LG 2

NGA
New Markets
POTUS Speech
NM Briefing
Credit Reform
Fair Lending
CRA Various
PRIME
Watts-Talent
Welfare

Fall Back Draft – on American Community Renewal

(1) Fall Back support – Strike, carbon cut, put in [illegible] ACR other Legislative ideas (2) Fall back all work together

DRAFT RESOLUTION for the ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE – when done try to show [illegible]

#.1 Preamble

The strength and historic duration of our current economic expansion has helped bring economic opportunity to millions of people once cut off from the economic mainstream. Wages are rising and welfare rolls are shrinking. However, there remain economically distressed communities throughout the country that have not benefited from the nation's current prosperity. President Clinton has proposed a New Markets Initiative, that through ~~federal loan guarantees and tax~~ incentives, will help spur private sector investment in underserved markets – or New Markets – that have not traditionally had access to equity capital. States have a history of working with the private sector to encourage investment in low and moderate income communities, through programs such as the Low Income Housing Tax Credit program, that is administered by State Housing Agencies. Governors recognize the need for private sector investment that can be leveraged through public sector programs such as those proposed in the President's New Markets Initiative. The Governors support the economic development and private sector investment in distressed areas through programs such as those proposed in the President's New Markets Initiative.

spur to provide equity capital

tax cuts, guarantees and other creatures is designed to spur more [illegible] forms capital or equity

#.2 Efforts to Promote Private Sector Investment in New Markets

Efforts to improve conditions in impoverished and economically distressed communities must involve the commitment of the private sector. The Governors support efforts to encourage private investment in New Markets by:

- Helping to create an infrastructure through local public investments that support private enterprise in underserved rural and inner city markets.
- Building strategic partnerships with businesses to encourage economic growth and job creation in economically distressed areas.
- Developing innovative tax incentive and loan guarantee programs on a State level that encourage private investment targeted to low and moderate income communities.

#.3 Support for the New Markets Initiative – States, the President should make all efforts to include in his proposals other American Community Renewal

As the administration and Congress consider regulatory and statutory changes that would provide for ~~loan~~ guarantees and tax incentives to spur private sector investment in economically distressed areas, the Governor's urge them to consider the role that States can serve in the New Markets Initiative. To promote economic development and private investment in New Markets, the Governors support the following elements of President Clinton's New Markets Initiative:

- *The New Markets Tax Credit.* To help spur $6 billion in new equity capital, through a federal tax credit is worth up to 25 percent for investments in a wide range of vehicles, including community development banks, venture funds, and the new investment company programs created by this initiative (see below). A wide-range of businesses could be financed by these investment funds, including small technology

Governors urge two plans working together

[illegible] private sector investment in [illegible] firms, inner-city shopping centers, manufacturers with hundreds of employees, and retail stores.

- *America's Private Investment Companies (APICs).* Just as America's support for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation helps promote growth in emerging markets abroad, APICs is designed to encourage private investment in this country's untapped markets, by leveraging up to $1.5 billion in investment in new development projects and larger businesses that are expanding or relocating in inner city and rural areas.

- *Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund.* The President's proposal includes the expansion of funding for the CDFI Fund to help increase the availability of credit, investment capital, financial services, and other development services in distressed communities.

- *SBIC's Targeted to New Markets.* For over 40 years, SBA's Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) program has provided roughly $20 billion in equity and debt financing to more than 85,000 different companies, helping them to grow from small businesses to household names, like AOL and Staples. However, too little of the capital invested has benefited our cities and rural distressed communities. SBA now will be offering more flexibility and new financing terms for Small Business Investment Companies (SBICs) that invest in underserved areas.

- *New Markets Venture Capital (NMVC) Firms.* NMVC firms will make both capital and expert guidance available to small business entrepreneurs in inner-city and rural areas. Ten to twenty NMVC firms are planned. SBA will match the equity and technical assistance of private investors.

- *New Markets Lending Companies (NMLC).* For the first time in many years, SBA will approve approximately 10 new non-bank lenders --- firms authorized to originate loans under SBA's largest loan program – the 7(a) General Business Loan Guaranty program. Firms must have a strategy to target lending to underserved areas.

- *Microenterprise Lending and Technical Assistance.* Microenterprise initiatives in the President's proposal include the PRIME Act, under which the CDFI Fund will provide microenterprise technical assistance through competitive grants to microenterprise development organizations that focus on low-income entrepreneurs. The microenterprise strategy will also involve new funding for Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) and for SBA's One-Stop Capital Shops.

- *BusinessLINC.* The President's proposal includes seed money to expand Business LINC --- an innovative public-private partnership launched by Vice President Gore --- for new markets in economically distressed communities. BusinessLINC (Learning, Information, Networking and Collaboration) is designed to encourage large businesses to work with small business owners and entrepreneurs.

NATIONAL GOVERNORS' ASSOCIATION

Thomas R. Carper
Governor of Delaware
Chairman

Michael O. Leavitt
Governor of Utah
Vice Chairman

Raymond C. Scheppach
Executive Director

NGA

Hall of the States
444 North Capitol Street
Washington, D.C. 20001-1512
Telephone (202) 624-5300
http://www.nga.org

June 1, 1999

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Economic Development and Commerce Committee Staff Advisory Council (SAC), Washington Representatives, State Contacts without Washington Offices
From: Renée Michelle Moore
Re: **Agenda for June 10th EDC-SAC Meeting, 11:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. Room 383, Hall of the States. Dial 703-736-7271 and use PIN Code 155-1829.**

At 10:00 a.m. the Transportation Working Group will meet for an hour to discuss the Transportation Conformity with the Clean Air Act policy. Since it is a joint policy, the Natural Resources Group has been invited. The same meeting room and conference call information above applies to this meeting.

