

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Melissa G. Green (CN=Melissa G. Green/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:16-NOV-1999 14:56:49.00

SUBJECT: WTO paper

TO: Courtney C. Crouch (CN=Courtney C. Crouch/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Martha Foley (CN=Martha Foley/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Brooke B. Livingston (CN=Brooke B. Livingston/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sandra Yamin (CN=Sandra Yamin/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dawn V. Woollen (CN=Dawn V. Woollen/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Alice H. Williams (CN=Alice H. Williams/OU=CEA/O=EOP@EOP [CEA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Anne Whitworth (CN=Anne Whitworth/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ophelia D. West (CN=Ophelia D. West/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Paul J. Weinstein Jr. (CN=Paul J. Weinstein Jr./OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Victoria A. Wachino (CN=Victoria A. Wachino/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sandra L. Via (CN=Sandra L. Via/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Loretta M. Ucelli (CN=Loretta M. Ucelli/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barry J. Toiv (CN=Barry J. Toiv/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mark J. Tavlarides (CN=Mark J. Tavlarides/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Peter P. Swire (CN=Peter P. Swire/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Margaret M. Suntum (CN=Margaret M. Suntum/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christine A. Stanek (CN=Christine A. Stanek/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Maria E. Soto (CN=Maria E. Soto/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dawn L. Smalls (CN=Dawn L. Smalls/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: June Shih (CN=June Shih/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Matthew T. Schneider (CN=Matthew T. Schneider/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Matthew P. Schaefer (CN=Matthew P. Schaefer/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Shirley S. Sagawa (CN=Shirley S. Sagawa/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jena V. Roscoe (CN=Jena V. Roscoe/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Anna Richter (CN=Anna Richter/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Linda Ricci (CN=Linda Ricci/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joseph D. Ratner (CN=Joseph D. Ratner/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Melissa J. Prober (CN=Melissa J. Prober/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Carlos E. Pascual (CN=Carlos E. Pascual/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Paul K. Orzulak (CN=Paul K. Orzulak/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ann O'Leary (CN=Ann O'Leary/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mark D. Neschis (CN=Mark D. Neschis/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert L. Nabors (CN=Robert L. Nabors/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Minyon Moore (CN=Minyon Moore/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: John B. Moore (CN=John B. Moore/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Megan C. Moloney (CN=Megan C. Moloney/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rebecca J. Mitchell (CN=Rebecca J. Mitchell/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cathy L. Millison (CN=Cathy L. Millison/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ellen Mellody (CN=Ellen Mellody/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer E. McGee (CN=Jennifer E. McGee/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Andrew J. Mayock (CN=Andrew J. Mayock/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Larry R. Matlack (CN=Larry R. Matlack/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Capricia P. Marshall (CN=Capricia P. Marshall/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sean P. Maloney (CN=Sean P. Maloney/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Alphonse J. Maldon (CN=Alphonse J. Maldon/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ellen M. Lovell (CN=Ellen M. Lovell/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ann F. Lewis (CN=Ann F. Lewis/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert Z. Lawrence (CN=Robert Z. Lawrence/OU=CEA/O=EOP@EOP [CEA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sara M. Latham (CN=Sara M. Latham/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Linda Lance (CN=Linda Lance/OU=CEQ/O=EOP@EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Karin Kullman (CN=Karin Kullman/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Katherine D. Kincaid (CN=Katherine D. Kincaid/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Janis F. Kearney (CN=Janis F. Kearney/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Phyllis Kaiser-Dark (CN=Phyllis Kaiser-Dark/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Teresa M. Jones (CN=Teresa M. Jones/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joel Johnson (CN=Joel Johnson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Broderick Johnson (CN=Broderick Johnson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thomas D. Janenda (CN=Thomas D. Janenda/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mickey Ibarra (CN=Mickey Ibarra/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barbara B. Hunt (CN=Barbara B. Hunt/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lindsey E. Huff (CN=Lindsey E. Huff/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Stephen K. Horn (CN=Stephen K. Horn/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Shannon M. Hinderliter (CN=Shannon M. Hinderliter/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lori Hendricks (CN=Lori Hendricks/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Melinda D. Haskins (CN=Melinda D. Haskins/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: D Holly Hammonds (CN=D Holly Hammonds/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Victoria A. Greenfield (CN=Victoria A. Greenfield/OU=CEA/O=EOP@EOP [CEA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura A. Graham (CN=Laura A. Graham/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joshua S. Gottheimer (CN=Joshua S. Gottheimer/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dario J. Gomez (CN=Dario J. Gomez/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Matt Gobush (CN=Matt Gobush/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Paul D. Glastris (CN=Paul D. Glastris/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lauren K. Gillespie (CN=Lauren K. Gillespie/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kimberly Geier (CN=Kimberly Geier/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: George T. Frampton (CN=George T. Frampton/OU=CEQ/O=EOP@EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Adrienne C. Erbach (CN=Adrienne C. Erbach/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Timothy W. Emrich (CN=Timothy W. Emrich/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Terry Edmonds (CN=Terry Edmonds/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Maria Echaveste (CN=Maria Echaveste/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elliot J. Diringer (CN=Elliot J. Diringer/OU=CEQ/O=EOP@EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael Deich (CN=Michael Deich/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: William G. Dauster (CN=William G. Dauster/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sandra F. Daigle (CN=Sandra F. Daigle/OU=CEA/O=EOP@EOP [CEA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lynn G. Cutler (CN=Lynn G. Cutler/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Stevan D. Crowder (CN=Stevan D. Crowder/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kelly Craighead (CN=Kelly Craighead/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Pamela Cicetti (CN=Pamela Cicetti/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Audrey Choi (CN=Audrey Choi/OU=CEA/O=EOP@EOP [CEA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dawn M. Chirwa (CN=Dawn M. Chirwa/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mary E. Cahill (CN=Mary E. Cahill/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Katharine Button (CN=Katharine Button/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Steven N. Braun (CN=Steven N. Braun/OU=CEA/O=EOP@EOP [CEA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lisa D. Branch (CN=Lisa D. Branch/OU=CEA/O=EOP@EOP [CEA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Charles M. Brain (CN=Charles M. Brain/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Stephen N. Boyd (CN=Stephen N. Boyd/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Anne W. Bovaird (CN=Anne W. Bovaird/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Antony J. Blinken (CN=Antony J. Blinken/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Paul Bledsoe (CN=Paul Bledsoe/OU=WHCCTF/O=EOP@EOP [WHCCTF])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Leslie Bernstein (CN=Leslie Bernstein/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rodney G. Bent (CN=Rodney G. Bent/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: June Bartlett (CN=June Bartlett/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael Barr (CN=Michael Barr/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Roger S. Ballentine (CN=Roger S. Ballentine/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kris M Balderston (CN=Kris M Balderston/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Donald R. Arbuckle (CN=Donald R. Arbuckle/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joseph E. Aldy (CN=Joseph E. Aldy/OU=CEA/O=EOP@EOP [CEA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Timothy E. Punke (CN=Timothy E. Punke/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Brian V. Kennedy (CN=Brian V. Kennedy/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jason Furman (CN=Jason Furman/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Richard M. Samans (CN=Richard M. Samans/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elaine M. Mitsler (CN=Elaine M. Mitsler/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ronald Minsk (CN=Ronald Minsk/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Natasha F. Bilimoria (CN=Natasha F. Bilimoria/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sharon H. Yuan (CN=Sharon H. Yuan/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Malcolm R. Lee (CN=Malcolm R. Lee/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jeanne Lambrew (CN=Jeanne Lambrew/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sarah Rosen Wartell (CN=Sarah Rosen Wartell/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rebecca J. Salay (CN=Rebecca J. Salay/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lindsay R. Drewel (CN=Lindsay R. Drewel/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jonathan M. Young (CN=Jonathan M. Young/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Carolyn T. Wu (CN=Carolyn T. Wu/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barbara D. Woolley (CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joel K. Wiginton (CN=Joel K. Wiginton/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barry White (CN=Barry White/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Andrew Weiss (CN=Andrew Weiss/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rebecca L. Walldorff (CN=Rebecca L. Walldorff/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Beth A. Viola (CN=Beth A. Viola/OU=CEQ/O=EOP@EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David Vandivier (CN=David Vandivier/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Karen Tramontano (CN=Karen Tramontano/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Tracey E. Thornton (CN=Tracey E. Thornton/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Marjorie Tarmey (CN=Marjorie Tarmey/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mona K. Sutphen (CN=Mona K. Sutphen/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Aviva Steinberg (CN=Aviva Steinberg/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Aprill N. Springfield (CN=Aprill N. Springfield/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Douglas B. Sosnik (CN=Douglas B. Sosnik/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jack A. Smalligan (CN=Jack A. Smalligan/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jeffrey A. Shesol (CN=Jeffrey A. Shesol/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jason H. Schechter (CN=Jason H. Schechter/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David B Sandalow (CN=David B Sandalow/OU=CEQ/O=EOP@EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Peter Rundlet (CN=Peter Rundlet/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Heather M. Riley (CN=Heather M. Riley/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cynthia A. Rice (CN=Cynthia A. Rice/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Alan B. Rhinesmith (CN=Alan B. Rhinesmith/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Nicole R. Rabner (CN=Nicole R. Rabner/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Julia M. Payne (CN=Julia M. Payne/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer M. Palmieri (CN=Jennifer M. Palmieri/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sean P. O'Shea (CN=Sean P. O'Shea/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth R. Newman (CN=Elizabeth R. Newman/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bob J. Nash (CN=Bob J. Nash/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mary Morrison (CN=Mary Morrison/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Linda L. Moore (CN=Linda L. Moore/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Deborah B. Mohile (CN=Deborah B. Mohile/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joseph J. Minarik (CN=Joseph J. Minarik/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Daniel N. Mendelson (CN=Daniel N. Mendelson/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Fern Mechlowitz (CN=Fern Mechlowitz/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cathy R. Mays (CN=Cathy R. Mays/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sylvia M. Mathews (CN=Sylvia M. Mathews/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Irma L. Martinez (CN=Irma L. Martinez/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thurgood Marshall Jr (CN=Thurgood Marshall Jr/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Tomasz P. Malinowski (CN=Tomasz P. Malinowski/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lisel Loy (CN=Lisel Loy/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Eric P. Liu (CN=Eric P. Liu/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David C. Leavy (CN=David C. Leavy/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Adrienne C. Lavallee (CN=Adrienne C. Lavallee/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Neal Lane (CN=Neal Lane/OU=OSTP/O=EOP@EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert D. Kyle (CN=Robert D. Kyle/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lisa M. Kountoupes (CN=Lisa M. Kountoupes/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Charles E. Kieffer (CN=Charles E. Kieffer/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Andrea Kane (CN=Andrea Kane/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: M. Kay Joshi (CN=M. Kay Joshi/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ronald E. Jones (CN=Ronald E. Jones/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barbara A. Johnson (CN=Barbara A. Johnson/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christopher C. Jennings (CN=Christopher C. Jennings/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Tracey A. Jacobson (CN=Tracey A. Jacobson/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Scott Hynes (CN=Scott Hynes/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Craig Hughes (CN=Craig Hughes/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Maureen A. Hudson (CN=Maureen A. Hudson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Marty J. Hoffmann (CN=Marty J. Hoffmann/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Nancy V. Hernreich (CN=Nancy V. Hernreich/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Daniel D. Heath (CN=Daniel D. Heath/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kirk T. Hanlin (CN=Kirk T. Hanlin/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David Halperin (CN=David Halperin/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Wendy E. Gray (CN=Wendy E. Gray/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joshua Gotbaum (CN=Joshua Gotbaum/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth Gore (CN=Elizabeth Gore/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rachael F. Goldfarb (CN=Rachael F. Goldfarb/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: T J. Glauthier (CN=T J. Glauthier/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cynthia L. Gire (CN=Cynthia L. Gire/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sharon K. Gill (CN=Sharon K. Gill/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sarah E. Gegenheimer (CN=Sarah E. Gegenheimer/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: John G. Fernald (CN=John G. Fernald/OU=CEA/O=EOP@EOP [CEA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Paul K. Engskov (CN=Paul K. Engskov/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Adrienne K. Elrod (CN=Adrienne K. Elrod/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Julie D. Eddy (CN=Julie D. Eddy/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jackson T. Dunn (CN=Jackson T. Dunn/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura K. Demeo (CN=Laura K. Demeo/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael M. Daum (CN=Michael M. Daum/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert G. Damus (CN=Robert G. Damus/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Stephanie A. Cutter (CN=Stephanie A. Cutter/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Betty W. Currie (CN=Betty W. Currie/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Patrick J. Crawford (CN=Patrick J. Crawford/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Amy Comstock (CN=Amy Comstock/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barbara Chow (CN=Barbara Chow/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Nanda Chitre (CN=Nanda Chitre/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: George G. Caudill (CN=George G. Caudill/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Meredith E. Cabe (CN=Meredith E. Cabe/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Irene Bueno (CN=Irene Bueno/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

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TEXT:

This is a great piece, (thanks to Salay!) Please distribute this -- fax,
email, at briefings. Leg Affairs, OPL can you guys get this out? Thanks
----- Forwarded by Melissa G. Green/OPD/EOP on 11/16/99
02:54 PM -----

Rebecca J. Salay 11/16/99 02:52:19 PM

Record Type: Record

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

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Subject: WTO paper

Here's the WTO paper with one small change:

Message Sent

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===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:
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The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

Support For The Historic US-China WTO Agreement

U.S. Chamber of Commerce President and CEO Thomas Donohue: *"This is really a landmark opportunity to open up China's vast market to American companies of all sizes, while ensuring that China abides by international rules and regulations. We're pleased that U.S. and Chinese negotiators have at long last concluded an agreement and look forward to reviewing its provisions to be sure it's a winner for U.S. business."* [Chamber Press Release, 11/15/99]

U.S. Chamber of Commerce-China Chairman Richard Latham: *"Having worked hard for years to convey to the two governments how China's WTO accession could help both countries, the American business community here is delighted it is now at hand and we pledge our full support for the implementation process in coming years."* [Agence France Presse, 11/15/99]

Chairman of the Business Roundtable's Task Force on International Trade and Investment, and Boeing Corp. Chairman and CEO, Philip Condit: *"The agreement to bring China into the World Trade Organization creates an enormous opportunity for American workers and farmers to build a better future for themselves and their families. It opens up vast new markets for U.S. goods and services, and I have supreme confidence that America's highly skilled and productive workforce will win substantial new business in those markets in the years to come. Ambassador Barshefsky and her team deserve high praise for negotiating a tough agreement that gives Americans such a great opportunity to keep our economy growing into the next century."* [Boeing Press Release, 11/15/99]

U.S.-China Business Council Chairman, and Honeywell Inc. CEO, Michael R. Bonsignore: *"This bilateral agreement is a major step on the final leg of our journey to secure China's entry into the WTO on genuinely compelling commercial terms. China's entry into the WTO will serve to solidify and further its recent economic reforms, as well as to increase the openness and transparency of the Chinese commercial environment. Not only do we see this agreement as highly significant in terms of its commercial impact, but we also view it as an important signal of China's commitment and desire to engage in the global community and one of its most important institutions."* [Council Press Release, 11/15/99]

National Association of Manufacturers President Jerry Jasinowski: *"This is a major breakthrough for American companies and their workers, offering hundreds of millions of potential new customers."* [Agence France Presse, 11/16/99]

Pacific Basin Economic Council Chairman Gary Benanav: *"This agreement is the foundation for China's integration into the global trading system, and will open the world's largest emerging market to new and unprecedented opportunities for U.S. companies."* [Agence France Presse, 11/16/99]

Citibank Corporation Country Risk Manager Thomas Schick: *"It's a positive development for both China and the United States...in the long term, it can only benefit...There's no way this cannot be a good thing."* [Agence France Presse, 11/15/99]

Morgan Stanley Dean Witter & Co. Chief Economist Stephen Roach: *"China is the only place in the world where you can go and see economic development right in front of your eyes. If China comes alive, they are going to really need advice and insight from global financial service companies like ours."* [New York Times, 11/16/99]

Merrill Lynch & Co. International Unit Chairman Win Smith: The accord is "clearly positive.... The big hope of many Wall Street firms including ourselves has been that the market will open up eventually." [Wall Street Journal, 11/16/99]

Goldman Sachs Group Inc. International Unit Vice Chairman Robert Hormats: China's membership in the WTO "will strengthen development prospects and investment prospects in China." [Wall Street Journal, 11/16/99]

American International Group Chief Executive Maurice Greenberg: "The agreement is clearly a win-win situation for the U.S., China and the global trading system. AIG has long supported Chinese membership in the WTO and has been active for many years in efforts to improve the climate for U.S.-China trade relations." [Reuters, 11/15/99]

Semiconductor Industry Association President George Scalise: "Our industry is encouraged that the U.S. and China have reached this agreement and we are hopeful that this pact will serve as a first step to increase U.S. exports and help expand China's market for American semiconductor companies.... The preliminary details... indicated a very strong accession package that would be of great benefit to America's high technology manufacturers.... We highly commend the Administration's efforts and progress and strongly support China's WTO accession on commercially viable terms." [SIA Press Release, 11/15/99]

Yahoo Senior Vice President for International Business Heather Killen: "We regard this latest agreement as an overwhelmingly positive development." [Associated Press, 11/15/99]

Motorola Director of Strategic Issues Norman Sandler: "Any expansion in investment opportunities in China translates into opportunities for Motorola. Motorola itself might invest in new wireless ventures, foreign or Chinese, and sell equipment to them." [New York Times, 11/16/99]

Gruntal & Company Stock Market Strategist Joe Battipaglia: "Across the board, whether it's consumer products or telecom, China is the next great frontier. So, to get a pact in place that will allow business to move forward, [is] very exciting." [CNN's Ahead of the Curve, 11/15/99]

World Steel Dynamics Inc. Analyst Peter Marcus: "This is a dream come true. It is going to be a very long time before China is going to be a continuous sizable exporter. At least 50% of the steel in China is not cost or quality effective." [Wall Street Journal, 11/16/99]

Caterpillar Inc. Director for Government Affairs Bill Lane: China's participation in the WTO "is going to make it a lot easier to sell American products in China." [Wall Street Journal, 11/16/99]

National Retail Federation President Tracy Mullin: "After 13 years of negotiations, we are very pleased that an agreement could finally be reached. Conclusion of this agreement is a critical step in the path to Chinese membership in the WTO... U.S. consumers will continue to enjoy access to high-quality, value-priced goods produced in China and American made- products will have better access to the largely untapped Chinese marketplace." [NRF Press Release, 11/15/99]

John Ford of the U.S.-China Business Council: "There are a wide variety of American firms, in both hardware manufacturers or service providers, that will be able to benefit." [Agence France Presse, 11/16/99]

General Motors Corporation Chairman John Smith: *"Given the size of China's economy and its impact on the world trading system, bringing China into the multilateral trade order and the mainstream of the trading community is in everybody's best interest."* [Agence France Presse, 11/15/99]

Ford Motor Company: *"This represents achievement of commercially viable terms for the development of the auto industry in China and Ford Motor Company's participation.... We encourage the administration and Congress to move forward quickly with all steps necessary to support China's entry."* [AFX News, 11/16/99]

Farmland Industries Inc. Vice President of Administration Drue Sander: *"China is the biggest single growth market for U.S. agriculture in the 21st century."* [Wall Street Journal, 11/16/99]

Port of Oakland's Manager of Strategic Marketing Dan Westerlin: *"The deal is a very positive development for Northern California. Fruits, vegetables, and other agricultural products from California are among the primary exports to China from the West Coast. Oakland is a natural gateway for anything that moves by water."* [Contra Costa Times, 11/16/99]

New York Life Insurance Company Chairman Sy Sternberg: *"This is probably the most important economic development for China in the last 50 years."* [Washington Post, 11/16/99]

Chubb Corporation Chairman and CEO Dean O'Hare: *"I think the degree to which we can play will be greatly expanded." Mr. O'Hare said China's growth and its moves toward capitalism will spur demand "in all the basics" of insurance coverage. "Moving to capitalism, they are owning cars now, owning houses now; businesses are needing to have directors' and officers' liability insurance."* [Wall Street Journal, 11/16/99]

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer President of Worldwide Distribution Larry Gleason: *"We all see China as a wonderfully expansive market that's going to really explode one of these days. What China doesn't have yet is the modern cinema."* [Associated Press, 11/15/99]

Chemical Manufacturers Association President and CEO Fred Webber: *"China's proposed participation in the World Trade Organization represents a significant achievement that will benefit American consumers and Americans businesses. Bringing China into the World Trade Organization will expand choices for American consumers and ensure that China will conform to international trade rules that benefit the American economy."* [CMA Press Release, 11/15/99]

Proctor & Gamble Chairman John Pepper: *"It seems terribly dysfunctional to have the world's largest country, one growing so fast, outside the WTO."* [USA Today, 11/16/99]

U.S.-China Business Council President Robert Kapp: *"China's accession to the WTO is a very, very important guarantee to the rest of the world that they can expect certain things from China's economic and commercial behavior."* [Los Angeles Times, 11/16/99]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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CREATION DATE/TIME:16-NOV-1999 11:46:42.00

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READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

you know you have been using the right 2-pager if the Agriculture tariff reduction for wine reads 65%-20% (line 3 of the chart). i re-sent this out last night- so most of you probably have been using the right one, but just want to make sure. The longer summary document has not changed since 15 minutes ago (i just thought it would be helpful to have the two final documents together in 1 email). i pray that this is it -- if not shoot me dead. thanks and sorry for all the mistakes

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D1]ARMS29788592L.336 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 2 =====

U. S. -CHINA BILATERAL WTO AGREEMENT

November 15, 1999

I. AGREEMENT HIGHLIGHTS

The U.S.-China WTO agreement covers all agricultural products, all industrial goods, and all service areas.

