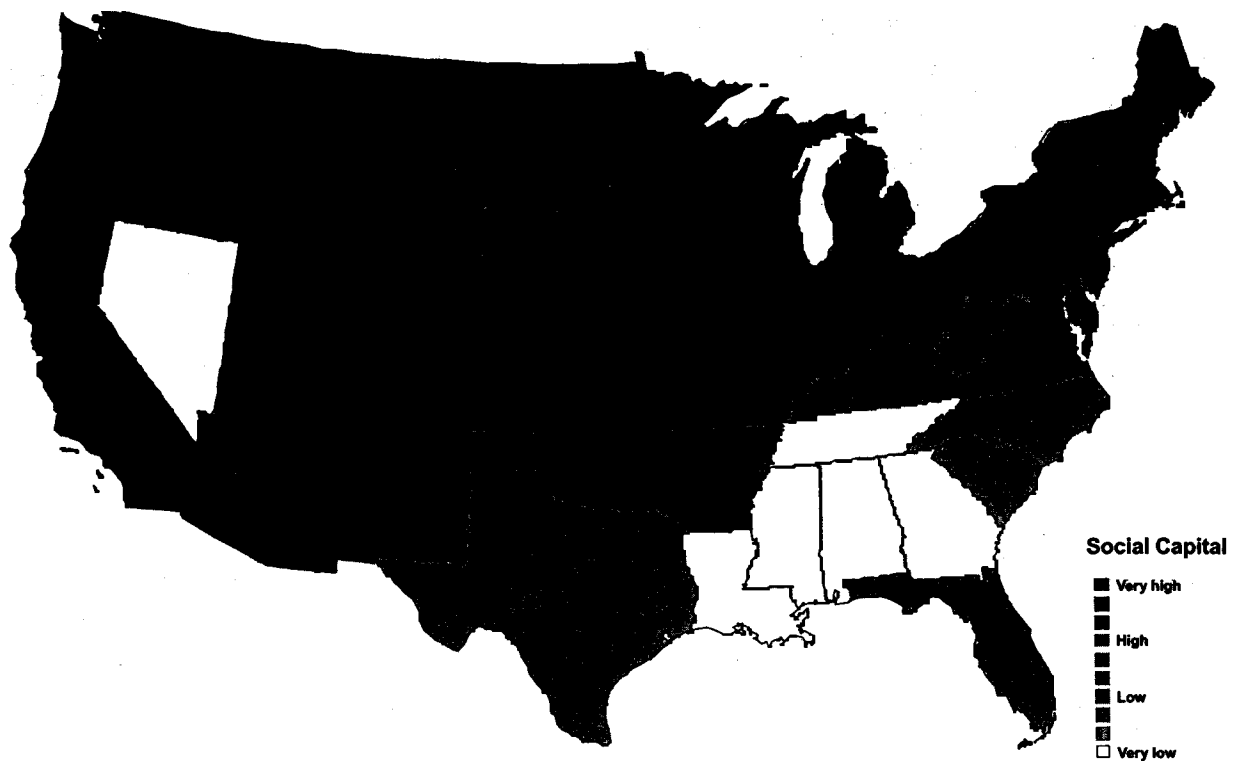
Figure 15: Average Membership Rate in Eight National Professional Associations, 1900-1997



Source: Civic Engagement Project, Harvard University; data as of July 1999.
 Figure 95: Founding and Cumulative Incidence of Large Membership Associations

Table 4: Measuring Social Capital in the American States

<i>Components of Comprehensive Social Capital Index</i>	<i>Correlation with Index</i>
Measures of community organizational life	
Served on committee of local organization in last year (percent)	0.88
Served as officer of some club or organization in last year (percent)	0.83
Civic and social organizations per 1,000 population	0.78
Mean number of club meetings attended in last year	0.78
Mean number of group memberships	0.74
Measures of engagement in public affairs	
Turnout in presidential elections, 1988 and 1992	0.84
Attended public meeting on town or school affairs in last year (percent)	0.77
Measures of community volunteerism	
Number of nonprofit (501[c]3) organizations per 1,000 population	0.82
Mean number of times worked on community project in last year	0.65
Mean number of times did volunteer work in last year	0.66
Measures of informal sociability	
Agree that "I spend a lot of time visiting friends"	0.73
Mean number of times entertained at home in last year	0.67
Measures of social trust	
Agree that "Most people can be trusted"	0.92
Agree that "Most people are honest"	0.84



Social Capital

- Very high
- High
- Low
- Very low
- Very low

Figure 80: Social Capital in the American States

Table 3: All Forms of Civic Disengagement Are Concentrated in Younger Cohorts

	Age Brackets				
	18-29	30-44	45-59	60+	
Read newspaper daily	1972-75	49%	72%	78%	76%
	1996-98	21%	34%	53%	69%
	Relative change	-57%	-52%	-31%	-10%
Attend church weekly	1973-74	36%	43%	47%	48%
	1997-98	25%	32%	37%	47%
	Relative change	-30%	-25%	-22%	-3%
Signed petition	1973-74	42%	42%	34%	22%
	1993-94	23%	30%	31%	22%
	Relative change	-46%	-27%	-8%	0%
Union member	1973-74	15%	18%	19%	10%
	1993-94	5%	10%	13%	6%
	Relative change	-64%	-41%	-32%	-42%
Attended public meeting	1973-74	19%	34%	23%	10%
	1993-94	8%	17%	15%	8%
	Relative change	-57%	-50%	-34%	-21%
Wrote congressman	1973-74	13%	19%	19%	14%
	1993-94	7%	12%	14%	12%
	Relative change	-47%	-34%	-27%	-15%
Officer or committee member of local organization	1973-74	13%	21%	17%	10%
	1993-94	6%	10%	10%	8%
	Relative change	-53%	-53%	-41%	-24%
Wrote letter to newspaper	1973-74	6%	6%	5%	4%
	1993-94	3%	5%	5%	4%
	Relative change	-49%	-18%	-9%	-4%
Worked for political party	1973-74	5%	7%	7%	5%
	1993-94	2%	3%	4%	3%
	Relative change	-64%	-59%	-49%	-36%
Ran for or held public office	1973-74	0.6%	1.5%	0.9%	0.6%
	1993-94	0.3%	0.8%	0.8%	0.5%
	Relative change	-43%	-49%	-8%	-22%
Took part in any of twelve different forms of civic life*	1973-74	56%	61%	54%	37%
	1993-94	31%	42%	42%	33%
	Relative change	-44%	-31%	-22%	-11%

* Wrote Congress, wrote letter to editor, wrote magazine article, gave speech, attended rally, attended public meeting, worked for political party, served as officer or as committee member of local organization, signed petition, ran for office, and/or belonged to good-government organization.

