

# State of Misconsin LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

# RESEARCH APPENDIX PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE FROM DRAFTING FILE

Date Transfer Requested: 07/01/2005

(Per: CMH)

## Appendix – Part 02 of 09

The 2005 drafting file for:

LRB 05b0649

LRB 05b0760

LRB 05b0807

LRB 05b0650

LRB 05b0696

LRB 05b0699

LRB 05b0700

LRB 05b0701

LRB 05b0761

has been copied/added to the 2005 drafting file for

LRB 05b0809

### 2005 DRAFTING REQUEST

#### **Senate Amendment (SA-AB100)**

Received: 06/29/2005					Received By: pdykman				
Wanted: Today					Identical to LRB:				
For: Judith Robson (608) 266-2253					By/Representing: Sargent, Justin  Drafter: pdykman				
This file	This file may be shown to any legislator: NO								
May Con	tact:				Addl. Drafters:				
Subject: Memorials - to Congress Legislature - miscellaneous					Extra Copies: RAC JTK JK RPN				
Submit v	ia email: YES	3							
Requeste	r's email:	Sen.Robso	n@legis.sta	te.wi.us					
Carbon c	opy (CC:) to:								
Pre Topi	ic: fic pre topic gi	iven							
Topic:	with extra poin	nts							
Instructi	ons:								
See Attac	hed SR 8 plu	s points regardi	ng NCSL, L	eague of Wis	consin Municipalit	ies			
Drafting	History:					***************************************			
Vers.	<u>Drafted</u>	Reviewed	Typed	Proofed	Submitted	Jacketed	Required		
/? /1	pdykman 06/29/2005	lkunkel 06/29/2005	chaugen 06/29/200	5	mbarman 06/29/2005	mbarman 06/29/2005			

FE Sent For:

#### 2005 DRAFTING REQUEST

Senate Amendment (SA-AB100)

Received: 06/29/2005

Received By: pdykman

Wanted: Today

Identical to LRB:

For: Judith Robson (608) 266-2253

By/Representing: Sargent, Justin

This file may be shown to any legislator: NO

Drafter: pdykman

May Contact:

Addl. Drafters:

Subject:

**Memorials - to Congress** Legislature - miscellaneous Extra Copies:

**RAC** JTK

JK **RPN** 

Submit via email: YES

Requester's email:

Sen.Robson@legis.state.wi.us

Carbon copy (CC:) to:

Pre Topic:

No specific pre topic given

Topic:

CAFTA with extra points

**Instructions:** 

See Attached SR 8 plus points regarding NCSL, League of Wisconsin Municipalities

**Drafting History:** 

Vers.

FE Sent For:

**Drafted** 

Reviewed

<u>Typed</u>

**Proofed** 

**Submitted** 

<u>Jacketed</u>

Required

/?

pdykman

<END>



2

3

4

5

6

8

11

12

13

#### State of Misconsin 2005 - 2006 LEGISLATURE

LRBb0760/1 PJD:...:...

SENATE AMENDMENT,
TO 2005 ASSEMBLY BILL 100

ADD inserte

At the locations indicated, amend the engrossed bill as follows:

1. Page 981, line 18: after that line insert:

"(3dw) Urging Congress to not enter into the Central America Free Trade

Agreement until the United States has a greater understanding of the impacts

of the North American Free Trade Agreement and the World Trade

Organization.

- (a) 1. The United States of America has always been the world leader in promoting free trade, which is the hallmark of our capitalistic society.
- 9 2. Free trade only thrives when there is a level playing field of government 10 regulation between trading partners.
  - 3. The 1993 North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was supposed to bring additional prosperity to the United States and level the playing field with Canada and Mexico, perpetuating free trade between our nations.

