

FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an
administrative marker by the William J. Clinton
Presidential Library Staff.**

Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records

Subgroup/Office of Origin: Staff Secretary

Series/Staff Member: Sean Maloney

Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 14865

FolderID:

Folder Title:

Thursday, July 22, 1999

Stack:

S

Row:

40

Section:

5

Shelf:

2

Position:

1

99 JUL 22 PM 3:05

MEMORANDUM

cc:
Melanie Keizer
Dan R. Khardt

TO: SEAN MALONEY
FROM: MARIA ECHAVESTE
DATE: JULY 22, 1999
RE: MEDAL OF FREEDOM RECOMMENDATION

Sister Isolina Ferré is the founder and custodian of four community service centers in Puerto Rico named Centro Sor Isolina Ferré. Their mission – and the focus of this octagenarian nun's life's work – is to help disadvantaged people take control of their own lives.

Although Sister Isolina was raised in one of Puerto Rico's most affluent families, she chose a life of service. In 1935, at the age of 21, she entered the religious order of the Missionary Servants of the Blessed Trinity, and subsequently worked in a number of urban and rural communities. Her efforts with youth gangs in Brooklyn, New York brought her international attention. Among the honors bestowed to her was the "Key to the City" from the Mayor of New York City.

In New York, Sister Isolina learned that young people join gangs because they sought a social bonding that was missing in their lives. Over time she developed a holistic approach, focusing on increasing self-reliance in young people. Twenty-eight years ago, when most people her age would have thoughts of retirement, Sister Isolina returned to Puerto Rico to open her mission in a waterfront neighborhood called Playa del Ponce, near the docks – streets teeming with high unemployment and crime.

In the 1980's, the program expanded to San Juan thanks in part to a grant from the U.S. Department of Justice, totaling \$165,000. In the first two years of expansion, the crime-ridden neighborhood saw its crime rate drop 23%. When federal funds were cut to \$37,000 the following year, the crime rate in the neighborhood dropped just 3%. Today, Sister Isolina's centers operates clinics, feeding programs, pre-schools, special education programs, vocational classes, adult education programs, and community workshops.

The centers produce a line of local handicrafts, prints, souvenirs, and greeting cards sold in gift shops all over the island under the brand name Arte Senias t'Bieba. The four centers operate on an annual budget of about \$1.3 million.

In 1987 Sister Isolina met with President Reagan and Vice President Bush at The White House when she received the National Puerto Rican Coalition's (NPRC) Life Achievement Award. The memoirs of Sister Isolina, "In a Quest of Vision" was published by Paulist Press in 1997.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 7/22

To: TRAMONTANO

From: The Staff Secretary

NSC IS ASKING THAT
THIS BE SIGNED TODAY
(THOUGH I STILL DON'T HAVE A
FINAL PACKAGE). ANY
COMMENT? - Zeal

Copy 2 - Secret
5289

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

99 JUL 21 4:53 PM

DRAFT

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: THE EXECUTIVE CLERK

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER
GENE SPERLING

SUBJECT: Proclamation to Establish Import Restrictions on
Certain Russian Steel Imports

Purpose

To proclaim import restrictions on certain Russian steel products, and to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to administer the restrictions and provide interpretive guidance.

Background

On July 12, the Commerce Department, exercising the authority you delegated to the Secretary on July 9, concluded the Agreement Concerning Trade in Certain Steel Products from the Russian Federation (1999 Comprehensive Agreement) limiting exports to the United States of steel mill products from the Russian Federation. The 1999 Comprehensive Agreement limits Russian exports of those products to levels that avoid the type of surge that occurred last summer. Together with the agreement suspending the anti-dumping duty investigation of Russian hot-rolled steel products, also signed July 12, the 1999 Comprehensive Agreement reflects a balance that eliminates unfair trade practices and avoids disruptive import surges, while providing Russian exporters with some access to our market and the means to earn hard currency.