eg, women now
place
place
place

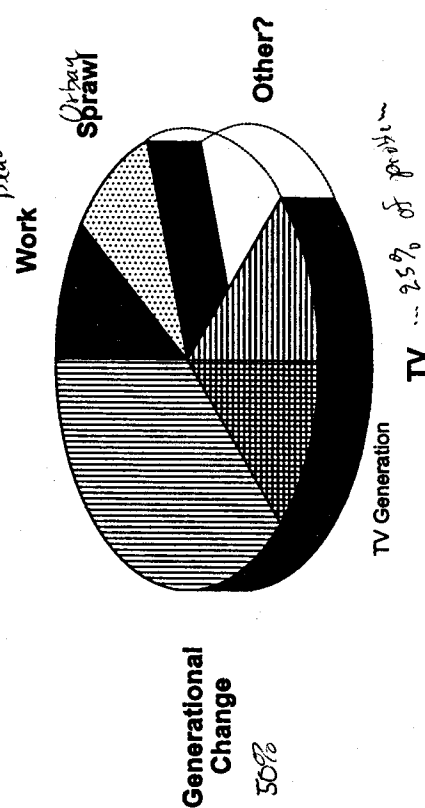


Figure 79: Guesstimated Explanation for Civic Disengagement, 1965-2000

Implications for SSIT?

Publications Committee Report 20 April 2002

Janet Rochester

T&S magazine. The publication schedule is on track, as follows:

- Summer 02 - regular issue - Editor Vesilind to determine content
- Fall 02- special issue on ISTAS 2001, guest editors Brian O'Connell and Jerry Engel
- Winter 02 - special issue on precautionary principle - Ken Foster, guest editor
- Spring 03 - regular issue - Editor Vesilind to determine content
- Summer 03 - special issue on ISTAS 02, Joe Herkert guest editor (approved by BOG in December 2001)

Proposed issues. Roli Varma's proposal for a special issue on "Women and Minorities in Information Technology" is attached. Aarne recommends approval. I recommend that we schedule the the Varna issue for Fall 2003. By putting the Varna issue in the Fall of 2003, we provide sufficient time for publishing the call for papers and receiving and reviewing papers. The Winter 2003 issue would then be a general issue.

Aarne has an increasing backlog of papers. He is encouraged by the response to the "Opinion" piece and expects to have a "Letters" section to include responses to it.

Electronic rights. We shall not be using art for the covers of T&S for which we will need to obtain recurring permission for the electronic rights.

Magazines/Newsletters agreement. Terri completed the required form and returned it to the IEEE. In the absence of any subsequent correspondence, we presume that the form met their requirements.

No date specified - Special issue from 2002 conference to be published by Social Science Computer Review (SSCORE) (guest editor, Brian O'Connell)

Proposal
Special Issue of Technology & Society
Women and Minorities in Information Technology

Roli Varma
School of Public Administration
University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, NM 87131
Tel. No. (505) 277-7756 (w)
Email varma@unm.edu

The Need

The use of information technology (IT) has had a profound impact on the productivity, globalization, and growth of the U.S. economy. IT has not only made fundamental changes, but these changes are taking place at a very fast and unprecedented pace. Since 1995, IT has contributed, directly or indirectly, between 33% and 50% of the acceleration of productivity to the national economy. IT has also contributed to the country's structural shift to a service economy. The Bureau of Labor has projected that between 1998 and 2008, the number of IT related jobs would grow over 100%, exceeding an overall job growth of 14%. However, the demand for IT workers has continued to outstrip the supply. The shortage of IT workers has resulted in the Congress adopting legislation to increase the number of temporary H-1B visas that can be awarded annually to foreign skilled workers from 65,000 to 115,000 to 195,000 for each year.

While IT-based economy is expanding, women and minorities are underrepresented in IT education and thus in IT workforce. Women make up 51% of the U.S. population and 46% of the U.S. labor force, but comprise only 28% of computer and mathematical scientists. Similarly, Afro-Americans, Hispanics, and Native Americans make up almost 24% of U.S. population, but less than 4%, 3%, and 0.4% of computer and mathematical scientists, respectively. Moreover, IT pipeline statistics indicate that the number of women and minority IT workers will not be much larger in the foreseeable future. The percentage of women earning their bachelor's degrees in IT related fields has been dropping steadily since the mid-80s in contrast to the general trends in graduation rates as well as those in the natural sciences and engineering. For instance, women's share of baccalaureate degrees in computer science peaked at 15,126 in 1986, and came down to 7,063 by 1995. Similarly, among the small number of minority students pursuing higher education, a larger percentage tends to earn degrees in the social sciences. For instance, from 1989 to 1996, minorities earning the bachelor's degree increased only by 1% annually in computer sciences; in contrast, the annual increase for the social sciences was 10%.

If we are to improve the status of women and minorities in the IT workforce, we have to identify most factors that deter them from pursuing education in IT in this rapidly changing environment. Only then can we facilitate success for women and minorities in IT. Otherwise, the presence of women and minorities in IT would remain merely token, and IT would continue to be dominated by men and foreign workers.

Most of the scholarly work has focused on gender and to some extent on the ethnic gap in science and engineering. There is seldom an in-depth look at the specific disciplines of IT. *I propose to bring out a special issue of Technology and Society Magazine focussing on the wide*

disparities in the careers of men, women, minorities, and non-minorities in IT. A special issue in this area is significant and timely considering how IT is rapidly changing all of our lives.

Special Editor's Competence

I hold a Ph.D. in Science and Technology Studies from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. I am an assistant professor in the School of Public Administration at UNM (with upcoming tenure and promotion this year). My expertise is in gender, ethnicity, and education. I have been publishing and presenting extensively on the impact of science and technology on women and minorities. This year, I received a grant from the Sloan Foundation (\$30,000) to conduct a study on why minorities are under-represented in the IT disciplines at UNM. The fieldwork, which involved 40 interviews with minority students, majoring in computer science and computer engineering, along with the transcription of the interviews has been completed. This month, I received a planning grant from the NSF (\$102,426) to investigate why women in different ethnic groups do not pursue careers in IT.

Selecting Papers for the Special Issue

I would be able to get very high quality papers on the proposed subject from which to select the best 4 or 5, depending on their length. I am confident about it because:

- The Information Technology Workforce Program (ITW) of NSF funds research to discover ways to attract and retain under-represented groups in IT fields. I attended its PIs meeting on October 14, 2001. Last year and this year's PIs reported their progress. I talked to many PIs and they are interested in contributing to the special issue of T&S. After the PIs meeting, an electronic mailing list was created to share information of value to interested PIs. I will be able to use this list to give the call for the special issue of T&S.
- I also attended the annual meeting of 4S, Society for Social Studies of Science, on November 1, 2001. I went to many panels on human resources and IT. I talked to those who presented their papers on the subject and they showed interest in submitting their findings as well. I have their e-mail addresses.
- As a member of 4S, I will advertise in its newsletter - *Technoscience*. I am assuming that T&S will also advertise the request for papers for the special issue on women and minorities in IT.
- I am in touch with Denise Gurer, co-chair of the ACM Committee on Women in Computing.
- I know many experts in the field of women and minorities in science and engineering who would be more than happy to serve as reviewers. On January 25, 2002, I will be attending the panel review for the ITW Program of NSF in Arlington. I will recruit some additional reviewers from there as well.