Agenda

11:00 a.m. – 11:15 a.m.	**Legislative Updates**
11:15 a.m. – 11:25 a.m.	**Transportation Conformity Policy Discussion Review**
11:25 a.m. – 11:45 a.m.	**Tourism Policy Discussion (draft available)**
11:45 a.m. – 11:55 a.m.	**Indian Gaming Policy Discussion**
11:55 a.m. – 12 noon	**Post Office Relocations and Closings Policy Discussion**
(12 noon- 1:00 p.m.)	***Working Luncheon***
12:10 p.m. – 12:20 p.m.	**Financial Services Policy Discussion (draft available)**
12:20 p.m. – 12:40 p.m.	**Science and Technology Policy Discussion (draft available)**
12:40 p.m. – 12:50 p.m.	**Commerce Department Project Update**
12:50 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.	**Summer Meeting Agenda**

Draft polices will be faxed tomorrow, June 2nd. Please be advised that the EDC group is planning to hold a SAC meeting Tuesday, June 22, 1999, 10:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m. in room 233, Hall of the States.

Please do not hesitate to contact any member of the EDC group staff:
Tim Masanz, Director, 202/624-5311 or <tmasanz@nga.org>
Bret Hester, Policy Analyst, 202/624-7734 or <bhester@nga.org>
Kris Fortner, Policy Analyst, 202/624/5390 or kfortner@nga.org
Renée Moore, Administrative Assistant, 202/624-5362 or <rmoore@nga.org>

EDC-2. Transportation Conformity With the Clean Air Act*

2.1 Preamble

With the enactment of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 and the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA), Congress took steps to advance two essential national goals: achieving air quality standards and providing for the transportation needs of the American people.

The Governors strongly support the attainment of both of these goals and believe that neither should be sacrificed in pursuit of the other. To meet air quality standards and provide a safe and efficient transportation system, state governments must devise workable and acceptable programs that will meet the particular needs of the nation's many diverse regions.

Effective implementation of the Clean Air Act requires taking into account emissions from all sources, and it is critical that transportation and air quality decisions be made by the government leaders closest to the problem and most directly accountable to those affected. The Governors affirm their responsibility under the Clean Air Act to see that all sectors of their states work together to reach clean air standards within a reasonable time period and through appropriate means. The Governors also affirm their responsibility to see that emissions from the mobile source sector, including transportation plans, programs, and projects, do not cause violation of clean air standards, worsen existing violations, or delay timely attainment of clean air objectives and are consistent with emissions budgets, where such budgets are applicable. However, the Governors also believe that the conformity rules must respect the role of the Governor as the chief administrative officer of the state. Moreover, states should be afforded the flexibility to make the law work effectively in specific situations.

2.2 Recommendations

The Governors understand that failure to properly manage transportation-related air pollutants could possibly transfer significant control costs from transportation programs to business, industry, and the public. We are also concerned that the present conformity regulations involve the federal government in a traditional area of state and local authority and could have a significant impact on economic development efforts if not modified. In particular, the position of the Governors is as follows.

Governors need the flexibility to develop and implement air quality plans that meet the goals of the Clean Air Act Amendments, incorporating programs and strategies best suited for each state. Any application of conformity requirements beyond nonattainment and maintenance areas should be at the discretion of the Governor.

The Governors also recognize that consideration needs to be given to ozone transport and to questions of interstate equity, cooperation, and state sovereignty.

Consistent with the principles outlined above, the implementation of the transportation conformity requirement can and should be made more effective and less burdensome through a number of regulatory changes that are allowable under current laws. These changes include, but are not limited to, changes to the build/no-build test, the treatment of nonfederal projects, consistency of sanction deadlines, and rural nonattainment area requirements. The states have made recommendations to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) on these and other implementation issues, and the Governors recognize that EPA and DOT have worked to incorporate many of these improvements into the conformity process. The Governors urge EPA and DOT to continue streamlining the conformity process, consistent with the statutory objectives.

The Governors recognize that the long-term effectiveness of the conformity requirement is still unknown at this time. Therefore, the Governors also recommend that the conformity requirement itself continue to be evaluated to determine whether or not it makes a contribution to the achievement of clean air objectives sufficient to justify the burden it imposes on state and local governments. The Governors support an objective and comprehensive evaluation of the conformity process that involves all sectors, including the public, and that examines short- and long-term impacts, the degree of flexibility and accountability provided, and effectiveness. The results from this assessment should be used in any decision to further revise or eliminate the conformity requirements.

* Identical to Policy NR-5. The Committee on Economic Development and Commerce and the Committee on Natural Resources have joint jurisdiction over this policy.

Time limited (effective Annual Meeting 1997–Annual Meeting 1999).
Adopted Annual Meeting 1993; revised Annual Meeting 1995 and Annual Meeting 1997.

This policy appears in the volume *Policy Positions*, February 1998. (Washington, D.C.: National Governors' Association, 1998.) This volume includes policies adopted by the Governors at NGA's 1998 Winter Meeting. To order, contact NGA Publications at 301/498-3738.

5/28 draft

EDC-5. Tourism

5.1 Preamble

Tourism is a vital element of state and territorial economic development, diversification, and rural development programs, as well as a leading employer in most states and territories. As evidence of its importance to the U.S. economy, travel and tourism is the nation's largest export industry, ranks as the nation's *second largest employer,** and is the *third largest retail industry.** The Governors believe that a strong public-private partnerships at the federal, state, and local levels are ~~is~~ essential to promote tourism abroad and increase visitation to the United States. The Governors recognize ~~also believe~~ that, in a number of areas, the federal government bears primary responsibility for functions that can ensure benefits for state, territorial, and national economies and international visitors.

5.2 Federal Government Responsibilities

5.2.1 International Travel.

A key objective of U.S. efforts must be to keep delays at ports of entry from becoming a deterrent to ongoing and increased international travel to our country. Federal agencies should aggressively cut red tape and ease obstacles to travel in the United States in areas such as streamlining procedures for granting visas and passports, clarifying currency exchange requirements, and utilizing pre-clearance as one means of minimizing customs congestion. The Governors endorse the expansion of efforts in these areas, consistent with security and drug enforcement considerations. The federal government should work with states and territories and private industry to facilitate the travel of tourists whose language and cultural differences are barriers to safe or enjoyable travel. The Governors recommend that the federal government utilize technology, where affordable and practical, to speed the passage of frequent international business travelers through points of entry.

5.2.1.1 The Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996.

Section 110 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, which has been delayed until March 30, 2001*, required the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) to develop and implement an automated system of entry and exit controls for every alien coming into and leaving the United States. The application of this provision to our land borders could create serious delays and significant problems for border states and their economies.