The attached Proclamation with annex will establish the import restrictions, in accordance with our 1990 U.S.-Russia Agreement on Trade and the 1999 Comprehensive Agreement. The Proclamation also would authorize the Secretary of Commerce to administer the import restrictions and to provide instructions and any necessary interpretive guidance to the Commissioner, U.S.

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

Customs Service, regarding the implementation of these import restrictions.

Throughout the negotiation of the 1999 Comprehensive Agreement, the Department of Commerce worked closely with our domestic industry. As a result, both agreements are supported by the steel workers unions and smaller segments of the U.S. steel industry (e.g., the wire, bar and pipe producers, which are most vulnerable to import surges absent the comprehensive agreement). However, we do expect continued opposition in principle to the suspension agreement from the largest integrated steel producers (e.g., Bethlehem and USX). In their view, collecting dumping duties on hot-rolled steel instead of signing a suspension agreement would have led to the total exclusion of Russian hot-rolled steel -- a preferable outcome from their perspective.

These agreements were reached after several calls between the Vice President and Russian Prime Minister Stepashin. The Russians initially resisted signing the Comprehensive Agreement, but they eventually concluded that without such an agreement, their steel products would be subjected to sequential dumping cases that could exclude major Russian steel products from the American market.

RECOMMENDATION

That you issue the proclamation at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Proclamation
Tab B Annex - Import Restrictions
Tab C Incoming Correspondence

Tab A

IMPOSITION OF RESTRAINTS ON IMPORTS
OF CERTAIN STEEL PRODUCTS FROM THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. Article XI of the June 1, 1990, Agreement between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Trade Relations ("the 1990 Agreement"), which was entered into pursuant to title IV of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended ("the Trade Act"), provides that the Parties will consult with a view toward finding means of preventing market disruption, and authorizes the Parties to take action, including the imposition of import restrictions, to achieve this goal.

2. The Government of the United States and the Government of the Russian Federation ("Russia") have mutually agreed that the conditions of Article XI of the 1990 Agreement have been met with respect to U.S. imports of certain steel products from Russia described in the Annex to this proclamation. Further, the Governments have concluded an Agreement Concerning Trade in Certain Steel Products from the Russian Federation ("the 1999 Agreement") on remedial and preventative measures to address market conditions with respect to such products.

3. Section 125(c) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2135(c)) provides that whenever the United States, acting in pursuance of any of its rights or obligations under any trade agreement entered into pursuant to the Trade Act, withdraws, suspends, or modifies any obligation with respect to the trade of any foreign

country or instrumentality, the President is authorized to proclaim increased duties or other import restrictions, to the extent, at such times, and for such periods as he deems necessary or appropriate, in order to exercise the rights or fulfill the obligations of the United States.

4. In pursuance of its rights under the 1990 Agreement, the U.S. Government is withdrawing, suspending, or modifying its obligations under Article I of the 1990 Agreement with respect to the certain steel products described in the Annex to this proclamation by establishing import restrictions to address market conditions with respect to these products.

5. I have determined that, effective immediately and continuing so long as the 1999 Agreement remains in effect, it is appropriate to proclaim import restrictions as set forth in the Annex to this proclamation in order to exercise the rights and fulfill the obligations of the United States under the 1990 Agreement.

6. Section 125(f) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2135(f)) requires the President to provide an opportunity for interested parties to present views at a public hearing prior to taking action pursuant to section 125(b), (c), or (d) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2135(b), (c), or (d)). Interested parties presented their views at a hearing held on March 2, 1999.

7. Section 301 of title 3, United States Code, authorizes the President to delegate his authority to the head of any department or agency in the executive branch to perform without approval, ratification, or other action by the President any

function which is vested in the President by law.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including but not limited to section 125(c) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2135(c)) and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, do proclaim that:

(1) Pursuant to U.S. rights under the 1990 Agreement and to implement and enforce the 1999 Agreement, imports of certain steel products from Russia are restricted as provided in the Annex to this proclamation.

(2) The Secretary of Commerce ("the Secretary") is authorized to exercise my authority to administer the import restrictions on certain steel products consistent with the 1999 Agreement as proclaimed herein. The Secretary shall provide instructions and any necessary interpretive guidance to the Commissioner, U. S. Customs Service, concerning the import restrictions set forth in this proclamation.