IEEE SSIT BOG Meeting 4/20/2002

Treasurer's Report

Membership as of 3/31/2002:

Regular: 1329
Student: 163
Affiliate: 28
Other: 151
Total: 1671 + 383 arrears = 2054

Income, expense, net surplus (deficit): see over
Balance Sheet

IEEE
Period: FEB-02 currency USD
Submitted: 29-MAR-02 12:40:55

Business Unit=0300 (Social Implications of Tech)

	JAN-02	FEB-02
Accts Receivable	0.00	0.00
Loans/Advances Receivable	6.00	6.00
Prepaid Expenses	0.00	0.00
Fixed Assets	0.00	0.00
Pooled Assets	267.00	274.00
Total Assets	273.00	280.00
Accts Payable	0.00	0.00
Deferred Income	0.00	0.00
Total Liabilities	0.00	0.00
Net Worth	273.00	280.00
Total Liabilities & Net Worth	273.00	280.00
Cumulative Surplus/Deficit	40.00	48.00
Prior Year Reserve	233.00	233.00

III
SOCIETIES & COUNCILS
Current Period: PAR-02

currency USD
Business Unit=0300 (Social Implications of Tech)

INCOME EXPENSES (DEFICIT)

NAME	YEAR TO DATE		YEAR TO DATE		YEAR TO DATE		YEAR TO DATE		VARIANCE
	ANNUAL BUDGET	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	ANNUAL BUDGET	BUDGET	ACTUAL	
INVESTMENT RETURNS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERIODICALS	174.7	126.0	86.9	23.3	17.5	78.7	104.7	71.4	-33.3
NEWSLETTERS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
NON PERIODICAL SALES	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	-0.2	0.0	-0.3	-0.3
MEETINGS/CONFERENCES	28.9	7.2	0.0	8.3	0.0	37.1	-1.1	0.0	1.1
GRANTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADMINISTRATION	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.3	19.4	-86.2	-19.3	-19.4	-0.1
COMMITTEE/OTHER	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.9	-0.4	0.2	-1.6	-1.8
TOTAL	205.0	135.8	89.2	51.3	39.2	29.0	84.5	50.0	-34.5

2002 IEEE Institutional (NM) Periodical Price Study and 2003 Pricing Recommendations

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Pub. Code	Pub. Title	2001 Price		2002 Price	2003 Price	2004 Price		2005 Price	2006 Price	2007 Price	2008 Price	2009 Price	2010 Price	2011 Price	2012 Price	2013 Price	2014 Price	2015 Price	2016 Price
		Jan. Price	Mar. Price			Jan. Price	Mar. Price												
PC-28 Pub: 125	Journal of Computer Documentation Technical Communication Quarterly Journal of Technical Writing & Communication Journal of Business and Technical Communication Technical Communication			\$155	\$223	154	166	-7%											
EMC-27 Pub: 126	Journal of Radio Science Journal of Geophysical Research Bell Labs Technical Journal AT&T AT&T Compliance Engineering International Journal of Numerical Modeling, Electronic Networks, Devices and E EMC Compliance Journal ITEM, The International Journal on EMC International Journal of Remote Sensing International Journal of Remote Sensing Electromagnetics Journal of Electromagnetic Waves & Applications			\$255	\$240	331	374	-11%											
SMC-28 Pub: 127	Journal of Organizational Behavior & Human Decision Processes Decision Support Systems Information Systems Research Management Science International Journal of Intelligent Systems Journal of Systems Integration (DISCONTINUED) Organization Science Cobometrics & Systems International Journal of			\$324	\$270	539	597	-10%											
SMC-28 Pub: 169	Journal of Computer and System Sciences Journal of Organizational Behavior & Human Decision Processes Journal of Dynamic Systems, Measurement & Control Decision Support Systems Information Systems Research Management Science International Journal of Intelligent Systems Journal of Systems Integration (DISCONTINUED) Control and Cybernetics Biological Cybernetics Biological Cybernetics Biological Cybernetics Chaos, Solitons & Fractals Chaos, Solitons & Fractals			\$324	\$270	447	485	-4%											
SMC-28 Pub: 179	Journal of Organizational Behavior & Human Decision Processes Decision Support Systems Information Systems Research Management Science International Journal of Intelligent Systems Journal of Systems Integration (DISCONTINUED) Control and Cybernetics Biological Cybernetics Biological Cybernetics Chaos, Solitons & Fractals Chaos, Solitons & Fractals			\$218	\$222	83	71	17%											
GRS-28 Pub: 128	Geographical Research Letters PE & RS Photogrammetric Engineering & Remote Sensing Applied Optics Machine Vision and Applications			\$380	\$275	381	391	-5%											
M-TS-30 Pub: 140	Technology in Society Technology & Culture Theory & Society Transactions of the Newcomen Society for the Study of History and Science			\$220	\$185	82	99	-17%											
FES-31 Pub: 142	Energy Conversion and Management International Journal of Energy Solar Energy Materials & Solar Cells Solar Energy			\$360	\$315	343	377	-6%											
T-PWDR	Generation, Transmission & Distribution Transmission & Distribution World			\$425	\$375	463	498	-7%											

Appendix 1.0 Cost of Membership based on 2002 Budget (Including Advertising Revenue)

