THE PRESIDENT'S EXPORT COUNCIL

Eisenhower Executive Office Building Room 350 Washington, DC

Thursday,

June 19, 2014

The meeting was convened, pursuant to notice, at 9:31 a.m., Mr. James McNerney, Jr., Chairman, presiding.

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DICK FRIEDMAN Carpenter & Company, Inc.

ANDRES GLUSKI AES Corporation

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PROCEEDINGS

I. WELCOME AND OPENING REMARKS

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CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Okay. Everybody grab a seat. Okay. Welcome, everybody.

Someone stole my gavel. I hope that's not a message for me and Ursula.

VICE CHAIR BURNS: I didn't take it.

CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: You didn't take it?

Okay. I thought you had it on your plane to go to Poland with it or something.

(Laughter)

CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Listen, again, seriously, welcome. Since we last met in September, the team's work has continued on a lot of fronts and it will be reflected in a record number of letters that we will discuss later today. So we do have a lot to cover.

The President is expected to join us within the hour or so. I'm looking at Valerie. The "or so" part was emphasized. We have dealt with this before, we can do it. So the strategy is going to be just plow ahead and when he walks in, we just stop and pretend as if we have been waiting for him for the last hour.

 $\label{eq:weighted} \text{We engage $--$ and for those of you that are} \\ \text{new, you will have no trouble engaging with our}$

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President on issues that are of importance to us. He expects it and asks for it.

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So why don't we just jump into it?

Ursula, do you have any comments?

VICE CHAIR BURNS: Just some quick ones, Mr.

Chairman.

I think this meeting is, as most of them are, timely. The Administration is actually making significant progress -- I call it firing on all cylinders on the trade agenda in the past year. It is really great to see. Secretary Pritzker has been an amazing partner and Commerce in general has been an amazing partner.

I welcome and we welcome the NEI/NEXT initiative that I think the Secretary will talk a little bit about. We think it is time for us to redouble our efforts since we have -- and adjust our strategy since we probably will miss our doubling exports by 2014 goal, but that should not deter us too much from pushing hard to the next level.

We have a lot of barriers that Commerce knows about. My industry, in particular, we are facing a barrage of proposals to block cross-border information flows and data flows, and this is, I think, a new area that Commerce is helping us on and making sure that we

make progress, and I think that Ginni Rometty of IBM will cover that a little bit later. On the government side, we have continued to fight all of their natural and unnatural resistance to opening borders to trade and just keep pushing. So I am pleased with the progress we have made so far, really pleased with the partnership that we have with the Commerce Department and USTR and all the agencies to help us push. So thank you so much for the work. CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Okay. Thank you, Ursula. Before turning it over to the Secretary, I'd just like to offer a comment.

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Loretta, where are you? Loretta?

For those of you that aren't aware, Loretta Smitzer, this is the third PEC she has staffed over the last 20 years; in this incarnation, supporting me from a Boeing organizational perspective, but she was also part of the Commerce Department for staffing one of the PECs.

So 20 years of PECs and she is retiring. So I just wanted to recognize Loretta's efforts.

(Applause)

CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: We will miss you, Loretta. Valerie, do you have a couple of comments?

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MS. JARRETT: Thank you, Jim. Good morning, everyone. It is a pleasure to be here.

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Of course, I want to begin, as always, by thanking both Jim and Ursula for their leadership of this extraordinary board. Many of you have been here since the beginning and so I think you'd agree with me that this has been productive and constructive and a good example of the private/public partnership that is so important.

In this year's State of the Union, the President said this is going to be a year of action, and it has certainly been. The actions that we have taken have been informed by the advice and counsel that we have received from so many of you.

I do want to mention there are a couple of new folks to the table since our last meeting. The President's Cabinet Secretary, Broderick Johnson, down at the end -- Broderick, wave so everybody says hello to you -- who helps coordinate all of the Cabinet's functions through the White House.

Also, our new Administrator for SBA, Maria Contreras Sweet. Maria, wave to the crowd.

Not new to the table, but in a new capacity, Jeff Zients, who you all know is now the President's Director of the Council on Economic Advisors. Right?

National -- I knew I got it wrong. As soon as I said it, I said that sounds an awful lot like Jason. That sounds like Jason's title. The NEC, National Economic Council. You are going to be hearing from him shortly.

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So my message is simply that there is this strong alignment of interests and as the President focuses on how to grow the economy, exports and trade are an integral part of that agenda. And so the work that you have done throughout his Administration, our agenda today reflects the priorities.

So I just want to really thank you for your service and your willingness to, with everyone having such a busy agenda, do what you do and we couldn't really do what we do without the leadership from the Secretary of Commerce, Penny Pritzker, who has not just hit the ground, but hit the skies, hit every mode of transportation running since she has been here.

Thank you, Jim, for a chance to say a few words.

CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Thank you. Thank you, Valerie.

The White House engagement and cabinet level engagement, Loretta informs me, has never been stronger, ever been stronger than it has during this PEC era. So we thank you for that engagement and

1 appreciate it.

It enables the effectiveness of the work of this group to be magnified much more than it would be otherwise.

Penny? My partner in crime.

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II. NATIONAL EXPORT INITIATIVE UPDATE

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SECRETARY PRITZKER: Terrific. Yes. Well, thank you, Jim, and thank you, Ursula, for all of your great work, and to all the members of the PEC, we really appreciate your leadership and your advice.

The letters that you put together, as always, are extremely valuable to us.

I will just say one thing before I kind of get into talking about NEI/NEXT, which is this is a team effort. I have been here now almost a year and one of the things people ask me is what surprises me about being in the public sector, and I would say what is extraordinary to me is the team effort. And the PEC members saw it earlier today when Ambassador Froman and I and Ambassador Rice sat and spoke with you about some of the things going on around the world.

What you need to know is that the folks in the White House, the folks at USTR, Commerce, whether it is transportation or EX/IM, OPIC, we are all working together to try and grow the economy. Jeff is a great leader of our interagency processes, as is Ambassador Rice.

So I think that hopefully you come away from your visits here with a message of we may not always

agree on every fine point, but we really do have -- are trying very hard to get to the best answers, taking into account all the facts. As I think, Jim, you said, these are unbelievably complicated challenges we deal with at certain times.

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So let me talk a little bit about exports.

From the start of President Obama's time in office,
this Administration has been focused on increasing
exports. It has been a central pillar of the strategy
for economic growth and for good reason.

