#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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# PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COUNCIL ON FINANCIAL LITERACY

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#### INAUGURAL MEETING

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#### WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 2008

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The meeting came to order at 10:00 a.m. in the Cash Room of the Department of the Treasury. Charles Schwab, Chairman, presiding.

#### MEMBERS PRESENT:

CHARLES SCHWABCHAIR

JOHN BRYANTVICE-CHAIR

TED BECKMEMBER

THEODORE DANIELSMEMBER

VICE ADMIRAL CUTLER DAWSONMEMBER

ROBERT DUVALL, PHDMEMBER

TAHIRA HIRA, PHDMEMBER

SHARON LECHTER, CPAMEMBER

REV. DR. ROBERT LEEMEMBER

LAURA LEVINEMEMBER

DAVID MANCLMEMBER

DON MCGRATHMEMBER

JANET PARKERMEMBER

IGNACIO SALAZARMEMBER

MARY SCHAPIROMEMBER

#### ALSO PRESENT:

TREASURER ANNA ESCOBEDO CABRAL

US DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

ASSISTANT SECRETARY DAVID NASON

US DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY DAN IANNICOLA US

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

HON. JUDY BIGGERT

US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## I-N-D-E-X

| I. Welcome   |
|--|
| Mr. David Nason 5 Assistant Secretary for Financial Institutions, U.S. Department of the Treasury        |
| Honorable Judy Biggert (R-IL) 12<br>U.S. House of Representatives  |
| Ms. Anna Escobedo Cabral 22  Treasurer of the United States U.S. Department of the Treasury              |
| II. Introduction of the Members of the<br>President's Advisory Council on<br>Financial Literacy          |
| Mr. Charles Schwab   |
| III. Presentation of Proposed Financial<br>Literacy Initiatives  |
| Mr. Dan Iannicola 68  Deputy Assistant Secretary for Financial Education U.S. Department of the Treasury |
| IV. Council Operations and Structure   |
| A. Subcommittees   |
| Ajourn   |

#### P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

10:12 a.m.

MR. BODENSIEK: Good morning. My name's Ed Bodensiek. I'm Director of
Outreach here at U.S. Treasury and it's my pleasure to introduce our first speaker to start our meeting. In 2007 David Nason was confirmed as Assistant Secretary for Financial Institutions.

In this role he serves as a senior advisor to the Secretary, the Deputy
Secretary and the Under Secretary for
Domestic Finance on all matters related to
financial institutions, government-sponsored
enterprises, financial education initiatives,
the CDFI Fund and ensuring the resilience of
the financial services sector. Prior to
Treasury Mr. Nason was at the SEC, and prior
to that he was an attorney at Covington &
Burling here in Washington. He's a native of
Providence, Rhode Island. Mr. Nason received
a BS in Finance from American University and

a JD from the Washington College of Law at the American University. He's married and has two daughters. Please welcome Secretary Nason.

## (Applause)

MR. NASON: I'm about to have another baby any day now, so my phone is on just in case. Thank you very much for being here today. I have to say I am very personally gratified to see this actually come to fruition today. You know, an awful lot of people did an enormous amount of work to get here today so it's great to see this. It makes sense to acknowledge just a few people at the beginning to understand how we got here today.

I know that Dan Iannicola and his team spent an enormous amount of time actually making this work. Treasurer Anna Cabral and her team spent a lot of time making this work. There's a lot of faceless people who worked in the White House staff to

make this happen. It's really not particularly easy to get an executive order out of the Administration for a variety of reasons even for something as broadly supported as financial literacy so we have to thank them.

And I guess, I don't think anyone in the White House staff didn't receive an email or a phone call from John Bryant at any given time so we have to thank him for his support in getting that happening. So it's very gratifying to be here and to see this come to life and I just want to thank you all for doing that and thank you for your service here.

I thought it made sense to spend just a couple of seconds talking about some of the issues that we are spending a lot of time working on at Treasury that are at the core of what I think this commission or this committee is going to be working on and that's what we're seeing in the mortgage

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market and the mortgage area. And what we're learning is that these are just incredibly complex issues that we're dealing with. We are dealing with as policymakers you know we have an enormous amount of people that are

dealing with stress and strain in their

7 mortgages.

And looking at that from a policy perspective is quite a challenge. We are constantly challenged with balancing two things that are sometimes competing. The first would be we want to make sure that people have access to credit, that's the basic fabric of what we're trying to do here, and we don't want a system that penalizes people that have less than perfect credit for not being able to participate in that space.

We were once at a period where
you needed perfect credit to get a mortgage.
We have moved from that, and that's a
positive thing, so we want to make sure that
you know, not everyone in America has perfect

credit and you don't need perfect credit to get a mortgage. So we have to make that balance.

But by the flip side it seems quite clear that some were taken advantage of, many are over their heads and it is difficult in terms of how to deal with that from a public policy perspective. The situation is further complicated by it varies across the regions. Some areas are dealing with economic stress, others are dealing with a great oversupply of housing and that's having impact on what's happening in mortgages.

So I raise these issues to say that there's no silver bullet in dealing with them, but there does seem to be one constant and that constant is that we are generally not well-equipped from a financial literacy standpoint to deal with some of these decisions. So - and you all and this committee will be at the front line in

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dealing with some of these issues and so I thank you for that. The President recognized that financial literacy is a very effective component to dealing with this situation. I hope that you will be an effective component to dealing with this situation because you are part of the best defense to deal with this on a going-forward basis.

And I'm just happy to see that this is actually happening. One thing I thought about is that, as we were trying to get this committee through you know the process by which it takes to get an executive order, it struck me that everyone is for financial literacy, but not everyone does it. So thank you very much for doing it. It's very important that you are. Okay.

Now it's my great privilege to introduce Congresswoman Judy Biggert and we thank you for being our guest speaker here. She is a lifelong Illinois resident and she combines a wealth of experience as a

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legislator, lawyer, community leader and a small business owner to serve the suburban Chicago residents of Illinois' 13<sup>th</sup> District in the U.S. House of Representatives. In the 110<sup>th</sup> Congress Judy is a member of three committees: Education and Labor, Financial Services, Science and Technology, and of six subcommittees. She serves as ranking member of the House Financial Services Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Credit. You know, I might have to be there at some point so I'm hoping you'll be nice to me and remember this kind introduction.

Congresswoman Biggert's background as a PTA president and as an estate planning attorney make her a natural fit for financial education issues. In the 108<sup>th</sup> Congress she sponsored HR 2990 to create a financial literacy education commission. Language from HR 2990 was later incorporated in HR 2622, the Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act of 2003 which was signed into law on December

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| 4, 2003. In 2005 she joined Rubin - I'm       |
|---|
| going to get it wrong - Hinojosa to form the  |
| Financial and Economic Literacy Caucus which  |
| now boasts over 75 bipartisan members. And    |
| for each of the past four years she has       |
| secured passage of resolutions in the House   |
| to support and raise awareness of April as    |
| financial literacy month. She also worked to  |
| secure annual funding for economic education  |
| programs in NCLB. During her time in          |
| Congress she has hosted or organized dozens   |
| of events on the Hill and in her district to  |
| bring financial literacy programs to the      |
| attention of policymakers and into            |
| classrooms. These include Annual Financial    |
| Literacy Day and National Consumer Protection |
| Week fairs on Capitol Hill where government   |
| agencies and financial literacy organizations |
| can share their programs and resources with   |
| members and staff from around the country.    |
| And on June 13, 2007, she received the Adam   |
| Smith Award from the National Council on      |

Economic Education for her work on this

issue. We are honored to have her presence

here and join me in welcoming her.

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(Applause)

Thank you so much REP. BIGGERT: Dave for that kind introduction. I'll look forward to your testimony when you come before our committee. It is a pleasure to be here and thank you for inviting me to say a few words at your inaugural meeting. tell you how happy I am to see familiar faces in one place ready to tackle financial literacy in a big way. I see Robert Duvall with NCEE and Ted Beck from NEFE, Laura Levine at Jump\$tart, and John Bryant with Operation HOPE, and the list goes on and on. So many of you already know me pretty well by now and I'm happy to say that a number of us have worked together closely on the issue since well before Congressman Rubin Hinojosa and I formed the Financial Literacy Caucus back in 2005. In fact I've actually known

our distinguished chairman, Charles Schwab, since we attended school together at Stanford about - well, let's just say a little while ago. So I look forward to continuing our work together and I especially look forward to working with those of you that I haven't had the pleasure to meet with yet.

And with that said I'd like to begin my remarks by saying how grateful I am that President Bush has brought together this distinguished Council. About five years ago in 2003 I did actually introduce the bill, the CENTS bill - that's C-E-N-T-S, not S-E-N-S-E - that would have established a commission like this one with the mission of coordinating the private and public sector financial literacy efforts. So unfortunately the Senate would only agree to half of that idea so from that was born the public sector, the Financial Literacy and Education Commission or FLEC, under the leadership of Treasury Secretary Paulson and Deputy

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Assistant Secretary Dan Iannicola.

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So FLEC has worked very hard to consolidate and coordinate the various federal economic education initiatives. we frankly wanted a commission that would bring together the best of both worlds, the private and the public sector, to attack this problem. And it turns out that what was true in 2003 is still true today. Teaching financial literacy requires the cooperation between government and industry. The government can't and frankly shouldn't be solving this problem on its own and make no mistake we have a problem. The savings rate is hovering around zero, there were 1.1 million foreclosures during the first three quarters last year and 10 million Americans are simply unbanked. So some of our financial woes are a result of the slowing economy, but many of them - the kitchen table issues confronting Americans are the direct result of families that don't have the

knowledge and tools that they need to manage

credit, risk and savings. So if you have any doubt, just go sit and watch bankruptcy cases at the courthouse. I did this shortly after I was elected to Congress and I was amazed at how many people who had good jobs and incomes, they just didn't have the basic financial literacy tools that could have kept them out of the trouble that they found themselves in. So that's why to really bring sound money management into American homes and classrooms we need you to improve the 12

coordination between the public sector

educational foundations.

efforts and those of financial institutions,

non-profits, faith-based organizations and

So I think a good place to start would be on what I call "emergency response scenarios." After the 2005 Gulf Coast hurricanes a number of you, John Bryant especially, stepped up to the plate to help hurricane victims regain their financial

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footing. Around the same time I called on then-Secretary Snow to convene an emergency meeting of FLEC to coordinate the financial recovery efforts of the 20 federal agencies.