IEEE CONFIDENTIAL
6-Mar-02

Society	# Of Members Newsletter Xplore (10)		Bundled Pub (7)	Corp. Alloc (1)	Free Extra's (2)	Sub-Total		Ad Rev (Net)	Total (11)		2002 Dues Rev	Dues To Cost Comp	Cover Cost?	% Of Cost?	Sugg Cost	Incr	Reco 2003 Dues	Add'l Rev	Total Rev
	Sep-01 Budget	Budget				Budget	Budget		Mem Cost	Cost Dues									
BT002	2,634	\$11,300	\$0	\$39,900	\$40,405	\$91,605	\$35	\$15	NO	\$91,605	\$35	\$15	NO	43%	\$3	\$18	\$7,902	\$47,412	
CAS004	20,990	\$0	\$47,492	\$87,900	\$204,963	\$84,000	\$20	\$7	NO	\$421,255	\$20	\$7	NO	35%	\$4	\$11	\$83,960	\$230,890	
VT006	5,412	\$54,000	\$2,234	\$0	\$52,803	\$109,037	\$20	\$15	NO	\$109,037	\$20	\$15	NO	74%	\$2	\$17	\$10,824	\$92,004	
CE008	4,050	\$21,400	\$0	\$165,200	\$62,127	\$248,727	\$61	\$25	NO	\$248,727	\$61	\$25	NO	41%	\$3	\$28	\$12,150	\$113,400	
AES010	5,662	\$0	\$4,278	\$206,000	\$62,534	\$272,812	\$48	\$20	NO	\$272,812	\$48	\$20	NO	42%	\$3	\$23	\$16,986	\$130,226	
IT012	5,986	\$54,100	\$12,593	\$261,900	\$91,825	\$420,418	\$70	\$30	NO	\$420,418	\$70	\$30	NO	43%	\$3	\$33	\$17,958	\$197,538	
EM014 (5)	7,432	\$37,500	\$0	\$144,300	\$114,006	\$295,806	\$40	\$28	NO	\$295,806	\$40	\$28	NO	70%	\$2	\$30	\$14,864	\$222,960	
C016 (3)	94,250	\$0	\$4,062	\$1,395,000	\$741,438	\$2,140,500	\$23	\$35	YES	\$2,140,500	\$23	\$35	YES	154%	\$0	\$35	\$0	\$3,298,750	
EM018	7,788	\$0	\$23,456	\$153,100	\$82,228	\$258,784	\$33	\$28	NO	\$220,784	\$28	\$28	NO	99%	\$1	\$29	\$7,788	\$225,852	
UFC020 (8)	2,356	\$19,000	\$6,691	\$168,800	\$36,141	\$230,632	\$98	\$15	NO	\$230,632	\$98	\$15	NO	15%	\$5	\$20	\$11,780	\$47,120	
OE022	1,625	\$24,800	\$1,232	\$38,300	\$24,927	\$89,259	\$55	\$12	NO	\$89,259	\$55	\$12	NO	22%	\$4	\$16	\$6,500	\$26,000	
RA024	6,099	\$0	\$7,814	\$97,900	\$65,257	\$170,971	\$28	\$20	NO	\$130,871	\$21	\$20	NO	93%	\$1	\$21	\$6,099	\$128,079	
PC026	1,912	\$39,200	\$1,369	\$32,800	\$29,330	\$102,699	\$54	\$25	NO	\$102,699	\$54	\$25	NO	47%	\$3	\$28	\$53,536	\$56,550	
SMC028	4,350	\$11,500	\$9,802	\$75,200	\$37,944	\$134,446	\$31	\$9	NO	\$134,446	\$31	\$9	NO	29%	\$4	\$13	\$17,400	\$91,955	
GR029	1,786	\$0	\$0	\$32,500	\$27,397	\$59,897	\$34	\$22	NO	\$60,197	\$34	\$22	NO	65%	\$2	\$24	\$3,572	\$42,864	
DEI032 (5)	2,397	\$0	\$0	\$222,700	\$36,770	\$259,470	\$108	\$15	NO	\$220,970	\$92	\$15	NO	16%	\$5	\$20	\$11,985	\$47,940	
IA034	11,271	\$0	\$16,085	\$160,900	\$113,833	\$290,818	\$26	\$17	NO	\$278,818	\$25	\$17	NO	69%	\$2	\$19	\$22,542	\$214,149	
LEO036	9,242	\$86,100	\$35,798	\$0	\$89,529	\$293,427	\$32	\$18	NO	\$293,427	\$32	\$18	NO	57%	\$3	\$21	\$27,726	\$194,082	
Totals (9)	402,828	\$690,400	\$479,501	\$7,770,100	\$4,127,670	\$267,200	\$13,334,871	(\$2,633,000)	\$10,701,871	\$27	\$8,985,946						\$646,398	\$9,632,344	

- (1) Corporate allocations that can be directly tied to membership (Source Fin. Pig worksheet - Findlay model)
 - (2) Estimated Cost of providing freediscount memberships, free CD's etc
 - (3) Computer Society numbers may not be comparable to other S/C's
 - (4) For NN council members used Transactions on Neural Networks
 - (5) Societies with more than one bundled publication
 - (6) Reliability S/C offers T-SCM in addition to their bundled pub with membership. Reliability reimburses SCM annually.
 - (7) Bundled publication expenses may be slightly overstated as there were subsequent reductions in budgeted costs for Paid's & Replacements
 - (8) Bundled Pub may include some fixed costs (outsourced)
 - (9) The per Member base is society members and does not include non members and ASFP subscribers
 - (10) Xplore allocation methodology is under review; 2003 - more existing Xplore costs may be allocated to S/Cs
 - (11) Total budget costs less offsetting advertising revenue = \$13.3 million
- Memo: Some Societies offer permanent membership for a one time fee

2003 IEEE S/C BUDGET
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2003
 20-Apr-02 08:40 AM

	PRIOR YEAR ACTUALS				2001 ACTUALS	2002 BUDGET	2003 BUDGET
	1996 ACTUALS	1997 ACTUALS	1998 ACTUALS	1999 ACTUALS			
BUS UNIT - 0300							
SUMMARY BY COST CENTER							
00100 INTEREST INCOME	3.6	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
00790 TECHNOLOGY & SOCIETY MAGAZINE	119.2	124.2	134.1	143.9	169.2	174.8	174.3
01499 PERIODICAL RELATED - OTHER	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3
01600 NON PERIODICAL	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.6
01700 MEETINGS/CONFERENCES	(4.7)	30.9	13.1	0.0	46.8	28.9	29.8
01701 CONFERENCE - RELATED	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
01702 GRANTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
01800 ADMINISTRATION	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
01900 COMMITTEE & OTHER	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5
TOTAL INCOME	119.3	161.7	148.7	152.3	182.4	205.0	205.5

00100 RMBVC INTEREST INCOME	0.0	0.0	(13.1)	(18.6)	(6.1)	0.0	0.0
00790 TECHNOLOGY & SOCIETY MAGAZINE	75.9	71.3	78.6	73.6	83.2	92.4	98.2
01499 PERIODICAL RELATED - OTHER	3.5	4.2	4.1	3.6	4.8	3.7	4.4
01600 NON PERIODICAL	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.8
01700 MEETINGS/CONFERENCES	4.7	11.3	(6.9)	(23.4)	21.6	(9.2)	(21.0)
01701 CONFERENCE - RELATED	0.0	0.8	0.7	3.5	(0.4)	1.0	1.1
01702 GRANTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
01800 ADMINISTRATION	14.1	11.3	15.0	12.7	57.3	86.2	78.7
01900 COMMITTEE & OTHER	8.2	23.0	8.6	8.0	11.4	1.1	1.1
TOTAL EXPENSE/RMBVC	107.1	122.4	87.5	67.8	222.4	176.0	163.4
TOTAL NET	12.2	39.3	61.2	84.5	(40.0)	29.0	42.1
NEW NET					0.0	0.0	0.0
					29.8	29.0	42.1

principle allocation method
benefits shall scale bms

IE³
mostly due to infrastructure changes

IEEE SOCIETY/COUNCIL BUDGET
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2003
SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF TECHNOLOGY SOCIETY - DIVISION VI