We know that more exports means more good jobs in the United States. We know that more exports means better business for our companies and we know that it means that all of you and our other businesses throughout the United States will be able to reach more customers if we do a good job supporting exports.

That led to the creation of the National Export Initiative, which you all were very instrumental in creating, with lots of principles behind it. You have been critical in our achieving enormous success in our exports over the last four years.

We have had four straight record years of exports. We have \$2.3 trillion of exports. One-third of our growth since 2009 has been driven by exports.

Our manufacturing sector is growing and selling more

made in America products overseas. Nearly 30,000 businesses are exporting for the first time since the recession. More than 1.6 million Americans are earning paychecks thanks to the export-supported jobs.

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So this is an extraordinarily important pillar in our economic growth. American owned companies are expanding facilities and adding new ones and bringing jobs to America and investing both here and abroad and that is undergirding this growth.

So taken together, these facts and figures paint a very clear picture and send a really clear message. There is no better time to invest or do business in the United States, but there is also no better time for American-located businesses to be exporting.

With these major gains, though, there is still a lot more work that we can be doing. When the PEC met last September, we discussed the need for better metrics and that conversation inspired a full scale assessment which included focus groups in 11 cities, surveys that reached 6,000 customers and partners, an evaluation of the impact of our trade missions, our trade shows and our popular services, as well as an examination of what are the potential opportunities for us.

The findings were really instructive. Leaders at the Department of Commerce took this feedback very seriously and worked with our sister trade organizations to develop what we call NEI/NEXT.

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NEI/NEXT is data-focused and customer-driven. It will help ensure that more American businesses can fully capitalize on markets opening up across the globe.

We have five strategies that undergird

NEI/NEXT. The first is that we will help businesses

find their next customer abroad. The second is that we

will increase the efficiency of a company's first and

next shipment. Third is we will help firms finance

their next order. Fourth is we will help communities

integrate trade and investment into their next growth

plans. And fifth is we will open the next big markets

around the world for our companies while ensuring a

level playing field.

So importantly, under NEI/NEXT, we are going to support the creation of data for three purposes: to help businesses make better decisions; to better inform communities throughout the United States so they can better integrate trade and investment into their economic development strategies; and, to help us in the government gather feedback from customers, industry and

stakeholders to continuously improve our efforts.

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So NEI/NEXT is going to be a driving force behind our work to help American businesses grow, export and create jobs. NEI/NEXT will continue to extend the reach of American innovation and ingenuity around the world and NEI/NEXT will enable and empower us to deliver our central message loud and clear, which is America is open for business.

But to do this successfully, we can't do it without your guidance and help and the feedback that you give us is invaluable to not just those of us in leadership, but frankly, to our teams. For that, we are really, really grateful and we recognize and I recognize, having sat in the private sector and been part of these committees that provide advice, how much work goes into it.

So I not only thank all of you who are on the PEC, but I really thank your staffs for the support work that they are doing working with all of our staffs to make this happen.

Thank you for your leadership in helping American companies compete throughout the world.

CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Thank you very much,

Penny. I think we are with you. NEI/NEXT, a lot of

fresh ideas, new metrics and I know a lot of the

letters today that we are going to review are 1 responsive to some of the things that are called for. 2 3 So appreciate it very much. Another theme we have had is manufacturing 4 innovation. I think, Jeff, were you going to offer a 5 6 couple of comments along the way? 7 By the way, we have been giving Penny some 8 plaudits for her engagement with the business 9 community, but this fellow here, Jeff Zients, has reached out about as fast as Penny has. So keep 10 competing in that regard, would you two? 11 (Laughter) 12 13 MR. ZIENTS: I'm fine being in second place. 14 CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: It is highly appreciated, 15 Jeff. 16 SECRETARY PRITZKER: Jim, we are partnering. 17 CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Right. I forgot. 18 19 20 21 22 23 2.4

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III. OVERVIEW OF MANUFACTURING INNOVATION WEEK

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MR. ZIENTS: Two-minute run here. For all the reasons that you all know so well, we do have the wind at our back for manufacturing and exports given the skill of our workforce, the productivity of our workforce, the fact that we are the world leader in innovation, and now this new comparative advantage in energy.

What I think, in addition to all of that and what we have been focused on this week and will continue to be focused on is the level of entrepreneurship and innovation around manufacturing.

In fact, if you look at the data, this is the highest level of entrepreneurial activity in the manufacturing sector that we have seen in over 20 years. This week the President has really been highlighting that to call it out and hopefully add even more momentum to it.

He went earlier in the week to Pittsburgh to a tech shop to look at real time innovation and manufacturing. I know he really enjoyed that visit. Valerie was with him.

Yesterday we hosted here at the White House -- the President hosted a makers fair, the first ever

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makers fair, and to the extent I could track what was going on, it was really cool. A lot of it was way over my head.

We also announced that the Federal Government would be opening up our spare capacity to entrepreneurs and makers. So when NASA has state-of-the-art wind tunnels, that that can help makers test the aerodynamic facets of their products, that is now open for their use. That is about \$5 billion worth of advanced equipment which will now be open to entrepreneurs.

We had 90 mayors commit to the maker challenge, so they are now finding spare capacity in their libraries and other government buildings to host makers and put in place leading edge equipment, which, as all of you know, is becoming cheaper and cheaper.

So I think that we should be looking for the opportunity for these new companies to export right away and that really can help with NEI/NEXT and help to grow the economy.

I am looking forward to our conversation on EX-IM and I do think it is a timely matter, and I know Fred and Robert are going to talk more about it, but I think it is time for us to be focused on EX-IM reauthorization.

Thank you, Jim.

1	CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Thanks, Jeff. I	
2	appreciate the plug on EX-IM. I think we are going to	
3	hear from Fred maybe a similar theme later.	
4	My only comment on the list of technologies	
5	you are supporting is just go easy on the wind tunnels.	
6	(Laughter)	
7	CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Marillyn and I have got	
8	that covered.	
9	(Laughter)	
10	CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Secretary Kerry has joined	
11	us. We are delighted to have you here. We are not	
12	sure what your timing is, Mr. Secretary. We could	
13	offer you a minute now to make some remarks or we could	
14	wait another half-hour or so after reviewing the	
15	letters.	
16	Which would you prefer?	
17	SECRETARY KERRY: Let's review the letters and	
18	I want to figure out what everybody is talking about.	
19	CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Okay.	
20	(Laughter)	
21	SECRETARY KERRY: I want to figure out where I	
22	am.	
23	(Laughter)	
24	CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: The busiest man in the	
25	world right here to my right.	
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IV. Letters of Recommendation Discussion

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So look, why don't we turn to the letters and let's move through these expeditiously, but with the proper process.