And when the mortgage crisis hit many of your organizations coordinated with Treasury to set up the Hope Now initiative to help troubled homeowners keep their homes. And these are commendable efforts, but I would argue that they would have been implemented with greater speed and effectiveness through having this Council. And you have the unique position of being able to set up rapid response public/private financial literacy teams when an urgent need arises.

And second on my list then is a longer-term goal. We need you to help direct development of new, more effective measures of teaching sound money management skills to all age groups, from toddlers to seniors.

And we need to encourage more states to integrate personal financial education into

their K-12 curriculum guidelines. So right

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now 60 percent of preteens do not know the difference between cash, credit cards and checks. And college students leave for school with a credit card in hand, but no idea how their credit card works - or their credit report works, or how it works either I should say. While we tell kids to save early, we don't give them the knowledge to really accomplish the task. That's why it's important for banks, credit card companies and financial firms like yours to work with educators to develop sound money management curriculum and resources. With the right education, today's children will become tomorrow's smart investors, entrepreneurs and business leaders.

And third, we need you to help give Americans access to the tools that they need to save and invest money. At the start of the 110<sup>th</sup> Congress I introduced a bill called 401Kids Family Savings Act of 2007.

This bill will allow parents and family members to set aside money in a child's account that will accumulate interest taxfree and can be used for college tuition, maybe even a first home if they've saved enough, and even retirement. So not only will this boost savings, but it will get more kids actively engaged in banking from the time they're old enough to count. This way they can learn about things like compound interest in the best way imaginable, by watching their own college fund grow. appreciate the support that many of your organizations have shown for this bill and I hope that I can rely on all of you to help me get it to the President's desk.

But this is only one idea and part of your mission is to find new ways to give more Americans access to better options for managing wealth. All three of these challenges are things that many of us have grappled with for years now. Understanding

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credit and interest is tough and teaching to millions of Americans will not be a simple task and that's why we need the innovative ideas for the modern online world. So once again this year some of those ideas will be on display at the Financial and Economic Literacy Caucus Annual Financial Fair Day this April on Capitol Hill so it's a great

way to see what the various groups are doing

and I encourage everyone to attend.

And once you've seen what's working and what's not I'd like to see this Council really take the reins by putting together some legislative proposals.

Lawmakers do sometimes - and we recognize the importance of financial literacy, and I have no doubt that we could move a bill with your collective backing. But what we need now are good affordable ideas and I'm afraid those rarely come from Congress, so we need your help. But working together with FLEC and other government units, do what you can in

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your industries and communities, but let us in Washington know where we can compliment and leverage your success. That's the real purpose of this Council and I have every faith that you will accomplish your task.

So this being your first meeting I'll even give you a piece of advice on where to start on that. Follow the money. Americans are a diverse group, but we all share some very basic financial needs. need to be prepared for tuition costs, a home, health care and retirement. We need a financial cushion against unexpected challenges like the death of a family member and we need the capital necessary for new entrepreneurs to launch the startups and open the small businesses that drive this economy. So as a Council your goal should be to give every American the opportunity and the knowhow to fulfill each of these goals. you've done that, well check back in and maybe we'll have you do Social Security while

you're at it.

(Laughter)

REP. BIGGERT: Seriously though, I know it's a daunting task, but you have a very talented group here from a wide variety of institutions and each of you I think has shown remarkable dedication to public service by volunteering your time, energy and resources to this initiative. I'm sure that great things will come of it and I thank you for what you're doing. Thanks again for inviting me to be here. This is an event that I'm proud to be a part of and please don't hesitate to call me if I can do anything to be of assistance to you. Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. NASON: I next have the very distinct honor of introducing one of our greatest assets for financial literacy. We are blessed at the Treasury and hopefully you as a Council will be blessed with using one

of our most effective resources for financial literacy and that's our  $42^{\rm nd}$  Treasurer of the United States Anna Cabral. Please welcome

(Applause)

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her.

TREASURER CABRAL: Thank you. It's good to be here to welcome you to the Department of Treasury and the historic Cash It is really I think an honor for us here at Treasury to see this meeting come to fruition. I echo David's comments earlier about the work really among a number of individuals to make this happen. especially want to congratulate and thank David for his leadership. It would not have happened were it not for him and Secretary Paulson and the President calling on the Department of Treasury to really come forward with some ideas. And I want to congratulate each and every one of you advisory committee members for your appointment and for accepting this opportunity to be part I think

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of an initiative that will make a world of difference to many generations to come. Ouite frankly you were all handpicked by the President because you represent a particular set of experiences, expertise, individuals, organizations, communities that really are a part of both the problem and the solution. What we're talking about is making a difference in the quality of life that people enjoy, whether or not they understand the experience, the opportunities that exist in this great and vast nation in our economy. Your challenge is fairly large because there are some sizeable gaps that exist. I think David - Assistant Secretary Nason spoke to some of the things that we're experiencing today and the importance and the difference that perhaps a more financially literate population would have made in these challenges. I think Congresswoman Biggert, you've done a phenomenal job over the years in terms of providing leadership in the House

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of Representatives. And you identified I think for us very well the size and scope of your challenge, members of this Council.

But I think that probably the most important thing that this Council does is bridge between the private and the public sector some of those solutions. Many of you come here with great ideas. We're going to start by presenting you some of our own. will - Dan Iannicola will share some of the ideas that we've jotted on paper, and they're just a starting point for where we can go together. One of the things that we've learned here at Treasury is that very few initiatives are dealt well when they're dealt exclusively by the federal government. every successful effort is truly a reflection of collaboration among the private and public sectors. That's no different in the area of financial education. The gaps that exist range the full gamut, quite frankly. sometimes think of individuals needing

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financial literacy as those that are perhaps in the lower income category, perhaps younger in age. Maybe it's the kindergartner or the high school student. But quite frankly, it's an important element to the ability of each and every one of us to make the most of our opportunities, regardless of whether we come from college-educated parents or parents that didn't get out of high school. Regardless of whether we're owners of a small business, a medium-sized business, or we're seeking to grow it to a very large opportunity. Regardless of whether or not we own our home or we rent, whether we understand how a 401(k) operates or even hold one in our possession. So your challenge is great, but I know the President chose wisely in investing in each and every one of you this

Our office stands ready to assist you as well and it is of course the Office of the Treasurer. So as you're moving forward

opportunity. So I thank you.

in your work Mr. Chairman, Mr. Vice Chairman, each of the members of this Council, count on our office to be a support to you and do whatever we can to make sure you're As you move forward, recall that successful. you are actually a living institution breathing some life into the opportunities that exist for all Americans. As you go on and you will exist beyond this Administration, know that what you're really doing is ensuring that Americans for future generations really can experience the American dream, that of owning a home, perhaps building a business, paying for college education not only for their children, but for parents themselves. We're living in a very different economy, one that requires increasing levels of education and experience. So we have to be concerned about making a commitment to education that's lifelong - that means parents should be as concerned about their own educational

achievement as they are of their children's that we plan for and secure good healthcare
and retirements that really are golden and
that allow us to enjoy the future. So again
I thank you for the partnership that we are
embarking on today and I look forward to your
suggestions. As we move forward, please do
let us know what you think of our starting
point.

I'd like to introduce Dan

Iannicola who will be working through this

meeting. I don't think Dan needs much of an

introduction. Everybody in this room should

know him very well. Dan of course leads the

Office of Financial Education and an able and

talented team of individuals in that office

who've worked very, very hard to make this

meeting happen. We are really very blessed

to have Dan and his team here at Treasury

because I think they do a phenomenal job of

helping to ensure that we really do help the

private sector and the public and non-profit

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sectors work together to address this issue. There's lots of room for each and every one of us to bring our piece of the puzzle to And Dan's experiences have been quite unique. Quite frankly he's very talented and very well-educated, but I think one of the things that I love most about him is the fact that he served on a school board at one point, understands very well that experience and some of the challenges that exist as we speak about financial education in public schools, and of course he taught I think as an adjunct professor business law. So with that I'd like to introduce Dan who will share some of the elements that we've worked out

(Applause)

for you today. Thank you.

ASST. SECRETARY IANNICOLA: you so much Treasurer Cabral. I want to thank all of our distinguished introductory speakers, Assistant Secretary Nason, Congresswoman Biggert and of course the

Treasurer herself who is going to be sticking around with us, happy to say. I'd like to get right down to business and use this group's time in the best way possible. I will turn the meeting over to Mr. Charles Schwab but I will first give you a little background on him.

He started his San Francisco-based firm in 1971 as a traditional brokerage company and in `74 became a pioneer in the discount brokerage business. He took an early lead offering a combination of low prices with fast, efficient order executions and soon became the nation's largest discount broker. Today the company is one of the nation's largest financial services firms with \$1.3 trillion in client assets. Schwab provides full-service investing experience to clients through domestic offices, the internet and multilingual and international offices. Mr. Schwab is also chairman of Schwab Bank and a trustee of the Charles

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Schwab family of funds, Schwab Investments,
Schwab Capital Trust and Schwab Annuity
Portfolios, all registered investment
companies. He's been the chair and director
of Charles Schwab Corporation since its
incorporation in 1986 and has served as chief
executive officer from 1986 to 1997, and as
co-chief executive officer from January 1998
until May of 2003. He was reappointed CEO in
July 2004.