Industrial Tariffs

☐ China's industrial tariffs will fall from an overall average of 24.6% in 1997 to an overall average of 9.4% by 2005.

☐ On U.S. priority industrial products, tariffs will fall to 7.1% with the majority of tariff cuts fully implemented by 2003. Tariffs will fall on a range of products including: wood, paper, chemicals, capital and medical equipment.

☐ In information technology, tariffs on products such as computers, semiconductors, and all internet-related equipment, will fall from an average of 13.3% to 0% by 2005.

Agriculture

☐ On U.S. priority agriculture products, tariffs will be reduced from an overall average of 31.5% to 14.5% by January 2004, at the latest.

PRIORITY PRODUCTS	TARIFFS PRE-AGREEMENT	TARIFFS POST-AGREEMENT
Beef	45%	12%
Grapes	40%	13%
Wine	65%	20%
Cheese	50%	12%
Poultry	20%	10%
Pork	20%	12%
OVERALL AVERAGE	31.5%	14.5 %

☐ China will expand access for of bulk agriculture commodities, on products including corn, cotton, wheat, rice, barely, soybean oil.

☐ China will eliminate export subsidies – this is especially critical for U. S. cotton and rice producers.

☐ China will for the first time ever permit private trade (trade between private parties) in agriculture.

Services

☐ On industrial goods, China will for the first time permit the right to import and export without middle-men -- so-called trading rights – as well as full rights of distribution including wholesale and retail and aftersale service, repair, maintenance, and transport.

☐ The telecommunications, insurance, banking, securities, audio visual, and professional service sectors, to name a few, will all have expanded market access under the agreement.

II. RESOLUTION OF KEY UNRESOLVED ISSUES

- **Import Surge Mechanism.** China has agreed to a special safeguard mechanism that will remain in place for 12 years following accession and that can be used to address rapid increases in imports from China that cause or threaten market disruption.
- **Anti-Dumping.** The agreement ensures that the United States can continue to apply our current non-market economy methodology in antidumping cases involving imports from China for 15 years. China can, of course, request review under U.S. law of specific sectors or the economy as a whole to determine if it is market oriented and no longer subject to the special methodology.
- **Motion Pictures.** A previously unresolved issue had been the degree to which China restricted imports of films. Prior to the agreement, China permitted a maximum of 10 foreign films. Under the agreement, China will quadruple imports to 40 films in the first year, and 50 by the third year of which 20 will be on a revenue-sharing basis.
- **Internet Access.** Because of the enormous projected growth in internet access in China over the coming decade, a key priority of the U.S. was to ensure that China's telecom service commitment clearly included all aspects of internet service. The agreement ensures that Internet services will be liberalized at the same rate as other key telecommunications services.
- **Satellites.** China has clarified that it will permit provision of telecommunications services via satellite.
- **Auto Financing.** China has now made commitments for non-bank foreign financial institutions to be able to provide auto financing upon China's accession. This in combination with commitments regarding importation, distribution, sale, financing, and maintenance and repair of automobiles will help open up this key sector for U.S. industry.
- **Accelerated Auto Tariff Reduction.** As part of the efforts to find "win-win" solutions to sensitive areas, China agreed to accelerated tariff reduction in exchange for a slightly longer phase-in period. This provides earlier market access with auto tariffs still being reduced from the current 100-80 percent to 25 percent by July 1, 2006.
- **Telecommunications.** While the United States agreed to China's request to limit foreign equity participation in value-added and paging services to 50 percent, China agreed to both accelerate significantly the percentage of equity participation in the first two years and eliminate geographic restrictions on an accelerated basis. China had indicated it would allow 35% foreign ownership for value-added and paging services two years after accession and 51% four years after accession. China will now allow 49% foreign ownership in the first year of accession and 50% foreign ownership in the second year.
- **Life Insurance.** While the United States agreed to China's request to limit foreign equity participation in life insurance to 50%, China agreed to significantly accelerate the elimination of geographic restrictions the percentage of equity participation in the first few years.

SUMMARY OF U.S. – CHINA BILATERAL WTO AGREEMENT

AGRICULTURE

The Agreement provides increased access for U.S. exports across a broad range of commodities and elimination of barriers. Commitments include:

- Significant cuts in tariffs that will be completed by January 2004. Overall average for agricultural products will be 17 percent and for U.S. priority products 14.5 percent.
- Establishment of a tariff-rate quota system for imports of bulk commodities, e.g., wheat, corn, cotton, barley, and rice, that provides a share of the TRQ for private traders. Specific rules on how the TRQ will operate and increased transparency in the process will help ensure that imports occur. Significant and growing quota quantities subject to tariffs that average between 1-3 percent.
- The right to import and distribute products without going through state-trading enterprise or middle-man.
- China has also agreed to the elimination of SPS barriers that are not based on scientific evidence and no export subsidies on agricultural products.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

China's commitments will eliminate broad systemic barriers to U.S. exports, such as limits on who can import goods and distribute them in China as well as barriers such as quotas and licenses that restrict imports of U.S. products.

TARIFFS

- Tariffs cut to an average of 9.4 percent overall and 7.1 percent on U.S. priority products.
- China will participate in the Information Technology Agreement (ITA) eliminating all tariffs on products such as computers, telecommunications equipment, semiconductors, computer equipment and other high technology products.
- In the auto sector, China will cut tariffs from the current 100% or 80% level to 25% by 2006, with the largest cuts in the first years after accession.
- Auto parts tariffs will be cut to an average of 10% by 2006.
- Significant cuts will also be made in the wood and paper sectors, going from present levels of 12-18% on wood and 15-25% on paper down to levels generally between 5 and 7.5%.
- China will also be implementing the vast majority of the chemical harmonization initiative. Under that initiative, tariffs will be at 0, 5.5 and 6.5 percent for products in each category.

ELIMINATION OF QUOTAS AND LICENSES

WTO rules bar quotas and other quantitative restrictions. China has agreed to eliminate these restrictions with phase-ins limited to five years.

- Quotas: China will eliminate existing quotas upon accession for the top U.S. priorities (e.g. optic fiber cable). It will phase-out remaining quotas, generally by 2002, but no later than 2005.
- Quotas will grow from current trade level at a 15% annual rate in order to ensure that market access increases progressively, and reduces the effect of quantitative restrictions.
- Auto quotas will be phased out by 2005. In the interim, the base level quota will be \$6 billion (the level prior to China's industrial auto policy) and this will grow by 15% annually until elimination.

RIGHT TO IMPORT AND DISTRIBUTE

Trading rights and distribution are the major priority of the manufacturing sector. At present, China severely restricts trading rights (the right to import and export) and distribution (wholesaling, retailing, maintenance and repair, transportation, etc.). Under the Agreement, China will provide, for the first time, trading rights and distribution rights to U.S. firms. Trading rights will be progressively phased in over three years. Distribution rights will be provided even for China's most restricted distribution sectors such as wholesale, transportation, maintenance and repair. China will provide for trading rights and distribution.

SERVICES

China has made commitments in all major service categories with reasonable transitions to eliminate most foreign equity restrictions (especially in sectors where the U.S. has a strong commercial interest), agreeing to accede to the Basic Telecommunications and Financial Services Agreements, and "grandfathering" of current market access for U.S. service providers.

GRANDFATHERING

China will grandfather all existing current market access and activities in all services sectors. This will protect existing American distribution services, financial services, professional and other service providers in China, including those operating under contractual or shareholder agreements or a license, from restrictions as Chinese commitments phase in.

DISTRIBUTION

In China today, foreign firms have no right to distribute products other than those they make in China, or to own or manage distribution networks, wholesaling outlets or warehouses. China also now frequently issues businesses licenses which limit the ability of American firms to conduct marketing, after-sales service, maintenance and repair and customer support. As the section on industrial goods noted, this is a severe barrier to goods exports as well as to service exports.

China's commitments address all these issues. They reflect a comprehensive commitment on distribution - including wholesaling, sales away from a fixed location, retailing, maintenance and repair, and transportation. Thus, Americans will be able to distribute imported products as well as those made in China, offering significant opportunity to expand U.S. exports of goods. As noted above, China will phase out all restrictions on distribution services for most products within three years.

SERVICES AUXILIARY TO DISTRIBUTION

Chinese commitments in services auxiliary to distribution include rental and leasing, air courier, freight forwarding, storage and warehousing, advertising, technical testing and analysis, and packaging services. All restrictions will be phased-out in 3 to 4 years, at which time U.S. service suppliers will be able to establish 100% wholly-owned subsidiaries.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

China now severely restricts sales of telecommunications services and bars foreign investment. China's commitments mark its first agreement to open its telecommunications sector, both to the scope of services and to direct investment in telecommunications businesses. Through these commitments, China will become a member of the Basic Telecommunications Agreement. Specific commitments include:

- Regulatory Principles – China has agreed to implement the pro-competitive regulatory principles embodied in the Basic Telecommunications Agreement (including cost-based pricing, interconnection rights and independent regulatory authority), and agreed to technology-neutral scheduling, which means foreign suppliers can use any technology they choose to provide telecommunications services.
- Scope of services – China will phase out all geographic restrictions for paging and value-added services in 2 years, mobile/cellular in 5 years and domestic wireline services in 6 years. China's key telecommunications services corridor in Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou, which represents approximately 75% of all domestic traffic, will open immediately on accession in all telecommunications services.

- Investment – Under present circumstances, China allows no foreign investment in telecommunications services. With this agreement, China will allow 49% foreign investment in all services, and will allow 50% foreign ownership for value added in two years and paging services in 3 years.

INSURANCE

For insurance, China now restricts foreign companies to operating in Shanghai and Guangzhou. Under the agreement:

- Geographic Limitations – China will permit foreign property and casualty firms to insure large-scale risks nationwide immediately upon accession, and will eliminate all geographic limitation for future licenses over 5 years, allowing access to the key cities of priority U.S. interest in two to three years.
- Scope – China will expand the scope of activities for foreign insurers to include group, health and pension lines of insurance, which represent about 85% of total premiums, phased in over 5 years.
- Prudential Criteria – China agrees to award licenses solely on the basis of prudential criteria, with no economic needs test or quantitative limits on the number of licenses issued.
- Investment – China agreed to allow 50 percent ownership, remove onerous joint venture requirements on foreign life insurers, and phase out internal branching restrictions. Life insurers may now choose their own joint venture partners. For non-life, China will allow branching or 51% ownership on accession and form wholly owned subsidiaries in 2 years. Reinsurance is completely open upon accession (100 percent, no restrictions).

BANKING

Currently foreign banks are not permitted to do local currency business with Chinese clients (a few can engage in local currency business with their foreign clients). China imposes severe geographic restrictions on the establishment of foreign banks.

- China has committed to full market access in five years for U.S. banks.
- Foreign banks will be able to conduct local currency business with Chinese enterprises starting 2 years after accession.
- Foreign banks will be able to conduct local currency business with Chinese individuals from 5 years after accession.
- Foreign banks will have the same rights (national treatment) as Chinese banks within designated geographic areas.
- Both geographic and customer restrictions will be removed in five years
- Non-bank financial companies can offer auto financing upon accession.

SECURITIES

China will permit minority foreign owned joint ventures to engage in fund management on the same terms as Chinese firms. As the scope of business expands for Chinese firms, foreign joint venture securities companies will enjoy the same expansion in scope of business. Minority joint ventures will be allowed to underwrite domestic securities issues and underwrite and trade in foreign currency denominated securities (debt and equity).

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

In the professional services, China currently tightly restricts operation of foreign law firms and accounting firms. In the Agreement, China has provided a broad range of commitments, including on legal, accountancy, taxation, management consultancy, architecture, engineering, urban planning, medical and dental, computer-related services. China will permit foreign majority control except for practicing Chinese law (an exception common to many WTO members.) For accountancy, China has agreed to eliminate a mandatory localization requirement and will now allow unrestricted access to its market to professionals licensed and follow transparent procedures.

AUDIOVISUAL

China's commitments cover the right to distribute video and sound recordings and cinema ownership and operation. For video and sound recordings, China will allow 49% foreign participation in joint ventures engaged in the distribution of these products. China has also agreed to import 40 films after accession growing to 50 films in three years, of which 20 films will be revenue sharing.

TRAVEL AND TOURISM

Hotels – China will allow unrestricted access to the Chinese market for hotel operators with the ability to set up 100% foreign owned hotels in 3 years, with majority ownership allowed upon accession.

PROTOCOL PROVISIONS

Commitments in China's WTO Protocol and Working Party Report establish rights and obligations enforceable through WTO dispute settlement procedures. We have agreed on key provisions relating to antidumping and subsidies, protection against import surges, technology transfer requirements and offsets as well as practices of state-owned and state-invested enterprises. These rules are of special importance to U.S. workers and business.

China has agreed to implement the TRIMs Agreement upon accession, eliminate and cease enforcing trade and foreign exchange balancing requirements, eliminate and cease enforcing local content requirements, refuse to enforce contracts imposing these requirements; and only impose or enforce laws or other provisions relating to the transfer of technology or other know-how, if they are in accordance with the WTO agreements on protection of intellectual property rights and trade-related investment measures.

These provisions will also help protect American firms against forced technology transfers, as China has also agreed that, upon accession, it will not condition investment approvals, import licenses, or any other import approval process on performance requirements of any kind, including: local content requirements, offsets, transfer of technology, or requirements to conduct research and development in China.

ANTIDUMPING AND SUBSIDIES METHODOLOGY

The agreed protocol provisions ensure that American firms and workers will have strong protection against unfair trade practices including dumping and subsidies. The U.S. and China have agreed that we will be able to maintain our current antidumping methodology (treating China as a non-market economy) in future anti-dumping cases without risk of legal challenge. This provision will remain in force for 15 years after China's accession to the WTO. Moreover, when we apply our countervailing duty law to China we will be able to take the special characteristics of China's economy into account when we identify and measure any subsidy benefit that may exist.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC SAFEGUARD

The agreed provisions for the protocol package also ensure that American domestic firms and workers will have strong protection against rapid increases of imports.

To do this, the Product-Specific Safeguard provision sets up a special mechanism to address increased imports that cause or threaten to cause market disruption to a U.S. industry. China is a major exporting country that enjoys open access to U.S. markets. This mechanism, which is in addition to other WTO Safeguards provisions, differs from traditional safeguard measures. It permits United States to address imports solely from China, rather than from the whole world, that are a significant cause of material injury through measures such as import restrictions. Moreover, the United States will be able to apply restraints unilaterally based on legal standards that are lower than those in the WTO Safeguards Agreement. This provision will remain in force for 12 years after China accedes to the WTO.

STATE-OWNED AND STATE-INVESTED ENTERPRISES

The Protocol addresses important issues related to the Chinese government's involvement in the economy. China has agreed that it will ensure that state-owned and state-invested enterprises will make purchases and sales based solely on commercial considerations, such as price, quality, availability and marketability, provide U.S. firms with the opportunity to compete for sales and purchases on non-discriminatory terms and conditions.

China has also agreed that it will not influence these commercial decisions (either directly or indirectly) except in a WTO consistent manner. With respect to applying WTO rules to state-owned and state-invested enterprises, we have clarified in several ways that these firms are subject to WTO disciplines.

-Purchases of goods or services by these state-owned and state-invested enterprises do not constitute "government procurement" and thus are subject to WTO rules.

-We have clarified the status of state-owned and state-invested enterprises under the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures. This will help ensure that we can effectively apply our trade law to these enterprises when it is appropriate to do so.

TEXTILES

China's protocol package will include a provision drawn from our 1997 bilateral textiles agreement, which permits U.S. companies and workers to respond to increased imports of textile and apparel products. This textile safeguard will remain in the effect until December 31, 2008 which is after the WTO agreement on Textile and Clothing expires.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Dorothy Robyn (CN=Dorothy Robyn/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:17-NOV-1999 20:00:49.00

SUBJECT: Another dep's mtg on hushkits: friday at 1 pm

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TEXT:

Here's draft background paper. Wld love comments, thoughts. We have a dilemma, b/c the approach most agencies are comfortable with (indefinite suspension) has NO industry support. That makes me extremely uncomfortable. I'm continuing to search for alternatives to the 2 options we've discussed: indefinite suspension and Art. 84.

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D9]ARMS28013123G.336 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

DRAFT
November 17, 1999

To: GENE SPERLING AND LAEL BRAINARD

From: Dorothy Robyn, NEC

Subj: EU "Hushkit" Regulation

Summary: The EU adopted its "hushkit" regulation on April 29, 1999, but suspended it for a year to allow for accelerated talks on a next-generation (Chapter 4) noise standard within ICAO. The US has insisted that the EU repeal the regulation altogether before it is scheduled to take effect on May 4, 2000. The EU maintains that, while continued suspension is feasible, repeal is out of the question until we have reached agreement on a Chapter 4 standard (late 2001 at the earliest). Recently, the US and EU discussed indefinite suspension as a possible alternative to repeal. But, even if the EU could agree to indefinite suspension (and that is uncertain), US industry probably would not support it. Rather, industry wants the US to challenge the regulation under Article 84 of the Chicago Convention – an approach key USG agencies oppose. Because of the EU's parliamentary schedule, the Administration needs to decide in the next week or so whether to pursue indefinite suspension, an Art. 84 case, or some other option. Finally, US airlines have begun to worry that the talks on a Chapter 4 standard are moving too fast, and that may complicate US-EU negotiations over the hushkit regulation.

Background: On April 29, 1999, over strong US objections, the EU adopted a regulation limiting the operation of aircraft equipped with noise-quieting hushkits and certain replacement engines. The regulation is inconsistent with international standards developed by the UN-based International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) -- standards critical to the viability of the global aviation industry. In addition, the regulation discriminates against US manufacturers and airlines, largely through clever reliance on a design standard ("by-pass ratio") rather than a performance standard (decibels). US manufacturers developed hushkits and replacement engines – and US airlines equipped many of their older planes with them – to meet ICAO's Chapter 3 noise standard, which takes effect in the US next year, two years prior to the international deadline. Pound for pound, hushkitted planes are noisier than aircraft manufactured to be Chapter 3-compliant, but they meet ICAO standards, and they are less noisy than the larger planes with which older aircraft are often replaced.

As the result of high-level US intervention, the EU at the time of adoption agreed to suspend implementation of the regulation for one year. We agreed to work with the EU within ICAO on an accelerated basis to develop a next-generation (Chapter 4) standard for aircraft noise, including a phase-out schedule for the noisiest Chapter 3 aircraft. Because this approach promises genuine noise relief – as opposed to the cosmetic effect of the hushkit regulation – we felt it would give the EU the political cover necessary to withdraw the regulation altogether. And, in fact, the US and EU have made considerable progress within ICAO toward agreement on a Chapter 4 standard. Although US airlines have begun to register concerns (see below), we hope to complete the process by September 2001.

The US has consistently said that the EU must repeal the hushkit regulation by May 4, 2000, when it is scheduled to take effect. We maintain that the regulation never should have been adopted. Moreover, its mere pendency has had a chilling effect on sales of hushkits and replacement engines and reduced the (paper) value of hushkitted/re-engined aircraft because of possible limits on their use by non-EU buyers. Pratt & Whitney maintains that it has lost \$500 million in sales, and we estimate the overall loss to US industry at about \$2 billion. More broadly, as long as the hushkit regulation is on the books, industry believes it seriously undermines the credibility of the aircraft certification process, which is key to the health of the entire industry.

Although Ambassador David Aaron's negotiations with the European Commission (EC) and member states have made notable progress, the EU nevertheless insists it can not repeal the regulation until there is agreement on a new standard, lest US industry pressure the USG to abandon or delay the Chapter 4 talks. (The EU claims that the hushkit regulation came about only because US industry earlier would not agree to negotiate seriously over Chapter 4.) As an alternative to withdrawal, the new EC commissioner in charge of transport, Loyola de Palacio, recently told Aaron she would propose that the European Parliament suspend the regulation until May 2002 (EC staff had previously talked about an additional one-year suspension, to May 2001). Aaron made clear that a two-year suspension would do little to remove the cloud that the regulation has cast over the market for hushkits and hushkitted aircraft.

Indefinite Suspension as an Option: De Palacio and Aaron also discussed indefinite suspension of the regulation as a possible alternative to repeal. Specifically, the EU would agree to suspend the regulation indefinitely, as long as the US and EU continued to cooperate on Chapter 4 talks. In theory, such an agreement should remove the cloud cast by the hushkit regulation, because the market would recognize that the regulation is never going to take effect given the strong USG commitment to a Chapter 4 standard. Although de Palacio expressed skepticism that Parliament would agree to indefinite suspension, UK Ambassador Meyer subsequently told US officials he believes Parliament *would* indefinitely suspend the regulation, if the US and EU at the same time issued a joint commitment to reach a Chapter 4 standard by a date certain.