I think our first letter is underlining the importance of Trade Promotion Authority and I think Ken -- Ken Frazier, were you going to summarize for us?

Thank you very much, Ken.

MR. FRAZIER: Thank you very much, Jim.

Building on the work of the PEC over the last several years, this letter on Trade Promotion Authority underscores the role of TPA to advance tangible progress on trade.

As we all know, TPA is a critical piece of the trade framework; namely, establishing congressional objectives for what the Administration will deliver in high standard and comprehensive trade agreements.

Given the changes in the global economy over the last few years and the important trade negotiations currently underway, it is timely to update our goals since TPA was last passed in 2002.

We also must update TPA to reflect changes in U.S. law, for example, that are relevant to intellectual property, which is a cornerstone of our

economy.

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TPA is crucial to ensure that we pursue trade agreements that reflect both our values, as well as the opportunities in the current and future global economy.

TPA is Congress' opportunity to set goals and expectations not just on substance, but on process.

TPA ensures that Congress's voice is heard and that there are mechanisms in place to share information and to seek guidance from legislators throughout the negotiations.

For all these reasons, we urge the

Administration to continue its engagement with Congress

and to seek passage of TPA as soon as possible. We

remember Ambassador Froman's comments earlier this

morning about what is the cart and what is the horse in

terms of substantive agreements like TPP versus TPA,

but we underscore the importance of TPA.

CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Thank you. Thank you very much, Ken.

I think the other side of the coin, obviously, even though we are calling on the Administration to continue, the emphasis is our engagement. I know Mike will probably remind us of that later when he makes his remarks.

But a big part of the TPA equation is us

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continuing to weigh in, continuing to make it a priority as we work the Hill and meet with friends and supporters. So we don't mean to ignore that responsibility as we call for more effort from all of you.

Is there any other discussion or are we pretty much singing to a common choir here? I think we are.

(No Response)

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CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: So with no objections, and I don't see any, the letter is adopted.

The second letter. Ginni, you warmed up earlier today over breakfast, on cross-border data flows, but why don't you give us a summary of the second letter on cross-data border flows?

MS. ROMETTY: Okay. Well, first, I should say that the Administration has taken a number of actions already in this area. It is both cross-data flows, cross-border data flows, as well as data localization. In fact, these are a threat not only to operation globally, but also to business globally, and, frankly, it is a threat to how governments can even operate and the benefits they get.

So the past two years, both Secretary Pritzker and Ambassador Froman have been very helpful in their attempts, in their efforts here, because we have seen

some successful rollback of troubling policies. I think many people are well aware of the India

Preferential Market Access policy that got pulled back.

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And, quite clearly, since the Snowden revelations, what has happened is you see an increase now in governments who are advocating and promoting local and digital protectionism.

Just to list some of the countries, Brazil,
Turkey, Russia, Indonesia, Vietnam, Nigeria, India.
They are in the forms of cross-border or the data
protection or keeping data local. Honestly, they are
many times often a condition to do business there.

So while privacy and security, those are often the reasons stated for this, outright stated, this is really a form of protectionism and it is really often driven by local competition, local commercial competition.

I don't think anyone would argue that you need data. It is the lifeblood of an economy, it is for our governments, it is for our businesses, for small and medium enterprises, as well, to succeed around the world.

While privacy and security are essential, it is just really important that we believe that any local requirements for this, it will actually just create

trade barriers and do nothing for privacy and security at the end of the day.

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So we would advocate that we really work together to defeat any of this digital protectionism and in the short term, please continue, the Administration, to do what we've been doing. As these creep up, we go work on the bilaterally, but as we spoke about earlier today with Ambassador Froman, the most important thing is to intensify the focus on all the trade agreements to be sure that they actually —that there are rules there that prohibit that and protect, that we are able to move data and not have to store data locally.

I'd just end on the point that this isn't about a technology industry issue. This is every company's issue. It is every company, every industry and, frankly, all governments, as well, and their ability to both create economic prosperity and move jobs.

CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Yes. Taken to an extreme, it would impair our ability to conduct business globally. So threading this needle between being sensitive to local sensitivities on privacy on one hand, but not allowing agreements to wrap -- local interests to wrap themselves in that cloak to, in

1 essence, produce a protectionist environment is what I 2 think is the point. 3 I know Ursula and you, Ginni, have felt very strongly as we have crafted this letter. So is there 4 any other discussion on Ginni's proposal? 5 6 (No Response) 7 CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Without objection, then we 8 will adopt the second letter. 9 Our third letter is on innovation policy. I believe Ian Read, of Pfizer. Welcome. 10 11 MR. READ: Thank you. CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Look forward to hearing a 12 1.3 summary. 14 MR. READ: Thank you. Well, look, the letter recommends a comprehensive national innovation and 15 16 competiveness policy. The United States has become accustomed to 17 18 thinking of itself as a leader in innovation and the 19 strongest country in the world, but the reality is that we no longer hold a commanding edge. We are still 20 ahead, but it is being eroded rapidly by competitors. 21 22 Other nations, particularly in Asia, are using 23 national policies with a comprehensive approach to

innovation to attract research and development

investments and to promote innovation that is

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threatening America's competitive edge, and they are succeeding.

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Some examples are in the biomedical sector.

India, China, South Korea, Taiwan have implemented aggressive national strategies. This has fueled a rise of \$15.1 billion in biomedical investment in Asia from 2007 through 2012. This is at the direct expense of investments in the U.S.

In 2000, Singapore launched a biomedical scientific initiative to develop Singapore economic competitiveness and establish the country as a center of biomedical excellence.

They have created an investment climate that includes financial and tax incentives, infrastructure improvement, strong IP, regulatory frameworks and talent retention.

They have managed to, in a decade, double the employment in R&D and they now have increased their pharmaceutical exports by 500 percent to just over \$6 billion.

China launched a similar innovation platform under which research expenditures have grown by over 300 percent in the period between '07 and '12 and at this rate, China's funding of R&D is expected to surpass that of the U.S. by 2022. So China is churning

out hundreds of thousands of life science graduates every year and increasing their ability to be competitive.