The ~~Governors recognize the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) trading partners relationships as among the most profitable bilateral trading relationships in the world. In 1996 alone, more than 116 million people entered the United States by land~~ from Canada; ~~trade and tourism between the two nations are worth more than $1 billion~~ per day. Tens of millions of Americans and Canadians and billions of dollars worth of goods and services cross the United States-Canada land border each year. In 1996 the ~~United States exported $56.8 billion in goods to Mexico, making that country the United States' third-ranked trading partner. The Governors recognize the importance of increased trade and tourism between the United States and Mexico, as a more prosperous Mexican economy will provide benefits for both nations~~

The Governors are concerned that implementation of Section 110 will have unintended negative consequences on international trade, tourism, and the economy. For this reason, the Governors urge Congress not to implement any ~~to suspend implementation~~

~~of an~~ entry-exit control system at land borders until Congress and the President can ensure that any entry-exit control system, if deemed necessary, does not disrupt trade, tourism, or other legitimate cross-border traffic at land border points of entry.

5.2.2 Permanent Visa Waiver Program.

In order to facilitate expansion of the tourism industry, the Governors urge Congress to enact a permanent visa waiver program. The Visa Waiver Pilot Program (VWPP), limited to three years when first implemented in 1988, has been reauthorized several times. By the end of 1999, thirty ~~Twenty-five~~ countries will be ~~currently~~ participatinge in the program, and states have benefited economically from the program's success. Last year, Congress extended VWPP for two years ~~only one year~~. It will expire on April 30, 2000 ~~October 1, 1997,~~ unless Congress acts ~~takes timely action~~.

~~**5.2.2.1 Visa Waivers for the Republic of Korea.**~~

Greece, Portugal, Singapore, and Uruguay are being added to the program this year. The Governors support the inclusion of the Republic of Korea (South Korea) and the nation* of Brazil in the visa waiver program. Both of these countries are important trading partners, and ~~Rising incomes have allowed Koreans to spend more money on travel,~~ with ~~the United States becoming an increasingly popular destination. However, the complicated visa application procedure in the United States means fewer Korean tourists, who are more likely to visit competing countries with "friendlier" entry requirements. Currently, South Korea is experiencing a "reverse immigration" trend, meaning South Korean immigrants living in the United States are returning to South Korea. More importantly, the visa refusal rate has dropped from 6.3 percent in fiscal 1995 to 2.87 percent in fiscal 1996.~~ t~~T~~he Governors believe that extending visa waivers to South Korea and Brazil will produce substantial economic benefits to the United States.

5.2.3 Air Service.

International air service is arranged ~~determined~~ through bilateral negotiations conducted between the United States and foreign governments. States and territories have a strong interest in decisions that affect domestic and international air service because of the economic impact of increased or decreased access to local destinations. Affected states and territories should be consulted in advance of negotiations and, where appropriate, Governors should be allowed to designate representatives to the bilateral negotiation team. Further, the U.S. government should seek expanded opportunities for U.S. air carriers to operate between the United States and other countries.

5.2.4 Travel and Tourism Data.

~~The federal government has recently implemented the~~ In 1997, the federal government initiated the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), which ~~replaces the Standard Industrial Classification System (SIC). As it is implemented over the next few years. NAICS~~ which will provide more information and data on the travel and tourism industry. ~~Data from NAICS can be utilized as the basis for a Satellite Account for Tourism.~~ The Governors believe that a~~A~~ Satellite Account for Tourism will provide the best measurement tool for assessing the economic impact of the travel and tourism industry within the United States and urge the Department of Commerce to continue its efforts to establish this account. ~~The Governors support the efforts of the U.S. Department of Commerce in proceeding on a Satellite Account for Tourism.~~

5.2.5 International Visitor Data.

One of the key services provided by the federal government has been the collection and dissemination of data on overseas visitors. Inflight surveys of overseas visitors, administered as they leave the United States on regularly scheduled carriers, provide a source of essential data on their activities. In addition, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service routinely gathers information from foreign visitors ~~on forms such as the "I-94" and "I-92" as these visitors~~ entering the United States. The Tourism Industries Office of the International Trade Administration at the U.S. Department of Commerce then distributes the information in a useful format to travel and tourism officials on a monthly basis.

Budget cutbacks and administrative problems have ~~recently~~ disrupted the monthly reports on international travelers. ~~distribution of the data from the I-94 forms, and 1995 was the last year in which the monthly "Summary of International Travel to the United States" reports were issued.~~ The Governors urge the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service and the U.S. Department of Commerce to work together to ensure that the most up-to-date, reliable information is provided to tourism entities as quickly as possible and that the monthly reports be reinstated. Governors also urge the expansion of the inflight survey program to include charter air service.

5.2.6 Infrastructure.

Infrastructure, including airports, air service, highways, signage, electronic information services, national parks and other federally managed lands, historic sites, and other buildings, supports domestic and international tourism. Adequate funding of necessary state and territorial transportation projects through the use of the trust funds set aside for this purpose is of particular importance. Infrastructure planning and promotion—responsibilities shared by states, territories, and the federal government—should incorporate analysis of tourism development needs at all stages. Further, ~~as the~~ federal government ~~redesigns~~ its economic development and economic recovery programs. ~~it~~ should include tourism among the activities eligible for support.

5.2.7 Disaster Assistance.

~~The federal government has long come to the aid of citizens in times of emergencies and natural disasters, providing an invaluable complement to state, territorial, and local recovery efforts. Aid for tourism restoration should continue to be viewed as an integral part of economic recovery in the aftermath of a disaster.~~

5.3 National Tourism Promotion

~~Prior to the creation of the United States National Tourism Organization (USNTO), the Governors supported the development of a new, innovative initiative to market and promote international travel to the United States following the elimination of the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration. Models for such a public-private partnership may be found in successful state and regional public-private tourism marketing programs.~~

The Governors support a ~~the~~ goals of USNTO, the federally sanctioned, private sector managed, national tourism office for the United States. Such an entity would be charged with working to ~~USNTO seeks and works for an~~ increase ~~in~~ the share of the United States in the global tourism market. ; This entity would works in conjunction with federal, state, territorial, and local agencies to develop and implement a coordinated U.S. international travel and tourism policy; and operates travel and tourism promotional programs outside the United States in partnership with the travel and tourism industry, states, territories, and local governments within the United States.