1	4. Notwithstanding the good intentions of NAFTA, our nation has suffered the
2	loss of almost 900,000 jobs due to NAFTA, many of them in the manufacturing sector
3	5. The United States has gone from a trade surplus with Mexico prior to NAFTA
4	to a substantial trade deficit.
5	6. The United States is a current member of the World Trade Organization
6	(WTO), which has been called "The United Nations of World Trade".
7	7. The United States consistently bows to the wishes of the WTO, allowing an
8	international governing body to dictate what our laws should be.
9	8. Both the WTO and NAFTA, through the use of trade tribunals, now claim
10	sovereign authority to overrule decisions of American courts and make awards to
$^{11}$	foreign businesses for violations of trade agreements.
-12	9. Both the WTO and NAFTA shift power away from state and local
13	governments towards international trade tribunals operating under international
it	law, instead of domestic statutory or constitutional law.
15 TI	7. The United States is considering entering into the Central America Free
16	Trade Agreement (CAFTA) in 2005.
17,	Based upon the experience that the United States has had with NAFTA and
18	the WTO, United States membership in the planned CAFTA would increase the
19	exodus of manufacturing from Wisconsin and the United States to other countries
20	(b) The legislature of the state of Wisconsin respectfully but firmly urges all
21	members of the United States Congress to vote "no" on any agreement for the United
22	States to enter into the CAFTA at this time.
23	(c) The legislature of the state of Wisconsin urges the United States Congress
24	to not enter into the CAFTA until the United States has a greater understanding of
25	the impacts of NAFTA and the WTO.

2

3

4

(d) The senate chief clerk shall transmit a copy of this subsection to the majority leader of the United States senate, the speaker of the house of representatives of the United States, and the members of Wisconsin's congressional delegation.".

(END)