So I believe we should identify innovation as a national priority and just not narrowly looking at it by saying increasing funding for STEM education or creating a more robust R&D credit.

We should push for a comprehensive, multifaceted policy framework that includes long-term investment and policy changes to support innovation. Such a policy would support collaboration between governments, academia and industry and every sector that benefits from innovation.

It would help retain talent in the U.S., restore funding to basic research, expansion of education and STEM, and it would drive reforms in national tax, intellectual policy and civil justice systems to create a more favorable environment.

I think it is time for the United States to step back and just like it has looked at having a National Energy Policy, it needs to step back and have a National Innovation and Competitive Policy to ensure that the United States continues to grow and prosper from the abilities we have here.

Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: A very timely reminder and recommendation.

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I think this is one of these where going down a list of specific actions is difficult at this stage, but it needs to get on the national agenda, and I think that is the spirit of Ian's comments.

We think it can make a big difference in the medium and long term in particular, and we are beginning to eat our own seed corn inadvertently right now as an economy.

So we wanted to raise the issue and there will be more discussion and debate over time. I know Jeff and the President have been focused heavily in this area.

Penny, do you have a comment there?

SECRETARY PRITZKER: Can I just make a quick comment?

So one of the four pillars of the Department of Commerce's strategy is around innovation. One is focused on manufacturing, and I just want to put a plug in for the National Network of Manufacturing Innovation and something which is having great success.

We have four institutes that exist today.

There is bipartisan and bicameral support for legislation and I think it is an incredible return on

the taxpayer's dollar investment. So just as one avenue.

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We have also put together, working with Jeff, sort of a list of the things that are going on around innovation in this Administration. Maybe we could bring back to you what we are doing.

We at Commerce took an inventory and then we could talk about areas where you think we ought to be focused.

CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Super. That's the kind of engagement we are looking for. That's fantastic. These four manufacturing innovation centers around the country, a number of us around the room are participating and I'm looking at Pat and myself in Chicago, for example.

These show some promise. So those examples and others, let's take a look at them and let's see if they -- how they measure up to Ian's call and see if there is more we should be doing.

So thank you very much, Ian. Appreciate it.

So again, without objection -- a very compliant group here today, good -- we will accept the letter.

Trade facilitation. I think, Scott, were you going to -- Scott Davis of UPS. Scott, by the way, is

calling his own number at UPS. That is an increasingly 1 2 rare event in U.S. corporate life. 3 MR. DAVIS: Do it while you can. CHAIRMAN MCNERNEY: Transitioning to the 4 exulted non-executive Chairman status. We all wish for 5 6 that. 7 (Laughter) 8 CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: You don't do anything, 9 but you second guess everything. 10 (Laughter) MR. DAVIS: Perfect. I'm just the right 11 12 person for that. 1.3 CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: But thanks for your 14 service. Thanks for your service to this council over 15 the years. MR. DAVIS: Thanks, Jim. 16 Well, last December, the 159 World Trade 17 18 Organization member countries completed the 19 negotiations on the agreement on trade facilitation. I think a lot of people said that would never 20 So congratulations, Ambassador Froman and your 21 happen. team, on the fantastic job they have done. 22 23 The letter highlights the importance of the 2.4 agreement, urges the Administration to take a leading 25 role in ensuring its ratification and implementation by WTO member states and underscores the importance of private sector input during the process.

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Trade facilitation reforms help boost trade by reducing costs and delays at the border through measures that provide predictability, simplicity and uniformity in customs and other border procedures.

A 2013 report published by the World Economic Forum estimated that even partial trade facilitation improvements could increase global GDP over six times more than removing all tariffs around the world.

Small and medium sized enterprises that do not have the resources to navigate complex webs of customs and border procedures will especially benefit from trade facilitation reform.

The WTO agreement includes commitments to expedite movements, release and clearance of goods, and improve cooperation among WTO members on customs.

While the ATF is not a panacea that addresses every supply chain barrier around the world, the agreement does include many important provisions that reduce time, cost and complexity at the border.

While negotiations on the agreement have been completed, the ATF's multi-year implementation process has only just begun. In this recommendation, the PEC urges your Administration to play a leading role in not

only implementing the agreement domestically, but also encouraging other WTO members to ratify and implement the agreement.

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Furthermore, during this implementation process, the PEC encourages the Administration to create a systematic process for private sector input.

The Administration has already begun to engage the business community regarding ATF implementation.

This initial outreach, however, should be enhanced through the creation of a formalized structure for private sector engagement.

American companies that trade with the world, that build and operate global supply chains, and that partner with firms of all sizes in every country can offer frontline visibility into current customs capabilities and the progress with implementation.

Finally, the PEC appreciates the

Administration's efforts to conclude the ATF and it

looks forward to partnering on some effective

implementation going forward.

CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Thanks very much, Scott.

I think this is one we've been working for

awhile. I know Commerce and others have been engaged.

Pat, I know you have been heavily engaged.

Any comments? This gets as close to an article of

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faith as we get in this kind of meeting. So without objection, we will approve the letter.

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Thank you. And thanks again for your service.

Appreciate it.

I think, Arne, Arne Sorenson, Travel and Tourism. Where is Arne?

MR. SORENSON: Right here.

CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: There he is. Would you please propose the letter?

MR. SORENSON: Yes. Thank you. On behalf of the Services Subcommittee of the PEC, I'm happy to present this letter which is really seeking to build on the great momentum that is already underway in travel and tourism.

There is a global competition underway to grab as many of the hundreds of millions of new travelers around the world. These are folks who by and large are entering the middle class for the first time who have the resources to get beyond simply caring for housing and health and food and nourishment and they are looking to travel.

The competition really involves, from the U.S. perspective, three things. We are, obviously, a well known destination. We have got great things to offer. The first is communicating an invitation that we'd like

for folks to come and leave their dollars here. That's where the exports come from.

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The second is to ease the process of permission to allow them to come here; and, the third, of course, is to focus on the arrival experience.

Great progress has been made through leadership of President Obama and many members of the Administration, as well as great leaders on the Hill, and there is great momentum.

Brand USA was formed a couple of years ago. It now needs reauthorization. That is the vehicle which communicates the invitation to folks to come to the United States. Studies have been done, not a single public dollar is spent in communicating that welcome, but the dollars that are spent which are a portion of the visa application fees are driving a roughly 50:1 return.