(3) Such restrictions shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the date set forth in the Annex and shall remain in effect during the period of the 1999 Agreement.

(4) All provisions of previous proclamations and Executive orders that are inconsistent with the actions taken in this proclamation are superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this _____
day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-
nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the
two hundred and twenty-fourth.

Tab B

Annex

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

Section A: Export Limits

Effective July 12, 1999, the United States Customs Service shall deny entry to any imports of certain steel products from Russia, in excess of the export limits established below, or which otherwise fail to comply with the instructions issued by the Secretary of Commerce.

The export limits for the certain steel products from Russia to the United States for the calendar year 1999 are as follows:

<u>Certain Steel Product</u>	<u>Quantity (in metric tons)</u>
Cold-Rolled Flat-Rolled Carbon Quality Steel	340,000
Certain Cold-Rolled Stainless, Alloy and Other Carbon Steel Products	15,356
Semifinished Steel Products	950,000
Galvanized Sheet Products	55,000
Other Metallic Coated Flat-Rolled Products	0
Certain Tin Mill Products	0
Electrical Sheet Products	15,356
Heavy Structural Shapes	65,000
Rails	0
Hot-Rolled Bars (hot-rolled bars, reinforcing bar, and light shapes)	85,000
Cold-Finished Bars	36,000
Pipe and Tube Products	40,000
Wire Rod Products	0
Hot-Rolled Steel Stainless and Alloy Prods.	25,073
Pig Iron	575,000

Section B: Definitions

References to the provisions of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, annotated ("HTSUS"), as of June 30, 1999.

(1) Certain Cold-Rolled Stainless, Alloy and Other Carbon Steel Products are defined as the following:

Certain stainless, alloy, and iron or non-alloy cold-rolled (cold-reduced) flat-rolled steel products, of rectangular shape, neither clad, plated, nor coated with metal, but whether or not annealed, painted, varnished, or coated with plastics or other non-metallic substances, both in coils, 0.5 inch wide or wider, (whether or not in successively superimposed layers and/or otherwise coiled, such as spirally oscillated coils), and also in straight lengths, which, if less than 4.75 mm in thickness having a width that is 0.5 inch or greater and that measures at least 10

times the thickness; or, if of a thickness of 4.75 mm or more, having a width exceeding 150 mm and measuring at least twice the thickness. The products described above may be rectangular, square, circular or other shape, and include products of either rectangular or non-rectangular cross-section where such cross-section is achieved subsequent to the rolling process (i.e. products which have been "worked after rolling") -- for example, products which have been beveled or rounded at the edges.

Specifically excluded from this scope are vacuum degassed, fully stabilized (commonly referred to as interstitial-free ("IF")) steels, high strength low alloy ("HSLA") steels, and motor lamination steels if in coils and of a width greater than 0.5 inches, regardless of thickness, and if less than 4.75 mm; if in straight lengths, 4.75 mm or more in thickness and of a width which exceeds 150 mm and measures at least twice the thickness. IF steels are recognized as low carbon steels with micro-alloying levels of elements such as titanium and/or niobium added to stabilize carbon and nitrogen elements. HSLA steels are recognized as steels with micro-alloying levels of elements such as chromium, copper, niobium, titanium, vanadium, and molybdenum. Motor lamination steels contain micro-alloying levels of elements such as silicon and aluminum.

Steel products to be excluded from the scope of this action, unless otherwise provided, regardless of definitions in the HTSUS, are products in which: (1) iron predominates, by weight, over each of the other contained elements; (2) the carbon content is 2 percent or less, by weight, and; (3) none of the elements listed below exceeds the quantity, by weight, respectively indicated:

- 1.80 percent of manganese, or
- 2.25 percent of silicon, or
- 1.00 percent of copper, or
- 0.50 percent of aluminum, or
- 1.25 percent of chromium, or
- 0.30 percent of cobalt, or
- 0.40 percent of lead, or
- 1.25 percent of nickel, or
- 0.30 percent of tungsten, or
- 0.10 percent of molybdenum, or
- 0.10 percent of niobium (also called columbium), or
- 0.15 percent of vanadium, or
- 0.15 percent of zirconium.