DESCRIPTION	UNITS	PRIOR YEAR ACTUALS						2002 BUDGET	2003 BUDGET
		1996 ACTUALS	1997 ACTUALS	1998 ACTUALS	1999 ACTUALS	2000 ACTUALS	2001 ACTUALS		
SOCIETY/MEMBER FEE	BUD \$/YR	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
NO. MEMBERS, HIGHER GRADES	BUD	1925	1788	1750	1651	1612	1586	1536	1488
	ACT	1788	1651	1612	1586	1536	1488	1488	1488
NO. STUDENT MEMBERS	BUD	237	225	250	189	177	194	164	152
	ACT	225	189	177	194	164	152	152	152
NO. AFFILIATES	BUD	14	29	20	23	35	38	38	25
	ACT	29	23	35	38	35	25	25	25
OTHER	BUD	0	0	100	125	115	113	116	121
	ACT	126	125	115	133	116	121	116	121
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP	BUD	2176	2042	2120	1988	1939	1931	1854	1786
	ACT	2168	1988	1939	1951	1854	1786	1786	1786

actual

SOCIETY BUDGET INPUTS

Society Stats as of September 30, 2001

	IEEE Publication charges	
Member Fee	\$22.00	
Members, Higher	1488	30.00
Student Members	152	61.50
Affiliates	25	37.50
Other	121	2.00
		1.00
I & S Magazine		
Issues per year	4	
Pages per Year	208	\$292.00
Fully Edited	208	\$5.65
Mid Level Fully Electronic	0	
Out-of-House	0	
Member Periodical rate	22	
Student rate	11	
Member General Int rate	24	
Student General Int rate	18	
Affiliates General Interest Rates	24	
Other rate	12	
Non-Member List Price	11	
STATS	230	
Member	1405	
Non-Mbr	73	
Students	152	
Affiliates	25	
Other	77	
Member General Int	404	
Student General Int	42	
Affiliates General Interest	0	
Other General Int	3	

Decisions for Today:

1. Member Fee

2. Pages per Year

3. Non-member List Price
for magazine

is \$720 in 2002

"Other" category represents members who fall into the category of Retired, Minimum Income, or Unemployed.

ISTAS'02 Progress Report

6-8 June
Raleigh, NC

JRH
4/18/02

	Budgeted	Forecast 4/18
Number of Attendees	90	105
Number of Exhibits	0	1
Surplus	\$3477	\$4080

Presenters

2 plenary sessions (Lucy Suchman and Don Gotterbarn)
71 papers in 21 paper sessions plus 4 discussion panels
Presenters from more than a dozen countries on five continents

Preregistration

69 registrants as of 4/11; preregistration deadline is 5/1

Proceedings

Sent to printer 4/17; approx. 50 papers; approx 400 pages (on budget)

Social Events

Opening Reception (sponsored by NC State E-Commerce Learning Center)
2 Continental breakfasts
2 Lunches
1 Banquet (followed by dramatic reading of play)
4-6 Refreshment breaks

SSIT BOG Meeting

Saturday, June 8 4:00-5:30 PM

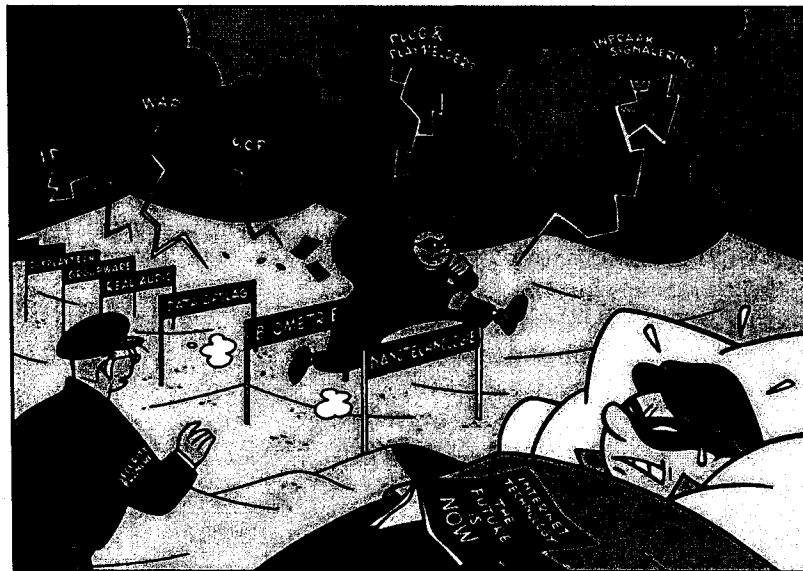
Website

<http://social.chass.ncsu.edu/herkert/istas02.html>

AMSTERDAM CPTED/ISTAS 2003

CRIME PREVENTION: PRO-ACTIVE

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON 'TECHNOLOGY & CRIME PREVENTION'
Conference Concept, version April 4, 2002



vision of technology hurdles towards crime prevention
Dutch study on the technological innovation capacity of the safety and security sector, October 2001

Introduction

A great number of experiments have shown that particular types of crime, fear of crime and feelings of insecurity can be reduced by a better design and proper maintenance of the built environment. In addition there is increasing consensus that technology can help provide unexpected and surprisingly efficient and cost-effective solutions towards crime prevention and designing out crime.

Amsterdam 2003 will provide a platform for the exchange of knowledge and experience on a variety of topics relating to crime prevention and the improvement of urban safety through technological innovation and environmental design or designing out crime. Delegates from all over the world will be invited to explore the possibilities that technology provides in the field of crime prevention and increasing security and feelings of safety in an urban environment, as well as the social implications of increased technological dependence and control.

The aim of the conference will be to stimulate interaction and discussion between all the parties involved in the field of crime prevention, including police, local authorities, government officials, security professionals, academics, research and development institutes, consultants, urban planners and architects. Rather than restricting the programme to technical presentations and state of the art innovation and research, the conference will focus on best practices, innovative experiments and success stories that provide practical insights and ideas for all those interested in how technology and the design of the environment can help reduce crime.

Hosts and partners

The conference is an initiative of the incentive programme Technology & Society (T&S), financed by the Dutch ministries of Justice, Home Office and Economic Affairs. The management of T&S is done by Senter, an agency of the Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs.

The conference will be organised by Senter in co-operation with the International CPTED Association (ICA) and the IEEE Society on Social Implications of Technology (SSIT).

Other envisaged international (technical) co-sponsors include:

- European Crime Prevention Network (EU-CPN)
- European Designing Out Crime Association (E-DOCA)
- Designing Out Crime Association UK (DOCA UK)
- Institution of Electrical Engineers (IEE)

It is the aim that the conference will also be supported by the many crime prevention agencies and organisations in the Netherlands. These include both public and private bodies, branch organisations, research and development organisations and public-private partnerships active in the field of crime prevention.