The second is permission, and that is really about issuing visas to foreigners to permit them to come to the United States. We focus there too. Wait times have come down significantly from about 90 days to four or five days in places like China. But there is further work to be done there around easing renewal of visas, extending the length of visas, and, over time, using technology to ease the visa interview

process.

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Then finally its arrival. What do these foreign travelers see when they come to the United States? How long are the lines? Is the arrival process filled with smiles and welcome? And what do we do about the infrastructure?

Almost everybody in this room travels. You know the stark difference between the main terminal at LaGuardia and many of the new terminals that have been built around the world. That is just one example of the kind of infrastructure.

So there are specific near-term steps, reauthorization of Brand USA, authorization of the JOLT act, and then longer term steps around infrastructure investment and arrival. But we thank the Administration and the Hill for leadership so far and think much more can be done to grab tens of millions of new visitors to the United States.

CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: I think the work at the Department of Transportation, TSA and State have provided a lot of the mechanics under the category of unsung activities.

I happen to see a fair amount of it given the airplanes that facilitate a lot of this travel mechanically and I highly appreciate the engagement of

State, TSA and Transportation.

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Did you have a comment, Secretary Foxx? Your weighing in has been particularly important here.

SECRETARY FOXX: Thank you, Jim and Ursula, for your leadership. We at DOT are very excited about the President's announced goal of 100 million international tourists to the U.S. by 2021.

I would only add one point on the infrastructure issue, which is we are experiencing a fair amount of congestion in our airways that can be a limiting factor on our ability to deliver on our goals.

There is technology that we are now deploying. We were actually in Houston yesterday to make an announcement about a further development in NEXTGEN and our ability to create more capacity within the air space.

It is very important technology that we are rolling out that essentially puts us out of the business of using World War II radar systems and into the business of using 21st Century GPS to shorten the distance between planes, creating more fuel efficiency, safer landings, more efficient landings.

It is going to save millions of gallons of gas and other things, but it is also going to create more capacity in the air space. So this was a very, very

important piece of how we get to the final goal.

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CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Here, here. Here, here. Senator Klobuchar, did you have a comment?

SENATOR KLOBUCHAR: Yes, I did. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Vice Chair.

I just wanted to commend Arne for his work.

Literally, half of the export increase in the last year has been travel and tourism. It now counts for 22 percent, 22 percent of export growth this year and we are really proud of the work we have done with Brand USA and the Export Promotion Act, the Travel Promotion Act.

We have a reauthorization that is going to the Commerce Committee very soon. Senator Blunt and I are leading it. We have 26 authors, half Democrats and half Republicans. We can't say that very often. So we are very pleased with that, because in the past there has been some controversy, and I think the numbers speak for themselves why we are feeling good about reauthorizing either as part of the immigration bill in the Senate that it is part of or separately, and we are having two tracks here to make sure we got it done.

I also wanted to add that I was just in Canada. Senator Blunt and I were up there last weekend and led a trip there with five Senators and others.

Very much excitement there about what is going on with 1 exports and the possibilities of more infrastructure at 2 3 the border, not just for tourism, but also for bringing in more goods to market and really upping our game with 4 Canada. They were very positive about that. 5 So I want to thank Arne and I look forward to 6 7 working with you in the future. 8 CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Well. thank you for your 9 leadership, Senator. I mean, you practice what you 10 preach. I mean, you sent Jared Allen down to Chicago from Minnesota. 11 12 (Laughter) 1.3 CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: It is a highly appreciated 14 import in Chicago. 15 SENATOR KLOBUCHAR: Anytime. 16 CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: And practicing what 17 you're preaching on exports in Minnesota. 18 SENATOR KLOBUCHAR: And we are getting the Super Bowl in 2018, even though we were colder than 19 Mars one day this year. 20 So, yes. 21 (Laughter) CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Well, you have seen what 22 23 Bears' away uniforms look like even in a Super Bowl. 2.4 (Laughter) 25 CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Okay. Thank you very

1 much, Senator, for your leadership there. 2 Without any other comments, without objection, 3 we will adopt that. Jim, let me do 30, just 30 4 MR. ZIENTS: seconds on wait times, because the visa wait times, as 5 6 Arne said, have come way down. 7 CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Yes. MR. ZIENTS: We've got to keep working there. 8 9 The next challenge is wait times when people arrive, as 10 Arne said, at the airports. DHS is leading there, but it really is a city-by-city partnership to get that 11 12 done. 1.3 You need the airport authorities and the local 14 businesses to work with DHS. We have done it in Dallas/Fort Worth, we have done it in Chicago, we have 15 16 halved the wait times. But to do it at the top 15 17 airports, which is what the President has directed us all to do, it has to be a public/private partnership. 18 19 I would encourage people to work in their 20 local cities to get this done. CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: 21 Thank you. 22 SECRETARY PRITZKER: Can I just say one more 23 thing on that? 2.4 CHAIRMAN MCNERNEY: Yes. 25 SECRETARY PRITZKER: Just one more thing on

that. To underscore what Jeff said, the President did an executive order to direct Department of Commerce and Department of Homeland Security to come up with a metric and to work towards a specific metric. I can't remember if it is 120 days or it is a very fast timeframe.

But the other thing is Department of Homeland Security is looking for loaned executives to help them so that they can executive against these goals of doing what I call hospitality and national security all at the same time, or trade and national security at the same time.

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So any of you who might have folks that could be available to help them, I want to put a plug in for DHS. They are being a great partner on this.

CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Thank you. I think we will all try to respond to that. I appreciate it, Penny.

So without objection and further comment, we will adopt the letter.

I have just been informed that, Valerie, I think the President is about 10-15 minutes away. So we might be able to get through the letters.

Our sixth letter will be presented by Vanessa

Keitges and it covers small business access to capital.

Vanessa, I saw you earlier. There you are.

Welcome. It is great to have you here.

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MS. KEITGES: Thank you, Chairman. Thank you.

I was appointed last summer to represent the start up and small business community and as we learned at the last meeting, only about 1 percent of small businesses in America export, so we want to try and increase that. So this letter is around access to capital.

As we learned, American companies, small and entrepreneurial, are having issues of access to capital. Times have really changed where this industry used to be able to, or sector, go to banks or community banks to get loans, and, in fact, our company over a two-year period, interviewed 30 community banks and was unable to get a loan.