However, there appears to be little if any support in US industry for pursuing indefinite suspension of the regulation as an alternative to repeal. (United Technologies Corp., the company most harmed by the hushkit regulation, has said it could not support indefinite suspension, but UTC stopped short of saying it would criticize the Administration, and indicated a willingness to learn more about the specifics of any proposal.) UTC (Pratt & Whitney) and other affected firms appear to have, in effect, written off their losses on hushkits at this point. As a result, they are less focused on removing the commercial cloud cast by the regulation than on taking a formal, principled stand against it, which (correctly or not) they see as key to restoring credibility to ICAO standard-setting and, in turn, to the aircraft certification process. They do not believe indefinite suspension will have that effect.

Art. 84 of the Chicago Convention as Another Option: Instead of seeking indefinite suspension (or any other US-EU negotiated outcome), US industry wants the Administration to challenge the regulation under Article 84 of the Chicago Convention, ICAO's rarely used dispute mechanism. However, the State Department, which would have the lead on such a case, has serious reservations about following that course of action, and most USG agencies agree. Industry and key USG agencies have different views of both the utility of an Art. 84 case and the EU response such a case would elicit.

US industry views an Art. 84 challenge as having several advantages:

- By all accounts, there is enormous sympathy for the US position on this issue within ICAO. This would give the US a significant advantage in pursuing an Art. 84 case, which is as much a political process as a legal one.
- As an ICAO process, an Art. 84 case is the appropriate forum for the US to try to restore the integrity of ICAO standard-setting. Moreover, an Art. 84 case (unlike, say, a WTO case) could provide a hearing on the merits – i.e., on the substantive issue of whether the EU derogated from its ICAO obligations in adopting the hushkit regulation.
- Because of the sympathy we enjoy within ICAO, and the merits of our position, the EU would have to negotiate seriously with the US if we filed an Art. 84 case. The EU might even repeal the regulation, although that is unlikely.
- Even if the EU did not repeal the hushkit regulation, US willingness to pursue an Art. 84 challenge would reduce the chances of similar EU action in the future, which is industry's primary goal.

In sum, industry views an Art. 84 challenge as a tool whose utility comes from actually using it. Pratt and other companies seem genuinely perplexed as to why the USG hasn't yet filed a case.

By contrast, the State Department and other agencies see an Art. 84 challenge as a powerful tool that is useful primarily as a threat. They want to avoid actual pursuit of an Art. 84 case for several reasons:

- The EU would see such a case as an attack on its sovereignty: EC officials have said the EU would respond by ending negotiations and proceeding to implement the hushkit regulation on May 4, 2000. Thus, a case would not only not get the EU to repeal the regulation but it would likely result in a hardening of positions on both sides.
- In fact, some USG officials fear that an Art. 84 case might confirm the worst suspicions that the more extreme EU environmental groups have of ICAO, thus making it more, rather than less, likely that the EU would pursue regional standards in violation of ICAO in the future.
- Despite the EC's stated commitment to maintain Chapter 4 talks even if we file an Art. 84 case, such a case would be a significant distraction for ICAO, and it might delay the Chapter 4 talks if not derail them altogether. In fact, some companies may want the USG to file an Art. 84 case precisely because they think it will slow or derail the talks.
- The USG does not have an airtight Art. 84 case, and we can not control the outcome of the process. Moreover, the US at times enacts policies that, for good reason, may violate ICAO standards; pursuing an Art. 84 case would make it harder to do so in the future.

Variation on Art. 84: “Initiate and Suspend”: A variation on an Art. 84 case might reduce the downside risks of that approach. Under this approach, the US would file an Art. 84 case but suspend it as soon as the ICAO Council invited the parties to hold further direct negotiations, which is the automatic first step in the Art. 84 process. This suspension (which we would explain to the EU in advance) could remain in effect for as long as the EU made sufficient progress toward withdrawing the hushkit regulation. This linkage would be parallel to, and serve to counterbalance, the EU’s linkage of continued suspension of the hushkit regulation to the continuation of progress toward a Chapter 4 noise standard. Ideally, we would suspend our Art. 84 case indefinitely and never have to argue the merits of our case. However, if the EU did move to implement the regulation, the US could declare the negotiations a failure and ask the ICAO Council to render a decision on the merits.

Airlines’ Concern About Chapter 4 Talks: Some US airlines have become concerned that the Chapter 4 talks are moving too far, too fast, following recent release of some very preliminary proposed “scenarios” for making the transition to Chapter 4. Specifically, airlines are worried that we will agree to a phase-out schedule for Stage 3 aircraft that would cut short the economic life of older fleets. (A Slater/Daley letter to de Palacio reiterating our commitment to Chapter 4 talks heightened the airlines’ concerns.) Secretary Slater met with airline CEOs on Nov. 1 and assured them that the Chapter 4 process is at a very early stage and that we are sensitive to the need to preserve the economic value of their fleets. Nevertheless, we can expect continued pressure from the airlines. And although this tension is manageable within the ICAO process, it may in some ways complicate US-EU negotiations over the hushkit regulation. Of most concern is that some airlines may encourage us to fall on our sword over the regulation largely in the hopes that such action would disrupt the Chapter 4 talks.

Next Steps: The Administration needs to decide in the next week or so whether to pursue indefinite suspension, an Art. 84 case, or some other option (and I am scheduling a deputies meeting for that purpose). The EC’s deadline for submitting legislation to the Parliament concerning the future status of the hushkit regulation is December 15. But if we want to pursue indefinite suspension, we need to let de Palacio know that as soon as possible so that she can determine well in advance of Dec. 15 whether the Parliament would be at all receptive.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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TO: Sharon H. Yuan (CN=Sharon H. Yuan/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])
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TO: Malcolm R. Lee (CN=Malcolm R. Lee/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
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TO: Carolyn T. Wu (CN=Carolyn T. Wu/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Rebecca L. Walldorff (CN=Rebecca L. Walldorff/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Beth A. Viola (CN=Beth A. Viola/OU=CEQ/O=EOP@EOP [CEQ])
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TO: Mona K. Sutphen (CN=Mona K. Sutphen/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
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TO: Douglas B. Sosnik (CN=Douglas B. Sosnik/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Jack A. Smalligan (CN=Jack A. Smalligan/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
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TO: Mary Morrison (CN=Mary Morrison/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Deborah B. Mohile (CN=Deborah B. Mohile/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Daniel N. Mendelson (CN=Daniel N. Mendelson/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
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TO: Maureen A. Hudson (CN=Maureen A. Hudson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Kirk T. Hanlin (CN=Kirk T. Hanlin/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Paul K. Engskov (CN=Paul K. Engskov/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Nanda Chitre (CN=Nanda Chitre/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: George G. Caudill (CN=George G. Caudill/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Meredith E. Cabe (CN=Meredith E. Cabe/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Nancy L. Brandel (CN=Nancy L. Brandel/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
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TO: Sidney Blumenthal (CN=Sidney Blumenthal/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: David A. Bernell (CN=David A. Bernell/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
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TO: Brian A. Barreto (CN=Brian A. Barreto/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Douglas J. Band (CN=Douglas J. Band/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Michele Ballantyne (CN=Michele Ballantyne/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Martin N. Baily (CN=Martin N. Baily/OU=CEA/O=EOP@EOP [CEA])
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TO: Christine L. Anderson (CN=Christine L. Anderson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kathleen K. Ahn (CN=Kathleen K. Ahn/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Patrick M. Dorton (CN=Patrick M. Dorton/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert F. Wescott (CN=Robert F. Wescott/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Carl Haacke (CN=Carl Haacke/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dorothy Robyn (CN=Dorothy Robyn/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thomas A. Kalil (CN=Thomas A. Kalil/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Gay L. Joshlyn (CN=Gay L. Joshlyn/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
and yes, please DO NOT POST THIS ON THE INTERNET (USTR and COMMERCE
APPLIES TO YOU AS WELL)

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D32]ARMS213915133.336 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

SUMMARY OF U.S. – CHINA BILATERAL WTO AGREEMENT

AGRICULTURE

The Agreement provides increased access for U.S. exports across a broad range of commodities and elimination of barriers. Commitments include:

- Significant cuts in tariffs that will be completed by January 2004. Overall average for agricultural products will be 17 percent and for U.S. priority products 14.5 percent.
- Establishment of a tariff-rate quota system for imports of bulk commodities, e.g., wheat, corn, cotton, barley, and rice, that provides a share of the TRQ for private traders. Specific rules on how the TRQ will operate and increased transparency in the process will help ensure that imports occur. Significant and growing quota quantities subject to tariffs that average between 1-3 percent.
- The right to import and distribute products without going through state-trading enterprise or middle-man.
- China has also agreed to the elimination of SPS barriers that are not based on scientific evidence and no export subsidies on agricultural products.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

China's commitments will eliminate broad systemic barriers to U.S. exports, such as limits on who can import goods and distribute them in China as well as barriers such as quotas and licenses that restrict imports of U.S. products.

TARIFFS

- Tariffs cut to an average of 9.4 percent overall and 7.1 percent on U.S. priority products.
- China will participate in the Information Technology Agreement (ITA) eliminating all tariffs on products such as computers, telecommunications equipment, semiconductors, computer equipment and other high technology products.
- In the auto sector, China will cut tariffs from the current 100% or 80% level to 25% by 2006, with the largest cuts in the first years after accession.
- Auto parts tariffs will be cut to an average of 10% by 2006.
- Significant cuts will also be made in the wood and paper sectors, going from present levels of 12-18% on wood and 15-25% on paper down to levels generally between 5 and 7.5%.
- China will also be implementing the vast majority of the chemical harmonization initiative. Under that initiative, tariffs will be at 0, 5.5 and 6.5 percent for products in each category.

ELIMINATION OF QUOTAS AND LICENSES

WTO rules bar quotas and other quantitative restrictions. China has agreed to eliminate these restrictions with phase-ins limited to five years.

- Quotas: China will eliminate existing quotas upon accession for the top U.S. priorities (e.g. optic fiber cable). It will phase-out remaining quotas, generally by 2002, but no later than 2005.
- Quotas will grow from current trade level at a 15% annual rate in order to ensure that market access increases progressively, and reduces the effect of quantitative restrictions.
- Auto quotas will be phased out by 2005. In the interim, the base level quota will be \$6 billion (the level prior to China's industrial auto policy) and this will grow by 15% annually until elimination.

RIGHT TO IMPORT AND DISTRIBUTE

Trading rights and distribution are the major priority of the manufacturing sector. At present, China severely restricts trading rights (the right to import and export) and distribution (wholesaling, retailing, maintenance and repair, transportation, etc.). Under the Agreement, China will provide, for the first time, trading rights and distribution rights to U.S. firms. Trading rights will be progressively phased in over three years. Distribution rights will be provided even for China's most restricted distribution sectors such as wholesale, transportation, maintenance and repair. China will provide for trading rights and distribution.

SERVICES

China has made commitments in all major service categories with reasonable transitions to eliminate most foreign equity restrictions (especially in sectors where the U.S. has a strong commercial interest), agreeing to accede to the Basic Telecommunications and Financial Services Agreements, and "grandfathering" of current market access for U.S. service providers.

GRANDFATHERING

China will grandfather all existing current market access and activities in all services sectors. This will protect existing American distribution services, financial services, professional and other service providers in China, including those operating under contractual or shareholder agreements or a license, from restrictions as Chinese commitments phase in.

DISTRIBUTION

In China today, foreign firms have no right to distribute products other than those they make in China, or to own or manage distribution networks, wholesaling outlets or warehouses. China also now frequently issues businesses licenses which limit the ability of American firms to conduct marketing, after-sales service, maintenance and repair and customer support. As the section on industrial goods noted, this is a severe barrier to goods exports as well as to service exports.

China's commitments address all these issues. They reflect a comprehensive commitment on distribution - including wholesaling, sales away from a fixed location, retailing, maintenance and repair, and transportation. Thus, Americans will be able to distribute imported products as well as those made in China, offering significant opportunity to expand U.S. exports of goods. As noted above, China will phase out all restrictions on distribution services for most products within three years.

SERVICES AUXILIARY TO DISTRIBUTION

Chinese commitments in services auxiliary to distribution include rental and leasing, air courier, freight forwarding, storage and warehousing, advertising, technical testing and analysis, and packaging services. All restrictions will be phased-out in 3 to 4 years, at which time U.S. service suppliers will be able to establish 100% wholly-owned subsidiaries.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

China now severely restricts sales of telecommunications services and bars foreign investment. China's commitments mark its first agreement to open its telecommunications sector, both to the scope of services and to direct investment in telecommunications businesses. Through these commitments, China will become a member of the Basic Telecommunications Agreement. Specific commitments include:

- Regulatory Principles – China has agreed to implement the pro-competitive regulatory principles embodied in the Basic Telecommunications Agreement (including cost-based pricing, interconnection rights and independent regulatory authority), and agreed to technology-neutral scheduling, which means foreign suppliers can use any technology they choose to provide telecommunications services.
- Scope of services – China will phase out all geographic restrictions for paging and value-added services in 2 years, mobile/cellular in 5 years and domestic wireline services in 6 years. China's key telecommunications services corridor in Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou, which represents approximately 75% of all domestic traffic, will open immediately on accession in all telecommunications services.

- Investment – Under present circumstances, China allows no foreign investment in telecommunications services. With this agreement, China will allow 49 percent foreign investment in all services, and will allow 50 percent foreign ownership for value added paging services in 2 years; for mobile services, 49 percent in 5 years; and for international and domestic services, 49 percent in 6 years.

INSURANCE

For insurance, China now restricts foreign companies to operating in Shanghai and Guangzhou. Under the agreement:

- Geographic Limitations – China will permit foreign property and casualty firms to insure large-scale risks nationwide immediately upon accession, and will eliminate all geographic limitations in 3 years.
- Scope – China will expand the scope of activities for foreign insurers to include group, health and pension lines of insurance, which represent about 85 percent of total premiums, phased in over 5 years.
- Prudential Criteria – China agrees to award licenses solely on the basis of prudential criteria, with no economic needs test or quantitative limits on the number of licenses issued.
- Investment – China agreed to allow 50 percent ownership for life insurance. Life insurers may now choose their own joint venture partners. For non-life, China will allow branching or 51% ownership on accession and form wholly owned subsidiaries in 2 years. Reinsurance is completely open upon accession (100 percent, no restrictions).

BANKING

Currently foreign banks are not permitted to do local currency business with Chinese clients (a few can engage in local currency business with their foreign clients). China imposes severe geographic restrictions on the establishment of foreign banks.

- China has committed to full market access in five years for U.S. banks.
- Foreign banks will be able to conduct local currency business with Chinese enterprises starting 2 years after accession.
- Foreign banks will be able to conduct local currency business with Chinese individuals from 5 years after accession.
- Foreign banks will have the same rights (national treatment) as Chinese banks within designated geographic areas.
- Both geographic and customer restrictions will be removed in five years
- Non-bank financial companies can offer auto financing upon accession.

SECURITIES

China will permit minority foreign owned joint ventures to engage in fund management on the same terms as Chinese firms. As the scope of business expands for Chinese firms, foreign joint venture securities companies will enjoy the same expansion in scope of business. Minority joint ventures will be allowed to underwrite domestic securities issues and underwrite and trade in foreign currency denominated securities (debt and equity).

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

In the professional services, China currently tightly restricts operation of foreign law firms and accounting firms. In the Agreement, China has provided a broad range of commitments, including on legal, accountancy, taxation, management consultancy, architecture, engineering, urban planning, medical and dental, and computer and related services. China will permit foreign majority control except for practicing Chinese law (an exception common to many WTO members.) For accountancy, China has agreed to eliminate a mandatory localization requirement and will now allow unrestricted access to its market to professionals licensed and follow transparent procedures.

AUDIOVISUAL

China's commitments cover the right to distribute video and sound recordings and cinema ownership and operation. For video and sound recordings, China will allow 49% foreign participation in joint ventures engaged in the distribution of these products. China has also agreed to import 40 films after accession growing to 50 films in three years, of which 20 films will be revenue sharing in each of the 3 years.

TRAVEL AND TOURISM

Hotels – China will allow unrestricted access to the Chinese market for hotel operators with the ability to set up 100% foreign owned hotels in 3 years, with majority ownership allowed upon accession.

PROTOCOL PROVISIONS

Commitments in China's WTO Protocol and Working Party Report establish rights and obligations enforceable through WTO dispute settlement procedures. We have agreed on key provisions relating to antidumping and subsidies, protection against import surges, technology transfer requirements and offsets as well as practices of state-owned and state-invested enterprises. These rules are of special importance to U.S. workers and business.

China has agreed to implement the TRIMs Agreement upon accession, eliminate and cease enforcing trade and foreign exchange balancing requirements, eliminate and cease enforcing local content requirements, refuse to enforce contracts imposing these requirements; and only impose or enforce laws or other provisions relating to the transfer of technology or other know-how, if they are in accordance with the WTO agreements on protection of intellectual property rights and trade-related investment measures.

These provisions will also help protect American firms against forced technology transfers, as China has also agreed that, upon accession, it will not condition investment approvals, import licenses, or any other import approval process on performance requirements of any kind, including: local content requirements, offsets, transfer of technology, or requirements to conduct research and development in China.

ANTIDUMPING AND SUBSIDIES METHODOLOGY

The agreed protocol provisions ensure that American firms and workers will have strong protection against unfair trade practices including dumping and subsidies. The U.S. and China have agreed that we will be able to maintain our current antidumping methodology (treating China as a non-market economy) in future anti-dumping cases. This provision will remain in force for 15 years after China's accession to the WTO. Moreover, when we apply our countervailing duty law to China we will be able to take the special characteristics of China's economy into account when we identify and measure any subsidy benefit that may exist.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC SAFEGUARD

The agreed provisions for the protocol package also ensure that American domestic firms and workers will have strong protection against rapid increases of imports.

To do this, the Product-Specific Safeguard provision sets up a special mechanism to address increased imports that cause or threaten to cause market disruption to a U.S. industry. China is a major exporting country that enjoys open access to U.S. markets. This mechanism, which is in addition to other WTO Safeguards provisions, differs from traditional safeguard measures. It permits United States to address imports solely from China, rather than from the whole world, that are a significant cause of material injury through measures such as import restrictions. Moreover, the United States will be able to apply restraints unilaterally based on legal standards that differ from those in the WTO Safeguards Agreement and could permit action in more cases. This provision will remain in force for 12 years after China accedes to the WTO.

STATE-OWNED AND STATE-INVESTED ENTERPRISES

The Protocol addresses important issues related to the Chinese government's involvement in the economy. China has agreed that it will ensure that state-owned and state-invested enterprises will make purchases and sales based solely on commercial considerations, such as price, quality, availability and marketability, provide U.S. firms with the opportunity to compete for sales and purchases on non-discriminatory terms and conditions.

China has also agreed that it will not influence these commercial decisions (either directly or indirectly) except in a WTO consistent manner. With respect to applying WTO rules to state-owned and state-invested enterprises, we have clarified in several ways that these firms are subject to WTO disciplines.

-Purchases of goods or services by these state-owned and state-invested enterprises do not constitute "government procurement" and thus are subject to WTO rules.

-We have clarified the status of state-owned and state-invested enterprises under the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures. This will help ensure that we can effectively apply our trade law to these enterprises when it is appropriate to do so.