But in addition to professional commitments, Mr. Schwab has taken an active interest in a variety of volunteer and non-profit activities. Along with his wife Helen he is the cofounder and chairman of the Charles and Helen Schwab Foundation, a non-profit organization that focuses on helping children with learning disabilities nationwide and also focuses on supporting low-income families through initiatives in poverty prevention, homelessness and substance abuse. He's also the chairman of

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the All Kinds of Minds Institute, a nonprofit institute dedicated to the
understanding of differences in learning.
His current book is a completely revised and
updated version of his 1998 book Charles
Schwab's Guide to Financial Independence.
He's also the author of It Pays to Talk,
written with his daughter Carrie Schwab
Pomerantz, and You're 50, Now What? So with
all that great experience at the table next
to me I'm going to get out of the way and let
Mr. Charles Schwab, our chair of the
President's Council on Financial Literacy,
start the meeting. Mr. Schwab?

CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: Thank you. Good morning everyone, it's a real pleasure to be here. I'm exhausted listening to that resume. My goodness, when did that time pass by? But what we have about us is a very important issue around financial literacy and I love the comments made by our first speakers, our Treasurer of the United States

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of America and her great words and Senator Biggert who is a wonderful woman who I remember years ago as a young woman on the Stanford campus and she remains equally as attractive today as she was then.

Dan, I want to thank you for really being the shepherd of this whole effort here on behalf of the Treasury. You've done an incredible job. I couldn't be more delighted and honored to be asked to be the chairman of this group, of an esteemed group of people who come with an unbelievable amount of passion and experience in the world of financial literacy. It's going to be a great amount of fun for me to work with you all because I think together as suggested I think we can make a dent. There's a big hole there, but we can make some dent if we prioritize ourselves along the way. I also want to thank my wonderful co-chairman John Bryant who has deep passion about this issue and has done a lot of work in a variety of

areas that are truly underserved, and that's going to be a big target of our efforts, the underserved community in the United States, and there are many candidates that fall into that category. I won't enumerate them now.

Certainly the team at Treasury, I want to thank them for all the work and we've got

some really fast-starting things that are coming out of the gate that we'll be talking

about a little bit later this morning.

In no part this Council has
brought together an incredible group of
experts on financial literacy and I know the
President worked hard on this thing. I spoke
to him about it earlier last month about who
he was inviting to be on this thing and I
know the deep commitment you all have to him
and basically the overarching thing is to
help Americans improve their literacy. We
are a country that is dependent upon us
taking personal responsibility for our lives,
not only our physical lives, but also our

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fiscal lives. And certainly government can

help to some degree, but for the most part to

get ahead you've got to really take charge of

4 your own outcomes.

I'm pleased to say that five organizations that are actually represented here and represented here on the Council, Operation HOPE, Junior Achievement, Jump\$tart Coalition, the FreshMinistries and the National Endowment for Financial Education are all a part of this group here. A lot of work, including my daughter Carrie who's over on the side there, did a lot of preparatory work in the last six to eight months to get us to this point, and the recommendation to get a presidential order to set up this Council. Thank you for all the efforts that you did that came before us.

Financial literacy is an issue
that I have deeply felt passion about all of
my career. Having come up out of the
Depression years as a child, a kid of

Depression-era parents I know about the lack of money, lack of resources, the lack of a lot of things and what a - deep empathy for the situation having grown up in the `40s and `50s when there was really not much money around at all. So I do have a sense of that history which I think might be beneficial being probably the oldest one on this committee here.

So understanding that as I look around in all my career I see the desperate needs for people in terms of - particularly starting at the young age, young adults learning just the basics. And they don't have many opportunities to do that. Schools don't have much in the way of efforts to do that. Just simple skills like how do you open a bank account. How do you understand credit cards. I mean you know these teenagers now are all opening up credit cards, sent to them sort of unsolicited cards and you know anybody, well that looks pretty

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good, I've got a thousand dollars at my disposal, just open it up. They don't realize in the fine print they're paying 20-25 percent interest, whatever it might be. Not a good situation. Need to learn how to finance or control some of their educational opportunities in going towards college, whether it's figuring out how to get tuition help, whether it's scholarships or other ways you can get - borrowing to help yourself get your education because we know education ultimately is the real benefit for kids to really turn their lives in the right direction.

Adults. I see so many adults at Schwab. We have many clients coming in who have just had the opportunity to start putting money aside. Simple things around budgeting, planning, financial planning, things of that - how to manage their debt and manage their bills. These things are - you know, it requires some education and we have

to start early and it's not just a 1-hour

deal, it is a lifelong pursuit. You never have - it's like American history. It's nice to understand the financial - our Constitution and our Bill of Rights. It just starts there. If you want to understand American history, you've got to put a lot of time into it. If you want to be a financial

literate you've got to put some time into it,

some commitment. But I think we can help and

assist people to get there.

I also have to mention that I think it's important that we need to look at the ethical side of this question too, ethical education. It's not just how to understand when something may be coming your way that really is going to get you into trouble, like for instance subprime was sort of mentioned earlier. There were some hotshot salespeople that sold subprimes to the wrong people. How do you sort through that one? How do you handle and push forward

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the responsibility case by the vendors that
might have overreached. That's always been a

We see symptoms all over about where the lack of financial literacy comes in. We see the teenagers who - the number I see is they have more cell phones, teenagers have more cell phones than they do savings That says something. They like to accounts. communicate of course. They sure don't like We see among employees in terms of the 401(k). And I have to say, and I want to thank the Administration and Congress. years ago we put through the Pension Protection Act. I have seen in my own eyes the last two years the acceleration of young adults taking up 401(k)s. It's going from something like about 50-60 percent take-up rate to in the 90s. That is a fantastic long-term thing that's happening. slight change in the way the Pension Act was written now allows for corporations to

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concern to me.

automatically enroll their new employees in the 401(k). And also, by the way, take advantage of the freebie, the benefit that most corporations provide in terms of the matching benefits. That's just free money that has gone away for those who didn't participate before.

So there are - obviously we can talk about the savings rate which is scandalously low. I think it's the lowest since 1933. We know all about that. see plenty of places where we as a group can make a difference with some emphasis. can't do it all and so our big job will be to prioritize. And I think one of my hopes is that we also look at the different areas. Not only is it the adults coming along, but it's also in the workplace. The workplace is woefully underserved in terms of - and that is the point, the most critical point in someone's life in my view where money becomes the first point of relevancy. When they get

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their first 401(k) kind of statement. Oh, that is mine. That's the place where they've got to begin thinking about all these things and bringing to fore what they might have learned as a 16-year-old. Now they're 25 or 24, has to be doubled - redouble that effort again in the workplace.

There are - so I mentioned some of the wonderful programs that are going on across the country right now and many of the people in this room are behind those and we're going to obviously have the breadth and depth of their experience shared with our group here and the committee and so forth. But I would be - if I didn't mention activities like Junior Achievement which has been many, many years dealing with I think about 4 million students every year trying to introduce to them. They do a fantastic job. The National Endowment for Financial Education attacks the high schoolers and they've reached more than 5 million students

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since their inception in 1984. Fantastic work. On the local level the FreshMinistries program that I think started in Jacksonville to teach adults the basics of financial literacy and also offer free tax preparation and also how to take advantage of the earned income tax credit which many people at the lower end of our society, it's pretty complicated and this is what they do to help these people understand the benefits that they can receive. The Society for Financial Education and Professional Development is represented here. Puts out many seminars across the country on dozens of college campuses every year. So that's great effort ongoing and should be continued to be supported. We'll hear more about that in a moment.

So our job would be certainly to coordinate a lot of these things, emphasize those that are really successful programs I think. And obviously one of our big jobs,

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John, is commission. We had a nice breakfast

this morning talking about some of these
things. How do we broadcast, get more public

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information out there that's available,

6 whether it's a lecture here or a brochure

service educational things to get the

7 here, or some help, whatever it might be

8 along the way. So we have lots to do here

9 and I want to thank you all for joining the

10 Council and I look forward to working closely

11 | with you. And now what I'd like to do is

we'll go around the table and introduce

ourselves individually, what we do do and

14 | first I'll start with John Bryant on my left,

my vice chair. Thank you very much John.

16 VICE CHAIRMAN BRYANT: Good

morning. Let me start with - I'm chairman

and founder of Operation HOPE - start with an

informal remark that Charles Schwab has to be

the coolest billionaire I've ever met.

21 (Laughter)

VICE CHAIRMAN BRYANT: And it's

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not common for a man of his caliber during the prime of his professional career. not retired CEO, he is the active CEO of Charles Schwab, one of the largest and most distinguished companies in the world, over a trillion dollars in assets under management.

To get him to commit to chair this group and to bring the pedigree and the credibility with it. You mention his name - first of all, you can't get off an airplane without seeing "Call Chuck" somewhere. mention his name and it has a universal ring of credibility and integrity, and I'm honored to serve with you, to be your vice chairman, to help you fulfill this mission. And I like him also. He's a get-it-done guy.

Honored to be on this Council with so many friends and people who have made a difference and we're going to make a I guess just very briefly will difference. say that when I was on my way here this morning on my way to breakfast I accidentally

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went to the Willard Hotel versus the proper

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hotel and I think that was no accident.

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Martin Luther King, Jr., gave - wrote the I

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Have a Dream speech from that hotel in `63. And he said that the Civil Rights Movement had presented a check, but that check was returned marked Insufficient Funds. Andrew Young has gone on to say that they integrated the lunch counter, but they never integrated the dollar. And you can get access to the hotel, but what good is access to the hotel if you can't afford to pay the bill? think that what we're doing here today is so extraordinarily important. We have an

I just - I'll end with the most powerful statement that anyone has made. President appointed us for two years. have an opportunity to have an impact across two administrations. Policy. It is now the policy of the federal government to promote financial literacy. Let that set in for a

opportunity that's unprecedented.

1 It is now the policy of the federal government to promote financial literacy. 2 we don't do something significant with this, 3 it is a sin. Every child should be given the 4 tools to compete in this society. You can't 5 live in the largest capitalist country in the 6 7 world and not teach your children checking, savings, credit, investment, the history of 8 banking. The subprime crisis has brought 9 this relevancy home to middle class. 10 that the players are all here to make a 11 difference and I'm honored to be part of this 12 13 group to do just that under the leadership of Charles Schwab. Thank you. 14

CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: Thanks very much John. Dr. Lee?