Therefore, we are really looking at solutions. What can we do to get to the gap of where we want to create jobs and innovation and then export, and, therefore, a solution that community banks testified a couple of years ago here is to go back and have states look at creative financing ideas that banks and community banks are unable to do so due to risk.

Therefore, in Oregon, Governor Kitzhaber created what is called the Oregon Growth Board, where he actually took \$100 million of lottery money, allocated it over ten venture capital firms, who then, in turn, invested in their sectors and their small businesses and startups in their states, and including Columbia Green as a bifactor of that type of creative financing, which then allowed us to grow, scale, and now export.

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Therefore, what we'd like to do here at PEC with regards to this access to capital is really urge the Department of Commerce to work with the National Governors Association, with the states, to look at putting more creative financing ideas around taking lottery money, pension funds, general funds, allocating them over to the venture capital to invest in each state's sectors that are important to them.

Oklahoma, Colorado, Wisconsin are some of the other states that have done this type of creative financing.

Therefore, again, on behalf of small business and start ups, because the times have changed and banks and community banks can't get to this sector, we need to get them access to capital. We need to take action. We can do it through the states and the Department of

Commerce, the Conference of Mayors, as well and the 1 2 SBA. 3 So we urge everyone to take action and I know the National Governors Association is going to be 4 5 bringing this up at their next agenda and their 6 economic development story to begin sharing other 7 stories like Oregon and Colorado and what we've done. 8 Thank you. 9 CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: You know, Vanessa, the 10 most powerful argument for this letter is your experience and what you have done with Columbia Green. 11 12 It has been spectacular. 1.3 MS. KEITGES: Thank you. 14 CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: And you don't know the 15 story, but Google the story. You will love it. 16 MS. KEITGES: Thank you. 17 CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: And it is, that example 18 does as much for anything. 19 Do we have any comments? 20 SENATOR GILLIBRAND: I want to echo the points of the letter. 21 I think access to capital is one of the 22 23 biggest challenges that New York State businesses are 2.4 facing still, particularly for smaller businesses. I

really want to highlight and commend what Fred Hochburg

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has been doing through the Export-Import Bank, because he took a tour with me through upstate New York to meet with small businesses.

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One business we met with was Mercer Dairy.

They create ice cream that is made with wine and apparently the Chinese love it.

But what export can do for the small businesses is they can actually fill an order without receiving the money first and that kind of insurance allows a small business like Mercer Dairy to say, okay, I can fill an order for all of this ice cream that I would never be able to afford to send without being paid first. It allows her to increase her exports.

So one thing that was really important about that fly-around is that most of our businesses had never heard of the programs under Export-Import Bank that could actually help a small business.

So I think the more we amplify what the Federal Government can do through the SBA and through Export-Import Bank, we will have more success stories.

I love the story Fred told about Granny's Pickles, some southern grandmother who makes pickles, and again, the Chinese seem to love it. So we are able to export our products worldwide.

The second thing is I want to focus on SBA's

ChallengeHER initiative. I think it is really important. One of the challenges that women-owned business have is they typically start their businesses with eight times less capital than male-owned businesses.

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It is not surprising because most of the avenues for capital are male run, so most venture capitals are male run, most private equity firms are male run, most community banks and most large banks.

So as human nature dictates, we see brilliance in ourselves, and so if you don't have women who are running these funds, they don't always see the brilliance in the business idea for the women-owned businesses. It is just human nature.

When banks do create targets for lending to women-owned businesses, they have found great results. In Key Bank in Upstate New York, it is a woman CEO. She said I'm going to set a \$3 billion target for women=owned business lending.

She has exceeded that target, she is at \$5 billion already and it is among her highest performing portfolios. So when I meet with our bankers across the state, I urged them, please set a target. It doesn't matter what your target is, whatever is consistent with your own business model, just set one because you will

see even though these aren't the typical businesses you would normally fund, they actually make money and they are not delinquent in their payments, they are very good returns on investment.

So thank you for all the work you are doing. I think you are spot on in your focus because we know that two-thirds of all new jobs are created by small businesses and without access to capital, they can't grow.

So with tools like EXIM to help them facilitate exports, that's how we create growth, certainly in my state.

Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Thank you, Senator Gillibrand.

Did you want to make a comment? Yes?

MS. CONTRERAS-SWEET: I did, yes. Lamentably,
it is not the first time that I have heard a story
similar to yours, Vanessa, and so I understand. I came
out of -- I was California Secretary of Transportation
and as I was trying to dole out work to small
businesses, I found that they had similar experiences.

So having arrived now as the new Administrator of the SBA, on day one I set out to address some of those issues. So I'm just delighted to give you a

little bit of an update.

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That is that, first and foremost, we have now put in a technology that we think is going to help expedite. It is the process through which we engage with the bankers. So I'm delighted to see that some of that has already taken hold and we are getting some good feedback on that.

The second is the way that we look at underwriting. We came out with a new predictive score that we think helps banks get to yes a little easier. So I'd love to share that with you in more detail.

But just to the point here, I'm just really delighted at how cooperative across President Obama's Administration, that across all of the departments, everybody is cooperating on their SBIR goals. So that is where we set aside so much of the research dollars out of each agency for innovation and research.

So I was very encouraged to see that in our reauthorization we have been able to increase that number, which will allow us to spur more innovation and more work around the country through small businesses.

So I think that's really good news.

Second, just, again, in terms of databases and allowing folks to use our databases, what we are doing now, we are going to be launching this very imminently.

I'm pleased to say that we are going to be putting the database, collecting all of the research, all of the technological advances all in one place at the SBA so that people don't have to go to every single agency to find out what research and what developments are occurring. We will have it all at the SBA.

Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: That's terrific.

Vanessa, you have attracted a lot of support here on your first outing.

(Laughter)

CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Any other comments? Jeff?

MR. ZIENTS: Just one thing. You have been supportive, Boeing has been supportive, Lockheed has been supportive of an initiative that we are launching, which is to basically take the fact that large businesses don't have that access to capital. In fact, their capital is quite cheap now, whereas small businesses either can't get it or it is quite expensive.

So we are modeling this after something that Cameron did in the UK, which is to have big businesses step forward and say we will provide financing to small businesses in our supply chain at close to or at our cost to capital.