TEXTILES

China's protocol package will include a provision drawn from our 1997 bilateral textiles agreement, which permits U.S. companies and workers to respond to increased imports of textile and apparel products. This textile safeguard will remain in the effect until December 31, 2008 which is after the WTO agreement on Textile and Clothing expires.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Melissa G. Green (CN=Melissa G. Green/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:17-NOV-1999 15:09:27.00

SUBJECT: oh yeah, just when you thought the maddness was over, FINAL 2-pager

TO: astilwell@ustr.gov (astilwell@ustr.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])

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READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ophelia D. West (CN=Ophelia D. West/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Paul J. Weinstein Jr. (CN=Paul J. Weinstein Jr./OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Victoria A. Wachino (CN=Victoria A. Wachino/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sandra L. Via (CN=Sandra L. Via/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Loretta M. Ucelli (CN=Loretta M. Ucelli/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barry J. Toiv (CN=Barry J. Toiv/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mark J. Tavlarides (CN=Mark J. Tavlarides/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Peter P. Swire (CN=Peter P. Swire/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Margaret M. Suntum (CN=Margaret M. Suntum/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christine A. Stanek (CN=Christine A. Stanek/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Maria E. Soto (CN=Maria E. Soto/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dawn L. Smalls (CN=Dawn L. Smalls/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: June Shih (CN=June Shih/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Matthew T. Schneider (CN=Matthew T. Schneider/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Matthew P. Schaefer (CN=Matthew P. Schaefer/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Shirley S. Sagawa (CN=Shirley S. Sagawa/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jena V. Roscoe (CN=Jena V. Roscoe/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Anna Richter (CN=Anna Richter/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Linda Ricci (CN=Linda Ricci/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joseph D. Ratner (CN=Joseph D. Ratner/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Melissa J. Prober (CN=Melissa J. Prober/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Carlos E. Pascual (CN=Carlos E. Pascual/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Paul K. Orzulak (CN=Paul K. Orzulak/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ann O'Leary (CN=Ann O'Leary/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mark D. Neschis (CN=Mark D. Neschis/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert L. Nabors (CN=Robert L. Nabors/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Minyon Moore (CN=Minyon Moore/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: John B. Moore (CN=John B. Moore/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Megan C. Moloney (CN=Megan C. Moloney/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rebecca J. Mitchell (CN=Rebecca J. Mitchell/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cathy L. Millison (CN=Cathy L. Millison/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ellen Mellody (CN=Ellen Mellody/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer E. McGee (CN=Jennifer E. McGee/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Andrew J. Mayock (CN=Andrew J. Mayock/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Larry R. Matlack (CN=Larry R. Matlack/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Capricia P. Marshall (CN=Capricia P. Marshall/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sean P. Maloney (CN=Sean P. Maloney/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Alphonse J. Maldon (CN=Alphonse J. Maldon/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ellen M. Lovell (CN=Ellen M. Lovell/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ann F. Lewis (CN=Ann F. Lewis/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert Z. Lawrence (CN=Robert Z. Lawrence/OU=CEA/O=EOP@EOP [CEA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sara M. Latham (CN=Sara M. Latham/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Linda Lance (CN=Linda Lance/OU=CEQ/O=EOP@EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Karin Kullman (CN=Karin Kullman/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Katherine D. Kincaid (CN=Katherine D. Kincaid/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Janis F. Kearney (CN=Janis F. Kearney/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Phyllis Kaiser-Dark (CN=Phyllis Kaiser-Dark/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Teresa M. Jones (CN=Teresa M. Jones/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joel Johnson (CN=Joel Johnson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Broderick Johnson (CN=Broderick Johnson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thomas D. Janenda (CN=Thomas D. Janenda/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mickey Ibarra (CN=Mickey Ibarra/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barbara B. Hunt (CN=Barbara B. Hunt/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lindsey E. Huff (CN=Lindsey E. Huff/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Stephen K. Horn (CN=Stephen K. Horn/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Shannon M. Hinderliter (CN=Shannon M. Hinderliter/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lori Hendricks (CN=Lori Hendricks/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Melinda D. Haskins (CN=Melinda D. Haskins/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: D Holly Hammonds (CN=D Holly Hammonds/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Victoria A. Greenfield (CN=Victoria A. Greenfield/OU=CEA/O=EOP@EOP [CEA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura A. Graham (CN=Laura A. Graham/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joshua S. Gottheimer (CN=Joshua S. Gottheimer/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dario J. Gomez (CN=Dario J. Gomez/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Matt Gobush (CN=Matt Gobush/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Paul D. Glastris (CN=Paul D. Glastris/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lauren K. Gillespie (CN=Lauren K. Gillespie/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kimberly Geier (CN=Kimberly Geier/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: George T. Frampton (CN=George T. Frampton/OU=CEQ/O=EOP@EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Adrienne C. Erbach (CN=Adrienne C. Erbach/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Timothy W. Emrich (CN=Timothy W. Emrich/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Terry Edmonds (CN=Terry Edmonds/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Maria Echaveste (CN=Maria Echaveste/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elliot J. Diringer (CN=Elliot J. Diringer/OU=CEQ/O=EOP@EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael Deich (CN=Michael Deich/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: William G. Dauster (CN=William G. Dauster/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sandra F. Daigle (CN=Sandra F. Daigle/OU=CEA/O=EOP@EOP [CEA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lynn G. Cutler (CN=Lynn G. Cutler/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Stevan D. Crowder (CN=Stevan D. Crowder/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kelly Craighead (CN=Kelly Craighead/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Pamela Cicetti (CN=Pamela Cicetti/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Audrey Choi (CN=Audrey Choi/OU=CEA/O=EOP@EOP [CEA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dawn M. Chirwa (CN=Dawn M. Chirwa/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mary E. Cahill (CN=Mary E. Cahill/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Katharine Button (CN=Katharine Button/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Steven N. Braun (CN=Steven N. Braun/OU=CEA/O=EOP@EOP [CEA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lisa D. Branch (CN=Lisa D. Branch/OU=CEA/O=EOP@EOP [CEA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Charles M. Brain (CN=Charles M. Brain/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Stephen N. Boyd (CN=Stephen N. Boyd/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Anne W. Bovaird (CN=Anne W. Bovaird/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Antony J. Blinken (CN=Antony J. Blinken/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Paul Bledsoe (CN=Paul Bledsoe/OU=WHCCTF/O=EOP@EOP [WHCCTF])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Leslie Bernstein (CN=Leslie Bernstein/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rodney G. Bent (CN=Rodney G. Bent/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: June Bartlett (CN=June Bartlett/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael Barr (CN=Michael Barr/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Roger S. Ballentine (CN=Roger S. Ballentine/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kris M Balderston (CN=Kris M Balderston/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Donald R. Arbuckle (CN=Donald R. Arbuckle/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joseph E. Aldy (CN=Joseph E. Aldy/OU=CEA/O=EOP@EOP [CEA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Timothy E. Punke (CN=Timothy E. Punke/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Brian V. Kennedy (CN=Brian V. Kennedy/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jason Furman (CN=Jason Furman/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Richard M. Samans (CN=Richard M. Samans/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elaine M. Mitsler (CN=Elaine M. Mitsler/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ronald Minsk (CN=Ronald Minsk/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Natasha F. Bilimoria (CN=Natasha F. Bilimoria/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sharon H. Yuan (CN=Sharon H. Yuan/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Malcolm R. Lee (CN=Malcolm R. Lee/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jeanne Lambrew (CN=Jeanne Lambrew/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sarah Rosen Wartell (CN=Sarah Rosen Wartell/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: ijones@ustr.gov (ijones@ustr.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Beth Nolan (CN=Beth Nolan/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lindsay R. Drewel (CN=Lindsay R. Drewel/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jonathan M. Young (CN=Jonathan M. Young/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Carolyn T. Wu (CN=Carolyn T. Wu/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barbara D. Woolley (CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joel K. Wiginton (CN=Joel K. Wiginton/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barry White (CN=Barry White/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Andrew Weiss (CN=Andrew Weiss/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rebecca L. Walldorff (CN=Rebecca L. Walldorff/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Beth A. Viola (CN=Beth A. Viola/OU=CEQ/O=EOP@EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David Vandivier (CN=David Vandivier/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Karen Tramontano (CN=Karen Tramontano/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Tracey E. Thornton (CN=Tracey E. Thornton/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Marjorie Tarmey (CN=Marjorie Tarmey/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mona K. Sutphen (CN=Mona K. Sutphen/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Aviva Steinberg (CN=Aviva Steinberg/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Aprill N. Springfield (CN=Aprill N. Springfield/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Douglas B. Sosnik (CN=Douglas B. Sosnik/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jack A. Smalligan (CN=Jack A. Smalligan/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jeffrey A. Shesol (CN=Jeffrey A. Shesol/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jason H. Schechter (CN=Jason H. Schechter/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David B Sandalow (CN=David B Sandalow/OU=CEQ/O=EOP@EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Peter Rundlet (CN=Peter Rundlet/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Heather M. Riley (CN=Heather M. Riley/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cynthia A. Rice (CN=Cynthia A. Rice/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Alan B. Rhinesmith (CN=Alan B. Rhinesmith/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Nicole R. Rabner (CN=Nicole R. Rabner/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Julia M. Payne (CN=Julia M. Payne/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer M. Palmieri (CN=Jennifer M. Palmieri/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sean P. O'Shea (CN=Sean P. O'Shea/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth R. Newman (CN=Elizabeth R. Newman/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bob J. Nash (CN=Bob J. Nash/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mary Morrison (CN=Mary Morrison/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Linda L. Moore (CN=Linda L. Moore/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Deborah B. Mohile (CN=Deborah B. Mohile/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joseph J. Minarik (CN=Joseph J. Minarik/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Daniel N. Mendelson (CN=Daniel N. Mendelson/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Fern Mechlowitz (CN=Fern Mechlowitz/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cathy R. Mays (CN=Cathy R. Mays/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sylvia M. Mathews (CN=Sylvia M. Mathews/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Irma L. Martinez (CN=Irma L. Martinez/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thurgood Marshall Jr (CN=Thurgood Marshall Jr/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Tomasz P. Malinowski (CN=Tomasz P. Malinowski/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lisel Loy (CN=Lisel Loy/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Eric P. Liu (CN=Eric P. Liu/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David C. Leavy (CN=David C. Leavy/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Adrienne C. Lavallee (CN=Adrienne C. Lavallee/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Neal Lane (CN=Neal Lane/OU=OSTP/O=EOP@EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert D. Kyle (CN=Robert D. Kyle/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lisa M. Kountoupes (CN=Lisa M. Kountoupes/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Charles E. Kieffer (CN=Charles E. Kieffer/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Andrea Kane (CN=Andrea Kane/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: M. Kay Joshi (CN=M. Kay Joshi/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ronald E. Jones (CN=Ronald E. Jones/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barbara A. Johnson (CN=Barbara A. Johnson/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christopher C. Jennings (CN=Christopher C. Jennings/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Tracey A. Jacobson (CN=Tracey A. Jacobson/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Scott Hynes (CN=Scott Hynes/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Craig Hughes (CN=Craig Hughes/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Maureen A. Hudson (CN=Maureen A. Hudson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Marty J. Hoffmann (CN=Marty J. Hoffmann/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Nancy V. Hernreich (CN=Nancy V. Hernreich/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Daniel D. Heath (CN=Daniel D. Heath/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kirk T. Hanlin (CN=Kirk T. Hanlin/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David Halperin (CN=David Halperin/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Wendy E. Gray (CN=Wendy E. Gray/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joshua Gotbaum (CN=Joshua Gotbaum/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth Gore (CN=Elizabeth Gore/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rachael F. Goldfarb (CN=Rachael F. Goldfarb/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: T J. Glauthier (CN=T J. Glauthier/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cynthia L. Gire (CN=Cynthia L. Gire/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sharon K. Gill (CN=Sharon K. Gill/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sarah E. Gegenheimer (CN=Sarah E. Gegenheimer/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: John G. Fernald (CN=John G. Fernald/OU=CEA/O=EOP@EOP [CEA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Paul K. Engskov (CN=Paul K. Engskov/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Adrienne K. Elrod (CN=Adrienne K. Elrod/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Julie D. Eddy (CN=Julie D. Eddy/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jackson T. Dunn (CN=Jackson T. Dunn/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura K. Demeo (CN=Laura K. Demeo/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael M. Daum (CN=Michael M. Daum/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert G. Damus (CN=Robert G. Damus/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Stephanie A. Cutter (CN=Stephanie A. Cutter/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Betty W. Currie (CN=Betty W. Currie/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Patrick J. Crawford (CN=Patrick J. Crawford/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Amy Comstock (CN=Amy Comstock/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barbara Chow (CN=Barbara Chow/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Nanda Chitre (CN=Nanda Chitre/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: George G. Caudill (CN=George G. Caudill/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Meredith E. Cabe (CN=Meredith E. Cabe/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Irene Bueno (CN=Irene Bueno/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Nancy L. Brandel (CN=Nancy L. Brandel/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lael Brainard (CN=Lael Brainard/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert A. Bradtke (CN=Robert A. Bradtke/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ian Bowles (CN=Ian Bowles/OU=CEQ/O=EOP@EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sidney Blumenthal (CN=Sidney Blumenthal/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Todd A. Bledsoe (CN=Todd A. Bledsoe/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David A. Bernell (CN=David A. Bernell/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Melinda N. Bates (CN=Melinda N. Bates/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Brian A. Barreto (CN=Brian A. Barreto/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Douglas J. Band (CN=Douglas J. Band/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Martin N. Baily (CN=Martin N. Baily/OU=CEA/O=EOP@EOP [CEA])
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TO: Patrick M. Dorton (CN=Patrick M. Dorton/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
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TO: Robert F. Wescott (CN=Robert F. Wescott/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
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TO: Carl Haacke (CN=Carl Haacke/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dorothy Robyn (CN=Dorothy Robyn/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thomas A. Kalil (CN=Thomas A. Kalil/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Gay L. Joshlyn (CN=Gay L. Joshlyn/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
and just in case you hadn't heard, please do not put this on the internet

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D27]ARMS28929513A.336 to ASCII,

The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

U. S. –CHINA BILATERAL WTO AGREEMENT

November 15, 1999

I. AGREEMENT HIGHLIGHTS

The U.S.-China WTO agreement covers all agricultural products, all industrial goods, and all service areas.

Industrial Tariffs

☐ China's industrial tariffs will fall from an overall average of 24.6% in 1997 to an overall average of 9.4% by 2005.

☐ On U.S. priority industrial products, tariffs will fall to 7.1% with the majority of tariff cuts fully implemented by 2003. Tariffs will fall on a range of products including: wood, paper, chemicals, capital and medical equipment.

☐ In information technology, tariffs on products such as computers, semiconductors, and all internet-related equipment, will fall from an average of 13.3% to 0% by 2005.

Agriculture

☐ On U.S. priority agriculture products, tariffs will be reduced from an overall average of 31.5% to 14.5% by January 2004, at the latest.

<u>PRIORITY PRODUCTS</u>	<u>TARIFFS PRE-AGREEMENT</u>	<u>TARIFFS POST-AGREEMENT</u>
Beef	45%	12%
Grapes	40%	13%
Wine	65%	20%
Cheese	50%	12%
Poultry	20%	10%
Pork	20%	12%
OVERALL AVERAGE	31.5%	14.5 %

☐ China will expand access for of bulk agriculture commodities, on products including corn, cotton, wheat, rice, barely, soybean oil.

☐ China will eliminate export subsidies – this is especially critical for U. S. cotton and rice producers.

☐ China will for the first time ever permit private trade (trade between private parties) in agriculture.

Services

☐ On industrial goods, China will for the first time permit the right to import and export without middle-men -- so-called trading rights – as well as full rights of distribution including wholesale and retail and aftersale service, repair, maintenance, and transport.

☐ The telecommunications, insurance, banking, securities, audio visual, and professional service sectors, to name a few, will all have expanded market access under the agreement.

II. RESOLUTION OF KEY UNRESOLVED ISSUES

- **Import Surge Mechanism.** China has agreed to a special safeguard mechanism that will remain in place for 12 years following accession and that can be used to address rapid increases in imports from China that cause or threaten market disruption.
- **Anti-Dumping.** The agreement ensures that the United States can continue to apply our current non-market economy methodology in antidumping cases involving imports from China for 15 years. China can, of course, request review under U.S. law of specific sectors or the economy as a whole to determine if it is market oriented and no longer subject to the special methodology.
- **Motion Pictures.** A previously unresolved issue had been the degree to which China restricted imports of films. Prior to the agreement, China permitted a maximum of 10 foreign films. Under the agreement, China will quadruple imports to 40 films after accession, growing to 50 films in three years, of which 20 will be on a revenue-sharing basis, in each of the 3 years.
- **Internet Access.** Because of the enormous projected growth in internet access in China over the coming decade, a key priority of the U.S. was to ensure that China's telecom service commitment clearly included all aspects of internet service. The agreement ensures that Internet services will be liberalized at the same rate as other key telecommunications services.
- **Satellites.** China has clarified that it will permit provision of telecommunications services via satellite.
- **Auto Financing.** China has now made commitments for non-bank foreign financial institutions to be able to provide auto financing upon China's accession. This in combination with commitments regarding importation, distribution, sale, financing, and maintenance and repair of automobiles will help open up this key sector for U.S. industry.
- **Accelerated Auto Tariff Reduction.** As part of the efforts to find "win-win" solutions to sensitive areas, China agreed to accelerated tariff reduction in exchange for a slightly longer phase-in period. This provides earlier market access with auto tariffs still being reduced from the current 100-80 percent to 25 percent by July 1, 2006.
- **Telecommunications.** While the United States agreed to China's request to limit foreign equity participation in value-added and paging services to 50 percent, China agreed to both accelerate significantly the percentage of equity participation in the first two years and eliminate geographic restrictions on an accelerated basis. China had indicated it would allow 35% foreign ownership for value-added and paging services two years after accession and 51% four years after accession. China will now allow 49% foreign ownership in the first year of accession and 50% foreign ownership in the second year.
- **Life Insurance.** While the United States agreed to China's request to limit foreign equity participation in life insurance to 50%, China agreed to significantly accelerate the elimination of geographic restrictions the percentage of equity participation in the first few years.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Melissa G. Green (CN=Melissa G. Green/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:17-NOV-1999 23:00:04.00

SUBJECT: Re: WTO paper

TO: astilwell@ustr.gov (astilwell@ustr.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: ijones@ustr.gov (ijones@ustr.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
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TO: Martha Foley (CN=Martha Foley/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Brooke B. Livingston (CN=Brooke B. Livingston/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Anne Whitworth (CN=Anne Whitworth/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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READ:UNKNOWN

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READ:UNKNOWN

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TO: jorsazg@doc.gov (jorsazg@doc.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
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TO: Beth Nolan (CN=Beth Nolan/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: M. Kay Joshi (CN=M. Kay Joshi/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
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TO: Ronald E. Jones (CN=Ronald E. Jones/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
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TO: Barbara A. Johnson (CN=Barbara A. Johnson/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
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TO: Christopher C. Jennings (CN=Christopher C. Jennings/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
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TO: Tracey A. Jacobson (CN=Tracey A. Jacobson/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
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TO: Scott Hynes (CN=Scott Hynes/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Craig Hughes (CN=Craig Hughes/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Maureen A. Hudson (CN=Maureen A. Hudson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Joshua Gotbaum (CN=Joshua Gotbaum/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
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TO: Elizabeth Gore (CN=Elizabeth Gore/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
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TO: Rachael F. Goldfarb (CN=Rachael F. Goldfarb/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
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TO: David A. Bernell (CN=David A. Bernell/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
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TO: Douglas J. Band (CN=Douglas J. Band/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Michele Ballantyne (CN=Michele Ballantyne/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Martin N. Baily (CN=Martin N. Baily/OU=CEA/O=EOP@EOP [CEA])
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TO: Christine L. Anderson (CN=Christine L. Anderson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kathleen K. Ahn (CN=Kathleen K. Ahn/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TEXT:

more stuff, good stuff, please distribute widely. (i am not even going to
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----- Forwarded by Melissa G. Green/OPD/EOP on 11/17/99
10:56 PM -----

Rebecca J. Salay 11/17/99 06:14:06 PM

Record Type: Record

To: factsheet

cc:

Subject: Re: WTO paper

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Support For The Historic US-China WTO Agreement

BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS

U.S. Chamber of Commerce President and CEO Thomas Donohue: *"This is really a landmark opportunity to open up China's vast market to American companies of all sizes, while ensuring that China abides by international rules and regulations. We're pleased that U.S. and Chinese negotiators have at long last concluded an agreement and look forward to reviewing its provisions to be sure it's a winner for U.S. business."* [Chamber Press Release, 11/15/99]

U.S. Chamber of Commerce-China Chairman Richard Latham: *"Having worked hard for years to convey to the two governments how China's WTO accession could help both countries, the American business community here is delighted it is now at hand and we pledge our full support for the implementation process in coming years."* [Agence France Presse, 11/15/99]

Chairman of the Business Roundtable's Task Force on International Trade and Investment, and Boeing Corp. Chairman and CEO, Philip Condit: *"The agreement to bring China into the World Trade Organization creates an enormous opportunity for American workers and farmers to build a better future for themselves and their families. It opens up vast new markets for U.S. goods and services, and I have supreme confidence that America's highly skilled and productive workforce will win substantial new business in those markets in the years to come. Ambassador Barshefsky and her team deserve high praise for negotiating a tough agreement that gives Americans such a great opportunity to keep our economy growing into the next century."* [Boeing Press Release, 11/15/99]

U.S.-China Business Council Chairman, and Honeywell Inc. CEO, Michael R. Bonsignore: *"China's entry into the WTO will serve to solidify and further its recent economic reforms, as well as to increase the openness and transparency of the Chinese commercial environment. Not only do we see this agreement as highly significant in terms of its commercial impact, but we also view it as an important signal of China's commitment and desire to engage in the global community and one of its most important institutions."* [Council Press Release, 11/15/99]

U.S.-China Business Council President Robert Kapp: *"China's accession to the WTO is a very, very important guarantee to the rest of the world that they can expect certain things from China's economic and commercial behavior."* [Los Angeles Times, 11/16/99]

National Association of Manufacturers President Jerry Jasinowski: *"This is a major breakthrough for American companies and their workers, offering hundreds of millions of potential new customers."* [Agence France Presse, 11/16/99]

Pacific Basin Economic Council Chairman Gary Benanav: *"This agreement is the foundation for China's integration into the global trading system, and will open the world's largest emerging market to new and unprecedented opportunities for U.S. companies."* [Agence France Presse, 11/16/99]

National Retail Federation President Tracy Mullin: *"Conclusion of this agreement is a critical step in the path to Chinese membership in the WTO... U.S. consumers will continue to enjoy access to high-quality, value-priced goods produced in China and American made- products will have better access to the largely untapped Chinese marketplace."* [NRF Press Release, 11/15/99]