#### 2005–2006 DRAFTING INSERT FROM THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

ups: \*NS: Subd

 $^{2}$ 

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

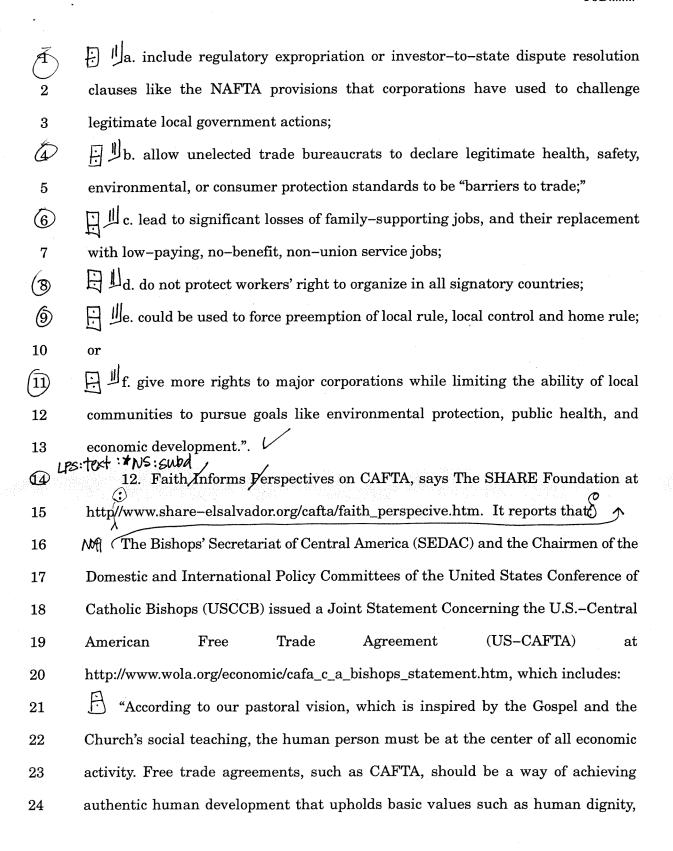
19

20

21

22

10. The National Conference of State Legislatures has taken a very strong position against preemption of state and local laws by trade agreements as stated in http://www.ncsl.org/statefed/econdev.htm#freetrade: "NCSL also believes that these agreements to liberalize the world trading and investment system can and must be harmonized with traditional American values of constitutional federalism. In particular, NCSL recognizes that reservations can be made to trade and investment agreements that limit the unnecessary preemption of state law and that preserve the authority of state legislatures. Implementing legislation for trade and investment agreements also can and should be crafted to include protections for our constitutional system of federalism. Therefore, reservations must be made to trade and investment agreements to carve out state laws that might otherwise be subject to challenge. Particular care must be exercised to ensure that state tax laws and revenue systems are not subject to unjustified challenge under international agreements. Provisions must also be made in federal implementing legislation that commit the federal government to protect state lawmaking authority when it is exercised in conformity with accepted U.S. constitutional principles of nondiscrimination against foreign commerce.".  $\checkmark$ ips:text: +NS: Subd 11. The League of Wisconsin Municipalities has taken a strong position against the preemption of local government actions and laws as stated in http://www.lwm-info.org/legislative/resolutions/2003.html. The League: [:] "1. Urges the President and members of Congress to oppose the FTAA and the GATS, and any other international agreements that:



solidarity and subsidiarity. Whether such treaties are ethical or not depends on how 1 2 these values are pursued. "We believe that in an increasingly interdependent world, it is essential that 3 economic globalization be made more human by globalizing solidarity among people 4 everywhere. If this is not done, then, as Pope John Paul II has said, the poorest 5 appear to have little hope (Ecclesia de Eucharistia, 20). Indeed, if globalization is 6 single quote ruled merely by the laws of the market applied to suit the powerful, the consequences 7 cannot but be negative (Ecclesia in America, 20). "Taking into consideration the concerns of the poor - who make up the majority 9 of the people in Central America - and before any possible ratification of the 10 US-CAFTA takes place by the national legislative bodies, we respectfully request: 11 1. That the Free Trade Agreement should contribute to sustainable human 12 development, especially among the poorest and most vulnerable sectors. This agenda 13 should include adequate financial resources that will enable the countries of Central 14 15 America to invest not only in their trade capacity, but in social and human development. 16 1 2. That the countries' governments take as much time as necessary to provide 17 18 adequate information and foster broad debate about the content and impact of the Free Trade Agreement that will serve as the basis for discussion in our respective 19 legislatures. 20 3. The moral measure of any trade agreement should be how it affects the lives 21 22 and dignity of poor families and vulnerable workers whose voice should receive special attention in this discussion.". 23 LPs:text: \*NS: Subd 13. A number of Protestant Churches have taken a position similar to those bishops, stressing: 25

2

3

4 5

6

7

8 9

10

11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18 19

22

23

24

25

20 nilarly; L 21

"Scripture addresses many unjust economic practices, including monopolistic greed that deprives people of their homes and livelihoods (Isaiah 5:8) and exploitation of workers (James 5:4). CAFTA gives every indication of promoting these terrible injustices. In a Pastoral Letter of the Council of Churches of Latin America: Nicaragua, Costa Rica & Panama, Central American church leaders

at http://capwiz.com/churchworld/issues/alert/?alertid=7535196&type=CO)

(http://www.mcc.org/us/globalization/viewpoints/cafta.html)

P"Any trade agreement should preserve government authority to regulate foreign investment in order to achieve national sustainable development policies. Governments should be able to establish performance requirements in order to support an emerging productive sector or meet community development plans. Equally, governments should be able to impose capital controls to protect their economies and citizens from destructive flows of speculative investment.

"The rights established under international human, labor and environmental agreements and conventions should take precedence over investor rights. The Investor-State clause in NAFTA, the U.S.-Chile FTA and the proposed Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) grants foreign investors the right to sue governments for compensation over public-interest laws that could undermine their potential profits. Alarmingly, 27 cases have been brought under NAFTA, many against local environmental laws. This provision has also been used to threaten governments considering new laws or regulations for public health and safety. Any trade agreement should reject investor-to-state lawsuits and require foreign investors to work within the laws and court systems of the host country. Disputes between countries should be resolved in an accountable and transparent manner, and with the participation of all affected parties." 6

- 1 express opposition to CAFTA, because it is "incompatible with human development."
- 2 "Every human institution," they go on to say, "should be for the development of life