So we want to get as many of the big 1 businesses here signed up. We did this in the Federal 2 3 Government by paying small business contractors faster and that has had a real impact and we want to do the 4 same thing with the private sector. 5 This is coming together real time. We are 6 7 probably going to launch it in the next few weeks, and 8 the more big businesses on board, the more we can 9 benefit small businesses. CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: And I think a lot of us 10 already are. 11 MR. ZIENTS: 12 Yes. 1.3 CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: I think a lot of us 14 already are, and Fred has a similar initiative on export finance, leveraging the credit at the top of the 15 supply chain. 16 17 So, Vanessa, I think everybody -- there is 18 zero controversy about your letter. So without objection, why don't we adopt it? 19 Gene, you have -- where is Gene? There he is. 20 21 The President always comes during your letter. So why don't we hurry? 22 23 (Laughter) 2.4 Yes. Let's hurry through this. MR. HALE: 25 CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Twice, twice this has

happened. 1 2 MR. HALE: I know, I know. It is by design 3 too. Right, Jim? Technology-Enabled Small 4 CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: 5 Business Exporters. MR. HALE: Yes. Thank you. Thank you very 6 7 much. 8 The SME Committee has been very busy since our 9 last meeting. We have hosted several roundtables. 10 Chairman Hochberg attended one in Los Angeles, Secretary Foxx in March came to Los Angeles and spoke 11 to about 800 SMEs, and we just recently held a 12 13 roundtable in Los Angeles where we had great feedback. 14 Some of the positive that came out of that was 15 free trade agreements with Colombia. One company 16 mentioned that since that trade agreement, that company 17 is four times as large as it was before. 18 The SBA EX-IM Bank has played a big role in 19 that success. Quite interesting, the roundtable discussion surfaced a new area, type of exporter, that 20 needs our attention and it is called the Consumer 21 Driven Technology-Enabled Small Business. 22 23 John Donohoe from Google has played a major 2.4 role in driving this.

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Ebay.

Ebay.

CHAIRMAN MCNERNEY:

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MR. HALE: So he is not here, but he wanted me to at least say a few words, and I will.

He said thank you for providing the opportunity to present some thoughts on the emergence of Technology-Enable Small Business. This is exporters, and I apologize that I'm not able to present the letter in person.

Technology, particularly the internet, is enabling SMEs to take their business to a global audience in a way that was never possible before. A traditional main street business can now use the internet to sell its products and services online and reach nearly 3 billion users.

These businesses maintain a local presence and participate directly in their local economy, but also increase revenue through access to customers around the world. I will just wrap it up here.

Despite these tremendous new global opportunities, frictions remain for Consumer Driven Technology-Enabled SMEs. Government policy can play a meaningful role to reduce these frictions. When frictions are removed, increase of global commerce, local jobs and opportunity grows in communities across America.

I look forward to working with the

Administration and partners in industry to ensure that 1 2 Technology-Enabled SME exporters realize their full 3 potential. So that is the essence of the comments and we 4 5 basically want to get an endorsement for the letter. 6 CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Gene, I just wanted to 7 note for everybody that no one works harder at the 8 grass roots level on the PEC than you do. 9 MR. HALE: Thank you. 10 CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: At the community level, at the small business level, your leadership has made a 11 12 big, huge difference. So you are not just writing 1.3 letters, you are doing the work. 14 MR. HALE: It's the team. It's the team that 15 we have. 16 CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: I highly appreciate it. 17 Any additional comment or objections? 18 (No Response) 19 CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: With no objection, we will 20 adopt it. 21 We are going to try for an eighth letter here before the President comes. I think Bob, Robert Wolf 22 23 was going to outline support for the Import-Export 2.4 Bank. You have got Fred right to your right there.

Thanks. Well, they put me in the

MR. WOLF:

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middle of former Massachusetts Senator and now Senator Gillibrand, but I'm still a Boston Red Sox fan.

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MR. WOLF: Listen, dear Cabinet members,
Administration members, elected officials, Chairman
McNerney and Vice Chairman Burns and member of the PEC,
it is an honor to present today such an important and
critical issue for the economy, the Export-Import Bank
reauthorization.

I am pleased to report that the PEC agrees with and fully supports the President's proposal to provide the EX-IM Bank a five-year reauthorization, with a \$160 billion cap by September 30th^h. Now, I would like to emphasize a few points for the record.

The EX-IM financing supports small businesses. In fiscal year 2013, the EX-IM Bank provided over \$5 billion in financing to nearly 3,000 small businesses. That's over 90 percent of all EX-IM transactions.

Secondly, it increases U.S. competitiveness.

Sixty other countries provide EX-IM credit financing to support their businesses. Third, ending EX-IM is essentially economic unilateral disarmament and harms American workers.

I meet with CEOs around the globe daily and the EX-IM reauthorization is coming up now every day.

They don't understand the debate.

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Four, actually, the EX-IM Bank earns interest for taxpayers and money. The bank charges an interest rate on all transactions. Since 2009 the EX-IM Bank has generated, and I will repeat this, generated over \$2 billion to contribute to the Treasury Department's general fund.

Lastly, since 1934 the EX-IM's net losses on its entire portfolio have been less than 1.5 percent. As of March 31st, the report to Congress, the bank's default rate was less than one-fourth of 1 percent.

As the only Wall Street guy here, I can tell you that's an incredible, incredible job by Chairman Hochberg and the EX-IM staff.

We are urging all members of the President's Export Council, all of the elected officials to go back to their states, all the communities around the globe, to support the EX-M reauthorization by September 30th.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Robert, thanks for that strong, strong letter.

Are there any additional comments? I think it is under the heading --

VICE CHAIR BURNS: I would just make a comment that this is essentially a no brainer. It should be a

no brainer. It is one that we can't take higher up
because it is not without a huge amount of opposition.

So we will need to help you and we will do that.

CHAIRMAN MCNERNEY: Yes. I think it was a
major BRT initiative yesterday on the Hill and it is
one of the top priorities and we will keep working it.

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so should our economy.

Ursula, you want to try for the last letter? We might actually get it done.

A lot of us in the room feel very strongly about it and

VICE CHAIR BURNS: This is supporting Penny?

CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: This is supporting

NEI/NEXT which Penny outlined. Yes.

VICE CHAIR BURNS: On behalf of the PEC, we are pleased, I am pleased to present this letter that encourages the Administration to ensure that private sector input remains a key guiding principle in development of the second phase of an NEI strategy, NEI/NEXT, which Penny talked about.