Emergency Committee on American Trade President Calman Cohen: *"This will be the number one trade priority for the members of the business and agricultural communities in the second session of the 106th Congress."* [National Journal's Congress Daily, 11/16/99]

FINANCIAL INDUSTRY

Citibank Corporation Country Risk Manager Thomas Schick: *"It's a positive development for both China and the United States...in the long term, it can only benefit...There's no way this cannot be a good thing."* [Agence France Presse, 11/15/99]

Morgan Stanley Dean Witter & Co. Chief Economist Stephen Roach: *"China is the only place in the world where you can go and see economic development right in front of your eyes. If China comes alive, they are going to really need advice and insight from global financial service companies like ours."* [New York Times, 11/16/99]

Merrill Lynch & Co. International Unit Chairman Win Smith: *The accord is "clearly positive.... The big hope of many Wall Street firms including ourselves has been that the market will open up eventually."* [Wall Street Journal, 11/16/99]

Goldman Sachs Group Inc. International Unit Vice Chairman Robert Hormats: *China's membership in the WTO "will strengthen development prospects and investment prospects in China."* [Wall Street Journal, 11/16/99]

Chase Manhattan Corp.'s Head of Asia Pacific Operations Robert E. Fallon: *"This is a good deal for U.S. banks and a good deal for the United States. This will give us full market access within five years after China joins the World Trade Organization."* [The American Banker, 11/17/99]

American International Group Chief Executive Maurice Greenberg: *"The agreement is clearly a win-win situation for the U.S., China and the global trading system. AIG has long supported Chinese membership in the WTO and has been active for many years in efforts to improve the climate for U.S.-China trade relations."* [Reuters, 11/15/99]

Gruntal & Company Stock Market Strategist Joe Battipaglia: *"Across the board, whether it's consumer products or telecom, China is the next great frontier. So, to get a pact in place that will allow business to move forward, [is] very exciting."* [CNN's Ahead of the Curve, 11/15/99]

HIGH-TECH COMPANIES

Semiconductor Industry Association President George Scalise: *"Our industry is encouraged that the U.S. and China have reached this agreement and we are hopeful that this pact will serve as a first step to increase U.S. exports and help expand China's market for American semiconductor companies.... We highly commend the Administration's efforts and progress and strongly support China's WTO accession on commercially viable terms."* [SIA Press Release, 11/15/99]

Yahoo Senior Vice President for International Business Heather Killen: *"We regard this latest agreement as an overwhelmingly positive development."* [Associated Press, 11/15/99]

Business Software Alliance's Diane Smirolido: *"It's important that any kind of trade barriers be eliminated so that there is a broader expansion for the legitimate market for software."* [USA Today, 11/17/99]

Motorola Director of Strategic Issues Norman Sandler: *"Any expansion in investment opportunities in China translates into opportunities for Motorola. Motorola itself might invest in new wireless ventures, foreign or Chinese, and sell equipment to them."* [New York Times, 11/16/99]

Global Telecommunication Corporation Inc. President Terry Wong: *"China's imminent entry into WTO will transform its economy into a much more dynamic and transparent one. It will create very exciting opportunities for companies such as GTCL."* [Business Wire, 11/17/99]

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES

World Steel Dynamics Inc. Analyst Peter Marcus: *"This is a dream come true. It is going to be a very long time before China is going to be a continuous sizable exporter. At least 50% of the steel in China is not cost or quality effective."* [Wall Street Journal, 11/16/99]

Caterpillar Inc. Director for Government Affairs Bill Lane: *China's participation in the WTO "is going to make it a lot easier to sell American products in China."* [Wall Street Journal, 11/16/99]

John Ford of the U.S.-China Business Council: *"There are a wide variety of American firms, in both hardware manufacturers or service providers, that will be able to benefit."* [Agence France Presse, 11/16/99]

Chemical Manufacturers Association President and CEO Fred Webber: *"China's proposed participation in the World Trade Organization represents a significant achievement that will benefit American consumers and Americans businesses. Bringing China into the World Trade Organization will expand choices for American consumers and ensure that China will conform to international trade rules that benefit the American economy."* [CMA Press Release, 11/15/99]

Proctor & Gamble Chairman John Pepper: *"It seems terribly dysfunctional to have the world's largest country, one growing so fast, outside the WTO."* [USA Today, 11/16/99]

AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS

General Motors Corporation Chairman John Smith: *"Given the size of China's economy and its impact on the world trading system, bringing China into the multilateral trade order and the mainstream of the trading community is in everybody's best interest."* [Agence France Presse, 11/15/99]

Ford Motor Company: *"This represents achievement of commercially viable terms for the development of the auto industry in China and Ford Motor Company's participation.... We encourage the administration and Congress to move forward quickly with all steps necessary to support China's entry."* [AFX News, 11/16/99]

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY

American Farm Bureau President Dean Kleckner: *"With China agreeing to lower tariffs on imports and not subsidize exports, we could see increased sales of virtually all farm products....I'd be disappointed if we didn't hit \$5 billion [in exports] within five years."* [USA Today, 11/17/99]

Farmland Industries Inc. Vice President of Administration Drue Sander: *"China is the biggest single growth market for U.S. agriculture in the 21st century."* [Wall Street Journal, 11/16/99]

California Association of Wheat Growers Executive Director Anne Chadwick: *"We see great potential in the Chinese market. We've been trying to get into their market for years."* [The Fresno Bee, 11/16/99]

Port of Oakland's Manager of Strategic Marketing Dan Westerlin: *"The deal is a very positive development for Northern California. Fruits, vegetables, and other agricultural products from California are among the primary exports to China from the West Coast. Oakland is a natural gateway for anything that moves by water."* [Contra Costa Times, 11/16/99]

Sunkist Vice President Bill Quarles: *"We have very conservatively estimated that California and Arizona citrus exports to China will total \$ 500 million over the next five years."* [The Fresno Bee, 11/16/99]

INSURANCE INDUSTRY

New York Life Insurance Company Chairman Sy Sternberg: *"This is probably the most important economic development for China in the last 50 years."* [Washington Post, 11/16/99]

Chubb Corporation Chairman and CEO Dean O'Hare: *"I think the degree to which we can play will be greatly expanded."* Mr. O'Hare said China's growth and its moves toward capitalism will spur demand *"in all the basics"* of insurance coverage. *"Moving to capitalism, they are owning cars now, owning houses now; businesses are needing to have directors' and officers' liability insurance."* [Wall Street Journal, 11/16/99]

MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer President of Worldwide Distribution Larry Gleason: *"We all see China as a wonderfully expansive market that's going to really explode one of these days. What China doesn't have yet is the modern cinema."* [Associated Press, 11/15/99]

Support For The Historic US-China WTO Agreement

Business Organizations

- US Chamber of Commerce
- Business Roundtable
- US-China Business Council
- National Association of Manufacturers
- Pacific Basin Economic Council
- National Retail Federation
- Emergency Committee on American Trade

Financial Industry

- Citibank Corporation
- Morgan Stanley Dean Witter & Co.
- Merrill Lynch & Co.
- Goldman Sachs Group Inc.
- Chase Manhattan Corporation
- American International Group
- Gruntal & Company

High-Tech Companies

- Semiconductor Industry Association
- Yahoo
- Business Software Alliance
- Motorola
- Global Telecommunications Corporation Inc.

Manufacturing Companies

- Chemical Manufacturers Association
- World Steel Dynamics Inc.
- Caterpillar Inc.
- Proctor & Gamble

Automobile Manufacturers

- General Motors Corporation
- Ford Motor Company

Agricultural Industry

- American Farm Bureau
- Farmland Industries Inc.
- California Association of Wheat Growers
- Port of Oakland
- Sunkist

Insurance Industry

- New York Life Insurance Company
- Chubb Corporation

Motion Picture Industry

- Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

Editorial Support For The Historic US-China WTO Agreement

The New York Times: A "Bold" Agreement

"The new terms appear about as bold as the old ones. China promises to cut tariffs below those of many of America's other trade partners. It agrees to end export subsidies, give American exporters the right to distribute goods and open up Chinese markets to American farmers, banks, insurance, telecommunications and internet companies." [11/16/99]

The Chicago Tribune: A "Watershed Agreement"

"The historic pact signed in Beijing Monday by the U.S. and China is basically about tariffs, markets, goods and services. But it signals far more. It marks a coming of age for China and a maturing in how the U.S. relates to China.... The trade pact opens up Chinese markets to U.S. goods and services in unprecedented ways, cutting agricultural and industrial tariffs, allowing foreign investment in financial services and telecommunications--including Internet providers, a provision the U.S. insisted on.... President Clinton vows he will fight hard for this. He should. It is a watershed agreement." [11/17/99]

The Boston Globe: "Opens China's Markets" To U.S. Business

"Yesterday's agreement between US and Chinese negotiators for China's accession to the World Trade Organization should lead to reforms in the Chinese economy, an amelioration of troubled US-China relations, and a fulfillment of the WTO's aspirations to be a world-class trading club. It should be self-evident that a WTO without China as a member cannot truly be a world trade organization....[the agreement] reduces Chinese tariffs on US goods by 23 percent, but it also opens China's markets to American banks, telecommunications and insurance companies, and Hollywood films." [11/16/99]

The San Diego Union-Tribune: "Welcome And Overdue"

"The trade agreement signed yesterday in Beijing between the United States and China marks a significant advance in the liberalization of China's economy. For U.S. businesses, it is welcome and overdue.... The new accord moves China further along the path toward economic modernization begun with President Nixon's meeting with Mao Zedong in 1972. Both free trade and China's modernization serve U.S. interests." [[11/16/99]

The Los Angeles Times: China Is "Welcome Addition To The WTO"

"Although details of the [US-China] deal are not yet publicly known, U.S. business leaders say it contains broad market-opening measures and binds Beijing to significant reforms. On those terms, China would be a welcome addition to the WTO. China, with 1.3 billion potential customers, has been the land of promise for businesses across the globe. But, despite big strides in domestic reforms, China has not delivered on that promise.... All of that will change once a trade agreement takes effect.... by signing the deal... China has demonstrated its commitment to the world trading system and should be admitted as a full-fledged member." [11/16/99]

The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: "A Major Achievement"

"The trade deal reached in Beijing Monday between the United States and China is a major achievement for the Clinton administration. The deal, 13 years in the making, will pry open the vast Chinese market to U.S. business in a number of meaningful ways. And by paving the road for China to

join the World Trade Organization, this trade agreement also should solidify China's market reforms as a structural reality, rooted in the global economy and in international law. [11/17/99]

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution: "Good News For American Business"

"There's also copious good news in the agreement for American business. Tariffs on U.S. goods and services are to be cut by an average of 23 percent, which bodes well for U.S. agriculture and manufacturing concerns. Markets once essentially off-limits will be open to U.S. banks, insurance companies, Internet and telecommunications firms. U.S. automakers will be able to sell their cars on credit, a big step forward considering that an imported auto's full purchase price is far out of reach for all but a fraction of Chinese.... Of course, it's a gamble to allow a brash and bumptious outsider, and a big one at that, into the company of upstanding, practical-minded nations and hope the experience will be a civilizing one. Surely, though, that's a smarter bet than putting up barriers against China and reinforcing the destructive self-isolation that has prevailed there for far too long." [11/17/99]

The Detroit News: "Victory for U.S. Economy and Consumers"

"After more than a decade of negotiating, the United States and China Monday finalized a historic trade deal to pave the way for China's entry into the World Trade Organization (WTO). By all accounts, China appears to have made significant strides to open its markets to the world.... Congress should not hesitate to normalize ties with China when the issue comes up for a vote early next year. It will be a big victory for the U.S. economy and consumers." [11/16/99]

The Kansas City Star: A "Breakthrough Agreement"

"The broad terms made public in Monday's breakthrough trade agreement with China are encouraging....As our lawmakers begin the process of examining the fine print, they should keep in mind that a China integrated into the global economy and resigned to the concept of rule of law is in the nation's long-term strategic interest." [11/16/99]

The Ft. Lauderdale Sun-Sentinel: "Wise To Engage Rather Than Isolate"

"China won't become a free society if it's shut off from the democratic world. Chinese leaders want to transform their nation into an economic power. This won't happen unless China learns to abide by the same rules that guide its major trading partners, including the United States. In other words, the United States is wise to engage rather than isolate China. The trade agreement announced by the Clinton administration will give U.S. companies greater access to the world's largest market, with 1.3 billion consumers." [11/17/99]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Dorothy Robyn (CN=Dorothy Robyn/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:18-NOV-1999 17:41:37.00

SUBJECT: Final Hushkit Background Paper

TO: Robert Z. Lawrence (CN=Robert Z. Lawrence/OU=CEA/O=EOP@EOP [CEA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Antony J. Blinken (CN=Antony J. Blinken/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
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TO: David W. Beier (CN=David W. Beier/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
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TO: D Holly Hammonds (CN=D Holly Hammonds/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
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TO: falken_steve@ustr.gov@INET@VAXGTWY (falken_steve@ustr.gov@INET@VAXGTWY [UNKNOWN])
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EU “Hushkit” Regulation

November 18, 1999

Summary: The EU adopted its “hushkit” regulation on April 29, 1999, but suspended it for a year to allow for accelerated talks on a next-generation (Chapter 4) noise standard within ICAO. The US has insisted that the EU repeal the regulation altogether before it is scheduled to take effect on May 4, 2000. The EU maintains that, while continued suspension is feasible, repeal is out of the question until we have reached agreement on a Chapter 4 standard (late 2001 at the earliest). Recently, the US and EU discussed indefinite suspension as a possible alternative to repeal. But, even if the EU could agree to indefinite suspension (and that is uncertain), US industry probably would not support it. Rather, industry wants the US to challenge the regulation under Article 84 of the Chicago Convention – an approach key USG agencies oppose. Because of the EU’s parliamentary schedule, the Administration needs to decide in the next week or so whether to pursue indefinite suspension, an Art. 84 case, or some other option. Finally, US airlines have begun to worry that the talks in ICAO on a Chapter 4 standard are moving too fast, and that may complicate US-EU negotiations over the hushkit regulation. In fact, some airlines may support aggressive US action on hushkits (Art. 84) largely because they think it would disrupt the Chapter 4 talks.

Background: On April 29, 1999, over strong US objections, the EU adopted a regulation limiting the operation of aircraft equipped with noise-quieting hushkits and certain replacement engines. The regulation is inconsistent with international standards developed by the UN-based International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) -- standards critical to the viability of the global aviation industry. In addition, the regulation discriminates against US manufacturers and airlines, largely through clever reliance on a design standard (“by-pass ratio”) rather than a performance standard (decibels). US manufacturers developed hushkits and replacement engines – and US airlines equipped many of their older planes with them – to meet ICAO’s Chapter 3 noise standard, which takes effect in the US next year, two years prior to the international deadline. Pound for pound, hushkitted planes are noisier than aircraft manufactured to be Chapter 3-compliant, but they meet ICAO standards, and they are less noisy than the larger planes with which older aircraft are often replaced.

As the result of high-level US intervention, the EU at the time of adoption agreed to suspend implementation of the regulation for one year. We agreed to work with the EU within ICAO on an accelerated basis to develop a next-generation (Chapter 4) standard for aircraft noise, including a phase-out schedule for the noisiest Chapter 3 aircraft. Because this approach promises genuine noise relief – as opposed to the cosmetic effect of the hushkit regulation – we felt it would give the EU the political cover necessary to withdraw the regulation altogether. And, in fact, the US and EU have made considerable progress within ICAO toward agreement on a Chapter 4 standard. Although US airlines have begun to register concerns (see below), we hope to complete the process by September 2001.

The US has consistently said that the EU must repeal the hushkit regulation by May 4, 2000, when it is scheduled to take effect. We maintain that the regulation never should have been adopted. Moreover, its mere pendency has had a chilling effect on sales of hushkits and

replacement engines and reduced the (paper) value of hushkitted/re-engined aircraft because of possible limits on their use by non-EU buyers. Pratt & Whitney, a subsidiary of United Technologies Corp. (UTC) maintains that it has lost \$500 million in sales, and we estimate the overall loss to US industry at about \$2 billion. More broadly, as long as the hushkit regulation is on the books, industry believes it seriously undermines the credibility of the aircraft certification process, which is key to the health of the entire industry.

Although Ambassador David Aaron's negotiations with the European Commission (EC) and member states have made notable progress, the EU nevertheless insists it can not repeal the regulation until there is agreement on a new standard, lest US industry pressure the USG to abandon or delay the Chapter 4 talks. (The EU claims that the hushkit regulation came about only because US industry earlier would not agree to negotiate seriously over Chapter 4.) As an alternative to withdrawal, the new EC commissioner in charge of transport, Loyola de Palacio, recently told Aaron she would propose that the European Parliament suspend the regulation until May 2002 (EC staff had previously talked about an additional one-year suspension, to May 2001). Aaron made clear that a two-year suspension would do little to remove the cloud that the regulation has cast over the market for hushkits and hushkitted aircraft.

Indefinite Suspension as an Option: De Palacio and Aaron also discussed indefinite suspension of the regulation as a possible alternative to repeal. Specifically, the EU would agree to suspend the regulation indefinitely, as long as the US and EU continued to cooperate on Chapter 4 talks. In theory, such an agreement should remove the cloud cast by the hushkit regulation, because the market would recognize that the regulation is never going to take effect given the strong USG commitment to a Chapter 4 standard. Although de Palacio expressed skepticism that Parliament would agree to indefinite suspension, UK Ambassador Meyer subsequently told US officials he believes Parliament *would* indefinitely suspend the regulation, if the US and EU at the same time issued a joint commitment to reach a Chapter 4 standard by a date certain.

However, there appears to be little if any support in US industry for pursuing indefinite suspension of the regulation as an alternative to repeal. (UTC, the company most harmed by the hushkit regulation, has said it could not support indefinite suspension, but UTC stopped short of saying it would criticize the Administration and indicated a willingness to learn more about the specifics of any proposal.) Manufacturers such as UTC appear to have, in effect, written off their losses on hushkits at this point. As a result, they are less focused on removing the commercial cloud cast by the regulation than on taking a formal, principled stand against it, which (correctly or not) they see as key to restoring credibility to ICAO standard-setting and, in turn, to the aircraft certification process. They do not believe indefinite suspension will have that effect. (As discussed below, some of the airlines may oppose indefinite suspension – and support an Art. 84 case – for reasons that are more suspect.)

Art. 84 of the Chicago Convention as Another Option: Instead of seeking indefinite suspension (or any other US-EU negotiated outcome), US industry wants the Administration to challenge the regulation under Article 84 of the Chicago Convention, ICAO's rarely used dispute mechanism. However, the State Department, which would have the lead on such a case, has serious reservations about following that course of action, and most USG agencies agree.

Industry and key USG agencies have different views of both the utility of an Art. 84 case and the EU response such a case would elicit.

US industry views an Art. 84 challenge as having several advantages:

- By all accounts, there is enormous sympathy for the US position on this issue within ICAO. This would give the US a significant advantage in pursuing an Art. 84 case, which is as much a political process as a legal one.
- As an ICAO process, an Art. 84 case is the appropriate forum for the US to try to restore the integrity of ICAO standard-setting. Moreover, an Art. 84 case (unlike, say, a WTO case) could provide a hearing on the merits – i.e., on the substantive issue of whether the EU derogated from its ICAO obligations in adopting the hushkit regulation.
- Because of the sympathy we enjoy within ICAO, and the merits of our position, the EU would have to negotiate seriously with the US if we filed an Art. 84 case. The EU might even repeal the hushkit regulation, although that is unlikely.
- Even if the EU did not repeal the regulation, US willingness to pursue an Art. 84 challenge would reduce the chances of similar EU action in the future, which is the primary goal.

In sum, industry views an Art. 84 challenge as a tool whose utility comes from actually using it. UTC and other companies seem genuinely perplexed as to why the USG hasn't yet filed a case.

By contrast, State and other agencies see an Art. 84 challenge as a powerful tool that is useful primarily as a threat. They want to avoid actual pursuit of a case for several reasons:

- The EU would see such a case as an attack on its sovereignty: EC officials have said the EU would respond by ending negotiations and proceeding to implement the hushkit regulation on May 4, 2000. Thus, a case would not only not get the EU to repeal the regulation but it would likely result in a hardening of positions on both sides.
- In fact, some USG officials fear that an Art. 84 case might confirm the worst suspicions that the more extreme EU environmental groups have of ICAO, thus making it more, rather than less, likely that the EU would pursue regional standards in violation of ICAO in the future.
- Despite the EC's stated commitment to maintain Chapter 4 talks even if we file an Art. 84 case, such a case would be a significant distraction for ICAO, and it might delay the Chapter 4 talks if not derail them altogether.
- The USG does not have an airtight Art. 84 case, and we can not control the outcome of the process. Moreover, the US at times enacts policies that, for good reason, may violate ICAO standards; pursuing an Art. 84 case would make it harder to do so in the future.