All products that meet the written physical description, and in which the chemistry quantities do not exceed any one of the noted element levels listed above, are excluded from the scope of this action unless specifically included. The following products, by way of example, are included in the scope of this action:

- I. SAE grades (formerly also called AISI grades) above 2300;

- II. Ball bearing steels, as defined in the HTSUS;
- III. Tool steels, as defined in the HTSUS;
- IV. Silico-manganese steel, as defined in the HTSUS;
- V. Silicon-electrical steels, as defined in the HTSUS, that are grain-oriented;
- VI. Silicon-electrical steels, as defined in the HTSUS, that are not grain-oriented and that have a silicon level exceeding 2.25 percent;
- VII. All products (proprietary or otherwise) based on an alloy ASTM specification (sample specifications: ASTM A506, A507).

The covered merchandise may be reported under the following HTSUS categories: 7217.10.1000, 7217.10.2000, 7217.10.3000, 7217.10.7000, 7217.90.1000, 7217.90.5030, 7217.90.5060, 7217.90.5090, 7219.31.0010, 7219.31.0050, 7219.32.0005, 7219.32.0020, 7219.32.0025, 7219.32.0035, 7219.32.0036, 7219.32.0038, 7219.32.0042, 7219.32.0044, 7219.32.0045, 7219.32.0060, 7219.33.0005, 7219.33.0020, 7219.33.0025, 7219.33.0035, 7219.33.0036, 7219.33.0038, 7219.33.0042, 7219.33.0044, 7219.33.0045, 7219.33.0070, 7219.33.0080, 7219.34.0005, 7219.34.0020, 7219.34.0025, 7219.34.0030, 7219.34.0035, 7219.34.0050, 7219.35.0005, 7219.35.0015, 7219.35.0030, 7219.35.0035, 7219.35.0050, 7219.90.0010, 7219.90.0020, 7219.90.0025, 7219.90.0060, 7219.90.0080, 7220.20.1010, 7220.20.1015, 7220.20.1060, 7220.20.1080, 7220.20.6005, 7220.20.6010, 7220.20.6015, 7220.20.6060, 7220.20.6080, 7220.20.7005, 7220.20.7010, 7220.20.7015, 7220.20.7060, 7220.20.7080, 7220.20.8000, 7220.20.9030, 7220.20.9060, 7220.90.0010, 7220.90.0015, 7220.90.0060, 7220.90.0080, 7223.00.5000, 7225.11.0000, 7225.19.0000, 7225.99.0010, 7225.50.6000, 7225.50.7000, 7225.50.8010, 7225.50.8015, 7225.50.8085, 7225.90.0090, 7226.11.1000, 7226.11.9030, 7226.11.9060, 7226.19.1000, 7226.19.9000, 7226.92.5000, 7226.92.7005, 7226.92.7050, 7226.92.8005, 7226.92.8050, 7226.99.0000, 7229.90.1000.

Cold-rolled steel is equivalent to AISI categories 32 (cold-rolled sheet), 37 (cold-rolled strip), and 28 (black plate).

(2) Semifinished Steel Products are defined as the following:

Certain iron and steel products (whether or not stainless, other alloy, or non-alloy) in the following forms: ingots and other primary forms; semifinished products (whether or not of rectangular cross-section, and whether or not with a width measuring at least twice the thickness).

The merchandise is classified in the HTSUS at subheadings: 7206.10.0000, 7206.90.0000, 7207.11.0000, 7207.12.0010, 7207.12.0050, 7207.19.0030, 7207.19.0090, 7207.20.0025, 7207.20.0045, 7207.20.0075, 7207.20.0090, 7218.10.0000,

7218.91.0015, 7218.91.0030, 7218.91.0060, 7218.99.0015,
7218.99.0030, 7218.99.0045, 7218.99.0060, 7218.99.0090,
7224.10.0005, 7224.10.0045, 7224.10.0075, 7224.90.0005,
7224.90.0015, 7224.90.0025, 7224.90.0035, 7224.90.0045,
7224.90.0055, 7224.90.0065, and 7224.90.0075.

Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and Customs purposes, the written description of the merchandise is dispositive.

Semifinished steel is equivalent to AISI categories 1A (ingots and steel for castings) and 1B (blooms, billets, and slabs).

(3) Galvanized Sheet Products are defined as the following:

Hot-rolled or cold-rolled flat-rolled products, either in coils (regardless of dimension) or in straight flat-rolled lengths (if of a thickness less than 4.75 mm are of a width measuring at least 10 times the thickness or if of a thickness of 4.75 mm or more are of a width which exceeds 150 mm and measures at least twice the thickness), with a metallic coating of zinc, regardless of any additional coatings (e.g., paint, varnish, or plastics).

The merchandise subject to this action is classified in the HTSUS at subheadings: 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0090, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7226.93.0000, and 7226.94.0000.

Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and Customs purposes, the written description of the merchandise under this action is dispositive.

Galvanized Sheet Products reflect AISI categories 33A (hot-dipped galvanized sheet/strip) and 33B (electrolytic galvanized sheet/strip).

(4) Other Metallic Coated Flat Rolled Products are defined as the following:

Hot-rolled or cold-rolled flat-rolled products, either in coils (regardless of dimension) or in straight lengths (if of a thickness less than 4.75 mm are of a width measuring at least 10 times the thickness or if of a thickness of 4.75 mm or more are of a width which exceeds 150 mm and measures at least twice the thickness), with a metallic coating (other than zinc, tin, chromium oxides, or chromium and chromium oxides), or clad, with metals such as aluminum, lead, aluminum-zinc alloys, and nickel, regardless of any additional coatings (e.g., paint, varnish, or plastics).

The merchandise subject to this action is classified in the HTSUS at subheadings: 7210.20.0000, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7212.60.0000, 7225.99.0090, and 7226.99.0000.

Other Metallic Coated Flat-Rolled Products reflect AISI category 34 (metallic sheet and strip).

(5) Rails are defined as the following:

Rails, whether or not used, for railway and tramway construction and replacement. This includes load-bearing rails such as standard T, light, crane, and girder rails, and conductor or electrical rails.

The merchandise subject to this action is classified in the HTSUS at subheadings: 7302.10.1010, 7302.10.1015, 7302.10.1025, 7302.10.1035, 7302.10.1045, 7302.10.1055, 7302.10.1065, 7302.10.1075, 7302.10.5020, 7302.10.5040, and 7302.10.5060.

Rails reflect AISI categories 7 (standard rails), 8 (other rails), and 41 (used rails).

(6) Certain Tin Mill Products are defined as the following:

Hot-rolled or cold-rolled flat-rolled products, either in coils (regardless of dimension) or in straight lengths (if of a thickness less than 4.75 mm are of a width measuring at least 10 times the thickness or if of a thickness of 4.75 mm or more are of a width which exceeds 150 mm and measures at least twice the thickness), with a metallic plating of tin, chromium oxides, or chromium and chromium oxides, regardless of any additional coatings (e.g., paint, varnish, or plastics).

The merchandise subject to this action is classified in the HTSUS at subheadings: 7210.11.0000, 7210.12.0000, 7210.50.0000, and 7212.10.0000.

Certain Tin Mill Products reflect AISI categories 29 (tin plate) and 29A (tin-free sheet).

(7) Electrical Sheet Products are defined as the following:

Cold-rolled flat-rolled alloy steels, or that contain by weight at least 0.6 percent of silicon but not more than 6 percent of silicon and not more than 0.08 percent of carbon. They may also contain by weight not more than 1 percent of aluminum but no other element in a proportion that would give the steel the characteristics of another alloy steel.