DR. LEE: Thank you. I'm honored to be here as well. I'd like to say that

John Bryant is one of the coolest nonbillionaires that I know.

(Laughter)

DR. LEE: Unless he's holding out

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on us someplace. I am the chairman and founder of Fresh Ministries and the - another organization called Be the Change International. We do all sorts of work all over the world from housing to HIV and AIDS clinics in Africa, education reforms, but at the heart of all of this is financial literacy. What we really must do is - the congresswoman addressed it very nicely - is to not only address the needs of those who are facing disaster - and not just natural disaster but the everyday dealings of normal folks in this country is disastrous in terms of financial literacy - but we also need to raise up a generation of children who are literate in terms of their financial understanding. We have got to level the playing field for individuals and that's the only way we're ultimately going to solve this But I'm honored to be here and I thank the President and everyone who had anything to do with this for including me.

Thank you.

Dawson. I'm the president of Navy Federal
Credit Union which has 3 million members in a
credit union movement that has over 90
million members in this country. Three years
ago I retired from the Navy after 34 years
and had the privilege to serve with some of
the finest men and women that we have in this
country today who deserve their place as
stakeholders in America and financial
literacy is a big part of that. And I
consider it to be an all hands effort and I'm
very pleased to be part of it. Thank you.

MS. Schapiro: Hi, I'm Mary
Schapiro. I'm also very honored to be here.

I'm the CEO of the Financial Industry
Regulatory Authority which is the private
sector regulator of the 5,100 brokerage firms
that operate in the United States. I'm also
though, more relevant perhaps, chairman of
the FINRA Investor Education Foundation which

in its first three years of existence has approved 60 grants totaling about \$15 million for education and research in financial literacy. Among our newest initiatives is a grant program in partnership with the American Library Association which brings through 13 grants to public libraries and library networks across the country - millions of library patrons included in that - access to much greater unbiased, honest information about investing, and it brings it right to people where they live and work.

We also do more than just grantmaking though. We have about \$14 million of
foundation money committed to projects
targeting the military in particular and
older investors who are entering retirement.
And our flagship program really is our
military financial education project done in
partnership with some of you around the table
and also the Department of Defense to deliver
critical savings and investing messages and

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materials and tools to service members and their families around the world. MR. BECK: Good morning. My name is Ted Beck. Ι am the president and CEO of the National Endowment for Financial Education, commonly known as NEFE. We're best known for our high school program which was previously mentioned. That will reach over 800,000 students this year in all 50 states. actually a program we've been doing for over 20 years in cooperation with the Cooperative Extension, the Credit Unions of America and most recently Junior Achievement. But that's just one of the things we do. In the same vein in September we launched a college program that was in pilot and is going quite We have, as of the beginning of this well. week we've had over a hundred colleges, universities and university systems either sign up for the program or are in the process of signing up for the program, and we're very focused on now taking that into emerging

households as a target market. We also fund research and have partnered with over a hundred organizations ranging from the Dress for Success program to the Red Cross to the Urban League to bring financial education content to their members, their constituent groups, often in crisis situations.

There's a couple of key things about NEFE that we hope we can bring to the Council. One, we have a special interest in underserved communities. Two, we believe that financial literacy is a continuous process. This is not something that you sit down one time and get inoculated for and you're good for life. So this is a process that starts in the schools and goes through workplace, on through to retirement planning. And that's something we think is very critical to do this mission effectively.

There are a couple of key things we're working on right now that we think are very interesting questions. We're trying to

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figure out how do we create more demand for financial education. How do we better understand financial behavior so that we can generate positive financial behavior? How do we create effective messaging so that more people are interested in financial education? And last but probably the most important is how do we measure success. How do we know that we're being effective? These are questions we ask ourselves every day and we're spending a lot of time on as well as our constituent groups around the country.

And the last thing I think we'd like to say is we have great faith in the American public that they can deal with this situation. Many people are intimidated by financial education and we don't think that's necessary. With some education, some tools and some encouragement we think the American public can do a great job here. Thank you.

MS. LECHTER: Good morning. I'm Sharon Lechter. I'm the co-author of Rich

Dad, Poor Dad and the Rich Dad series of

books, but I am also a parent and a grandparent. In 1992 my oldest son went to college and got into credit card debt before Christmas of his freshman year. I'm passionate about the subject of providing financial education to our children. I thought I had taught him about money, but I didn't teach him what he needed at that time in his life.

We have an opportunity to turn the tide for young people today and in training our young people we will train their parents and I share your sentiments about the fact that there's a fear about financial literacy. And right now I'm working with Dale Carnegie and the Napoleon Hill Foundation to create programs utilizing the giants of that industry to provide information and content to our young people today. I am passionate about financial literacy for young people.

I'm passionate about what everyone on this

Council does and I'm here to serve. Thank you.

MR. DANIELS: I'm Ted Daniels. I'm the founder and president of the Society for Financial Education and Professional Development. Our mission is to enhance the financial literacy of individuals and households of America. One of the primary programs that we have in place now is directed toward college students, particularly students of Historically Black Colleges and Universities. We present four seminars to them. We go face to face. We've found that it's better to go face to face rather than trying to give them brochures or internet materials and it seems to be working quite well. We have some outstanding testimony from students who have attended our financial education seminars.

One of the seminars we present is directed toward freshmen. During freshman orientation we present a credit management

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seminar covering credit card management as

well as student loan management. We go back

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on campus and present personal money
management seminars, giving the students the
key elements of personal finance. We chose
to identify college students because we know
they're coming out with new financial
resources and we want to make sure they're
able to maximize those resources. So we
provide those life skills on how to handle
those resources once they finish school.

We also present an investor
education seminar directed towards seniors
because we know that in more and more
instances now corporations are only providing
401(k) plans. They're not providing defined
benefit plans so they need to have knowledge
in order to make decisions about investments.
This year we rolled out a home ownership
seminar because we know about the situation the mistakes they can make if they decide to
buy a house so we want to make sure they have

that knowledge to make good decisions

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associated with buying a house, or how to choose the right mortgage. So it seems to be working out quite well. We're in our sixth year now so we see students that we talked with when they were freshmen. They're still in school, they're seniors now. students who have graduated, you know, they're in the workforce and they're doing quite well. So we - last year we reached over 14,000 students. We probably will exceed that number this year. So I look forward to bringing the experience I have gained over the last six years working with the students to enhance the level of college students throughout America.

MS. PARKER: Good morning,
everyone. First of all, I'd like to express
again what others have expressed about the
honor it is to be part of this distinguished
and very, very passionate group on financial
literacy. My role is twofold. I am

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executive vice president of human resources for Regions Bank in Birmingham, but really brings me here is my association with the Society for Human Resource Management which is headquartered right here in Alexandria, Virginia. We are the largest HR organization in the world with over 230,000 members worldwide. We are already doing so much in the field of financial literacy through our conferences and our traditional publication. We reach every size of organization through our memberships, through our conferences, through our podcast. I mentioned we are already doing a lot through the education piece, but we have so many other opportunities that we can offer this Council on the education process, not just of the workforce, but their families and our schools and our communities. So I am so looking forward to being part of this group and part of the effort to really focus on increasing financial literacy.

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DR. HIRA: Good morning. I am Tahira Hira. I am a professor at Iowa State University. First and foremost I'm extremely honored to be part of this esteemed group. I'm here to represent an academic community, the community that since the mid-\`70s has focused on the topic of financial literacy, financial education. It has done this work through three areas by conducting research to understand the financial behavior, why people fail, why people succeed, what works, what doesn't work, and the work has expanded the whole area of low-income, middle-income and high-income people. It has done its work by preparing professionals in the field of personal finance, by educating them, by providing developing courses, developing programs and offering degrees at the college level. It has also done the third avenue which is our outreach arm and extension programs have already been mentioned, but that is part of the university system through

which the research-based or science-based education has been delivered and is continued to be delivered throughout the nation for lifelong learning.

There are many - this group that has done this work is much, much big believer in collaboration. There are many people around this table that they have collaborated with and they believe in it. And I think I represent my community when I say that we are absolutely delighted to see that the work that we've been all involved in for over 30 years has come to this very high point. That has to be a good idea because the overwhelming emails and letters and cards that I have received nationally, internationally and locally from every walk of life, from every political person, different views and all and they have just wholeheartedly supported this. I'm honored, pleased and looking forward to work with you all. Thank you.

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MR. MCGRATH: Good morning. I'm
Don McGrath, chairman and CEO of BancWest
Corporation which operates First Hawaiian
Bank in the Hawaiian Islands and Bank of the
West in 19 western states. I'm also very
proud to be a board member of Operation HOPE
where I've had the ringside seat to see John
Bryant in action. I'm also very proud that
over a thousand Bank of the West employees
have actually gone out to high schools and
junior high schools and taught financial
literacy in connection with Operation HOPE's
programs.

I also serve on the board of the Financial Services Round Table which is the professional organization of the 150 largest financial institutions, including insurance companies, banks and brokerage firms. We last year issued our blueprint for financial competitiveness, one of the tenets of which was a desperate need to improve the financial literacy of the public in the U.S. So I'm

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excited to be here and pleased to be a part of this group. Thank you, John.

MS. LEVINE: I am Laura Levine, executive director of the Jump\$tart Coalition and I am particularly honored to be a part of this Council because I represent a coalition of 180 organizations, many of which are represented here today as well as 48 state coalitions from all across the country that operate largely with volunteer effort, and their many members who are all dedicated to advancing financial literacy, supporting financial education and conducting financial education for students in kindergarten through college. So the next generation of consumers. And so I feel the weight of that responsibility and I look forward to representing your interests and hope that I do it well. And I also want to thank Mr. Schwab and my friend John Bryant for your leadership in this organization.