Some of the strongest advocates of an Art. 84 case are US airlines, and the Air Transport Association itself has been vocal in support of such a case, arguing that it is the best way to restore the integrity of the aircraft certification process. Although some airlines are sincere in their statements, others no doubt favor an Art. 84 case (or some other aggressive US action on hushkits) largely because they think it will disrupt the Chapter 4 talks ongoing in ICAO. This hidden agenda on the part of some airlines has become more transparent in recent weeks, with the release of preliminary proposals by participants in the Chapter 4 talks, as discussed below.

Other Possible Options/Strategies:

“Initiate and Suspend” Art. 84: A variation on an Art. 84 case might reduce the downside risks of that approach. Under this approach, the US would file an Art. 84 case but suspend it as soon as the ICAO Council invited the parties to hold further direct negotiations, which—though not automatic—is typically the first step in the Art. 84 process. This suspension (which we would explain to the EU in advance) could remain in effect for as long as the EU made sufficient progress toward withdrawing the hushkit regulation. This linkage would be parallel to, and serve to counterbalance, the EU’s linking of continued suspension of the hushkit regulation to the continuation of progress toward a Chapter 4 noise standard. Ideally, we would suspend our Art. 84 case indefinitely. However, if the EU did move to implement the regulation, the US could declare the negotiations a failure and ask the ICAO Council to render a decision on the merits.

Beefed-Up Art. 54 Challenge: If a member state files an action under Article 54 of the Chicago Convention, ICAO must report any finding of an infraction as well as any failure of a member state to take the appropriate action. In contrast to Art. 84, use of Art. 54 would not result in a legally enforceable sanction against EU member states; but if an infraction were found, it could seriously embarrass the EU. The ATA has already told us that, in its view, Art. 54 is a hollow threat. However, we might be able to make it more potent by recruiting other non-EU member states as co-filers on an Art. 54 case. Among other things, this approach would allow us to test the level of support within ICAO for our position.

Make the EU Take the Initiative on Indefinite Suspension: As it stands, the EC is waiting for a green light from us before de Palacio explores whether the European Parliament would accept indefinite suspension. But given our companies’ lack of support for indefinite suspension, we would have to go against them even before we know whether the EU will go along with that approach. Moreover, industry’s opposition to indefinite suspension in part reflects the fact that companies have not seen any details on it or evidence that the EU will propose it in good faith. To get around these problems, we might try to put the indefinite suspension “ball” back in the EU’s court. Amb. Aaron could tell de Palacio that we have been unable to get any industry support for indefinite suspension as a hypothetical idea. Without giving her a green light on anything but repeal, he could encourage her to take some action to diffuse the conflict. If the EU proposes indefinite suspension, we can review the details of their proposal and (assuming it is reasonable) encourage industry to support it.

Concern About Chapter 4 Talks: Some US airlines have become concerned that the Chapter 4 talks are moving too far, too fast, following recent release of some preliminary alternative “scenarios” for making the transition to Chapter 4. Specifically, airlines are worried that we will agree to a phase-out schedule for Stage 3 aircraft that would cut short the economic life of older fleets. (A Slater/Daley letter to de Palacio reiterating our commitment to Chapter 4 talks heightened the airlines’ concerns.) Secretary Slater met with airline CEOs on Nov. 1 and assured them that the Chapter 4 process is at a very early stage and that we are sensitive to the need to preserve the economic value of their fleets. Nevertheless, we can expect continued pressure from the airlines. And although this tension is manageable within the ICAO process, it may in some ways complicate US-EU negotiations over the hushkit regulation. Of most concern

is that some airlines may encourage us to fall on our sword over the regulation largely in the hopes that such action would disrupt the Chapter 4 talks.

Next Steps:

- On Tuesday, Nov. 23, Secretary Slater, Amb. Aaron and Acting Under Secretary Larson will meet with CEOs of manufacturing firms on the hushkit issue. This meeting will provide an opportunity to try to persuade them that there are serious downside risks to an Art. 84 case and that indefinite suspension is, on balance, a better approach.
- The EC's deadline for submitting legislation to the Parliament on the future status of the hushkit regulation is Dec. 15. Thus we need to decide fairly quickly whether to pursue indefinite suspension, an Art. 84 case, or some other option.

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TEXT:

see note below, other versions are NOT wrong, just use this from now
on. Thanks

----- Forwarded by Melissa G. Green/OPD/EOP on 11/18/99
11:49 AM -----

Jason Furman
11/18/99 11:27:20 AM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc: Mary L. Smith/OPD/EOP@EOP, Thomas L. Freedman/OPD/EOP@EOP,
Irene Bueno/OPD/EOP@EOP, Michael Deich/OMB/EOP@EOP
Subject: Revised White House Wins: Use this version for further
distribution and White House website

OMB, DPC, and I worked out an agreement on a revised paragraph that has
been added to the "Work that Needs to be Done" section. For any future
documents, please send it out with this paragraph. Previously distributed
copies are fine and do not need to be corrected.

Message Sent

To: _____
Melissa G. Green/OPD/EOP@EOP
William G. Dauster/OPD/EOP@EOP
Patrick M. Dorton/OPD/EOP@EOP
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===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

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Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D63]ARMS27014723T.336 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

**PRESIDENT CLINTON, VICE PRESIDENT GORE, AND CONGRESSIONAL
DEMOCRATS WIN ON THE BUDGET, BUT CONGRESS STILL NEEDS TO DO MORE
WORK TO ADDRESS AMERICA'S PRIORITIES**

November 18, 1999

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- IV. Despite All the Progress in this Year's Budget, There is Still More Work That Needs to Be Done**

OVERVIEW: PRESIDENT CLINTON, VICE PRESIDENT GORE, AND CONGRESSIONAL DEMOCRATS WIN ON THE BUDGET, BUT CONGRESS STILL NEEDS TO DO MORE WORK TO ADDRESS AMERICA'S PRIORITIES

November 18, 1999

PROTECTING FISCAL DISCIPLINE AND PAYING DOWN THE DEBT. The budget agreement represents a victory for President Clinton's stand for fiscal discipline. Between 1981 and 1992, the debt quadrupled. In 1992 the deficit was \$290 billion and projected to rise to over \$400 billion in 1999. As a result of the tough and sometimes unpopular choices made by President Clinton in 1993 and 1997, we have seen seven consecutive years of fiscal improvement for the first time in America's history, bringing last year's budget to a unified surplus of \$123 billion – the largest ever. Throughout the year, the Republicans have been proposing fiscally irresponsible tax cuts that would have jeopardized this record of fiscal discipline. In September, the President vetoed a Republican tax cut that would likely have drained hundreds of billions of dollars of the Social Security surplus from debt reduction. As a result of the President's stand, America will stay on course to pay off the debt held by the public by 2015 – for the first time since Andrew Jackson was President.

A VICTORY FOR AMERICA'S STUDENTS. After vetoing a Congressional budget that denied funding to priority education and training investments, President Clinton and Vice President Gore delivered on their ambitious education agenda.

- ✓ **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Class Sizes:** Following on a new initiative by the President last year, the budget agreement includes \$1.3 billion for a bipartisan plan to help reduce class size in the early grades by hiring 100,000 quality teachers over the next six years.
- ✓ **Double Funding for After School:** \$453 million for after school, providing support to 675,000 students – 375,000 more than last year.
- ✓ **GEAR UP:** A 67 percent increase to \$200 million for the President's GEAR UP initiative, which helps 482,000 students aspire to and prepare for college – the second year of this new initiative.
- ✓ **Accountability for the Lowest Performing Schools:** \$134 million in Title I funds to help turn around the worst-performing schools and hold them accountable for results.
- ✓ **Expanded Head Start:** A \$607 million increase for Head Start to serve an additional 44,000 children. Total funding is \$5.3 billion – 90 percent higher than 1993.
- ✓ **Hispanic Education Agenda:** \$436 million in increases for a number of education programs that help to improve the educational achievement and high dropout rates of Latino students.
- ✓ **Largest Pell Grant Maximum Award Ever:** Increased to \$3,300 – a 43 percent increase since 1993.

FIGHTING CRIME, DRUGS, AND GUNS. To keep crime coming down to record lows, President Clinton fought for important investments in the budget to build on the Administration's successful community policing initiative, including funds to put more police on the street and critical resources to strengthen law enforcement efforts to keep communities safe.

- ✓ **More Police for Our Streets:** The budget contains full funding for the first installment toward the President's goal to hire up to 50,000 more police officers for our Nation's streets by 2005. The initiative builds on the President's successful COPS program that has already funded 100,000 police officers to help keep America's streets safe.

INVESTING IN A CLEANER ENVIRONMENT. President Clinton and Vice President Gore won significant gains for the environment in the fiscal year 2000 budget, including new resources to combat water pollution, protect wildlife, address global warming, and preserve precious lands across the country. At the same time, the President and Vice President forced Congress to drop or substantially modify dozens of anti-environmental riders that would have rolled back hard-won environmental safeguards and benefited special interests at the expense of our public lands.

- ✓ **Preserving Our Lands Legacy:** The President and Vice President won \$651 million for Lands Legacy, a 42 percent increase for this historic initiative that strengthens federal efforts to preserve natural treasures and provides communities with new resources to protect local green spaces.

MAINTAINING AMERICA'S GLOBAL LEADERSHIP. The Republican Congressional budget would have turned its back on America's leading role in the world by not providing funds for peace in the Middle East, leadership at the United Nations, economic development in the poorest countries, and efforts to halt the spread of nuclear weapons. The President fought for and secured victories to strengthen America's leading role in the world – by meeting our commitment to the Middle East peace process, paying our dues and arrears to the United Nations, making a critical investment in debt relief for impoverished countries, funding efforts to safeguard nuclear weapons and expertise from the former Soviet Union, and help raise labor standards around the world.

EMPOWERING FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES. President Clinton and Vice President Gore are committed to tapping the potential of America's urban and rural communities. This budget moves forward on their vision to help revitalize America's communities and empower families.

- ✓ **Funding 60,000 New Housing Vouchers for America's Hard-Pressed Working Families.**
- ✓ **Additional Funding for Empowerment Zones:** The budget provides \$55 million in funding for Urban Empowerment Zones and \$15 million for Rural Enterprise Zones and Enterprise Communities.
- ✓ **Continuing To Build a Network Of Community Development Banks Across the Nation:** The final budget includes \$95 million for the Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund.

PROGRESS ON THE NEW MARKETS INITIATIVE: In his State of the Union, President Clinton proposed to bring more private investment to all areas of the United States. The President and Congressional Leaders have agreed to work together to enact bipartisan legislation to help spur economic development in urban and rural communities that have not shared fully in the benefits of the nation's strong economy. The New Markets initiative enjoys bipartisan support.

- ✓ **Funding America's Private Investment Companies (APICs):** Provides \$20 million of funding for APICs (subject to authorization), a key element of the President's New Markets Initiative, that would leverage \$800 million of new investment in underserved areas.
- ✓ **New Markets Venture Capital Program:** Provides, subject to authorization, \$16.5 million in funding for New Market Venture Capital Firms (NMVCs) and BusinessLINC to bring equity capital and technical assistance to small businesses in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods.

ADDRESSING HEALTH CARE. The President won a \$34.5 billion investment in health programs, 11.7 percent above the FY 1999 enacted level, to strengthen the public health infrastructure, provide critical

prevention and treatment services to individuals with mental illness, and advance biomedical research with a historic investment of \$2.3 billion.

- ✓ **Passing the landmark Work Incentives Improvement Act for people with disabilities:** Since 1998, the President has advocated for the passage of the bipartisan Jeffords-Kennedy-Roth-Moynihan Work Incentives Improvement Act. Currently, people with disabilities often become ineligible for Medicaid or Medicare if they work, forcing a choice between health care and employment. This legislation allows people with disabilities to maintain their Medicare or Medicaid coverage when they go to work. It also includes a \$250 million demonstration, which the President insisted on fully funding, that allows people with disabilities who are still working and are not yet sufficiently disabled to qualify for Medicaid to buy into the program. Finally, the bill reforms the training system for people with disabilities.

RESPONDING TO THE FARM CRISIS: The Agriculture Appropriations bill included \$8.6 billion in emergency funds to assist our Nation's farmers and ranchers who are suffering through the second year in a row of low commodity prices and, for many, crop and livestock losses from severe drought and flooding. The final budget includes over \$550 million more to fulfil the unmet needs identified by the President, including significant funds targeted to hurricane-affected areas, increased crop loss payments for all producers, and over \$2.5 billion in additional farm loans to help producers secure financing for next year's crop. The President and Vice President remain concerned that Congress did not address the underlying issues that exist in the wake of Freedom to Farm legislation and that more needs to be done.

A STRONG RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AGENDA: The final budget included an unprecedented commitment to key civilian research. The final budget increases the President's "21st Century Research Fund" for civilian research programs by more than \$3 billion. It also includes a five year extension of the Research and Experimentation tax credit.

- ✓ **National Science Foundation:** A 6.6 percent increase in support for science and engineering research and education.
- ✓ **National Institutes of Health:** Provides \$2.3 billion, a 15 percent increase over FY 1999 funding levels, to build on the President's commitment to biomedical research.
- ✓ **Information Technology:** The final budget includes more than \$80 million in funding for the Next Generation Internet and \$235 million for the Administration's "Information Technology for the 21st Century" initiative.

MUCH WORK STILL LEFT TO DO In the waning days of the session, the President and Congressional Democrats prevailed in making critical investments to advance the President's comprehensive education agenda, put more police on the streets, protect the environment, and strengthen America's leading role in the world. But much work still remains to be done.

- × **Passing Common Sense Gun Legislation:** Congress must pass a bipartisan juvenile crime bill that includes strong gun measures to: close the gun show loophole; require child safety locks for handguns; ban the importation of large capacity ammunition clips; and bar violent juveniles from owning guns for life.
- × **Passing a Strong, Enforceable, Patients' Bill of Rights:** During the past two years, the President has exercised his executive authority to extend critical patient protections to over 85 million

Americans. But ultimately, the only way to ensure that all Americans in all plans have basic consumer protections is to enact a strong, enforceable Patients' Bill of Rights.

- × **Strengthening Social Security:** The Republicans have proposed so-called "lockbox" legislation that would not add a single day to the life of Social Security; the President has asked them to join him in using the benefits of fiscal discipline to extend the life of Social Security from 2034 to 2050.
- × **Modernizing and Strengthening Medicare:** Although members of both parties joined the President and Vice President in the effort to adjust Medicare health care provider payments, Congress failed to address the growing challenges that Medicare faces. These challenges include modernizing it with a long overdue, optional prescription drug and giving Medicare the adequate resources and tools to be as efficient as possible.
- × **Reducing Youth Smoking:** President Clinton and Vice President Gore have made passage of comprehensive tobacco legislation to reduce youth smoking a top priority in order to stop kids from smoking before they start, through a significant price increase, measures to prevent tobacco companies from marketing to children, and critical public health prevention and education programs.
- × **Expanding Federal Hate Crimes Laws:** The President and Vice President have called for a bill that would make it easier to prosecute crimes based on race, color, religion and national origin; and that would also include crimes based on sexual orientation, gender and disability.
- × **Funding the EEOC:** Despite EEOC's success in beginning to reduce its backlog of private-sector cases in the last year, Congress failed to provide the funding which would allow EEOC to meet its goal of reducing the backlog of cases to 28,000 by the end of 2000. In addition, despite the fact that women still earn only approximately 75 percent of what men earn, Congress has failed to fund the EEOC's Equal Pay Initiative to improve compliance with equal pay laws.
- × **Providing for Long-term Care Assistance for Those With Chronic Illnesses and Their Families:** Despite proposals by the President and bipartisan support from many members of Congress, the Congress has failed to respond and lost an opportunity to provide critical assistance for this population.
- × **Providing Health Options for Older Americans:** Although the number of uninsured Americans aged 55 to 65 is growing faster than any other age group, Congress refused to act on the President's proposals to expand health options for older Americans
- × **Encouraging Small Businesses to Offer Health Insurance:** The President has urged Congress to provide new health insurance options for vulnerable Americans employed by small businesses.
- × **Continuing to Help People Move From Welfare to Work:** Although the Congress enacted eligibility changes similar to those proposed by the President to allow states, tribes and communities to more effectively serve low-income fathers and hard-to-employ welfare recipients, Congress failed to provide any new funding.
- × **Raising the Minimum Wage:** The Congress has failed to pass a clean, straightforward bill to increase the minimum wage by \$1 over two years – a step that would simply restore it to the 1982 inflation-adjusted level. Instead, the Senate attached the minimum wage increase to fiscally irresponsible tax giveaways for special interests.
- × **Expanding Trade and Providing Opportunity for Africa and the Caribbean Basin:** Congress should complete work on the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act. This legislation would be an important milestone in America's effort to build a new economic relationship with Sub-Saharan Africa and deepen ties with our Caribbean and Central American neighbors.
- × **Supporting Southeast Europe's Economic Development and Integration:** Congress should pass the Southeast Europe Trade Preference Act submitted by the President, which would authorize expansion of duty-free treatment to a broad range of imports from the region for five years as part

of an effort to strengthen stability and prevent further conflict in the Balkans by facilitating long-term economic growth.

- × **Promoting Peacekeeping:** While the budget goes a long way in meeting the anticipated requirements for funding UN peacekeeping operations around the world, the Congress did not fund the full requests. To promote peace and encourage burden-sharing, Congress should fully fund UN peacekeeping efforts.
- × **School Construction:** The President's school construction proposal would provide funding to help states and school districts build and modernize 6,000 schools nationwide. Congress should pass the President's plan and invest in our nation's schoolchildren.
- × **Enacting Comprehensive Campaign Finance Reform:** This year, the Congress failed once again to adopt real, meaningful reform of our campaign finance system. The President will continue to fight for comprehensive campaign finance reform and believes that the Senate should act to restore the public's faith in our political process.
- × **Child Care Initiative.** The Republicans refused to support the President's historic child care initiative to make child care better, safer, and more affordable for America's working families.
- × **Farm Assistance.** The President and Vice President were pleased to get \$8.6 billion in emergency assistance to farmers and ranchers, but they believe that Congress still needs to address the underlying issues that exist in the wake of Freedom to Farm legislation.
- × **Providing Fairness to Immigrant Families.** Congress has failed to take action to provide fairness to immigrant families.
- × **Continuing to Empower Communities:** The \$70 million funding for EZs and ECs represents less than half of the amounts authorized. The President and Vice President are committed to seeking full funding for the remaining eight years of this program.

A VICTORY FOR AMERICA'S STUDENTS

November 18, 1999

	HOUSE GOP BUDGET*	FINAL BUDGET AGREEMENT	DIFFERENCE
Class Size Reduction	\$0**	\$1.3 billion	+\$1.3 billion
After-School Programs	\$300 million	\$453 million	+\$153 million
GEAR UP	\$0	\$200 million	+\$200 million
Title I Grants to LEAs	\$7.732 billion	\$7.941 billion	+\$209 million
Accountability Set-aside/Title I	\$0	\$134 million***	+\$134 million
Head Start	\$4.760 billion	\$5.267 billion	+\$507 million
Education Technology	\$500 million	\$769 million	+\$269 million
Teacher Quality Enhancement	\$75 million	\$98 million	+\$23 million
Safe and Drug Free Schools	\$566 million	\$606 million	+\$40 million
Charter Schools	\$130 million	\$145 million	+\$15 million
Reading Excellence	\$200 million	\$260 million	+\$60 million
Adult Education	\$ 378 million	\$470 million	+\$92 million
Work Study	\$ 880 million	\$934 million	+\$64 million
Learning Anytime Anywhere	\$0	\$24 million	+\$24 million
Hispanic Educ. Action Plan ****	\$43 million	\$436 million	+\$393 million

*Based on the Labor/Health and Human Services and Education bill passed by the House Appropriations Committee on September 23, 1999. This bill provided \$33.321 billion for all education programs, compared to \$35.701 billion in the final budget agreement.

**House bill eliminated the class size program by absorbing it in a block grant that dedicated no funding specifically for class size reduction.

***The Title I set-aside for accountability is also included in the Title I grants to LEAs.

****These figures represent increase over FY 1999. HEAP figures also include increase to Title I.

PROGRESS ON AMERICA'S PRIORITIES

November 18, 1999

PROTECTING FISCAL DISCIPLINE AND PAYING DOWN THE DEBT

The budget agreement represents a victory for President Clinton's stand for fiscal discipline. As a result of the President's commitments, America will stay on course to pay off the debt held by the public by 2015 – for the first time since Andrew Jackson was President.