The merchandise subject to this action is classified in the HTSUS at subheadings: 7225.11.0000, 7225.19.0000, 7226.11.1000, 7226.11.9030, 7226.11.9060, 7226.19.1000, and 7226.19.9000. Electrical Sheet Products reflect AISI category 35 (electrical sheet).

(8) Heavy Structural Shapes are defined as the following:

Angles, shapes, and sections having a uniform cross section across their length, of alloy (other than tool steel as defined by the HTS) or non-alloy steel, whether hot-rolled, hot-formed, or hot-extruded, with a height of at least 80 mm. Included are shapes such as U, I, H, and T.

The merchandise subject to this action is classified in the HTSUS at subheadings: 7216.31.0000, 7216.32.0000, 7216.33.0030, 7216.33.0060, 7216.33.0090, 7216.40.0010, 7216.40.0050, 7216.50.0000, 7216.99.0000, 7222.40.3020, 7222.40.3040, 7228.70.3020, 7228.70.3040, and 7301.10.0000.

Heavy Structural Shapes reflect AISI categories 4 (structural heavy shapes) and 5 (steel piling).

(9) Hot-Rolled Bars are defined as the following:

Hot-rolled products, not in coils, whether of alloy (other than tool steel as defined by the HTSUS) or non-alloy steel, with a uniform solid cross section along their whole length, that do not meet the definition for flat-rolled products outlined in the HTSUS, in the following shapes:

- a. circles, segments of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), triangles, or other convex polygons, which do not include indentations, ribs, grooves or other deformations produced during the rolling process ("hot-rolled bars");
- b. circles, segments of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), triangles, or other convex polygons, which include indentations, ribs, grooves or other deformations produced during the rolling process ("reinforcing bars" or "rebars");
- c. angles, shapes, and sections such as U, I, H, L, and T with a height of less than 80 mm ("light shapes").

The merchandise subject to this action is classified in the HTSUS at subheadings: 7213.10.0000, 7213.20.0000, 7213.99.0060, 7214.10.0000, 7214.20.0000, 7214.30.0000, 7214.91.0015, 7214.91.0060, 7214.91.0090, 7214.99.0015, 7214.99.0030, 7214.99.0045, 7214.99.0060, 7214.99.0075, 7214.99.0090, 7215.90.1000, 7216.10.0010, 7216.10.0050, 7216.21.0000,

7216.22.0000, 7221.00.0005, 7221.00.0045, 7221.00.0075,
7222.11.0005, 7222.11.0050, 7222.19.0005, 7222.19.0050,
7222.40.3060, 7222.40.3080, 7227.20.0000, 7227.90.6005,
7227.90.6050, 7228.20.1000, 7228.30.8005, 7228.30.8050,
7228.40.0000, 7228.60.6000, 7228.70.3060, 7228.70.3080, and
7228.80.0000.

Hot-Rolled Bars reflect AISI categories 14 (hot-rolled bars), 15 (reinforcing bars), and 14A (light shapes).

(10) Cold Finished Bars are defined as the following:

Cold-finished (e.g. cold-rolled, cold-drawn, turned) products, not in coils, whether of alloy (other than tool steel as defined by the HTS) or non-alloy steel, with a uniform solid cross section along their whole length, that do not meet the definition for flat-rolled products outlined in the HTS, in the shape of circles, segments of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), triangles, or other convex polygons, regardless of whether they include indentations, ribs, grooves or other deformations produced during the rolling process (rebar).

The merchandise subject to this action is classified in the HTSUS at subheadings: 7215.10.0000, 7215.50.0015, 7215.50.0060, 7215.50.0090, 7215.90.3000, 7215.90.5000, 7222.20.0005, 7222.20.0045, 7222.20.0075, 7222.30.0000, 7228.20.5000, 7228.50.5005, 7228.50.5050, and 7228.60.8000.

Cold-Finished Bars reflect AISI category 16 (cold-finished bars).

(11) Pipe and Tube Products are defined as the following:

Hollow steel products of either circular or non-circular cross section, of alloy (e.g. stainless) or non-alloy steel, whether seamless or not seamless (e.g. welded, open seam), whether plain end or finished (e.g. upset, threaded, coupled), regardless of size.