3 And I moved from pg 4 insert (NO 9)



### State of Wisconsin 2005 - 2006 LEGISLATURE

LRBb0760/1 PJD:lmk:ch

## SENATE AMENDMENT, ${\bf TO~2005~ASSEMBLY~BILL~100}$

2	1. Page 981, line 18: after that line insert:
3	"(3dw) Urging Congress to not enter into the Central America Free Trade
4	AGREEMENT UNTIL THE UNITED STATES HAS A GREATER UNDERSTANDING OF THE IMPACTS
5	OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT AND THE WORLD TRADE
6	Organization.
7	(a) 1. The United States of America has always been the world leader in
8	promoting free trade, which is the hallmark of our capitalistic society.
9	2. Free trade only thrives when there is a level playing field of government
10	regulation between trading partners.
11	3. The 1993 North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was supposed to
12	bring additional prosperity to the United States and level the playing field with
13	Canada and Mexico, perpetuating free trade between our nations.

At the locations indicated, amend the engrossed bill as follows:

- 4. Notwithstanding the good intentions of NAFTA, our nation has suffered the loss of almost 900,000 jobs due to NAFTA, many of them in the manufacturing sector.
- 5. The United States has gone from a trade surplus with Mexico prior to NAFTA to a substantial trade deficit.
  - 6. The United States is a current member of the World Trade Organization (WTO), which has been called "The United Nations of World Trade".
  - 7. The United States consistently bows to the wishes of the WTO, allowing an international governing body to dictate what our laws should be.
  - 8. Both the WTO and NAFTA, through the use of trade tribunals, now claim sovereign authority to overrule decisions of American courts and make awards to foreign businesses for violations of trade agreements.
  - 9. Both the WTO and NAFTA shift power away from state and local governments towards international trade tribunals operating under international law, instead of domestic statutory or constitutional law.
  - 10. The National Conference of State Legislatures has taken a very strong position against preemption of state and local laws by trade agreements as stated in http://www.ncsl.org/statefed/econdev.htm#freetrade: "NCSL also believes that these agreements to liberalize the world trading and investment system can and must be harmonized with traditional American values of constitutional federalism. In particular, NCSL recognizes that reservations can be made to trade and investment agreements that limit the unnecessary preemption of state law and that preserve the authority of state legislatures. Implementing legislation for trade and investment agreements also can and should be crafted to include protections for our constitutional system of federalism. ... Therefore, reservations must be made to trade and investment agreements to 'carve out' state laws that might otherwise be

subject to challenge. Particular care must be exercised to ensure that state tax laws					
and revenue systems are not subject to unjustified challenge under international					
agreements. Provisions must also be made in federal implementing legislation that					
commit the federal government to protect state lawmaking authority when it is					
exercised in conformity with accepted U.S. constitutional principles of					
nondiscrimination against foreign commerce.".					
11. The League of Wisconsin Municipalities has taken a strong position against					
the preemption of local government actions and laws as stated in					
http://www.lwm-info.org/legislative/resolutions/2003.html. The League:					
"1. Urges the President and members of Congress to oppose the FTAA and the					
GATS, and any other international agreements that:					
"a. include regulatory expropriation or investor-to-state dispute resolution					
clauses like the NAFTA provisions that corporations have used to challenge					
legitimate local government actions;					
"b. allow unelected trade bureaucrats to declare legitimate health, safety,					
environmental, or consumer protection standards to be "barriers to trade;"					
"c. lead to significant losses of family-supporting jobs, and their replacement					
with low-paying, no-benefit, non-union service jobs;					
"d. do not protect workers' right to organize in all signatory countries;					
"e. could be used to force preemption of local rule, local control and home rule;					
or					
"f. give more rights to major corporations while limiting the ability of local					
communities to pursue goals like environmental protection, public health, and					
economic development.".					