- **Debt Quadrupled Between 1981 and 1992:** Between 1981 and 1992, the debt held by the public quadrupled. The budget deficit grew to \$290 billion in 1992 – and was projected to grow to more than \$400 billion by 1999.
- **President's Tough Choices Led to Largest Surplus Ever:** As a result of the tough and sometimes unpopular choices made by President Clinton in 1993 and 1997, we have seen seven consecutive years of fiscal improvement for the first time in America's history, bringing last year's budget to a unified surplus of \$123 billion – the largest ever.
- **The President Stopped Republican Attempts to Reverse this Fiscal Discipline:** Throughout the year, the Republican Congress took steps that would have threatened our fiscal discipline. These were stopped by the President, who vetoed the Republican's fiscally irresponsible and exploding tax cut.
 - **In January, Republicans Proposed a Tax Cut that Would Have Spent the Social Security Surplus:** H.R. 3 and S. 3 called for an across-the-board 10 percent reduction in income tax rates. According to Joint Committee on Taxation Estimates, this proposal would have cost \$58 billion in 2000 – *using tens of billions of dollars from the Social Security surplus this year*. In the first five years, this tax cut would have cost \$360 billion – much more than could be paid for out of the non-Social Security surplus, then projected at \$165 billion by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO).
 - **In August, Republicans Passed a Tax Cut that Would Likely Have Spent the Social Security Surplus:** In August, the Republican Congress passed a \$792 billion tax cut that, if continued, would have used virtually all of CBO's projected surplus over the next 10 years. It would have used growing amounts of the Social Security surplus every year after 2004. This tax cut was based on a budget plan that would have required nearly 50 percent cuts in all domestic discretionary spending, assuming defense were funded at the level requested by the President. If cuts of this magnitude were not made, the likely consequence of the Republican tax cut would have been to divert hundreds of billions of dollars of the Social Security surplus from promised debt reduction.

A VICTORY FOR AMERICA'S STUDENTS

After vetoing a Congressional budget that denied funding to priority education and training investments, President Clinton and Vice President Gore delivered on their ambitious education agenda.

- ✓ **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Class Sizes:** President Clinton's budget included the second installment of his plan to help reduce class size in the early grades by hiring 100,000 quality

teachers. The President vetoed a Congressional budget that reneged on last year's bipartisan agreement, did not guarantee funding for 29,000 teachers hired last year, and would have allowed Class Size dollars to be used for virtually any activity – including vouchers – rather than hiring qualified teachers. The final budget enhances last year's teacher quality and flexibility provisions and provides \$1.3 billion for Class Size Reduction, enough to stay on track to hire 100,000 teachers over the next 6 years.

- ✓ **More than Twice as Much Federal Support for After School:** In his State of the Union address, the President called for a large investment in after school and summer school programs to give children the extra help they need to meet high standards. The final budget more than doubles the federal investment in these programs to \$453 million, to provide educational support to nearly 675,000 students – 375,000 more students than last year.
- ✓ **Early Intervention To Help Disadvantaged Students Prepare for College:** House Republicans proposed to terminate the President's GEAR UP college preparation initiative for low-income students, a new initiative begun in 1998. The final budget increases funding for GEAR UP from \$120 million in 1999 to \$200 million to support State projects and partnerships of colleges, high-poverty schools, and community organizations, to help 482,000 students aspire to and prepare for college starting in the 7th grade.
- ✓ **Accountability for the Lowest Performing Schools:** In his State of the Union address, President Clinton insisted that “all states and school districts must turn around their worst-performing schools – or shut them down,” and his Budget included funds to help states and school districts turn around their own failing schools. The final bill provides \$134 million in Title I funds to help turn around the worst-performing schools and hold them accountable for results. In addition, the bill provides \$7,807 million for the base program, Title I Grants to LEAs, which is an increase of \$75 million over last year, in order to continue efforts to help disadvantaged students catch up with their peers.
- ✓ **More Education Technology for Students:** The final budget triples funding for Community Technology Centers to reach at least 120 low-income communities, provides \$75 million to train new teachers in the use of technology, and provides \$425 million to states and school districts to purchase computer hardware and educational software. Investment in educational technology has increased to \$769 million, up from \$698 million in 1999.
- ✓ **Making Schools Safe, Disciplined, and Drug-Free:** The budget agreement provides \$606 million for school-based drug and violence prevention programs, including the President's \$50 million request for the Coordinator Initiative, that would provide coordinators to plan, implement, and evaluate successful prevention programs in middle schools across the Nation. Additional resources are also provided for an expansion of the interagency Safe Schools / Healthy Students initiative, with HHS and DoJ.
- ✓ **Expanded Head Start:** President Clinton and Vice President Gore proposed a \$607 million increase for Head Start to serve an additional 44,000 young children – and stay on track toward serving one million children by 2002. The House Republican budget did not provide the President's increase and would have denied over 40,000 children Head Start slots if enacted. The final budget includes the President's full increase for Head Start, which is funded at \$5.3 billion – or 90 percent above the 1993 level.

- ✓ **Increasing Public School Choice Through Charter Schools:** The budget agreement provides \$145 million for Public Charter Schools, an increase of \$45 million over the FY 1999 enacted level. This will strengthen and expand public school choice by providing startup funding to as many as 2,400 charter schools next year, about 650 more schools than this year. The President has pledged to help start 3,000 charter schools across the country by early in the next century. When President Clinton and Vice President Gore were first elected in 1992, there was only one charter school operating in the country. This year, more than 1,700 charter schools are operating, serving a diverse student body in more than 30 states. This remarkable growth is in large part due to the President's leadership and support for these innovative high quality schools.
- ✓ **Hispanic Education Agenda:** President Clinton's budget included an ambitious agenda to address the disproportionately low educational achievement and high dropout rates of Latino students. The final budget includes \$436 million in increases for a number of education programs that help to improve the educational outcomes of Latinos and limited English proficient students, including Title I Grants to LEAs, Adult Education, Bilingual Education, and TRIO.
- ✓ **English Language/Civics Education Initiative:** The increase to Adult Education targets \$25.5 million for the President's ESL/Civics Initiative, which would provide instruction in both English literacy and critical life skills necessary for effective citizenship and civic participation.
- ✓ **Largest Maximum Pell Grant Award Ever:** The final budget provides \$7.7 billion for Pell Grants, increasing the maximum Pell Grant award from \$3,125 to \$3,300. The maximum award has increased 43 percent since President Clinton and Vice President Gore took office in 1993.
- ✓ **Support for One Million Students To Work Their Way Through College:** The President's budget requested \$934 million for Federal Work-Study to fulfill his commitment to expand work-study to one million students in FY 2000. House Republicans initially provided only \$880 million. The final budget provides the President's request and will give one million students the opportunity to earn money for college through part-time work.
- ✓ **Training for Dislocated Workers:** The final budget provides a \$190 million increase for a total of \$1.6 billion to provide much needed training for dislocated workers. This is more than triple the funding in 1993, allowing the program to serve more than 3 times as many dislocated workers. This increase is a step toward meeting the 5-year goal of the Universal Reemployment Initiative to provide training to every dislocated worker who wants and needs training.
- ✓ **Providing for School Construction:** The final budget extends Qualified Zone Academy Bonds (QZABs) through 2001. QZABs provide no-interest loans to school districts in needy areas to fund certain expenditures on rehabilitation and repairs, educational equipment, curriculum development, and teacher training. QZABs have been used to purchase computers and develop technology-based curricula, renovate and repair a charter school, purchase computer software and hardware to develop literacy programs, and even to establish the first public secondary military academy in the nation.
- ✓ **Tax Relief to Encourage Worker Training:** The final budget extends the tax relief provided by Section 127 through 2001, which allows employers to provide educational assistance for courses at degree-granting institutions as a tax-free fringe benefit. By encouraging worker education, it helps employers expand the skills of their work force and expands the opportunities of workers to adapt to new technologies.

FIGHTING CRIME, DRUGS, AND GUNS

To keep crime coming down to record lows, President Clinton and Vice President Gore fought for important investments in the budget to build on the Administration's successful community policing initiative, including funds to put more police on the street and critical resources to strengthen law enforcement efforts to keep communities safe.

- ✓ **More Police on the Streets:** In 1994, President Clinton and Vice President Gore won a commitment to put 100,000 police officers on the street. In his State of the Union Address, the President proposed a 21st Century crime plan to hire up to 50,000 more police officers by 2005. The final budget contains full funding for the first installment toward meeting this goal.
- ✓ **Law Enforcement Technology:** The final budget provides \$230 million to provide law enforcement with the latest crime-fighting and crime-solving technology.
- ✓ **Community Prosecutors:** Provides \$10 for the Administration's initiative to extend the success of community policing to local prosecutors.
- ✓ **Strengthened Gun Enforcement:** An increase of \$12.6 million for more ATF agents to bolster federal law enforcement efforts against gun crime.
- ✓ **Youth and Guns:** Over \$50 million for the President's Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative, to expand the initiative from 27 to 38 cities, trace more guns used in crimes, and add more ATF agents to crack down on illegal gun traffickers who supply guns to juveniles and criminals.
- ✓ **Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign:** \$185 million to continue the successful campaign to reach our youth with the message that drugs are wrong, dangerous and deadly.

INVESTING IN A CLEANER ENVIRONMENT

President Clinton and Vice President Gore won significant gains for the environment in the fiscal year 2000 budget, including new resources to combat water pollution, protect wildlife, address global warming, and preserve precious lands across the country. At the same time, the President and Vice President forced Congress to drop or substantially modify dozens of anti-environmental riders that would have rolled back hard-won environmental safeguards and benefited special interests at the expense of our public lands.

- ✓ **Preserving Our Lands Legacy:** The President and Vice President won \$651 million for Lands Legacy, an historic initiative that strengthens federal efforts to preserve natural treasures and provides communities with new resources to protect local green spaces. Lands Legacy funding, a 42 percent increase over last year, includes:
 - \$444 million for federal agencies to acquire and protect dozens of natural and historic sites around the country and off our coasts, including:
 - The full \$101 million needed to purchase New Mexico's majestic Baca Ranch, home to one of North America's largest wild elk herds;
 - \$78 million to acquire lands critical to the Administration's Everglades restoration strategy;

- \$36 million to manage and protect marine sanctuaries and coral reefs;
 - \$15 million in matching funds to protect wilderness and other lands in the California Desert.
 - \$206 million for states and local governments to help communities preserve their farms, urban parks, coastal areas, and working forests.
- ✓ **Ensuring Clean Water and Healthy Communities:** The final budget secures \$1.8 billion for the President's Clean Water Action Plan, a 9 percent increase includes increased funds to reduce polluted runoff from large livestock operations. In addition, the Environmental Protection Agency budget provides \$2.17 billion to help communities build or upgrade drinking water and sewage treatment plants, and \$1.4 billion to continue progress toward cleaning up 900 Superfund sites by 2002.
 - ✓ **Leading the Fight Against Global Warming:** The budget provides \$1.1 billion for research and development of clean energy through the Climate Change Technology Initiative, including a 7 percent increase for energy efficiency investments to reduce pollution, create jobs, and save consumers money.
 - ✓ **Saving Pacific Salmon:** The Administration secured \$83 million to initiate two major new efforts to restore salmon in the Pacific Northwest: \$58 million for states and tribes through the Administration's Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund; and \$25 million to implement an historic salmon treaty with Canada.
 - ✓ **Fighting Congestion and Dirty Air:** The budget provides \$8.2 billion, a 10 percent increase, for programs that reduce air pollution while increasing transportation choices. This includes increases of \$407 million for public transit, and \$278 million to help communities reduce congestion while improving air quality.
 - ✓ **Encouraging Energy Efficiency:** Extend through 2001 the tax credits for wind and biomass energy production. These tax credits encourage no- (wind) and low- (biomass) emission energy production. The biomass tax credit encourages farmers to grow certain materials that can be burned to produce energy. Producing energy from wind and biomass preserves scarce energy resources and reduces our reliance on imported oil.
 - ✓ **Cleaning Up Brownfields:** The budget extends the tax provision that allows businesses to fully deduct the cost of cleaning up polluted "brownfields" in targeted areas through 2001. This provision encourages the redevelopment of blighted properties, which improves the environment and makes communities more livable.
 - ✓ **Defending Our Environment Against Stealth Attacks:** In addition to securing these major new environmental investments, President Clinton and Vice President Gore stood as the last line of defense against congressional efforts to attach anti-environmental riders to budget bills. These riders would have given special deals to special interests by: allowing overcutting of our national forests and jeopardizing the President's plan to protect more than 40 million acres of roadless areas; allowing mining companies to dump more toxic waste on public lands and delaying critical mining reforms; letting major oil companies continue paying below-market royalties on oil developed on federal lands; crippling critical protections for wetlands and wildlife; and attempting to block common-sense actions to reduce greenhouse gas pollution.

MAINTAINING AMERICA'S GLOBAL LEADERSHIP

The Republican Congressional budget would have turned its back on America's leading role in the world by not providing for peace in the Middle East, leadership at the United Nations, economic development in the poorest countries, and efforts to halt the spread of nuclear weapons. The President fought for and secured victories to strengthen America's leading role in the world – by meeting our commitment to the Middle East peace process, paying our dues and arrears to the United Nations, making a critical investment in debt relief for impoverished countries, funding efforts to safeguard nuclear weapons and expertise from the former Soviet Union, and help raise labor standards around the world.

- ✓ **Promoting Peace in the Middle East:** The Congress fully funded the President's \$1.8 billion request arising from the Wye River Agreement, which is essential to promoting peace in the Middle East. As Israelis and Palestinians move ahead on an ambitious agenda to rapidly conclude a peace accord, this funding sends an important message of U.S. commitment to building a lasting peace.
- ✓ **Maintaining Leadership at the United Nations:** In an agreement reached between the President and Congress, the United States will now be able to avoid losing its vote, encourage needed reforms at the UN, and repay \$926 million owed to the UN. This will help meet our obligations to the UN in order to protect our national security interests and preserve American influence within the organization and around the world. The bill passed by the Congress and vetoed by the President would have caused the United States to lose its vote in the General Assembly.
- ✓ **Debt Relief for Poor Countries:** The bill provides \$110 million to fund reduction of debts owed to the U.S. government by the poorest developing countries. This amount represents an increase of \$90 million above the Foreign Operations conference agreement funding level for this purpose (\$20 million). We now have sufficient resources to finance U.S. participation over the next year in the bilateral debt aspect of the Cologne Debt Initiative. The agreement also includes authorization for U.S. support to use a portion of International Monetary Fund (IMF) gold reserves for debt relief, and additional authorization would permit the use of the full amount of gold earnings. Together, the funding and authorizations will help to begin to provide debt relief for the world's poorest nations, and allow them to focus on providing basic needs for their own citizens instead of paying interest to international creditors. Unfortunately, the agreement omits appropriations for the U.S. contribution to the Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Trust Fund, which will be necessary to fully finance the participation of some multilateral development institutions in this historic initiative. We will work with Congress next year to secure this crucial funding as well as authorization to use the remaining portion of IMF gold earnings.
- ✓ **Promoting International Development:** The bill provides \$1.1 billion for the U.S. contribution to multilateral development banks including the World Bank and regional development banks. This amount represents an increase from the \$895 million included in the Foreign Operations conference agreement; however, it remains lower than the Administration's original request of \$1.4 billion.
- ✓ **Reducing the Nuclear Weapons Threat and Building Democracy in Russia and the Newly Independent States:** The final bill provides \$839 million to fund critical efforts in the Newly Independent States (NIS) to reduce the threat of nuclear weapons, to promote democracy, private

enterprise, and free speech, and to generally assist in the transition these countries are undertaking. The bulk of these funds will go to the President's Expanded Threat Reduction Initiative (ETRI) for programs to increase nuclear security in the former Soviet Union, dismantle strategic weapons, and strengthen efforts to block transfers of sensitive technology and expertise. The budget will also allow us to help remove Russian troops from Georgia and Moldova, and to expand civilian research projects with former Soviet weapons scientists.

- ✓ **Raising International Labor Standards and Protecting Workers:** The FY 2000 Budget includes \$70 million for working with developing economies through the International Labor Organization (ILO), an increase of \$30 million over FY 1999. These funds include \$20 million to finance the creation of a new arm of the ILO to provide technical assistance to help countries implement core labor standards. The agreement also provides \$10 million to fund bilateral technical assistance by the US Department of Labor to developing economies seeking to establish social safety net programs and design, implement and enforce labor market policies. In addition, Congress provided the State Department with sufficient funds to allow it to go forward with the President's initiative to support innovative efforts to eliminate sweatshops.
- ✓ **More Funding for President Clinton's Child Labor Initiative:** Last year, the President proposed a 10-fold increase in funding for the ILO's International Program for the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC) – from \$3 million to \$30 million – and Congress agreed. This year, the Congress once again fully funded the President's \$30 million request. In addition, Congress provided additional funds sought by the President to support enhanced customs enforcement of the ban on importation of goods made with forced or indentured child labor. Congress also provided sufficient funds to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to allow it to go forward with the President's new "School Works!" program, which will help developing countries provide educational alternatives to abusive child labor. Finally, to help us lead by example, the budget includes enhanced resources for domestic labor standards enforcement that should help improve compliance with U.S. child labor laws.
- ✓ **Improving Military Pay and Readiness:** The final bill fully funded the President's "trilogy" pay initiative which includes a significant pay raise, pay table reform, and a change in military retirement. The bill additionally funds fully all of our critical readiness programs (unit training, depot maintenance, recruiting, and spare purchases).
- ✓ **Modernizing the Air Force:** The final bill restores most of the funding for the F-22, allowing the program to continue.
- ✓ **Continuing Chemical Demilitarization:** The final bill approves the higher funding level passed by the Senate (the House proposed cuts of \$392 million), helping to meet our treaty deadlines under the Chemical Weapons Convention for destruction of chemical weapons.

EMPOWERING FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES

President Clinton and Vice President Gore are committed to tapping the potential of America's urban and rural communities. This budget moves forward on their vision to help revitalize America's communities and empower families.

- ✓ **Funding 60,000 New Housing Vouchers for America's Hard-Pressed Working Families:** The budget includes \$347 million for 60,000 new housing vouchers for low-income families, building

on last year's level of 50,000. The House and Senate-passed bills had included zero funding for this initiative. These vouchers will subsidize the rents of America's hard-pressed working families, enabling them to move closer to economic opportunities.

- ✓ **Additional Funding for Empowerment Zones:** The budget provides \$70 million in funding for Rural and Urban Empowerment Zones. The President's budget requested \$165 million – \$150 million for urban EZs and \$15 million for rural EZs/ECs. The House and Senate bills included no funding. All of the Urban and Rural EZs (20 Zones) and rural enterprise communities (20 ECs) that were designated by the Vice President in January 1999 as Round II zones will receive funding.
- ✓ **Protecting Rent Subsidies for Low-Income Families:** The final budget includes \$10.8 billion for the renewal of all Section 8 contracts, an increase of \$1.2 billion from FY 1999. This will ensure continuation of HUD rental subsidies for low-income tenants in privately-owned housing.
- ✓ **Housing Assistance for Elderly and Disabled:** The final budget includes expansion of funding for affordable housing for the elderly and disabled by \$911 million, \$57 million above FY 1999, enabling about 30,000 people to have affordable housing. Also included were core elements of a *Housing Security Plan* for older Americans that recognizes the dramatic increase in our elderly population and the changing housing needs that accompany this demographic shift.
- ✓ **Increased Funding for Homeless Assistance:** The President and Vice President proposed a major expansion of HUD's continuum of care program, designed to help homeless persons obtain temporary and permanent housing. The final budget includes \$1.02 billion in funds for the homeless assistance grants – a \$45 million, or 5 percent, increase over last year.
- ✓ **Extending the Work Opportunity Tax Credit:** This tax credit encourages employers to hire individuals who have traditionally had a hard time securing employment. Targeted groups include disadvantaged youth, including those living in empowerment zones and enterprise communities, welfare recipients, and qualified veterans. The maximum credit paid to the employer is as much as 40 percent of an individual's first \$6,000 in wages. The President proposed to extend this credit in his FY 2000 budget and the final budget includes an extension through 2001.
- ✓ **Extending the Welfare-to-Work Tax Credit:** This tax credit encourages employers to hire and retain certain long-term assistance recipients. The maximum credit to an employer is as much as 50 percent of wages, with a maximum credit of \$8,500 per qualified employee over 2 years. The President proposed to extend this credit in his FY 2000 budget and the final budget includes an extension through 2001.
- ✓ **Access to Jobs Transportation Funds:** The final budget includes \$75 million to assist states and localities in developing flexible transportation alternatives, such as van services, to help former welfare recipients and other low income workers get to work.
- ✓ **Individual Development Accounts:** Since 1992, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have supported the creation of Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) to empower individuals to save for a first home, post-secondary education, or to start a new business. Last year, Congress passed legislation authorizing IDAs, and the final budget includes \$10 million for a second round of demonstration grants.

- ✓ **Continuing To Build a Network Of Community Development Banks Across the Nation:** The final budget includes \$95 million for the Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund that will expand the capacity of the network of community development financial institutions across the country, spurring the flow of capital to distressed neighborhoods and low-income residents. The President's budget requested \$125 million for the CDFI Fund – the House appropriated \$70 million and the Senate appropriated \$80 million. The added resources bring funding up to FY 1999 enacted levels.
- ✓ **More Home Delivered Meals:** President Clinton's budget included an additional \$35 million for home-delivered meals, a 31 percent increase over last year's funding level. Hundreds of thousands of seniors with disabilities depend on nutritious home-delivered meals to help them remain in their homes. The final bill includes this increase to support the delivery of 146 million meals in FY 2000.
- ✓ **HUD Fair Housing.** The final budget includes \$44 million for efforts to fight housing discrimination, a \$4 million increase from last year's enacted level, as part of President Clinton and Vice President Gore's "One America" initiative. This amount includes \$6 million to continue the audit-based fair housing enforcement initiative started last year.
- ✓ **Maintaining Community Service.** The VA/HUD bill includes \$438.5 million for AmeriCorps, funding that will support nearly 50,000 AmeriCorps members in community service projects across the country.