The merchandise subject to this action is classified in the HTSUS at subheadings: 7304, 7305, and 7306.

Pipe and Tube Products reflect AISI categories 18 (standard), 19 (oil country tubular goods), 20 (line pipe), 21A (mechanical tubing), 21B (pressure tubing), 21C&D (stainless pipe and tubing), 21E (pipe and tube, not classified), 22A (structural pipe and tubing), and 22B (structural pipe and tubing for piling).

(12) Wire Rod Products are defined as the following:

Hot-rolled bars and rods, whether of alloy (other than tool steel as defined by the HTSUS) or non-alloy steel, in irregularly wound

coils, which have a solid cross section, generally round in cross-sectional shape.

The merchandise subject to this action is classified in the HTSUS at subheadings: 7213.91.3000, 7213.91.4500, 7213.91.6000, 7213.99.0030, 7213.99.0090, 7221.00.0015, and 7221.00.0030.

Wire Rod Products reflect AISI category 3 (wire rod).

(13) Pig Iron is defined as the following:

Iron-carbon alloys that are not usefully malleable, containing more than 2% by weight of carbon.

The merchandise subject to this action is classified in the HTSUS at subheadings: 7201.10.0000, 7201.20.0000, 7201.50.3000, and 7201.50.6000.

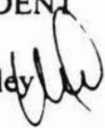
Pig Iron is equivalent to AISI categories 65 (pig iron).

Tab C



JUL 20 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: William M. Daley 

SUBJECT: Proclamation to Establish Import Restrictions on Certain Steel Products from the Russian Federation

The attached proclamation establishes import restrictions for certain steel products from the Russian Federation pursuant to the provisions of the 1990 Agreement on Trade Between the United States of America and the Russian Federation (1990 Agreement) and the 1999 Agreement Concerning Trade in Certain Steel Products from the Russian Federation (1999 Agreement). Section 125 of the Tariff Act of 1974 authorizes you to proclaim such import restrictions and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, authorizes a delegation of your authority to me in order to administer the import restrictions in accordance with the terms of the 1999 Agreement.

Background

Article XI of the 1990 Agreement provides that the Parties may consult with a view toward finding a means of preventing or remedying market disruption caused by imports, and it authorizes the parties to take action, including imposition of import restrictions, to achieve this goal. We consulted with the Russians, and on February 22, 1999, Assistant Secretary Robert S. LaRussa agreed, in principle, with his Russian counterpart that the "market disruption" condition of Article XI of the 1990 Agreement has been met with respect to U.S. imports of certain Russian steel products.

On July 12, 1999, Assistant Secretary LaRussa concluded the 1999 Agreement, which specifies the steps that each Party will take pursuant to Article XI of the 1990 Agreement. The 1999 Agreement covers approximately \$544 million in bilateral trade, and is designed to address market disruption in the United States with respect to the importation of these Russian products. The 1999 Agreement also provides that the United States will establish an import restriction regime as an enforcement mechanism to ensure compliance by traders in Russian steel. This Agreement will contribute significantly to increasing economic stability in the steel sector of the U.S. market.

Section 125(c) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. § 2135(c)) authorizes you to proclaim increased duties or other import restrictions to exercise U.S. rights under an agreement such as the 1990 Agreement. Pursuant to this authority, we recommend that you proclaim the restrictions set out in the annex to the Proclamation that the U.S. Customs Service will then enforce.

Section 301 of title 3, United States Code, authorizes you to delegate the power to administer the terms of the 1999 Agreement. The Proclamation authorizes me to provide the Commissioner, U.S. Customs Service, with instructions and guidance on implementation of the restrictions in accordance with the terms of the 1999 Agreement.

RECOMMENDATION:

I recommend that you sign the attached proclamation.