20

21

22

23

24

25

1	12. Faith informs perspectives on CAFTA, says The SHARE Foundation at
2	http://www.share-elsalvador.org/cafta/faith_perspecive.htm. It reports that the
3	Bishops' Secretariat of Central America (SEDAC) and the Chairmen of the Domestic
4	and International Policy Committees of the United States Conference of Catholic
5	Bishops (USCCB) issued a Joint Statement Concerning the U.SCentral American
6	Free Trade Agreement (US-CAFTA) at
7	http://www.wola.org/economic/cafa_c_a_bishops_statement.htm, which includes:
8,	"According to our pastoral vision, which is inspired by the Gospel and the
9	Church's social teaching, the human person must be at the center of all economic
10	activity. Free trade agreements, such as CAFTA, should be a way of achieving
11	authentic human development that upholds basic values such as human dignity,
12	solidarity and subsidiarity. Whether such treaties are ethical or not depends on how
13	these values are pursued.
14	"We believe that in an increasingly interdependent world, it is essential that
15	economic globalization be made more human by globalizing solidarity among people
16	everywhere. If this is not done, then, as Pope John Paul II has said, 'the poorest
17	appear to have little hope' (Ecclesia de Eucharistia, 20). Indeed, 'if globalization is
18	ruled merely by the laws of the market applied to suit the powerful, the consequences

"Taking into consideration the concerns of the poor – who make up the majority of the people in Central America – and before any possible ratification of the US-CAFTA takes place by the national legislative bodies, we respectfully request:

cannot but be negative' (Ecclesia in America, 20).

"1. That the Free Trade Agreement should contribute to sustainable human development, especially among the poorest and most vulnerable sectors. This agenda should include adequate financial resources that will enable the countries of Central

- America to invest not only in their trade capacity, but in social and human development.
  - "2. That the countries' governments take as much time as necessary to provide adequate information and foster broad debate about the content and impact of the Free Trade Agreement that will serve as the basis for discussion in our respective legislatures.
  - "3. The moral measure of any trade agreement should be how it affects the lives and dignity of poor families and vulnerable workers whose voice should receive special attention in this discussion.".
  - 13. A number of Protestant Churches have taken a position similar to those bishops, stressing:

"Any trade agreement should preserve government authority to regulate foreign investment in order to achieve national sustainable development policies. Governments should be able to establish performance requirements in order to support an emerging productive sector or meet community development plans. Equally, governments should be able to impose capital controls to protect their economies and citizens from destructive flows of speculative investment.

"The rights established under international human, labor and environmental agreements and conventions should take precedence over investor rights. The Investor–State clause in NAFTA, the U.S.–Chile FTA and the proposed Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) grants foreign investors the right to sue governments for compensation over public–interest laws that could undermine their potential profits. Alarmingly, 27 cases have been brought under NAFTA, many against local environmental laws. This provision has also been used to threaten governments considering new laws or regulations for public health and safety. Any trade

agreement should reject investor-to-state lawsuits and require foreign investors to							
work with	in the laws	s and court	systems of	the hos	st count	ry. Dispute	s between
countries should be resolved in an accountable and transparent manner, and with							
the	participat	tion	of	all	affe	cted	parties."
(http://www.mcc.org/us/globalization/viewpoints/cafta.html).							
And	similarly,	"Scripture	addresses	many	unjust	economic	practices,

And similarly, "Scripture addresses many unjust economic practices, including monopolistic greed that deprives people of their homes and livelihoods (Isaiah 5:8) and exploitation of workers (James 5:4). CAFTA gives every indication of promoting these terrible injustices. In a Pastoral Letter of the Council of Churches of Latin America: Nicaragua, Costa Rica & Panama, Central American church leaders express opposition to CAFTA, because it is "incompatible with human development." "Every human institution," they go on to say, "should be for the development of life ... "

(http://capwiz.com/churchworld/issues/alert/?alertid=7535196&type=CO).

- 14. The United States is considering entering into the Central America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA) in 2005.
- 15. Based upon the experience that the United States has had with NAFTA and the WTO, United States membership in the planned CAFTA would increase the exodus of manufacturing from Wisconsin and the United States to other countries.
- (b) The legislature of the state of Wisconsin respectfully but firmly urges all members of the United States Congress to vote "no" on any agreement for the United States to enter into the CAFTA at this time.
- (c) The legislature of the state of Wisconsin urges the United States Congress to not enter into the CAFTA until the United States has a greater understanding of the impacts of NAFTA and the WTO.

1 (d) The senate chief clerk shall transmit a copy of this subsection to the majority 2 leader of the United States senate, the speaker of the house of representatives of the 3 United States, and the members of Wisconsin's congressional delegation.".

(END)