PROGRESS ON THE NEW MARKETS INITIATIVE

In his State of the Union, President Clinton proposed to bring more private investment to all areas of the United States. The President and Congressional Leaders have agreed to work together to enact bipartisan legislation to help spur economic development in urban and rural communities that have not shared fully in the benefits of the nation's strong economy. The New Markets initiative enjoys bipartisan support.

- ✓ **Funding America's Private Investment Companies (APICs):** Provides \$20 million of funding for APICs (subject to authorization), key elements of the President's New Markets Initiative to leverage \$800 million of new investment in underserved areas.
- ✓ **New Markets Venture Capital Program:** \$16.5 million in funding, subject to authorization, has been provided for the New Markets program at the Small Business Administration (SBA). This includes \$6 million in funding for the New Markets Venture Capital program, which provides capital to untapped rural and urban new market areas; \$1.5 million for BusinessLINC, which encourages large businesses to mentor small business owners; and \$9 million for technical assistance to enhance the borrower's probability of success. This program exploits investment opportunities that are not presently being met by private lenders.
- ✓ **Authorization of the PRIME Program:** Congress passed new legislation that included authorization of the PRIME Act, which will provide micro-enterprise technical assistance through competitive grants to micro-enterprise development organizations that focus on low-income entrepreneurs.

ADDRESSING HEALTH CARE

The President won a \$34.5 billion investment in health programs, 11.7 percent above the FY 1999 enacted level, to strengthen the public health infrastructure, provide critical prevention and treatment services to individuals with mental illness, and advance biomedical research with a historic investment of \$2.3 billion.

- ✓ **Passing the Landmark Work Incentives Improvement Act for People with Disabilities:** Since 1998, the President has advocated for the passage of the bipartisan Jeffords-Kennedy-Roth-Moynihan Work Incentives Improvement Act. Currently, people with disabilities often become ineligible for Medicaid or Medicare if they work, forcing a choice between health care and employment. This legislation allows people with disabilities to maintain their Medicare or Medicaid coverage when they go to work. It also includes a \$250 million demonstration, which the President insisted on fully funding, that allows people with disabilities who are still working and are not sufficiently disabled to qualify for Medicaid to buy into the program. Finally, the bill reforms the training system for people with disabilities.
- ✓ **Increasing Access to Health Care for the Uninsured:** Fully funds the President's request of \$25 million, making a down payment on the President's \$1 billion investment in developing integrated systems of care for the uninsured. It also provides an additional \$15 million to identify the best way to deliver health care services to this population.
- ✓ **Supporting Graduate Medical Education at Children's Hospitals:** Fully funds the President's request of \$40 million to support graduate medical education at freestanding children's hospitals, which play an essential role in the education of the nation's pediatricians.
- ✓ **Caring for the Nation's Elderly.** Includes a \$43.5 million increase for the new Nursing Home Initiative, only \$1 million below the President's request, for more rigorous inspections of nursing facilities and improved federal oversight and enforcement of nursing home quality.
- ✓ **Improving States' Capacity to Deliver Health Care Services to the Mentally Ill:** Provides an additional \$67 million above the FY 1999 funding level, for the Mental Health Block Grant, a 23 percent increase over FY 1999 and the largest increase ever.
- ✓ **Preparing For and Preventing Bioterrorist Attacks:** Fully funds the President's request of \$52 million to stockpile vaccines, antibiotics, and other medical supplies to deploy in the event of a chemical or biological terrorist attack.
- ✓ **Reducing Racial Disparities in Health Status:** Provides an additional \$20 million, a 200 percent increase over the FY 1999 funding level for health education, prevention, and treatment services to address health disparities among minority populations.
- ✓ **Expanding AIDS Care, Prevention, and Research:** The Administration and Congress continue their strong partnership to address the AIDS epidemic with substantial increases in funding. Included in the bill are a \$73 million increase in funding for HIV prevention activities to help stop the spread of this disease; an increase of \$183 million in the Ryan White CARE Act, which helps provide primary care and support for those living with HIV/AIDS; and an estimated \$300 million in additional funds for AIDS-related research at the NIH. Congress and the Administration also worked closely together to add \$80 million in funding to the Minority AIDS Initiative, which

utilizes existing programs to reach African-Americans, Latinos, and other racial and ethnic minorities that are disproportionately impacted by HIV/AIDS. Consistent with the President's request, an additional \$100 million to fight AIDS internationally was funded. Finally, the Administration helped protect local authority over HIV prevention activities, successfully removing language from the District of Columbia appropriations bill that would have tied the hands of community health agencies in their ability to use needle exchange programs as part of their overall HIV prevention strategy.

- ✓ **Preventing Childhood Diseases:** Provides an additional \$62 million, a 4 percent increase over FY 1999 funding levels to provide childhood immunizations nationwide and fully funds the President's request to eradicate polio worldwide.
- ✓ **Providing Critical Organ Transplants to Those Most In Need:** Permits the development of a more equitable allocation system for the over 63,000 Americans awaiting organ transplants, saving hundreds of lives a year.
- ✓ **First Time Funding For the Ricky Ray Hemophilia Relief Fund Act:** Provides \$75 million for one-time payments of \$100,000 to hemophiliacs who were infected with HIV by blood solids during the 1980s.
- ✓ **Controlling the Spread of Infectious Disease:** Provides \$29 million to the Center for Disease Control (CDC), a 21 percent increase over the FY 1999 funding level, for programs dedicated to emerging infectious diseases and improving disease surveillance systems.

RESPONDING TO THE FARM CRISIS

The Agriculture Appropriations bill included \$8.6 billion in emergency funds to assist our Nation's farmers and ranchers who are suffering through the second year in a row of low commodity prices and, for many, crop and livestock losses from severe drought and flooding. The bill doubled annual payments to farmers of major grain crops to about \$11 billion. The emergency funds include \$400 million to help subsidize the cost of crop insurance premiums and \$325 million for livestock and dairy assistance. In addition, the Administration secured an additional \$2.5 billion in farm loans in final negotiations, as well as \$186 million more for nationwide crop losses – bringing total crop loss funds to nearly \$1.4 billion, as well as \$130 million to clear farm fields and streams of debris left by flooding. The President and Vice President remain concerned that Congress did not address the underlying issues that exist in the wake of Freedom to Farm legislation and that more needs to be done.

A STRONG RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

For six years in a row, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have proposed substantial increases in the Federal government's research and development portfolio to build a healthier, more prosperous, and productive future. The final budget increases the President's "21st Century Research Fund" for civilian research programs by more than \$3 billion.

- ✓ **National Science Foundation:** A 6.6 percent increase in support for science and engineering research and education, including \$126 million for the Administration's "Information Technology for the 21st century" initiative. The NSF supports nearly half of the non-medical basic research conducted at universities.

- ✓ **National Institutes of Health:** Provides \$2.3 billion, a 15 percent increase over FY 1999 funding levels, to build on the President's commitment to biomedical research as a foundation for combating disease and advancing medical technologies.
- ✓ **Information Technology:** The final budget includes more than \$80 million in funding for the Next Generation Internet, which is connecting more than 100 universities at speeds that are up to 1,000 times faster than today's Internet. It also includes \$235 million for the Administration's "Information Technology for the 21st Century" initiative, which will strengthen America's leadership in the high-tech industries of the future, and accelerate the pace of discovery in all science and engineering disciplines. Currently, IT industries account for 1/3 of U.S. economic growth.
- ✓ **Defense Research:** Department of Defense (DOD) support for basic and applied research is up almost 8 percent. DOD is a leading supporter of basic research in computer sciences, mathematics, oceanography, and most engineering disciplines.
- ✓ **Increases in Science at Department of Energy:** Science Programs increased \$117 million. DOE, the principal supporter of the Federal investment in the physical sciences, has supported research that has resulted in over 60 Nobel prizes. DOE's scientific user facilities are used by more than 15,000 scientists to conduct frontier scientific research, and provide the next generation of scientists and engineers.
- ✓ **Advanced Technology Program:** President Clinton's FY 2000 budget continues to fund ATP's research and development into cutting-edge high-technologies. While the House proposed eliminating the program, the final budget will allow ATP funding for an additional \$51 million in new awards. ATP supports the development of high-risk technologies that promise significant commercial payoffs and widespread economic benefits.
- ✓ **NASA - Investing in Our Future:** The budget includes \$13.65 billion for NASA, an additional \$100 million. The funding levels passed by the House would have cut the NASA budget by almost \$1 billion. These investments offer the potential of new scientific breakthroughs through an aggressive robotic series of exploration missions into the solar system, as well as enhancing our ability to monitor important changes in the earth's climate system, and strengthening aviation safety for the travelling public.
- ✓ **Extending the Research and Experimentation Tax Credit:** President Clinton proposed to extend the research tax credit because it provides incentives for private sector investment in research and innovation that can help increase America's economic competitiveness and enhance U.S. productivity. The final budget extends this research tax credit through 2004. This long-term extension will encourage companies to undertake new multi-year research activities, secure in the knowledge that the 20 percent tax credit will continue to be available.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

- ✓ **Nutrition for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC):** The final budget provides over \$4 billion for nutrition assistance to 7.4 million women, infants, and children through the WIC program, an increase of \$108 million over FY 1999. The additional funds will allow the program to provide a monthly package of nourishing supplemental foods, nutrition education, and health care referrals to

7.4 million low-income women, infants, and children who are at nutritional risk – a 25 percent increase in participation since 1993.

- ✓ **Boosting Funding for Natural Disasters Such as Hurricane Floyd:** The budget provides \$2.8 billion for the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) disaster relief fund to assist victims with repairs and recovery from natural disasters. This includes \$215 million to address unmet housing needs resulting from Hurricane Floyd that could not otherwise be met by Federal disaster assistance programs.
- ✓ **Expanding Civil Rights Enforcement:** Funding for the Civil Rights Division of Justice was expanded from \$69 million in FY 1999 to \$82 million in FY 2000 – a 19 percent increase. Funding for HUD fair housing programs was increased by \$4 million – a 10 percent increase.
- ✓ **Largest Increase In Family Planning Services Since 1993:** The President won a nearly \$25 million increase for Title X family planning, the largest increase since 1993, bringing the program to almost \$240 million for FY 99. These grants fund family planning clinics providing reproductive health services and clinical care to over 5 million low-income women.
- ✓ **President's Food Safety Initiative:** The bill provides an increase of \$59 million for the President's Food Safety Initiative, which will fund enhanced domestic and imported food safety inspections; increased outbreak response and traceback work; and expanded research, risk assessment and education activities. In addition, this increase will fund enhanced Federal-State inspection partnerships, bioscience research, and Risk Assessment modeling and data collection to include the pre-harvest phase for all foods.
- ✓ **The Final Bill Strengthens Enforcement of Labor Protections.** The final bill provides key funding increases for worker protection programs including Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) oversight of employee pension and health plans, enforcement of wage and hour laws, and the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB). The final total of \$1.3 billion is \$105 million (9 percent) above the FY 1999 enacted level. As a result of these increases, OSHA will conduct approximately 3,000 more compliance inspections thereby increasing the safety and health of our Nation's workers, particularly those in high-hazard industries. In addition, the Department of Labor also will be able to implement new health care laws effectively and encourage equal pay practices that will benefit our workers.
- ✓ **Ensuring That American Families Continue to Benefit From Tax Credits:** The budget ensures that Americans take full advantage of their personal credits—including the child credit, the child and dependent care tax credit, and the Hope scholarship and Lifetime Learning credits—without restriction by the alternative minimum tax. The final budget extends these rules for the alternative minimum tax through 2001.
- ✓ **Encouraging First-Time Homeowners in the District of Columbia:** Extend through 2001 the \$5,000 tax credit for low- and moderate-income first-time homebuyers who purchase homes in the District of Columbia. This tax credit encourages homeownership and strengthens neighborhoods in the Capital City.

**DESPITE ALL THE PROGRESS IN THIS YEAR'S BUDGET, THERE IS STILL MORE
WORK THAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

November 18, 1999

In the waning days of the session, the President and Congressional Democrats prevailed in making critical investments to advance the President's comprehensive education agenda, put more police on the streets, protect the environment, and strengthen America's leading role in the world. Much work remains for the future.

- × **Passing Common Sense Gun Legislation:** While the Administration's successful strategy of keeping guns out of the hands of fugitives, felons, and children has contributed to record declines in crime, recent tragic shootings reinforce the need to protect American families from gun violence. For months, Congress has failed to enact common-sense gun legislation. Congress must pass a bipartisan juvenile crime bill that includes strong gun measures to: close the gun show loophole; require child safety locks for handguns; ban the importation of large capacity ammunition clips; and bar violent juveniles from owning guns for life.
- × **Passing a Strong, Enforceable, Patients' Bill of Rights:** For over two years, the American people have been waiting for Congress to pass a strong, enforceable Patients Bill of Rights. During that time, the President has exercised his executive authority to extend critical patient protections to over 85 million Americans. The House passed such legislation earlier this year, but the Republican leadership is preventing an open debate on it in conference. The President continues to urge the Congress to recommit to passing this legislation and prevent another year from passing without action on this important issue.
- × **Strengthening Social Security:** The President has put forth a specific proposal to use the benefits of fiscal discipline and debt reduction to strengthen Social Security, extending its solvency from 2034 to 2050. This would be a down payment on truly saving Social Security. The Republican so-called "lockbox" legislation would not add a single day to the life of Social Security.
- × **Modernizing and Strengthening Medicare:** Although members of both parties joined the President in the effort to adjust Medicare health care provider payments, Congress failed to address the growing challenges that Medicare faces. With the number of beneficiaries expected to double over the next 30 years, Medicare needs adequate resources and the tools to be as efficient as possible. A long-overdue prescription drug benefit option is also essential for seniors and people with disabilities.
- × **Reducing Youth Smoking:** President Clinton and Vice President Gore have made passage of comprehensive tobacco legislation to reduce youth smoking a top priority in order to stop kids from smoking before they start through a significant price increase, measures to prevent tobacco companies from marketing to children, and critical public health prevention and education programs. Congressional Republicans have acted as politicians instead of parents, and killed this year's effort to increase the excise tax on cigarettes by 55 cents a pack. Public health experts agree that the single most effective way to cut youth smoking is to raise the price of cigarettes.

- × **Expanding Federal Hate Crimes Laws:** At a time when our leaders should be doing all they can to bring Americans together, the Congress has refused to enact legislation to punish hate crimes. The President has called for a bill that would make it easier to prosecute crimes based on race, color, religion and national origin; and that would also include crimes based on sexual orientation, gender and disability. Congress should take a strong stand against intolerance and hatred by enacting such legislation without further delay.
- × **Funding the EEOC:** Despite EEOC's success in beginning to reduce its backlog of private-sector cases in the last year, Congress failed to provide the funding which would allow EEOC to meet its goal of reducing the backlog of cases to 28,000 by the end of 2000. In addition, despite the fact that women still earn only approximately 75 percent of what men earn, Congress has failed to fund the EEOC's Equal Pay Initiative to improve compliance with equal pay laws.
- × **Providing for Long-term Care Assistance for the Those Chronic Illnesses and Their Families:** At the beginning of this year, the President proposed a new, \$6 billion initiative to address complex long-term care needs, including an unprecedented \$1,000 tax credit that compensates Americans with long-term care needs of all ages or the family caregivers who support them for their formal or informal costs. The initiative also supports a new National Family Caregivers Support Program that provides a range of critical services such as respite, home care services, and information and referral. Many members of Congress, on a bipartisan basis, introduced similar proposals, but despite this, the Congress failed to respond and lost an opportunity to provide critical assistance for this population.
- × **Providing Health Options for Older Americans:** In the FY 1999 and FY 2000 budgets, the President proposed an initiative to expand health options available for older Americans by: enabling Americans aged 62 to 65 to buy into Medicare by paying a full premium; providing vulnerable displaced workers ages 55 and older access to Medicare by offering those who have involuntarily lost their jobs and their health care coverage a similar Medicare buy-in option; and providing Americans ages 55 and older whose companies reneged on their commitment to provide retiree health benefits a new health option, by extending "COBRA" continuation coverage until age 65. Despite the fact that the number of uninsured Americans aged 55 to 65 is growing faster than any other age group, Congress refused to act on this proposal.
- × **Encouraging Small Businesses to Offer Health Insurance:** In the FY 2000 budget, the President proposed an initiative to encourage small businesses to offer health insurance to their employees through: a new tax credit for small businesses who offer coverage by joining coalitions; encouraging private foundations to support coalitions by allowing their contributions towards these organizations to be tax exempt; offering technical assistance to small business coalitions from the Office of Personnel Management. The President urges Congress to provide new health insurance options for these vulnerable Americans.
- × **Continuing to Help People Move From Welfare to Work:** In January, the President proposed to invest an additional \$1 billion in the Welfare-to-Work program and to reauthorize the program with several changes including helping more low-income fathers work and support their children. The Congress enacted eligibility changes similar to those proposed by the Administration to allow States, tribes and communities to more effectively serve low-income fathers and hard-to-employ welfare recipients, but failed to provide any new funding.

- × **Raising the Minimum Wage:** The Congress has failed to pass a clean, straightforward bill to increase the minimum wage by \$1 over two years – a step that would simply restore it to the 1982 inflation-adjusted level. Instead, the Senate attached the minimum wage increase to fiscally irresponsible tax giveaways for special interests. More than 11 million workers would benefit from a \$1 increase in the minimum wage. A full-time, year-round worker at the minimum wage would get a \$2,000 raise – enough for a typical family of four to buy groceries for 7 months or pay rent for 5 months.
- × **Expanding Trade and Providing Opportunity for Africa and the Caribbean Basin:** Congress should complete work on the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act and the Caribbean Basin legislation -- crucial to strengthening our economic ties with Sub-Saharan Africa and our Caribbean and Central American neighbors. This legislation would help increase trade, enhance opportunity, and boost growth in America and nations in Africa, the Caribbean, and Central America. The President called for the rapid passage of the Africa legislation in the State of the Union address and has pressed the case for these bills several times since. The House passed this legislation overwhelming earlier this summer, but the legislation is now awaiting Conference action.
- × **Supporting Southeast Europe's Economic Development and Integration:** Congress should pass the Southeast Europe Trade Preference Act submitted by the President, which would authorize expansion of duty-free treatment to a broad range of imports from the region for five years. This initiative is an important part of the Stability Pact launched by the President and other leaders last July, and is designed to strengthen stability and prevent further conflict in the Balkans by facilitating long-term economic growth.
- × **Promoting Peacekeeping:** While the budget goes a long way in meeting the anticipated requirements for funding UN peacekeeping operations around the world, the Congress did not fund the full requests. The shortage threatens to undermine fragile peace processes around the world or to incur additional UN arrears. To promote peace and encourage burden-sharing, Congress should fully fund UN peacekeeping efforts.
- × **School Construction:** Despite record student enrollment and a massive maintenance backlog in our nation's schools, Congressional Republicans again failed to enact school construction legislation. The President's school construction proposal would provide funding to help states and school districts build and modernize 6,000 schools nationwide. We can not hold students to high academic standards if we do not provide them with adequate facilities within which to learn. Congress should pass the President's plan and invest in our nation's schoolchildren.
- × **Enacting Comprehensive Campaign Finance Reform:** This year, the Congress failed once again to adopt real, meaningful reform of our campaign finance system. Although the House passed a bipartisan reform plan, a minority of the Senate blocked further action and left unchecked the influence of moneyed special interests. The President will continue to fight for comprehensive campaign finance reform and believes that the Senate should act to restore the public's faith in our political process.
- × **Child Care Initiative.** In his State of the Union, the President proposed an historic child care initiative to make child care better, safer, and more affordable for America's working families. The President's proposal included \$7.5 billion over 5 years for child care subsidies for low-income

working families, and tax credits to help millions of working families pay for child care. The Republican Majority has refused to support these critical investments.

- × **Farm Assistance.** The President and Vice President were pleased to get \$8.6 billion in emergency assistance to farmers and ranchers, but they believe that Congress did not address the underlying issues that exist in the wake of Freedom to Farm legislation. For example, most of the assistance is not targeted to farmers who need it most, but is available to farmers, both large and small, whether they have suffered particular difficulty this year or not.
- × **Providing Fairness to Immigrant Families.** Congress has failed to take action to provide fairness to immigrant families by: restoring important disability, health, and nutrition benefits to additional categories of legal immigrants; restructuring the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS); approving the Administration's proposal to support the process of democratization and stabilization now underway in Central America and Haiti and ensure equitable treatment for migrants from these countries; or changing the registry date to permit long-term migrants to adjust their status.
- × **Continuing to Empower Communities:** Urban and Rural Empowerment Zones were funded at \$70 million in 2000, \$55 million for Urban Zones and \$15 million for Rural Zones and Enterprise Communities. Empowerment Zones continue to be a priority for the President and Vice President and they are committed to supporting and obtaining funding for the Empowerment Zones' remaining eight years. Without the full 10 years of funding, the Round II Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities, designated in January 1999 by the Vice President, will have difficulty implementing their community and economic development strategies to revitalize their communities.