Attachment



Office of the
Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

July 20, 1999

MEMORANDUM

Re: Proposed Proclamation Entitled
"Imposition of Restraints on Imports
of Certain Steel Products from the
Russian Federation"

The attached proposed Proclamation was submitted to this Department by the Secretary of Commerce for review with respect to form and legality.

The proposed Proclamation imposes import restrictions for certain steel products from the Russian Federation in accordance with the 1990 Agreement on Trade Between the United States and the Russian Federation and the 1999 Agreement Concerning Trade in Certain Steel Products from the Russian Federation (1999 Agreement). The Department of Commerce, which concluded the 1999 Agreement on July 12, 1999, pursuant to your delegation of July 9, 1999, advises that the 1999 Agreement is designed to address market disruption in the United States with respect to the importation of the Russian steel products at issue. The proposed Proclamation also would authorize the Secretary of Commerce to administer the import restrictions and to provide instructions and any necessary interpretive guidance to the Commissioner, United States Customs Service, regarding the implementation of these import restrictions.

We rely upon the Department of Commerce for the accuracy of all non-legal provisions. The proposed Proclamation is approved with respect to form and legality.

Randolph D. Moss
Acting Assistant Attorney General



Office of Legal Counsel

Office of the
Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

July 20, 1999

The President,

The White House.

My dear Mr. President:

I am herewith transmitting a proposed Proclamation entitled "Imposition of Restraints on Imports of Certain Steel Products from the Russian Federation." This proposed Proclamation was submitted by the Secretary of Commerce, who forwarded it to this Department for review with respect to form and legality.

The proposed Proclamation is approved with respect to form and legality.

Respectfully,

Randolph D. Moss
Acting Assistant Attorney General

THE WHITE HOUSE

Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

7/99

John -

KOSKINEN WANTS TO
SEND A MEMO TO
THE CABINET FROM
YOU TO ANNOUNCE A
BIG Y2K SEMINAR
AT BLAIR HOUSE IN
SEPTEMBER. IF YOU'RE
OK WITH THE IDEA, I'LL
EDIT IT AND GET IT
DONE RIGHT.

☒ APPROVE ☐ DISAPPROVE
☐ DISCUSS

(GOODY'S OK WITH IT)

DRAFT (7/13/99)

July xx, 1999

MEMORANDUM TO THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

FROM: John Podesta

SUBJ: Cabinet Seminar on the Year 2000 Problem

As the President stated in his July xx memorandum, continued cooperation among Federal departments and agencies and contingency planning are essential to the Government's ability to oversee a successful transition to the Year 2000 (Y2K).

President strongly encourages to attend a
In that spirit, the Cabinet ~~will meet for~~ a Y2K seminar to be conducted on September 18, 1999, at Blair House, from 9 a.m.- 1 p.m. I am providing you with early notification to ensure -- to the greatest extent possible -- the full participation of senior U.S. officials at this important meeting.

The primary objective of this seminar is to identify policy and preparedness issues related to the potential disruptions that may be caused by the transition to the Year 2000. As you know, the Y2K problem is a unique challenge. In the United States and around the world, governments and businesses have invested billions of dollars and many hours of effort to ensure that critical infrastructures and systems are prepared for the date change. Significant progress has been made, but despite all of our best efforts, there remains the potential for domestic and international disruptions that will require creative policy solutions.

It is important that agencies have a mutual understanding of the Year 2000 transition, and that appropriate policies and guidance are in place to ensure that Federal activities related to the Y2K transition are properly coordinated. For the past several months, the President's Council on Year 2000 Conversion has been actively engaged in building a consensus among all Federal agencies as to specific responsibilities both prior to, during, and following the actual transition to the Year 2000.

Therefore, I am requesting your participation in the September Y2K seminar, which will enable the full Cabinet to: (1) identify policy and preparedness issues related to addressing disruptions that may be caused by the Y2K problem; (2) examine emergency management decision-making capabilities; and (3) concentrate on consequence management issues that may arise as a result of Y2K failures.

The Defense Department and the Federal Emergency Management Agency have agreed to co-sponsor the seminar. You will be receiving additional information from the Y2K Council regarding these activities in the coming weeks.