However, to ensure its long-term effectiveness, this public-private entity ~~USNTO~~ must have a stable, long-term source of public revenues ideally derived from/linked to' the economic activity generated by tourists/tourism*. Such support is necessary for its basic operations in order to provide the framework through which private industry spending can be put to the best possible use.

The Governors continue to believe that the original purposes of the United States National Tourism Organization ~~functions of the Tourism Policy Council~~ must be carried out to guarantee a unified national ~~federal interagency~~ voice for domestic and international tourism promotion.

EDC-1. Post Office Relocations And Closings

1.1 Preamble

The local post office is a critical component of the economic and social fabric of communities across America. In many communities, particularly in rural areas, the post office is the economic and social anchor of the downtown area.

The nation's Governors are concerned about the impact on communities of post office closings and relocations occurring across the country, particularly in small towns.

The Governors believe that the United States Postal Service (USPS) should act as a responsible partner with state and local governments and local communities by considering the impact of its actions on the health of downtowns and the American landscape.

1.2 Effect on Community

A 1976 amendment to The Postal Reorganization Act of 1970 requires the "effect on community" of a facility's closure to be considered in reaching any decision. USPS has interpreted the "effect on community" rule to apply only to the permanent closings of facilities—not to relocations in which an existing post office is closed in favor of a new facility on the outskirts of town. Whether a post office change is deemed a "closing" or simply a "relocation" determines whether the community will have any say in the process. The Governors appreciate the fact that USPS needs to engage the market competitively by delivering mail at the lowest possible cost. However, the Governors strongly believe these efforts must be balanced by taking into consideration the effect on local communities of the closing, consolidation, relocation, or renovation of postal facilities.

The United States Postal Service also should consider the extent to which a post office is part of a core downtown business area, whether all reasonable alternatives have been thoroughly evaluated, and what the long-term economic savings to the post office would be. As it considers the community impact, USPS must provide for meaningful public input and take into consideration whether the community served by the post office is opposed to the decision. Finally, USPS must provide the opportunity for community members to appeal any decision to the Postal Rate Commission.

1.3 Local Zoning Requirements

USPS, as a quasi-federal entity, has the ability to override local zoning requirements. This exemption from local zoning and building codes has permitted USPS to build new facilities or make changes to existing facilities that conflict with local plans for growth management, traffic management, environmental protection, and public safety.

The nation's Governors believe the United States Postal Service must comply with the same local zoning or building codes that apply to state and local governments.

1.4 Location of Post Offices on Historic Properties

Executive Order 13006, Locating Federal Facilities on Historic Properties in Our Nation's Central Cities, cites the efforts of the federal government to revitalize central cities and "to give first consideration to historic properties within historic districts" when locating federal agencies.

The Governors strongly urge USPS to comply with Executive Order 13006. Such an action would provide a positive statement from the United States Postal Service at a time when the public is concerned about the effects of sprawl on the American landscape and when the economic future of their Main Streets and their sense of community are threatened.

1.5 Conclusion

The nation's Governors are very concerned about the impact on local communities of actions taken by USPS to relocate, renovate, consolidate, or close local post offices. The Governors urge

Congress and the President to enact legislation that addresses these problems and urge USPS to work in partnership with state and local governments and communities across the country to resolve these problems.

Time limited (effective Annual Meeting 1997–Annual Meeting 1999).
Adopted Annual Meeting 1997.

This policy appears in the volume *Policy Positions*, February 1998. (Washington, D.C.: National Governors' Association, 1998.) This volume includes policies adopted by the Governors at NGA's 1998 Winter Meeting. To order, contact NGA Publications at 301/498-3738.

DRAFT

EDC-7. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND THE EVOLVING FINANCIAL SERVICES INDUSTRY

7.1 Preamble

A broad range of forces are reshaping the financial services industry, including international competition, domestic market changes, demographics, technology, regulatory actions, and court decisions. The future of financial services also will involve the convergence of the banking, insurance and securities industries due to the forces reshaping the industry. This industry includes banking, corporate credit firms, insurance, securities, and financial advisors. The nation's Governors assert that both access to capital and the availability of financial services are critical to state, city, community, and rural economies. States must have the ability to work with financial services companies to promote economic development, community reinvestment, and credit availability. The Governors support the following guiding principles to ~~ensure that~~ promote economic development efforts in states ~~are not impeded~~.

7.2 Principles for the Evolving Financial Services Industry

As Congress and the administration consider regulatory and statutory changes affecting the financial services industry, the Governors urge them to respect the following principles.

- Government~~'s role is not to direct financial services restructuring, but rather to~~ should help ensure that access to capital and modern financial services at reasonable prices are available throughout the nation.

- Congress should facilitate financial modernization by amending federal law, and the states should be authorized to enact state laws to pursue financial modernization at the state level for state-chartered enterprises.

- Federal laws and regulations should not give ~~F~~federally chartered institutions ~~must not have~~ a competitive advantage over state-chartered financial institutions.

- Boards established by federal law and regulation that set policy affecting state financial institutions should include representatives of state regulatory agencies as members.

- Changes in federal law or regulations issued by federal agencies should not ~~result in a situation in which states may no longer act as laboratories for public policy through either the dual banking system or the complementary system of securities regulation. I~~stifle or interfere with state innovations at ~~the~~ state level ~~should be encouraged, as it~~that promotes investor confidence, benefits consumers, reduces systemic risk, or otherwise and maintains or strengthen the safety and soundness of financial institutions.

- States are responsible for safeguarding insurance consumers, policyholders, and claimants, and for ensuring the solvency and stability of the insurance industry. Therefore, the states must maintain their authority to regulate the business of insurance. Federal law should not preempt or undermine this state authority.

- No federal law or statute should preempt, limit, or interfere with states' ~~right~~ ability to tax under the U.S. Constitution or other federal laws currently in effect. The federal government should be neutral with respect to the methods a state can use to tax a financial services company.