DR. DUVALL: Bob Duvall with the

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We were founded 60 years ago by a

National Council on Economic Education, the

group of business leaders and educators who

basic, practical and applied economic

understanding and personal financial

unique network of state councils and

university centers with over 150,000 K-12

those teachers we reach and teach about 7

million of our young people every year,

teachers. It should be a million. Through

getting into the heads and hands and hearts

before it's too late, some skill sets that

they will need to be successful and to be

of our young people while they are in school,

saw the need and our mission is to try to get

decision-making skills into what our students

So what differentiates the NCEE's work is our

to talk about economics and personal finance.

Last year we worked through our

learn while they are in school pre-college.

teacher training; teaching the teachers how

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empowered for living life in this world that we see these problems arising. So this calling together of the Council is for my organization a benchmark moment. We've been in the business of advocacy and delivery of services, and this is a new chance to make a difference. Thanks.

MR. SALAZAR: Good morning. МУ name is Ignacio Salazar. I'm the President/CEO of SER Jobs for Progress It's an organization that was National. created in 1965 to address the economic and employment issues primarily of Hispanics, but of all individuals in the United States. We serve over 1 million people in 20 states in the country. We have a wide variety of programs that we offer, everything from early childhood education to senior citizens program and everything in between. The bulk of what we do is in workforce development. We're looking in education, training and employment opportunities. But one of the

things that we've addressed recently, given
the fact that we have the nation's largest
population that we're dealing with, the
youngest population, the greatest purchasing
power going forward is the need for financial
literacy.

And we've taken this to our senior citizens program this past year where we initiated this in conjunction with a grant from the Chrysler Foundation and provided it to our senior citizens population which is 3,500 individuals in eight states. is to continue to develop this and incorporate this into all of our programming. The need is critical. We all know that. Ιf we're going to have a population in this country that's progressive, financial literacy is key. And so the role that we have here is extremely important and I'm very pleased and honored to be here and share those perspectives with all of you. you.

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MR. MANCL: Good morning. My name
is Dave Mancl. I'm the director of the

Office of Financial Literacy in the State of

Wisconsin and I hope to bring a perspective

of state government to the Council.

Wisconsin created the office years ago which I believe may have been the first in the nation of its kind. The office is attached to the Department of Financial Institutions which is a regulatory department. And we realize that regulation and licensing can only go so far in protecting consumers. We knew how important it is to be proactive with financial literacy because financial literacy gives people the tools they need to realize their goals for themselves and their loved ones. That's why this Council is so, so welcome.

Our office's goal was to identify gaps in promoting financial literacy and to change or build the infrastructure needed.

So we elevated the issue with two different

qubernatorial task force. We've created model academic standards for our school We created a nationally recognized system. teacher training institute called the National Institute on Financial and Economic Literacy. And our governor's council adopted the model of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. It's called MoneySmart Week. a financial literacy awareness and education week and it's also a type of social marketing. Now five states have a statewide campaign in the Midwest with over thousands of partners annually and tens of thousands of attendees. And I'd like to just submit for the minutes an annual report about MoneySmart Week on that subject which incidentally has Donald Driver, a Green Bay Packer, even though we didn't go to the Super Bowl. all right. That's just a very quick overview of what states can do for financial literacy and I'm indeed honored to be on the Council like all of us, and I look very much forward

to the work ahead.

CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: Well, thank you very much for your introductions. Treasurer Cabral, we all know what you do. You sign those dollar bills we all have in our pockets. Thank you very much for what you do, I just wish we had more of them to have in this room.

Let's move on now to our next order of business. But first I want to thank all of you for answering the President's call to join this Council. I think as you can see we have great breadth, depth, diversity in this group. We have a lot of experience that we can bring to fore I think and certainly help Treasury along their way in making their priority decisions. And what we have coming up now is Dan Iannicola who will be taking us into some of the considerations. They have some recommendations for us to listen to and to opine on and hopefully approve, sort of fast-track kind of things that they're

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working on. I think they all look quite good, but we'll turn it over to Dan to go through them and then following that we'll go on to the next order of business. Dan?

Thank you, Mr. MR. IANNICOLA: Chairman. We're going to go over a couple of proposals right now that we would like the Council to consider. Of course you're here to give us your thoughts and inputs not just on these, but on entirely new ideas and we look forward to those as the Council gets on its way and builds subcommittees and starts doing the heavy lifting that everyone is talking about. But we want to give you some things that are prepared and ready - or getting close to being ready to go and get your input before we go any further with them and to see how you might be able to improve them. So I will go over the list of proposals that we've been working on here from a very high level because all of you have received documents in the mail with

background on this so this isn't the first time you've heard it.

We have an unbanked initiative
we're going to talk about, something related
to the middle schools, a high school
initiative and then something targeting both
post-secondary and workplace, and then
financial education research. And then when
I'm done with these the Treasurer will
describe a concept that she's been working on
which is an umbrella concept for all of these
involving how we communicate these issues.

First, as Congresswoman Biggert mentioned there's a lot of folks who do not have a relationship with a financial institution in this country. Just under 10 percent of U.S. households in fact are unbanked, and how do we deal with that?

Well, we're going to put together a pilot program which focuses on six to eight communities, which may be urban or rural.

And we are going to approach those

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communities and try to form partnerships with private sector, meaning financial institutions primarily that might do special outreach or think about innovative products to reach the unbanked with the help of community groups who have the local connections and the local trust who can reach primarily low- to moderate-income individuals. And then the third part of that partnership we hope would be a local government, mayor's office or county executive, whatever it may be. Treasury's role will be to facilitate that partnership and to make sure it is infused with financial education and to give them the benefit of our experience. We have had a grant program called the First Accounts program in the past and we've also done a number of round tables across the country where we've learned quite a bit about the unbanked and we'd like to share that knowledge and will do so through Treasury

1 staff who we're informally calling community consultants who will go into these selected 2 communities and share the benefit of their 3 wisdom and facilitate these partnerships. 4 So that's the idea on the unbanked and of course 5 every good effort has to have metrics so we 6 7 would make a point to find out exactly how many bank accounts or credit union 8 memberships were initiated and not just that 9 10 they initiated them, but they actually used Just being unbanked is one hurdle, but them. 11 there are some people who are under-banked 12 13 and not using what they have in the best possible way. So we'd focus on that and we 14 15 anticipate it would have a life of about 18 16 months starting fairly soon, and after that 18 months there would be about a 6-month 17 evaluation period to see what worked and what 18

CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: Dan, do you want us to ask you questions now about this?

MR. IANNICOLA: After each one,

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didn't.

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yes. Now would be an appropriate time.

CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: And then give us sort of a firm what you're doing I think is what you'd like to see us do?

MR. IANNICOLA: That would be good.

CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: Are there any questions for Dan concerning the proposal around the unbanked? Obviously this is a huge issue. I know it's passion - double passion behind John here. We spent half our breakfast talking about this area and we had a bunch of ideas, but this clearly is a way to get it underway. Mary?

MS. Schapiro: I would love to ask a question, Chuck. Do we know why such a high percentage of households are unbanked?

It seems to me it's important to understand what the root cause is so that we can then target our approach in a way that will deliver some great results.

MR. IANNICOLA: That's the right

question. The right answer I hope is that it's not monolithic and we have some research we can give you on this. There are different ways to get to being unbanked. Some people were formerly banked and had a bad relationship with the bank and the bank terminated the account. So there are ways to get them back into the system. Others might be intimidated by the whole banking structure. The thing that might give some people comfort, the fact that it's a large building with people in coats and ties might turn off other people. We've seen some unbanked models where just by having the staff wear jeans and t-shirts and immersing themselves in the community lowers the intimidation factor. Others might be concerned because they come from a culture, maybe they're new immigrants to the U.S., where the financial services system was not as sound, and so maybe it didn't make sense to be banked because there wasn't deposit

Obviously we know here we're in a

insurance, and the other protections we have

different system, but communicating that to

different cultures is important.

a lot of different ways to get there.

CHAIRMAN SCHWAB:

have any view on the question that was posed?

think that actually Dan did a pretty good job

why people are unbanked, but another issue is

that some people don't feel their income

level is high enough and they feel that the

non-sufficient fund fees at a bank will eat

them alive. The perception of minimum

balances. You know, there are people who

would prefer just to go to a check-casher.

You don't ask questions, you're not in my

If you come from a place like

I mean there is no one reason

VICE CHAIRMAN BRYANT:

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of answering.

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government is interesting, at least in the

Mexico or South America in general where the

relationship between the bank and the

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So there's

John, do you

Well, I

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past it has been interesting, there might be trust issues. I remember one of the young ladies who went through our Banking Our Future program who happened to be Hispanic 12 years of age, she had two interesting perceptions. One, she thought that Bank of America was the bank of America, and two, she thought the check-casher was a financial service, a mainstream financial services provider. And it was only when she went through our program that she got the Literally you could see her confidence. she sort of straightened up, and she actually asked us to bring one of our volunteer bankers home to her house to talk to her parents to convince the parents to allow her to open a savings account and then a checking account so that she could then write checks every Thursday to pay the household bill because she was taking money out of the cookie jar, going to the check-casher and getting money orders every week. She thought

that was just the way that - she just assumed that's the way it worked.

And so it's a combination of issues, but I think that the unbanked focus is a legitimate focus and an untapped opportunity for banks, by the way, of emerging market customers. I have thoroughly gone through the briefing with Dan and I think that on balance it's a very good proposal. I assume, Dan, we're going to go - there will be a focus on urban and rural underserved?

MR. IANNICOLA: That's correct.

MR. DANIELS: Dan? I was wondering, we come in contact with a lot of colleges and universities who would like to move financial literacy beyond their campuses and gates. And I was wondering if perhaps colleges and universities could participate in this pilot? We talk about community groups, financial institutions and local governments, but perhaps it would be

practical you know to expand it to allow
education institutions such as post-secondary
institutions to participate in this pilot.

MR. IANNICOLA: And the students 
MR. DANIELS: Right.

MR. IANNICOLA: That sounds like a

MR. IANNICOLA: That sounds like a great opportunity.

CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: Well, I hear no objections about this initiative here and I think the Council hopefully will agree with me that we should advise the President and the Secretary of the Treasury to move forward on this initiative? Our first official act.