- Stichting Veilig Ontwerp en Beheer (SVOB)
- TNO Research and Development Laboratories
- Nationaal Platform Criminaliteitsbeheersing (NPC)
- Nationaal Centrum voor Preventie (NCP)
- Security Expert Register Nederland (SERN)
- Police Departments and Institutes (NPI, PKVW, SMVP)
- Informatiepunt Lokale Veiligheid (ILV)

Senter T&S Crime Prevention Programme

The T&S programme is aimed at technological innovation in areas that have societal relevance and subsidises projects that apply technology in order to find specific solutions to social problems.

The T&S Crime Prevention programme has been running since 1995 and works closely with all the players in the field; professionals in business and industry, research institutes, consultancies, municipalities, the police and public-private partnerships.

Knowledge transfer is a key element in the programme. Senter undertakes a wide range of activities to stimulate the dissemination and exchange of the know-how and experience gained in the context of the T&S Crime Prevention programme. The Amsterdam 2003 conference will be an important addition to the series of workshops, seminars and conferences that have been organised in the past.

International CPTED Association (ICA)

There has been a CPTED movement since the 1960's with practitioners in America, Canada, Australia, Britain and the Netherlands. CPTED stands for Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (pronounced 'septed') and advocates that "The proper design and effective use of the built environment can lead to a reduction in the fear and incidence of crime, and an improvement of the quality of life."

The International CPTED Association was officially established at the first international CPTED conference held in 1996 and has since then grown to over 300 members in 30 countries world-wide. The ICA is the largest organisation in this field and operates on a world-wide scale. More recently individual chapters for the Asian-Pacific region and Europe-Africa region (E-DOCA) have been established as well as country chapters.

European Designing Out Crime Association

The European chapter of the ICA is known as the European Designing Out Crime Association, E-DOCA. It was established in 2001 and is based in the Netherlands. E-DOCA has members in nearly all the European countries; experts, practitioners, policy makers and researchers working towards the CPTED objectives.

Designing Out Crime Association UK

At an individual country level the UK was the first to establish an ICA chapter (DOCA - UK). DOCA UK was set up in 1999 to "promote the concepts of designing out crime in the built environment and assist crime reduction practitioners". DOCA UK aims "to provide a forum to promote safer communities and reduce anti-social behaviour by improving the quality of life through the concept, application and practice of designing out crime".

Stichting Veilig Ontwerp en Beheer

The Dutch Stichting Veilig Ontwerp en Beheer (SVOB, Association for Safe/Secure Design and (city) Maintenance) was established in 2001 and has recently become the official Dutch chapter representing the Netherlands within E-DOCA and ICA. The association aims to promote the designing out crime principles and strategies in the Netherlands and provide a discussion platform for all parties involved in this field.

Senter will be submitting a formal bid to host the 7th International CPTED Association Conference thereby inviting the ICA to become a leading partner for the conference in Amsterdam 2003.

IEEE Society on Social Implications of Technology (SSIT)

The Society on Social Implications of Technology (SSIT) of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) is an American based organisation with about 2000 members world-wide.

The scope of the society includes such issues as environmental, health and safety implications of technology; engineering ethics and professional responsibility, technical expertise and public policy, and social issues related to energy, information technology and telecommunications.

SSIT publishes a quarterly journal, IEEE Technology and Society Magazine, and sponsors an annual conference entitled The International Symposium on Technology and Society (ISTAS).

Senter will be submitting a formal bid to host the 2003 International Symposium on Technology and Society (ISTAS '03) thereby inviting IEEE SSIT to become a leading partner for the conference in Amsterdam 2003.

Objectives

The conference has the following objectives:

- Stimulate the international exchange of knowledge and experience on a variety of topics related to crime prevention and the improvement of urban safety through technological innovation and environmental design.
- Increase awareness of the innovative possibilities and practical solutions technology can provide in the search for effective ways of increasing safety and diminishing feelings of insecurity in an urban environment.

- Increase awareness of the importance of designing out crime, learn from the CPTED example and translate it to the European situation at a (inter)national and local government level.
- Stimulate co-ordination on a European and world-wide level and promote active participation in international organisations and partnerships to learn from each other and jointly tackle crime prevention through technological innovation and environmental design.
- Explore the limits and social / ethical implications of increased technological dependence and control.

Target group

The conference aims to be of interest to all experts and practitioners involved in reducing crime and urban insecurity through improved urban planning, building design, technological innovation, policing etc. on a national and international level. These include:

- Local authority crime prevention / community safety officials
- Government policy makers
- Policy makers and crime prevention officers in police departments
- Safety and security consultants
- Industry, suppliers and resellers of technological solutions
- Town planners, architects, contractors and industrial designers
- Societal partners in crime prevention
- Academics and research and development institutes

Character of the conference

The objectives and atmosphere of the conference can be characterised by a few key words:

- **International:** The conference will be hosted by a combination of national and international organisations. A wide range of delegates from all over the world interested in the field of crime and the urban environment will be invited to be present, to learn from each other and make contacts which could lead to future partnerships and co-ordinated efforts across professional and national borders .
- **Interactive:** During the conference delegates will not only be able to hear renowned speakers present their ideas and knowledge, but also actively participate in discussions and small scale workshops where they can exchange and argue their views with a group of interested experts, practitioners and policy makers.
- **Practical value:** The focus of the conference will be on situational crime prevention; practical examples and best practices which can stimulate and help delegates, including those without a technical background, put new ideas and solutions regarding technologies and environmental design into practice in their own setting.

Content

Important themes to be addressed during the conference and on which contributions will be invited, include the following:

1. Designing out crime

How can the design and management of public spaces and buildings make them safer and more attuned to the needs of the user?

How can, for example, lighting, street design and 'streetscapes' reduce fear and feelings of insecurity? And how can a more integrated and socially aware management of buildings help reduce crime? Can laws or standards for design be developed and imposed?

2. More integrated and co-ordinated approach to crime prevention

Public-private partnerships, more efficient information registration and exchange, a more efficient use of databases. These are all ways of sharing knowledge and experience that can lead to faster and more co-ordinated (decision making) procedures regarding crime prevention.

When have PPP's been successful in sharing knowledge and jointly tackling crime problems? How and when are group decision systems effective? How can registration systems and databases be more efficiently developed and used so that they enable a more effective registration, access and exchange of information?

3. Impact of technology on privacy and other social and ethical issues

Technology increasingly provides more advanced and effective ways of controlling and solving social problems. There is a limit, however, to the extent to which technology can be applied as rapid technological advances create not only new possibilities but also new risks. What are social and ethical implications that must be taken into account? Can a balance be found in the advantages and disadvantages on a societal and individual level?

4. Technologies that help prevent theft and unauthorised access

How can objects and products, as well as people and places, be secured or protected against theft and unauthorised use or access? Smart chips and tags can provide a solution and a variety of biometric applications, including face recognition, finger, hand, and iris prints are increasingly used in identification systems. What are the possibilities, in which situations have they been successfully applied, how user-friendly are they and what are the practical advantages and drawbacks to be considered?