- The federal government should not take action that impairs ~~S~~states' ~~bear primary responsibility for~~ability to ~~enforcing~~ enforce laws regarding consumer protection, individual investor protection, community reinvestment, and fair credit.

- To prevent a bias favoring national bank requests and issues, the ~~The~~ charterer of national banks ~~cannot~~ should not be given oversight of state-chartered banks ~~or the result will be a bias toward national bank requests and issues~~.

The Governors call on Congress and the administration to consult with the nation's Governors concerning the impact on states and consumers of any federal legislative proposals regarding the evolving financial services industry.

DRAFT

EDC-4 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

4.1 Preamble

~~The development and deployment of new technologies is the linchpin of our nation's well-being. Technology~~ Technological innovation provides the means for long-term economic growth, for a better standard of living for all our citizens, and for government to better serve its constituents. As both investors in, and users of technology~~,~~ the states have a critical role and interest in creating ~~the~~ conditions that promote and support ~~the~~ technological and economic development and innovation~~-process~~.

4.2 United States Innovation Partnership

As we move into the twenty-first century, strengthening our nation's science and technology enterprise will require building new partnerships between the states and the federal government. To facilitate this partnership, the National Governors' Association, the secretary of commerce, and the White House science advisor established the United States Innovation Partnership (USIP). The mission of USIP is to achieve new economic growth, high-quality jobs, and globally competitive businesses by effectively leveraging U.S. science and technology leadership and resources through partnerships among states, the federal government, industry, and universities.

~~USIP recognizes that states are an integral part of the national science and technology system. The mission of USIP is to achieve new economic growth, high-quality jobs, and globally competitive businesses by effectively leveraging U.S. science and technology leadership and resources through partnerships among states, the federal government, industry, and universities.USIP will carry out its mission through activities that:~~

~~-build strategic partnerships among state governments, the federal government, industry, and universities;~~

~~-define and expand the role of the states in the national science and technology system;~~

~~-maximize the return on public and private-sector investments in technology;~~

~~-create the necessary climate and mechanisms to promote and facilitate innovation in the public and private sectors;~~

~~build national excellence in manufacturing; and~~

~~support development and commercialization of new products and processes.~~

4.3 Support for Technology and Economic Development

To promote technological and ecomic development, the Governors:~~In the past, NGA has adopted policies that support a federal tax, regulatory, and program environment that is conducive to innovation and long-term economic growth. Toward this end, the Governors reaffirm their support for~~

- support a permanent extension of the federal research and development tax credit and continuation of the Manufacturing Extension Partnership program;

- encourage the ~~Of particular concern to Governors is the need for the~~ federal government to continue ~~to~~ working with states ~~on a~~ to implement a comprehensive and consistent solution to the conversion of computer systems and software to address the "year 2000" issue;~~In addition, the Governors:~~

- support ~~the~~ federal ~~government's maintaining its investment~~ investment in basic research as a critical component of the national science and technology system;~~urge the federal government to recognize the role of states in the regulation and taxation of commerce and to include the states as full partners in the development of the technologies and procedures (e.g., digital signatures) necessary to support electronic commerce;~~

- encourage the federal government to continue involving states in the design and implementation of federal science and technology initiatives;

- request that federal agencies join with states to explore options through which the Small Business Innovation Research program can support the mission and objectives of the funding agency as well as state and national economic development objectives~~; and~~.

~~• support the repeal of the current six-year sunset provision within the Manufacturing Extension Partnership program.~~

4.4 Privacy

Privacy issues are critically important in the online environment. Because individuals' personal information can be collected, tracked, and transferred with greater ease and speed than previously possible, the security of personal information is consequently becoming increasingly compromised. Voluntary self-regulation by the private sector should be the first solution to this emerging problem. If self-regulation proves to be inadequate and the federal government takes action, it should do so in consultation with the states to ensure consistency with existing state laws and procedures governing privacy and consumer protection. The federal government should not take actions that eliminate or weaken states' ability to protect the interests of their citizens.

4.5 Consumer Protection

In addition to the convenience, flexibility, and choice offered to consumers by the Internet, it also increases consumers' susceptibility to fraud and abusive practices. People who engage in practices—either via the Internet, telephone, or other means—that harm consumers must be held accountable for their actions. The federal government should work in conjunction with states to develop procedures to stop fraudulent and abusive practices and their practitioners.

4.6 Internet Access

Access to the Internet is an essential economic development tool. Broadband Internet access in particular will provide an important tool for citizens to access government services, information resources, and consumer choices. Broadband services are at an early stage of development and deployment, and government should not slow the proliferation of these services by encumbering broadband providers with burdensome regulations. Governors favor a competitive environment to promote the deployment of broadband technologies.

Connecting libraries and public schools to the Internet provides a valuable way to make the Internet accessible to a large number of people. The Governors encourage the federal government to provide flexibility to states in the design, implementation, and administration of programs that provide federal funding to achieve the important objective of connecting classrooms and libraries to the Internet.

4.7 Electronic Commerce

Electronic commerce is rapidly becoming an important part of the overall economy and will play an increasingly vital role in economic development. Governors support efforts to facilitate the growth and vitality of our nation's emerging electronic commerce industry both domestically and internationally. Accordingly, Governors endorse the following principles:

- Market forces rather than government regulation should guide the growth and development of the Internet
- Self-regulation by industry should be the first recourse for addressing problems that require collective solutions and action. If self-regulation proves inadequate in certain circumstances or situations, government may need to take actions to prevent fraud, guarantee privacy, promote competition, and protect intellectual property. The federal government should work in conjunction with state governments to promote consistency and compatibility of laws and regulations.

- Government should promote a predictable, simple, and consistent legal environment for electronic commerce.
- The legal framework supporting electronic commerce needs to reflect the global marketplace in which it occurs. Laws and regulations affecting electronic commerce should be consistent and predictable regardless of where electronic transactions occur.