Move on it?

MR. IANNICOLA: I don't think so. It's up to the chair.

CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: They told me we didn't need to go through that formal process. I asked them do I go through Robert's Rules of Order? No. If there's an objection, then I think we would need to go through some kind of formal process.

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Chairman I would - I think it's appropriate

at this point to make one comment, that what

we just did is indicative of what I think

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## VICE CHAIRMAN BRYANT: Mr.

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you'll see out of this group which is action.

I think that it's important to study things,
to evaluate them, to research, all that
stuff's important. What you will see here I
think is an equal weight on being a PhD and
being a Ph-Do. So I think that again
everybody can feel good that there's going to
be action out of this group on a goingforward basis. I think a lot of good will

MS. LECHTER: Question. Dan, if we have organizations - when we know where those communities are and we have organizations that we know would like to participate, do we call you?

MR. IANNICOLA: Please.

MS. LECHTER: Okay.

MR. IANNICOLA: I would encourage

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come out of this.

that.

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CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: So you will identify those six or eight locations soon and let us know?

MR. IANNICOLA: We will. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: Okay.

MR. IANNICOLA: Great. Our next thank you. Our next proposal is focused on one thing that I think has come up a couple of times and I think Congresswoman Biggert mentioned the importance of integrating financial literacy into the school system. You know, I'm sometimes asked when is the best time to teach financial literacy to students, meaning when in their academic career, and I usually don't answer it with an answer. I answer it with a question, and it's usually well when is the best time to teach them math? When's the best time to teach them English or science? And of course the suggestion is all the time because that's

when we teach those critical skills. And so you'll see there's proposals focused on different levels of the education system for youth.

This first one is focused on the middle school and it seeks to remedy a problem that I think many of you who've toiled in this field have found, that finding room in the school day to teach financial education is challenging. A lot of teachers will say it's a good idea, but not as many will say it's a feasible idea. So what we hope to do is to help integrate financial education into math. This allows teachers to make the most of their precious classroom time. And so we've done it by retooling and improving an existing product that we've had a lot of success with called Money Math Lessons for Life. And it was a good partnership between a number of organizations including the University of Missouri - St. Louis, Citi, Jump\$tart, the Bureau of Public

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Debt and of course those of us here at 1 2 Treasury. And we've been working together and hope to launch this with the Council's 3 4 approval sometime soon. We've had a good chance to make sure all the examples in this 5 curriculum are real-life personal finance 6 7 applications using math concepts. So again the teacher is both teaching math and 8 financial literacy at the same time. 9 10 course it's important that this be mapped to many state standards and it is, so we've 11 worked hard to do that. And the price is 12 certainly right. It is available free of 13 charge to teachers and with your permission 14 15 we'll make that available both through the 16 web and through direct fulfillment by mailing actual books to those who request them. 17 that is the proposal on Money Math Lessons 18 19 for Life.

CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: Was Council member Levine going to amplify on this?

MR. IANNICOLA: Did you have any

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thoughts on this? I know you're familiar with the 1.0 version of this.

MS. LEVINE: Well, no, just that we're very excited about this. It's at the printer now and so we expect to have the books very soon.

MR. IANNICOLA: Yes and Jump\$tart's been a big player in helping us with this.

CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: So this -

DR. DUVALL: Chuck, can I put in also a word of endorsement? The center at the University of Missouri - St. Louis is one of our affiliated centers with the NCEE and I know the authors of this curriculum. We have looked at it, seen its use, think it's outstanding. It gets high ratings from teachers and I think really getting behind this and promoting it would be another excellent action step to make a difference.

CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: I think that's great. I think we all would be interested to

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know how we're going to distribute this far and wide of course and how that's all going to happen. But I think we certainly support the initial efforts here. Question?

MR. MCGRATH: Mr. Chairman, have we some sense of an overall goal in terms of numbers of copies?

MR. IANNICOLA: I mean we have an initial print run and we will make it available over the web. But in terms of having a target for distribution and marketing we're open to that and would look forward to the Council's input on any measures like that.

MS. LECHTER: Question. How do you intend to start the drive to get this into the schools? What's the marketing plan?

MR. IANNICOLA: Partially all of you. Certainly we hope this group will work on spreading the word. The Office of Financial Education, Department of Treasury has a number of connections with

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organizations some of whom are at the table.

Some are teachers across the country and groups that do teacher training. Groups that distribute textbooks, organizations that are more grassroots in nature. So our existing networks which are substantial but can always grow, and we hope that this group will help lever their resources. And if there's any members who at this moment want to step up and volunteer that or later on through a subcommittee process we're open to it.

VICE CHAIRMAN BRYANT: Sharon, Operation HOPE is in 1,200 inner city schools across the country in 51 communities. We have memorandums of agreement with several underserved school districts, Denver Public Schools, a range of others. And we plan on taking this curriculum and using it as an addendum, a physical addendum to the agreement in some of those school districts to embed it throughout the entire school There is a school district in district.

California that the Treasury Secretary

Paulson is going to be visiting in March and

I'm going to work very hard to try to make

that an early deliverable. So that's one

example.

MS. LECHTER: Well, certainly

April is Financial Literacy Month. It might
be an initiative of this Council on a

voluntary basis for each of us to look at

taking this particular program into our own

personal communities, our organizations and

set a goal that we have execution of this

initiative as much as we can in April.

CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: I think it's a great idea. In some respects I'd like to have an inventory of the stuff that we are doing in April because this certainly would be one fantastic initiative I think. Many organizations including ours should have links and so forth like for parents - or parents, or kids, or maybe all of them can link into this kind of material. And we

could certainly make it available on our websites. Yes, Dr. Lee?

DR. LEE: Mr. Chairman, I'm reminded that some 50 years ago the President's Council on Physical Fitness was put into action in this country to address some of the problems that we face with regard to physical fitness and that was attached to the public schools to a large degree and I'm wondering if we can't learn some lessons from that in terms of how we put this possibly into public schools. And perhaps we need a 2-page overview or something from staff of this committee to come to understand how that was done.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: We can learn a} \mbox{lot from the past.}$ 

MR. SALAZAR: Mr. Chairman, this may be a question for Dan. Is there a resource that tells us what organizations or institutions regularly access the information that's available? And therefore, not having

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1 to go back to those in that they're in touch with you already so that we can further the 2 distribution? 3 MR. IANNICOLA: We have existing 4 5 emails, addresses, connections, networks, if that's what you're asking. We know some of 6 7 the teachers who have used the earlier version of this. 8 MR. SALAZAR: Just getting back to 9 10 the marketing of this, trying to get it to other individuals that typically don't have 11 contact with. 12 13 MR. IANNICOLA: Right. No, I think there's a lot of potential out there. 14 15 There's after-school programs. I mean, schools are an important base. There's 16 after-school programs, parents who do home-17 schooling, all these are potential venues for 18 19 this. But that's 20 MR. SALAZAR: available? 21 MR. IANNICOLA: Yes, we're looking 22

to expand the reach of the program.

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CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: Okay, I think you have more on the same subject? You're on a roll.

MR. IANNICOLA: All right. We'll move forward with the Council's permission.

The next is an interesting idea and I'm glad Dr. Lee mentioned the President's Council on Physical Fitness. of that Council's central tools was to reward kids who did well in physical fitness activities with recognition. And we have taken a page from that book and have looked at a program targeted to the high school level for students, to recognize good performance in financial literacy. So we know there are some out there already teaching financial education lessons. know we'd like teachers to do it, so we think generating excitement with those who are already involved might be a way to increase the number of teachers including financial

literacy topics in classes. So we hope this program, as I'll explain, builds excitement with teachers, administrators, of course students, and state and local policy education officials, and that they can get behind financial education efforts.

The contest is designed to build excitement as I mentioned. The way we'll find out if a student is strong in financial literacy is to give them a voluntary test. And the teachers will have an opportunity to sign their students up for this and their classroom can get involved. And if the teacher has been teaching a particular financial education topic that can be something that might encourage the teacher to sign their students up for this. As we've been working on this we base it on the Jump\$tart standards for financial literacy and I think those were published in 2007 so those are very current and many people helped with that to give input on those.

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basically the program is designed to be something that is designed so that if students do well on the test it is hoped they'll do well as a consumer in the economy. This is not a test that's meant to be hard or easy, it's meant to be appropriate. So we hope this will be something that will build some excitement. Of course, what's a contest without some recognition? High-performing students at two different levels will be given awards and we're working on what the break points are for that. There will probably be one measure that's relative, that is a certain percentile relative to one's peers and there will probably be one recognition level that is absolute, that is, a certain raw percentage on the actual test. So we hope this will be something that teachers will get excited about and so will students and provide kind of the local recognition, that a child will get recognized for doing well on this just like they might

be recognized for doing well in some athletic competition or some other science contest, et So we're hopeful that this will have cetera. the desired effect. CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: I think we had some questions. I think also Mary Schapiro of FINRA was going to help out in the discussion of this? MR. IANNICOLA: Research. CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: Okay, the next one, the baseline survey. I'm sorry. MR. IANNICOLA: That's okay. CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: There was a hand over here? Yes, Laura?

MS. LEVINE: Thank you.

Jump\$tart, as Dan alluded to, had the opportunity to know about this initiative in its idea stages and I just would like to say that I'm very excited about this initiative. I think that most of us have seen the rather disheartening statistics that seem to indicate that people and particularly young

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people don't know enough about personal finance, about managing their own money. this initiative gives us an opportunity right out of the gate to do something that focuses on the positive. I think that a lot of you know that Jump\$tart does a survey of financial literacy among high school The results are not particularly students. positive, but among those results are some you know, some bright spots, some shining stars, and this gives us an opportunity to focus on them, use them as the example, hold them up as an example for their peers to aspire to. And you know as Dan mentions here it could also be a tool for teachers to generate enthusiasm among their students, another reason for teachers to want to teach personal finance in the classroom. think this is exciting because it focuses on the positive and it's something that through technology it could be very broadly accessible to students across the country

very quickly. So just a comment on this particular project.

CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: A question for and I'll get back to you. Will this be
promoted under the Treasury's name or under
the Financial Literacy's name? How is this
going to happen?

MR. IANNICOLA: I think it's an open question. I think if the Council wants to take an active role in supporting this then we can certainly see about branding it under the Council and Treasury or either.

CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: I think it would be a great activity of this Council, frankly, and it would probably could supersede for a long time to come. I don't know, we'll debate that later maybe.

DR. DUVALL: I would certainly support that, Mr. Chairman. What I wanted to comment on was that we've been directly involved in the shaping of this proposal, trying to bring our experience working with

school teachers to the table, what works with those teachers, what will they do. And so consequently I think the proposal is brilliant.

(Laughter)

DR. DUVALL: I think it would be a very good thing for this Council visibly to be behind because it will - it's the kind of thing, a competition, that will attract interest and help in the visibility side of what we want to try to accomplish.

CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: Dan, I think you just received some of our best advice.

MR. MCGRATH: Mr. Chairman? I also think it's a wonderful idea. Will it be tied in with the other program of directing the books to the schools? Because obviously the idea of having a contest, if you're testing for what's in the book, if they're going to participate in the contest they have to have the book.

MR. IANNICOLA: Right. The book

This is focused on high school. What we want

existing curriculum, but rather allow those

providers of organizations like NCEE and the

membership of Jump\$tart and Operation HOPE,

Banking on Our Future, those organizations to

be able to have the kids going through their

programs to take a crack at this and to get

different school years and also we want to

make sure the eligibility of the contest is

endorsement. What I quite like about this is

increase the demand and interest in financial

So I think it's well worth our time

open to those who take any programs.

highly enthusiastic about this.

MR. MANCL:

CHAIRMAN SCHWAB:

it compliments what many of us are doing

already and it's an opportunity to really

education and financial literacy in the

So they're focused on

I think we're

If I could just add an

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is focused on the middle school component.

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to do is not necessarily supplant any

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excited that way.

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schools.

because it's very creative and it's different which I think will help us.

CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: Great. I think you have our approval.

MR. IANNICOLA: Okay.

CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: So the next item

I think you want to move onto - oh, I'm

sorry.

If I could just add MR. MANCL: one more comment, that assessment - things that get measured get done and I think it's important that the instrument that's created has a component of real world and practical skills. So other than just content, financial literacy is like health science. We can know what it is to be healthy, like running and exercising and eating, but if we don't do it it doesn't help. So hopefully there will be some type of real world practical skill component, like did you open up a savings account? Did you - are you doing your own taxes when you have a part-

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time job in high school? The kinds of questions that get to those kinds of skill levels. My two cents.

CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: Thank you. All right, Dan?

MR. IANNICOLA: Thank you. Our next proposal is an honor roll program and here we're trying to look for kind of a highlevel way to inspire those on the ground who are doing this to do more. And there's two under-utilized venues and I echo your thoughts, Mr. Schwab, on the workplace. focus on both the workplace and postsecondary institutions in this proposal. What we want to do is address the issue that this is a missed opportunity. It's a place where we have people together and we can deliver financial literacy to them. So what we want to do is encourage those who are doing this.

We're working presently and we'll welcome the Council's input. We've talked with those who have been providing post-

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secondary financial education programs as

what makes for a good program. And we're

using those to develop standards. I would

more appropriately call them guidelines, I

suppose, and what makes for the best program.

And then what we would do, with the

Council's permission, is to publish these

quidelines and allow individuals and

organizations to apply for recognition.

there are two different sets of guidelines,

there are two parallel tracks here.

employer who has a program in place could

look at these guidelines, see if they match

up and then apply to Treasury, self-

certifying that they meet them and then

Treasury would match the application with the

guidelines, and if they pass the criteria the

employer would be recognized on the Treasury

The same would apply to postwebsite.

secondary programs. We know on many campuses

and workplaces, there is someone who's doing

1 something like this - there are one or two champions. We hope to put wind in their 2 sales so that those programs not only 3 4 continue, but that peer institutions or peer employers look at that and say "well this is 5 something that we want to join in as well." 6 7 CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: Any questions about the last proposal by the Treasury? 8 VICE CHAIRMAN BRYANT: 9 I assume 10 you'll be leading the charge on this one, Mr. Chairman? 11 CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: Well, I'm 12 13 passionate about the workplace as the crucial place to get these kids when it really is 14 totally relevant for them to get going. 15 VICE CHAIRMAN BRYANT: 16 Chairman -17 MS. PARKER: I do have a question. 18 19 In a lot of organizations, top best places to work, you can have a tagline that you know 20 when your organization is out in the 21

community and you're doing something that can

really tout some things that they've been 2 honored with. And I think this would be something that we might want to consider is 3 how employers could really be recognized when 4 they achieve something like that. 5 I know

you're going to post something on the 6

website, but really local recognition, state

recognition is something that we could maybe

think about doing. 9

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CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: You know, one of the things that came out of the pension act of two years ago is the permission for employers to sort of take the risk to help their employees learn more about this stuff. Used to be they were so hidden behind all the litigation thing. It now gives them permission. So I think this is really a great step forward here. So should we move on, Dan, to the next one on the baseline survey?

MR. IANNICOLA: Certainly. those of us who work in financial literacy

know that we have a lot of great anecdotes

pointing out what needs to be done, but what

we really need is more empirical data.

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Policymakers, program providers and researchers have told us this and we've listened. We have been fortunate enough to happen upon a foundation that is equally committed to this and what we'd like to do with the Council's permission is to give our input and encouragement to that foundation for conducting the first ever nationwide baseline study of financial literacy of American adults. The goal is to complete the study by the end of the year and I think I would now actually ask for a little input from someone who is in charge of that foundation and can detail things for us.

MS. Schapiro: Thank you, Dan.

Let me just give a tiny bit of background.

As you all know, the executive order that

created the Council identified as one of our

important functions research on financial

knowledge. And so it would be our intention 1 at the FINRA Foundation to conduct a national 2 survey of financial literacy among adult 3 The idea is to create a baseline 4 Americans. of information about our ability as a 5 population generally to manage our money and 6 7 it will give us a kind of empirical evidence to help us understand the current state of 8 financial knowledge in the U.S., why 9 10 consumers behave the way they do and the attitude that consumers have towards their 11 It's very much modeled on what the 12 finances. 13 financial services authority did in the United Kingdom several years ago when they 14 15 created the first national baseline survey of financial capability in the UK. And then 16 this information that we gather will be 17

We want to focus not just on a single area of financial literacy, but really topics and attitudes about things like

widely available, publicly available to

anyone who's interested.

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household budgeting, credit, insurance, saving and investing, identifying both your long-term and your short-term goals. It will be a very large survey because we want to have data that we can segment to understand perhaps on a state-by-state basis, but also with respect to different socioeconomic factors, gender, education levels, and so forth. And we think that in addition to this very broad scale which makes it somewhat unique, having the focus on the combined effect of knowledge, skills and attitude on behavior will be particularly interesting.

We'd like very much to be able to consult with the Treasury Department Office of Financial Education on the design and implementation of the survey. We are in the current process of establishing a working group. We'd like to field the survey in the third quarter of this year and have results by year end, which as I say we'll make broadly available to the public and to

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policymakers.

CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: You know, I just have to mention that Council member Schapiro is a very important person in the financial services world. She happens to be the head of the culmination of the New York Stock Exchange and the NASD which came together a year or so ago. And she has oversight frankly of 700,000+ broker-dealers out there, 5,000 firms, so when she speaks she speaks with a lot of authority. And she'll be very important to this committee. Thank you, Mary.

MS. Schapiro: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: Dan?

MR. IANNICOLA: If there are any questions on this issue? And part of - embedded in the proposal of course as Council member Schapiro mentioned is consulting with the Office of Financial Education here at Treasury, but we would of course bring in the Council's input for this. So this is

basically an ask of all of you to see if you
are interested in being part of this

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CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: Okay. I think that was a wonderful proposal. Any questions or objections? If not, we'll move ahead and give our encouragement to Treasury and FINRA to move ahead on this with great speed.

MR. IANNICOLA: And there's one last one. Of course, all these ideas, and everyone who's asked questions have happened They're great, but if they occur upon this. in a vacuum no one knows about them. getting the word out is very important and the Treasurer has the unique experience of going all across the country and spreading the word on financial literacy, and I wanted her to describe a proposal, a way to help highlight these issues and other issues in financial literacy. And I'd ask her to add some thoughts now.

TREASURER CABRAL: Thank you very

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much. What we've been talking about in this building for the last year is ways in which we can really improve quite frankly the penetration of financial education across all populations. And in addition to looking at ways in which we encourage teachers to include curriculum that really does help students prepare for real-life decisions once they graduate, whether it's you know how to manage their first credit card, or how to buy their first home, or opening their 401(k) and understanding what that means for them in the future, we also understand that really there's no lack of quite frankly curriculum or information out there, but what there seems to be are some opportunities to really connect individuals with the information at the right time in their life. That is, you know you're not likely to pay attention to a brochure about buying a house until you think you're ready to buy a house, and you're not likely to read about a credit card until

perhaps you've already gotten into trouble with one. That's the problem. So what we're looking for are ways in which we can improve those teachable moments, or increase those teachable moments and look at the ways in which the population receives information today.

We know that living in this world today, it's changing dramatically, that a lot of our kids for example get lots of their information off the internet and on their Blackberry's or their phones or television of course is another traditional format for many of us, having grown up particularly in my age category. Again, some of us read and are better at printed materials while others of us would prefer to listen to a particular piece of information or observe it firsthand and experience it. So the goal here is actually to find ways in which we can create creative forums for distributing information and find new partners for that process.

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not only talk about what this Council is

doing specifically in spreading the word, but being more innovative and thinking outside the box. Some ideas that you know we've talked about are, for example, working with the producers of television children's programming to include more messages about how to encourage children to save early in life, to understand a little bit about delayed gratification, the lessons that probably many of us have taken time to teach in classrooms about saving and investing and

Other opportunities that we've seen and potential partners include for example perhaps cable television where they have a lot of on-demand programming available and if we can drive traffic to that and make sure that there's programming there sitting there ready to explain how you buy your first

spending and making good decisions about how

we spend our allowance, or perhaps later in

life how we spend our income.