How are more traditional products and techniques such as locks being developed and advanced to provide more effective barriers to access? And how do offices, public buildings and residential properties differ in the ways they can be secured?

5. Crime prevention through 'intelligent' observation

Technical observation systems (e.g. CCTV, smart camera's, alarm systems, 'Early Warning' systems etc.) can locate potentially criminal or aggressive activities and are useful tools for an effective and timely identification, location and analysis of criminal situations. How and when can they be used. What are the advantages, and what are the difficulties or problems that arise in application?

6. Visual communication about safety and security

Information technology and virtual reality can create 2D or 3D images that help decision-makers and stakeholders in getting an image of and a feel for the relative social and physical safety of a future building or space. How and when can these techniques be used, who can apply them and who can benefit? What are the experiences up to now, is it easy to apply and do the effects live up to expectations of the user?

Organisational Details

Date

The conference will be held at the end of September 2003.

The official conference duration will be 3 days, although pre- and post-conference activities will be planned.

Location

The most likely location for the conference will be the city of Amsterdam. Amsterdam has its own international airport and a good public transport system. It is therefore very accessible. Amsterdam has several large and flexible venues and ample accommodation available in hotels and hostels. It is an attractive city famous for its beautiful canals and many other tourist attractions.

Dutch is the national language of the Netherlands. However, English is spoken by almost everyone. In addition, many Dutch speak German and French.

Structure

The conference will include plenary sessions with renowned key-note speakers. The themed parallel sessions will include interactive workshops and presentations which stimulate active participation and discussion and allow delegates to pursue their specific areas of interest. In addition there will be a poster session or exhibition.

Preliminary programme outline

Pre-Conference	DAY 1	DAY 2	DAY 3	Post-conference
Registration	Official Opening & Plenary Session	Plenary Session	Parallel Sessions	Optional Site Visits And Tours
	<i>Lunch</i>	<i>Lunch</i>	<i>Lunch</i>	
Registration & Meetings / workshops	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions	
	Parallel Sessions	Board Meetings	Plenary Conference Close	
Optional Social Programme	Official Welcome Reception	Official Conference Dinner	Optional Cultural Evening	

Abstracts / Proceedings

Delegates will receive a programme book including abstracts of the conference. All the papers and essays of the conference will be available on a CD-ROM, also free of charge to all delegates. Arrangements will be made with those partners wishing to produce a paper version of the proceedings to be able to sell on to interested parties after the event.

Costs, funding and revenues

The budget for the conference is estimated to amount to approximately half a million euro. This includes all communication and organisation costs, speakers, venue and documentation. (The budget does not include contributions towards travel and accommodation).

Income will be generated through registration fees (members of co-hosting organisations receive a discount).

The organising host will look into the possibility of sponsorship and (EU) government subsidies.

Events to be sponsored include:

- Welcome (civic) reception
- Conference dinner
- Book of abstracts and / or proceedings
- Plenary sessions / key note speakers
- Workshops / symposiums
- Board meetings
- Delegate packs
- (Site) tours

Sponsors and donors will be acknowledged during the conference and in conference materials. Individual arrangements can be made.

Marketing

A comprehensive marketing and communication plan including conference logo will be developed.

Use will be made of all partners' (member)mailings lists and databases.

The conference will be promoted at national and international conventions and in (inter)national magazines, journals, newsletters and other publications.

The conference will most likely have its own internet site and make use of the internet sites of its bid partners, co-hosts and sponsors.

Planning

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| May 2002 | - Conference proposal finalised |
| June 2002-03-20 | - First official presentation at the ISTAS '02 conference |
| Autumn 2002 | - Marketing/communication plan (addresses delegates)
- Financial plan
- Develop the themes and topics of the conference
- Develop a format/structure for the conference
- Start publicity and Call for Papers
- Presentation at ICA 2002 |
| Winter/Spring 2003 | - Preliminary conference agenda and format
- Selection of speakers
- Preliminary budget
- Conference promotion
- Registration
- Logistic organisation and administration commences |
| Summer 2003 | - Organisation finalised
- Registration |
| Autumn 2003 | - Conference (September / October) |

Further Information

Those interested in hearing more about the conference or receiving more information can get in touch with Hin Oey at Senter in The Hague, The Netherlands.

Senter, T&S

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The Netherlands

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**MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS OF SSIT (SIT-30), DIV VI, IEEE SOCIETIES
AS OF MARCH 2002.**

	March 2002	June 2001	% Change
SSIT	1599	1710	- 6.5
DIV VI	15,928	16,312	- 2.4
IEEE Incl. Soc.	344,095	343,833	+0.08

These data were obtained from the March 2002 IEEE Membership Development Report. An interesting statistic from the overall IEEE membership from last November was the overall drop from 376,860 members till now by over 32,000 members. For the year, membership was flat with the peak last November. I believe that is a reflection of the engineers' concern with employment. The industry and the employees are still feeling the effects of the Sept. 11, 2001 tragedy added to the general economic slowdown. SSIT members, whether academic or not have not been immune to these societal pressures.

Respectfully submitted,

Bob

Robert H. Brook
SSIT Membership Chair

**MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS OF SSIT (SIT-30), DIV VI, IEEE SOCIETIES
AS OF NOVEMBER 2001.**

	Nov 2001	June 2001	% Change
SSIT	1756	1710	+ 0.026
DIV VI	17,033	16,312	+4.36
IEEE Incl. Soc.	376,860	343,833	*9.6

These data were obtained from the November, 2001 IEEE Membership Development Report.

The overall trend of an increase in both IEEE and DIV VI membership was slightly reflected in a small increase in SSIT membership. I believe notifying members in T&S of SSIT activities can be an aid in showing the relevance of SSIT to the society as a whole.

Respectfully Submitted,

Robert H. Brook

SSIT Membership Chair

April 20, 2002.

Notes on CEPA

The effort on CEPA now requires some direction and guidance from the BOG.

We have the following:

1. The original New Jersey law
2. My revisions
3. Access to the list of all congressional and senate members
4. Help volunteered from IEEE USA- Chris Chamblis His advice on the direction to, is informed and encouraging.
5. Three SSIT members willing to help

Future direction for this major effort, which would involve forty-nine states, the House and the Senate, is considerable.

Bob Brook

New Jersey Permanent Statutes**TITLE 34 LABOR AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION****34:19-1. Short title****34:19-1. Short title**

This act shall be known and may cited as the "Conscientious Employee Protection Act."