Selected Technology Proposals in the 106th Congress
6/9/99

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	BILLS	SPONSOR	# OF CO-SPONSORS	STATUS	IMPACT ON STATES
Y2K Liability	*Seek to limit Y2K related lawsuits. Some versions cap punitive damages. Various degrees of preemption of state law*	S. 96	McCain	1	Approved by Commerce	Supersede state laws dealing with contracts, torts, liability, and damages.
		S. 461	Hatch	2	Approved by Judiciary	
		S. 738	Dodd	2	Referred to Judiciary	
		H.R. 775	Davis (VA)	98	Passed by House	
		H.R. 1319	Eshoo	1	Referred to Judiciary	
		H.R. 192	Manzullo	9	Referred to Judiciary	
		S. 1138	McCain	13	Placed on Senate Calendar	
Electronic Signatures	*Affirm the legal validity of electronic signatures and records. Establish a uniform national baseline to promote e-commerce.*	S. 761	Abraham	5	Referred to Commerce	Override state laws governing signatures, records, and contract formation.
		H.R. 1320	Eshoo	9	Referred to Commerce/Govt. Reform	
		H.R. 1714	Blilely	5	Referred to Commerce	
		H.R. 1685	Boucher	1	Referred to Commerce/Judiciary	
		H.R. 1572	Gordon	2	Referred to Science	
Emergency-911	*Establishes 911 as the universal emergency service number.*	H.R. 438	Shimkus	6	Passed by House/	Affects state and local zoning regulations.
		S. 800	Burns	7	Referred to Commerce	
Y2K Loans for Small Businesses	*Authorizes the SBA to guarantee loans made to small businesses to solve Y2K problems.*	S. 314	Bond	27	Signed into Law	No impact.
		Public Law 106-8		--		
Y2K Matching Funds for States	*Provide funding for states to correct Y2K problems in state and local government programs.*	S. 174	Moynihan	6	Referred to Finance	Provide funds to states for system improvements.
		H.R. 909	DeGette	7	Referred to Government Reform	
Internet Tax Moratorium	*Makes the three-year moratium on Internet taxes permanent.*	S. 328	Smith (NH)	0	Referred to Commerce	Eliminates state taxing authority.
Online Privacy Protection	*Protects consumers' personal information.*	S. 809	Burns	1	Referred to Commerce	Preempt inconsistent state laws. Empower state A.G.s to prosecute broadly.
		S. 854	Leahy	0	Referred to Judiciary	
Financial Records Privacy	*Protects the privacy of financial records.*	H.R. 1340	Markey	0	Referred to Commerce	Establish federal standard for financial info disclosure.
		S. 187	Sarbanes	5	Referred to Banking	
Medical Records Privacy	*Protects the privacy of medical records and defines the rights of individuals to access their medical records.*	H.R. 1057	Markey	39	Referred to Commerce/Judiciary	Preempt state laws governing privacy; establish a federal floor for privacy standards.
		H.R. 1941	Condit	33	Referred to Commerce/Govt. Reform	
		S. 881	Bennett	6	Referred to HELP	
		S. 578	Jeffords	1	Referred to HELP	
		S. 573	Leahy	6	Referred to HELP	
Internet Access for Schools and Libraries.	*Funds discounted connections to the Internet for schools, libraries, and health care providers.*	S. 1004	Burns	1	Referred to Finance	Changes and decreases funding source for states to connect libraries and schools to the Internet.
		H.R. 1746	Tauzin	15	Referred to Commerce/W & M	
	Terminates the e-rate program.	H.R. 692	Tancredo	32	Referred to Commerce	
Broadband Internet Access	*Deregulates telecommunications infrastructure used for providing broadband Internet access.*	S. 877	Brownback	2	Referred to Commerce	Further reduce state role in telecommunications oversight.
		H.R. 1685	Boucher	1	Referred to Commerce/Judiciary	
Encryption	*Facilitates electronic commerce by allowing encryption to be used domestically and internationally.*	S. 798	McCain	5	Referred to Commerce	Prevent states from requiring use of a specific encryption technology.
		H.R. 850	Goodlatte	255	Reported by Judiciary/Various refs.	

Contact: Bret Hester, NGA, 202/624-7734 or bhester@nga.org

Record Type: Record

To: Lisa Green/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc: Fred DuVal/WHO/EOP@EOP, Mickey Ibarra/WHO/EOP@EOP
Subject: Re: NGA Resolution

Thanks for preparing this draft, which is excellent. Given the fact that we will be trying to sell this to the NGA, which is dominated by 32 R Govs, I'd suggest the following changes:

In the Preamble, line 5, change President Clinton to the Administration, and where possible, change throughout.
In section 3, first line, delete "regulatory and statutory." It may be correct, but these are hated words.
In BusinessLINC section, delete reference to Vice President Gore. They will never accept it.

Peter A. Weissman

07/16/99 04:28:34 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Lisa Green/OPD/EOP@EOP, Melissa G. Green/OPD/EOP, Jonathan A. Kaplan/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: NGA Update

--------------------- Forwarded by Peter A. Weissman/OPD/EOP on 07/16/99 04:28 PM ---------------------------

√ GS 7/22/99 LG

When are we on remarks to NGA? GS 7/22

Mickey Ibarra
07/16/99 04:14:04 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Stephanie S. Streett/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

Subject: NGA Update

FYI

I just spoke to Gov. Carper, chair of NGA and to Ray Sheppach, NGA executive director. NGA has agreed to move a plenary session to Sunday afternoon, August 8 so the President can address the governors at 2:30pm. Ray Sheppach, NGA executive director, has requested that we move the start time up a bit. I indicated that I would ask you to do your best---15 minutes would help a lot and a 2pm start is their ideal. The President will be the last speaker of the session scheduled to end at 3pm just as we wanted. NGA has not confirmed another speaker yet but it may be Sen. Lott. NGA has requested that you work with Tess Moore at 202-624-5320. Todd Bledsoe and Rachel Redington (starting Monday) of our IGA staff are ready to help also.

Message Copied To:

Todd A. Bledsoe/WHO/EOP@EOP
Rachel A. Redington/WHO/EOP@EOP
Maria Echaveste/WHO/EOP@EOP
Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP@EOP
Douglas B. Sosnik/WHO/EOP@EOP
Gene B. Sperling/OPD/EOP@EOP

Lisa Green
07/28/99 06:22:59 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Fred Duvall, Tod Bledsoe

cc:

Subject: NGA Resolution

NGA Resolution.d

Sorry for the delay in getting this draft to you. I do not yet have Gene's signoff on this draft. Accordingly **do not distribute this document to anyone outside of IGA**.