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home. What are the ABC's of that process?
What exactly does a note look like? What is the deed in foreclosure? Why do I need title insurance? How much money do I need to make a deposit? That compliments what's going on and is required of these institutions and all of the players so that when someone is buying their first home they know that there's a readily available resource free of charge quite frankly that they can turn to at the right moment.

Ways. Perhaps storylines. Once early on in this process - this shows you how long ago we started talking about this, this was when Friends was the number one show in the country. We were thinking about perhaps convincing the writers on the Friends show to get Joey into some financial trouble and laugh through that process because in doing so everyone would learn. They would be entertained, but they would learn in that

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process. So what we're looking at is developing a series of partners who can help from the media industry, but all components of it, whether it's the folk who are putting together iTunes downloadable moments perhaps free of charge that send you somewhere else, or cable television, or you know print media.

And what we're looking for are,

one, certainly your blessing about where

we're going. We have been having a number of

conversations, and we've been making a great

many friends in this process. But also your

ideas about how to be more innovative, how to

reach the public in ways that make a

difference and touch them at the moment when

they need the information most.

CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: Thank you. I think -

we're just checking our watches here. We

have quite a bit more to cover in less time

than we require actually. So Dan, should we

finish up this portion?

MR. IANNICOLA: If there are no questions or comments on the Treasurer's discussion of the multimedia approach? I think that's something that we can all give our input on as we proceed.

CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: Thank you.

Pardon me for my coughing. A West Coast hack or something. So I think we've essentially approved the recommendation of the Treasury to go ahead with dispatch and we'll be supporting you and we'll want to help with the distribution of all of these ideas. So you'll keep us totally informed as we go on?

MR. IANNICOLA: Of course. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: So I think we're at the point we want to talk about sort of the subcommittee structure. What I'm suggesting and I think probably in your notes is that we create three or four subcommittees of this organization and that the basic ideas, I'll list them here. What we need to

have is your thoughts on which one you would

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like to join, if you would like to be chair. The first committee, subcommittee would be on financial literacy for youth. That would be focused obviously on broad. kids not quite yet in the workplace, but their lifelong learning from zero to 22 years of age or whatever. That would be one subcommittee. A second would be a subcommittee on workplace financial education. I definitely am going to sign up for that one, but any of those who would like to. And I think the rules are to submit to Dan I think or to whomever your preferences. You might indicate three preferences and I think you'll - then we'll discuss it, John and I will discuss it and figure out how we should share all your expertise.

A third subcommittee would be on financial access for the underserved part of our population. I know John is very passionate about that and he'll definitely be

on that committee I know, and others too. A fourth committee would be essentially a continuation of what's gone on already, research on the subject and on the state of financial literacy in the country. So we want to continue our research and discover areas that we may want to move as a group. So those would be the four I would suggest at this point in time. If there are any questions or objections? If not, we'll have that defined as accepted. Thank you very much.

VICE CHAIRMAN BRYANT: Mr.

Chairman?

CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: Yes.

VICE CHAIRMAN BRYANT: At the appropriate time maybe a working group on really just amplifying what Treasurer Cabral, her excellent remarks about the multimedia campaign, a comment about outreach. Maybe a working group at some point on outreach or marketing. It doesn't need to be covered

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need to focus on doing a better job of.

CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: John, I think

now, but I think it's something that we all

you're absolutely right. There should be a subcommittee on outreach, basically on how do we get this - communicate this to the broad group of people. It's nice to have this information here in this Treasury room, but it's useless if it isn't out there across this vast country. So I think you're right whether we lean on our public service communicators out there, public television to public radio to whatever it might be in each of our communities I think figuring strategies around how we can get the word out as inexpensively as we can. But I think it's really essential that we do that. I think that's a great idea. So we'll create a - it will be a fifth committee I guess.

Any other thoughts or suggestions?

I think we probably should keep the number
at that limitation. I see a lot of nodding

and agreement. Okay, let's see. Dan, where do we go from here?

MR. IANNICOLA: I think we have another structure issue regarding a liaison to the commission. Do you want me to talk about that, or do you want to tee that up?

CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: Well, this is on the communication with respect to emails and so forth?

MR. IANNICOLA: We'll be communicating via email to make sure we get everybody's input for the subcommittees.

CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: Why don't you explain.

MR. IANNICOLA: Okay. There's one other thing we'd like to hear from you all about through the email process, and you can think on it now, is as many of you know there's something called the Financial Literacy and Education Commission which is a 20-agency commission that Congresswoman Biggert along with Congressman Hinojosa and

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many others on the Hill helped to set up a

few years ago through the Fair and Accurate

Credit Transactions Act Treasury has had the

members in attendance at this meeting and we

think it's very important for this Council

and the Commission to work well together.

feel like they are perfect book ends for one

another. One is a focus on the public sector

as the FLEC, the commission is made up of 20

organization that we're with today focuses on

federal agencies, and this of course - the

the private sector. So we think they can

work hand in hand, and to enhance that type

of communication we thought today we would

ask for, again later via email, people to

Council to be that liaison to attend

individually nominate themselves here on the

honor of coordinating that commission.

have the honor of having many commission

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Commission meetings.

CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: I think this is a fantastic opportunity for our Council to

have even more influence in government by
having the ability to connect to some degree
with 20 of the top agency leaders in the
government. I think it's a great opportunity
for us and a wonderful invitation to add to
our credibility as well as maybe our
effectiveness. I think it's a great idea and
I would suggest all of you who are interested
in that, that role, please let Dan know.

MR. IANNICOLA: Great.

CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: It would be great.

MR. IANNICOLA: I think -

CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: I think we need to go on to the next piece of business, which is sort of our future meetings. So I have suggested - there was one date in June as the next meeting, June 18 is what I would propose. And then also have - and I haven't quite figured out the date yet, in October for a subsequent meeting. I think the more we can get together - that doesn't speak to

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the subcommittees. We'll figure out that after this meeting as to when we might be able to get together on the various subcommittees.

First we'll form the subcommittees, but as to the official meeting here, the public meeting would be June 18 is what I propose and we'll figure out a date in October for the one to follow that. I think the more we get together and get rolling and get our momentum before a change of Administration the better off we're going to be I think to survive the next Administration.

DR. LEE: Do we have a time yet on the  $18^{\rm th}$ ? Do we have a time set yet on the  $18^{\rm th}$ ?

CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: I would - we have not set a time. I think we all - I'll assume we'll prefer to start you know approximately the same time we did today, which was 10:00. That makes it available for

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those of us on the West Coast to get back and open our eyes. If that's okay with you? No problem. Everyone sort of okay with that?

Okay. Let's see. Dan, help me out here.

What do we need to go to next?

MR. IANNICOLA: I think we're done with the formal agenda. If there's any other thoughts from the Council members, or any closing remarks you might want to make, or other matters of business?

CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: Any final thoughts from our Council members? I've been doing a lot of talking.

MS. LECHTER: Well, first I would like to acknowledge Dan and his entire team for what they've brought to the Council today because I think it's excellent and it allows us to get started. What I do ask is as a Council member for myself and I think other Council members would join me in asking give us some action items right away so that when we come back together on June 18 we have

results we can talk about as it relates to

your initiatives. First thing, I'd like to

go back and talk to the head of education in

Arizona about the middle school program, high

school program in my neighboring states.

think I ask you to tell me how I can best

assist these programs to get them out of the

gate and each one of us have that opportunity

through the organizations we work with and

combine that task force so that we can truly

make a difference that we can't talk about in

that's very important. I would say one other

thing. We've been set up as essentially an

unpaid Council which is great and thank you

for your time and your organization who

on the Treasury or the U.S. Government.

I would encourage the Treasury people and

supports you with this, but I also know a

considerable amount of this will cost money.

And we're not here to put any burden frankly

Thank you,

CHAIRMAN SCHWAB:

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among yourselves that I think we can all find

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various foundations that would be more than glad to support various projects that we do here. We just need to have it defined and so forth, and we can find the money I think among the private sector to support something that is so crucial in terms of financial literacy. And so I just want to encourage you. I think everyone is sort of agreeing that this is possible and so Dan I would encourage you to take that as an action item. Okay.

MR. IANNICOLA: I did have one other issue. You had challenged us, Mr. Chairman, about a week or two ago when this first got started to see if there's a way we can include the public and hear from them. We had an idea for that, if I may share that now, and that is to put out what the government calls a Request for Public Comment. So we put out a notice in the Federal Register and then we'll put it on our

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website and for a period of time people can give us and the Council their thoughts as to what this Council might focus on and how they may get there. I guess I'd like to ask you to propose that to the group and see if that met with your approval.

CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: Yes, well I think that's absolutely essential. Those members of the public not only here, but beyond these walls are certainly welcome to this is a big task. All the best thinking opinions need to be incorporated in what we do because it's really about our future as a country, making sure our youth for sure have responsibility with respect to how they save, spend, invest their money. This is crucially important for the longevity of our great country. So I would encourage those of you here to email. Is there an email number that we should indicate?

MR. IANNICOLA: On the Treasury website, and I don't know if we have - on the

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materials we handed out, did we have our website address? On the Treasury website you'll be able to find out when that will be available and we anticipate sometime next week that we'll start the comment period and keep it open for about two months. would encourage folks to stay tuned to the Treasury website. And I'm told that it is on the materials that people were handed out. think there's an outline and it's on there.

Well, I think CHAIRMAN SCHWAB: we've come to the end of our time. I want to thank the Council members and the public for I know we have - this is a real being here. national priority, what we are doing here, and we have lots of work to do and I think we're all highly enthusiastic about being a part of this and we're going to make some effort and we're going to make some results happen. Thank you very much.

(Whereupon, the foregoing matter went off the record at 12:07 p.m.)