L. 1986, c. 105, s. 1, eff. Sept. 5, 1986.

34:19-2. Definitions

2. As used in this act:

a. "Employer" means any individual, partnership, association, corporation or any person or group of persons acting directly or indirectly on behalf of or in the interest of an employer with the employer's consent and shall include all branches of State Government, or the several counties and municipalities thereof, or any other political subdivision of the State, or a school district, or any special district, or any authority, commission, or board or any other agency or instrumentality thereof.

b. "Employee" means any individual who performs services for and under the control and direction of an employer for wages or other remuneration.

c. "Public body" means:

(1) the United States Congress, and State legislature, or any popularly-elected local governmental body, or any member or employee thereof;

(2) any federal, State, or local judiciary, or any member or employee thereof, or any grand or petit jury;

(3) any federal, State, or local regulatory, administrative, or public agency or authority, or instrumentality thereof;

(4) any federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, prosecutorial office, or police or peace officer;

(5) any federal, State or local department of an executive branch of government; or

(6) any division, board, bureau, office, committee or commission of any of the public bodies described in the above paragraphs of this subsection.

d. "Supervisor" means any individual with an employer's organization who has the authority to direct and control the work performance of the affected employee, who has authority to take corrective action regarding the violation of the law, rule or regulation of which the employee complains, or who has been designated by the employer on the notice required under section 7 of this act.

e. "Retaliatory action" means the discharge, suspension or demotion of an employee, or other adverse employment action taken against an employee in the terms and conditions of employment.

f. "Improper quality of patient care" means, with respect to patient care, any practice, procedure,

action or failure to act of an employer that is a health care provider which violates any law or any rule, regulation or declaratory ruling adopted pursuant to law, or any professional code of ethics.

L.1986,c.105,s.2; amended 1997, c.98, s.1.

34:19-3. Retaliatory action prohibited

3. An employer shall not take any retaliatory action against an employee because the employee does any of the following:

a. Discloses, or threatens to disclose to a supervisor or to a public body an activity, policy or practice of the employer or another employer, with whom there is a business relationship, that the employee reasonably believes is in violation of a law, or a rule or regulation promulgated pursuant to law, or, in the case of an employee who is a licensed or certified health care professional, reasonably believes constitutes improper quality of patient care;

b. Provides information to, or testifies before, any public body conducting an investigation, hearing or inquiry into any violation of law, or a rule or regulation promulgated pursuant to law by the employer or another employer, with whom there is a business relationship, or, in the case of an employee who is a licensed or certified health care professional, provides information to, or testifies before, any public body conducting an investigation, hearing or inquiry into the quality of patient care; or

c. Objects to, or refuses to participate in any activity, policy or practice which the employee reasonably believes:

(1) is in violation of a law, or a rule or regulation promulgated pursuant to law or, if the employee is a licensed or certified health care professional, constitutes improper quality of patient care;

(2) is fraudulent or criminal; or

(3) is incompatible with a clear mandate of public policy concerning the public health, safety or welfare or protection of the environment.

L.1986,c.105,s.3; amended 1989, c.220; 1997, c.98, s.2.

CEPA Law Suggested Revisions

REFERENCE:

New Jersey permanent Statutes

Title 34 LABOR AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

34:19-1 SHORT TITLE

Line 1 Short title – no change (N/C)

Dates – change, as needed

All paragraph numbers: change as needed

NEW: a. "Employer" means any individual, partnership, association, corporation or any person or group of persons acting directly or indirectly on behalf of or in the interest of an employer with the employer's consent and shall include all branches of the Federal government, (any of the various states of the US?, or the several counties, and municipalities thereof, or any subdivision of the various states, or any special district, or any authority, commission, or board or any agency or instrumentality thereof.?)

b. N/C

c. N/C

d. N/C

e. N/C

f. N/C

NEW: g. These rules and regulations shall, in addition to the provisions of paragraph f., include all devices, that include components, products, subsystems and systems that could present a safety hazard to the public or to any employee or customer of the manufacturer of the aforementioned devices.

34:19-3 Retaliatory Action Prohibited N/C

3. N/C

a. N/C

b. N/C

c. N/C

(1) N/C

(2) N/C

(3) N/C

Robert H. Brook
9 Ruey Place
Plainview, NY 11803
March 25, 2002.

The Honorable Pete King

Dear Congressman King,

I would like your help in an effort that my society and I are currently pursuing. The society is the Society for the Social Implications of Technology of the IEEE. The Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) is the largest technical society in the world.

The effort is to pass a law protecting employees from reprisal from an employer in the event that he/she/they call attention to a fault or defect in a product or system. This is of particular interest to engineers because the engineers are usually the first to detect faults or flaws in products or systems, although all employees should be protected. In this case the public would also be protected. The IEEE has a history of cooperation with the US Congress. One of the most effective laws that have affected the US public is the IRA/ERISA legislation initiated by the IEEE and propelled through the Congress by the late Senator Jacob Javits.

Since I live in your district, I am writing to you first. The legislation would be patterned after the CEPA Law of the State of New Jersey covering conscientious employee protection. This is commonly called the "Whistle Blower" law.

I would like to be able to solicit the entire New York State delegation for both the House of Representatives and the Senate in an expeditious manner for help. I believe that the recent testimony in the ENRON case is a good example where the "Whistle Blower" was not only welcomed, but also needed. Can you suggest a single email or website address for the New York State delegation?

Thank You,

Very truly yours,

Robert H. Brook
rbrook@worldnet.att.net

Liaison report on the IEEE P1583 Committee

Develop new specifications and standards

For the voting machines of the USA

This IEEE activity has attracted many companies who would like to obtain contracts for the new machines, once this committee defines them. The chairman is Steve Berger of Austin, Texas.

Some of the areas that are being pursued are as follows:

Patents

Access for the disabled

Ergonomics

Studies of existing successful systems in other countries

Adaptability to current systems such as the ATM machines

Reliability

EMC (Electro-Magnetic Compatibility)

Meetings are held at least once a month in different locations and usually have a telephone conference call setup. Experts in each of these and allied fields are members of this committee.

Robert H. Brook

P1583 SSIT Liaison

Bob & Barbara BROOK

From: <SBerger822@aol.com>
To: <rbrook@worldnet.att.net>
Sent: Wednesday, April 17, 2002 9:48 AM
Subject: Re: IEEE P1583 - Meeting Announcements & Agenda

In a message dated 4/14/2002 9:07:41 PM Central Daylight Time, rbrook@worldnet.att.net writes:

Dear Steve,

Can you send me a summary of progress of the voting machine committee for my next SSIT BOG meeting which is this coming Saturday?

You caught me in a very hectic time. My apologies for not being more responsive to your needs. However, part of that was planning the next series of meetings. Detailed information is available on the Web site. The next meeting is at Georgia Tech, May 14-15, then Kansas City in June, NY in Sept and Austin in Nov.

The congress just passed its bill and it is now in conference. It calls for national standards. We are hoping that this means the standard we are writing. However, that remains to be seen. (Anyone who would like to make their views known to their congressman to support our IEEE effort rather than do an 'in-house' job using some agency in Washington is welcome. If this is of interest see the related action alert on the IEEE-USA web site.)

Best,

Stephen

4/17/2002