We may end up making signficant revisions after Gene has had an opportunity to review this draft. Let me know if you have any suggestions or additions that IGA wants to incorporate in the document. I expect to have Gene's comments back sometime by COB tomorrow. However, I did not want to delay any longer because I know you are anxious to begin discussions about the resolution with the Governors' offices as soon as possible. Let me know how I can be of assistance. Please tell Underwood and Patton that we will forward a draft to them as soon as possible, **but do not release this document to any of the Governor's staff until we have a final draft**. This version should only be used for IGA's reference. I will let you know immediately when I have received Gene's comments and will forward you a revised version that can then be released to Patton, Underwood and NGA.

Thanks.

JONATHAN A. KAPLAN
07/23/99 04:32:01 PM

NGA

Record Type: Record

To: Lisa Green/OPD/EOP@EOP
cc: Melissa G. Green/OPD/EOP@EOP
Subject: Re: Underwood contact info

Lisa:

Please try to address this as soon as you are back. I think Gene will be interested in the NGA effort.

JK

--------------------- Forwarded by Jonathan A. Kaplan/OPD/EOP on 07/23/99 04:31 PM ---------------------------

Record Type: Record

To: lisa green/opd/eop@eop
cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
bcc:
Subject: Re: Underwood contact info

Lisa, let us know if Gene will have time to call Governor Underwood (R-WV) this week to ask if he would partner with Governor Patton (D-KY) to build support among the nation's governors for our New Markets Initiative. If Gene is too busy, let us know and we'll have Fred and Mickey call. Will you have a draft NGA policy on New Markets ready by early next week?
Todd A. Bledsoe

Todd A. Bledsoe
07/22/99 09:38:40 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Lisa Green/OPD/EOP@EOP
cc: William H. White Jr./WHO/EOP@EOP
Subject: Underwood contact info

Contact Information for Gene to call Governor Underwood:

Governor's Mansion: 304/558-3588
Governor's Office: 304/558-2000

Message Copied To:

Todd A. Bledsoe/WHO/EOP@EOP
Fred DuVal/WHO/EOP@EOP
Mickey Ibarra/WHO/EOP@EOP
Jonathan A. Kaplan/OPD/EOP@EOP
Barbara B. Hunt/WHO/EOP@EOP

Fred Duval 07/26/99 09:59:43 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Lisa Green/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc: William H. White Jr./WHO/EOP@EOP

Subject:

If Gene is going to make calls to Governors on New Markets - try and get me a heads -up so I can come over and join in. I will need to manage the process of securing support among the other 48 Governors. Thanks.

NGA Conference

Peter A. Weissman

07/16/99 04:28:34 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Lisa Green/OPD/EOP@EOP, Melissa G. Green/OPD/EOP, Jonathan A. Kaplan/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: NGA Update

--------------------- Forwarded by Peter A. Weissman/OPD/EOP on 07/16/99 04:28 PM ---------------------------

Mickey Ibarra
07/16/99 04:14:04 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Stephanie S. Streett/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

Subject: NGA Update

I just spoke to Gov. Carper, chair of NGA and to Ray Sheppach, NGA executive director. NGA has agreed to move a plenary session to Sunday afternoon, August 8 so the President can address the governors at 2:30pm. Ray Sheppach, NGA executive director, has requested that we move the start time up a bit. I indicated that I would ask you to do your best---15 minutes would help a lot and a 2pm start is their ideal. The President will be the last speaker of the session scheduled to end at 3pm just as we wanted. NGA has not confirmed another speaker yet but it may be Sen. Lott. NGA has requested that you work with Tess Moore at 202-624-5320. Todd Bledsoe and Rachel Redington (starting Monday) of our IGA staff are ready to help also.

Message Copied To:

Todd A. Bledsoe/WHO/EOP@EOP
Rachel A. Redington/WHO/EOP@EOP
Maria Echaveste/WHO/EOP@EOP
Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP@EOP
Douglas B. Sosnik/WHO/EOP@EOP
Gene B. Sperling/OPD/EOP@EOP

NGA

Mickey Ibarra
07/09/99 05:42:36 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Gene B. Sperling/OPD/EOP@EOP, Lisa Green/OPD/EOP@EOP, Jonathan A. Kaplan/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc:
Subject:

I have asked Fred and Bill to push forward on this.

--------------------- Forwarded by Mickey Ibarra/WHO/EOP on 07/09/99 05:34 PM ---------------------------

Fred Duval 07/09/99 05:30:02 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Mickey Ibarra/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc: William H. White Jr./WHO/EOP@EOP, Todd A. Bledsoe/WHO/EOP@EOP
Subject:

I attended, and spoke at, the DGA meeting today in preparation for the NGA meeting. I did all the usual talking points but then made a strong pitch that they should try and create some new policy action around guns and new markets and get the GOP Govs on the defensive on winning issues for us. There was a lot of interest in this - particularly new markets. Bill has agreed to work with NEC and Jonathan to craft a proposed policy statement, then I thought we might get Underwood, and some others - of both parties - on a conference call (which Carper should "host") to pursue some bipartisan support.

Legislation

NGA

Sarah Rosen Wartell
07/09/99 05:39:58 PM

Record Type: Record

To: William H. White Jr./WHO/EOP@EOP

cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

Subject: Re: NGA & New Markets

I defer to Lisa, but when last I heard they were waiting til they had the legislative language. The NMVC and tax credit language is now available and the APIC legislation should follow shortly. I might suggest that you coordinate with Jesse White at ARC who will also be pressing them to work the other ARC governors for endorsements. In fact, if we do an event with members of Congress in the next week or two (not sure current plans) to roll-out the legislation, you might even try to get the Governors there. But this is Lisa's baby now -- so these are just my ideas. Coordinate with her and Jon.

Message Copied To:

jonathan a. kaplan/opd/eop@eop
lisa green/opd/eop@eop
fred duval/who/eop@eop
mickey ibarra/who/eop@eop
barbara b. hunt/who/eop@eop

NGA

Record Type: Record

To: Sarah Rosen Wartell/OPD/EOP@EOP, Jonathan A. Kaplan/OPD/EOP@EOP, Lisa Green/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc: Fred DuVal/WHO/EOP@EOP, Mickey Ibarra/WHO/EOP@EOP, Barbara B. Hunt/WHO/EOP@EOP

Subject: NGA & New Markets

Congratulations on a great trip. We'd like to work with you to identify opportunities to build bipartisan support of the New markets Initiate among state and local elected officials. We'd like your thoughts on approaching Governors Underwood (R-WV) and Patton (D-KY) to see if they could deliver an NGA endorsement of the New Markets Initiative at the NGA Summer Meeting next month. Let's discuss.

NGA

Mickey Ibarra
07/06/99 03:27:29 PM

Call Fred

Record Type: Record

To: Fred DuVal/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc: Todd A. Bledsoe/WHO/EOP@EOP, Lisa Green/OPD/EOP@EOP
Subject: Re: Govs

Thanks for covering Fred. Please get me copy of paper distributed. I take it we killed the Sunday idea then? I did speak to Gov. Patton this afternoon. He is delighted with how it went yesterday. He spent a lot of time with the President and felt great about it. He has requested our help to identify a New Markets point of contact for his staff to work with. He also wants the President to write CEO's to urge them to meet with the Governor to discuss investment opportunities in KY. (The Gov says he can sell KY if the President opens the door). I assured the Governor I would share this request with you and NEC. (By the way, the Governor says the NGA meeting invitation did not come up nor does the Governor think the President has to do this one.)

NGA

Record Type: Record

To: Lisa Green/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: NGA & New Markets

Please to call to discuss. Thanks, Bill 6-2375

--------------------- Forwarded by William H. White Jr./WHO/EOP on 07/13/99 05:21 PM ---------------------------

Record Type: Record

To: Sarah Rosen Wartell/OPD/EOP@EOP, Jonathan A. Kaplan/OPD/EOP@EOP, Lisa Green/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc: Fred DuVal/WHO/EOP@EOP, Mickey Ibarra/WHO/EOP@EOP, Barbara B Hunt/WHO/EOP@EOP

Subject: NGA & New Markets

Congratulations on a great trip. We'd like to work with you to identify opportunities to build bipartisan support of the New markets Initiate among state and local elected officials. We'd like your thoughts on approaching Governors Underwood (R-WV) and Patton (D-KY) to see if they could deliver an NGA endorsement of the New Markets Initiative at the NGA Summer Meeting next month. Let's discuss.

Peter A. Weissman

07/13/99 06:28:13 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Melissa G. Green/OPD/EOP, Jonathan A. Kaplan/OPD/EOP, Lisa Green/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc:
Subject: NGA & POTUS from Fred Duvall

--------------------- Forwarded by Peter A. Weissman/OPD/EOP on 07/13/99 06:28 PM ---------------------------

Mickey Ibarra
07/13/99 05:42:28 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Gene B. Sperling/OPD/EOP@EOP, Jonathan A. Kaplan/OPD/EOP@EOP, John Podesta/WHO/EOP@EOP, Dawn L. Smalls/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:
Subject: NGA

--------------------- Forwarded by Mickey Ibarra/WHO/EOP on 07/13/99 05:41 PM ---------------------------

Fred Duval 07/13/99 03:28:09 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc: Mickey Ibarra/WHO/EOP@EOP, William H. White Jr./WHO/EOP@EOP
Subject: NGA

Here is the situation on NGA - Aug 7- 10.

OPTION 1. The Governors have Plenary Sessions at 11:00 Sunday and 10:00 Tuesday. They don't want to but possibly could swap their Sunday and Tues plenary speakers (including Lott) so that we could speak Sunday at 11:00 The hardest issue may be that this would also mean being in St Louis early Sunday - which may not be possible with his Little Rock schedule. This will also require a rapid decision on our part so the other speakers could rearrange their schedules from Sunday to Tuesday.

OPTION 2. I am exploring with NGA the possibility of using the lunch hour - which is always a Governors-Only meeting, for the President's speech, and then finding another time slot for the Governors Only meeting. This might be our best option because it doesn't involve significant rescheduling - but can the President be there by 1:30? (Later Sunday afternoon the Governors break into committees and each one has booked speakers. Booking the President here would mean moving all these speakers. This would be the Governors least do-able option and would cause maximum ill-will.)

OPTION 3. Sunday evening. Governor Carnahan is hosting a large social and entertainment event, starting with cocktails, then dinner and a show hosted by Bob Costas, featuring Chuck Berry and other headliner-types. It will conclude with a fireworks show outdoors. Governor Carnahan doesn't think it a good idea to put the President in this setting...but if it is the ONLY option he might take it. The format is buffet style dinner which obviously wouldn't work, then everyone would get settled for the show. The President could speak before the show at about 8:30. This would be to all assembled guests, Governors, staff and St Louis host committee types. Not exactly a "speech to the Governors" and no Q/A, but it would satisfy the Carnahan requirement that we at least come but it is the least attractive.

BEST OPTION - OPTION 4. Go Tuesday morning when they have invited us. We could lead off the session at 9:00 and be back in DC that afternoon for other commitments. We could make the whole day **New Markets Day** - roll-out the legislation to the Governors early in the morning, call upon them to pass policy endorsing it (which we are drafting) and then return to the WH to meet with the business leaders that Gene/NEC is putting together on the same subject.

Message Sent To:

Douglas B. Sosnik/WHO/EOP@EOP
Stephanie S. Streett/WHO/EOP@EOP
Maria Echaveste/WHO/EOP@EOP
Sara M. Latham/WHO/EOP@EOP
Loretta M. Ucelli/WHO/EOP@EOP

Record Type: Record

To: Lisa Green/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc: Fred DuVal/WHO/EOP@EOP, Mickey Ibarra/WHO/EOP@EOP
Subject: Re: NGA Resolution

Thanks for preparing this draft, which is excellent. Given the fact that we will be trying to sell this to the NGA, which is dominated by 32 R Govs, I'd suggest the following changes:

In the Preamble, line 5, change President Clinton to the Administration, and where possible, change throughout.
In section 3, first line, delete "regulatory and statutory." It may be correct, but these are hated words.
In BusinessLINC section, delete reference to Vice President Gore. They will never accept it.