Significant progress has been made under the current export strategy and I am pleased to see that the government has implemented many of the recommendations of this private sector advisory group.

I believe that this kind of public and private partnership is the only way to improve and to move

forward and strengthen our exports to other countries. 1 2 I encourage you to continue and even ramp up 3 your dialogue with the private sector who will need to engage in some bold and outside-of-the-box thinking. 4 5 We have begun implementation --CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Good to see you. 6 7 (Laughter) 8 CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: I think this is the place. 9 There you go. I couldn't quite get the vote out. All in favor of Ursula's letter? 10 (Chorus of Ayes) 11 12 CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: We are set. 13 (Whereupon, the President of the United States 14 entered the room.) 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 2.4 25

V. MANUFACTURING INNOVATION DISCUSSION

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PRESIDENT OBAMA: Well, hello, everybody. Sorry to interrupt the flow of the meeting.

But I just want to say thank you to all of you who are here. Some of you have been serving on our Export Council for quite some time, some of you are here as new additions, but all of you have been extraordinarily successful in your various fields.

It gives us an enormous opportunity to hear from you in very concrete terms about how we can advance not just America's export agenda, but how we can build the kind of economic future that we want for our kids and our grandkids.

For the last 51 months, we have created jobs here in the United States, 9.4 million jobs in all.

But we are going to have to create more. One of the best ways to do it is to boost American manufacturing and American exports. That is why since I came into office, we have been promoting American products and businesses when I travel overseas. It is why we created the President's Export Council in 2010.

There are some of the most iconic companies in the world, Boeing being an example, Xerox being another one, and with your help, exports have driven one-third of the economic growth in our recovery and now support over 11 million U.S. jobs.

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Last year we exported \$2.3 trillion in goods and services, which was an all time high. Business executives around the globe say that the United States is the best place to locate, the best place to invest and the best place to hire. That's the first time that they've said that, that we are number one when it comes to their desirable location to invest. This is the first time they have said that in over a decade.

So the Made in America brand is stronger than ever and as we saw yesterday at the first White House maker fair, I was out there watching these 22-year-olds coming up with incredible things. It is going to be a remarkable future that we have to look ahead to because in many ways, manufacturing is becoming easier.

Some of the barriers to entry are lowering.

It gives inventors and entrepreneurs the opportunity to create new products and services in ways that we can't even imagine and we want to make sure that all those trends accelerate here in the United States.

So this is a moment of opportunity. We have got a chance to extend our competitive advantage in the world and that is what this meeting is about.

One thing I want to focus on today is opening up even more new markets to Made in America products.

We are working very hard to finalize trade agreements with our partners in Europe and in Asia that will make us the center of a free trade hub covering two-thirds of the world economy.

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Mr. Michael Froman has been putting in a lot of miles trying to make sure that that happens and I know he has consulted with some of you, not just big companies, but a lot of small and medium sized businesses who have enormous opportunities if we're able to open up these markets and oftentimes are the ones that have the hardest time navigating through some of the barriers that are out there.

I especially want to increase trade and investment in the region and this is going to be one of the issues that we discuss in August. There has been some explosive growth in certain parts of the world where we are just not doing enough, Africa being a prime example.

You have got six of the ten fastest growing economies in Africa, a young population that is growing rapidly. Some of these economies are doing very, very well, but we are not penetrating those markets as well as we should have.

I think we have got a great opportunity in August with an African Leader Summit that is going to be taking place for us to talk about trade and commerce because that is really what that is interested in.

They are not interested in aid as much as they are trade, development and partnering with the private sector.

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As your businesses know well, when we export products overseas, we are creating jobs and opportunities here at home. That is the focus here today and every day of my Presidency.

How do we create thriving businesses that are also able to create great jobs that allow people not just to stay in the middle class, but to work their way into the middle class if they work hard and take responsibility?

All of you have done that. This Council is doing great work. And with that, I'm going to turn it back over to Jay to hear about some of the ideas that you have come up with and how we can help advance this agenda.

CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Again, thank you for your attendance. It energizes us and reminds us of the importance of our work.

We appreciate your comments about our engagement. I think we are going to send you a record nine letters coming out of this meeting. We discussed

them and there are a couple of themes, one of which is around this manufacturing and technology innovation. It is enablement.

We have had some discussion that Jeff and Penny have led before you came here that reminds us of the importance of that and I think we had sort of held off discussing that until you came here because of your leadership, personal leadership there.

I think one of the letters you are going to get is from Vanessa, our small business startup star from Oregon who is talking about finding new ways to finance small businesses, often technology based, and its importance for us to focus on that issue.

So I think we were hoping maybe you'd talk a little bit about, elaborate a little bit on what you said about enabling small businesses not only to export, but just to become a bigger part of our economy and the role of manufacturing and technology innovation.

We are delighted to hear that emphasis because it is at the heart of what a lot of us do around here.

Good. Well, first of all, PRESIDENT OBAMA: I just want to know how much Michelle has paid you to position me at a Starbucks.

(Laughter)

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CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: I'm sure Howard is catching that on television right now.

(Laughter)

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PRESIDENT OBAMA: They did a good thing with announcing the scholarship program with Arizona State which I think is worth companies looking at.

I think what I'd like to do is begin with some of this technology and innovation, because as I said yesterday, we have this amazing collection of folks.

Over the last couple of days we have been talking about things like 3D printing and the revolution in making stuff that initially was just using software for data and information and now suddenly it is starting to move into the three-dimensional space. It is still in its infancy. It is still where the internet probably was 25, 30 years ago, but there are enormous opportunities there.

It was a reminder when you see some young person who invented an incubator that is \$200 and is already saving 60,000 lives of preemie babies around the world or high school kids who develop a sports car that gets 100 miles a gallon as part of their class project. It just gives you a sense of why it is that we have been an economic superpower in the past and why we have to maintain that.

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So one person that I thought would be great to comment on this is Marilyn Hewson from Lockheed Martin, obviously one of our greatest innovators. It occupies a unique section, position in our manufacturing sector.

I know at this time, folks have been thinking about it. Let's turn to Marilyn and hear what the conversation has yielded so far.

MS. HEWSON: Well, thank you, Mr. President. You know, as an advanced technology company like Lockheed Martin, investing in research and development is absolutely critical to our business, it is critical to growth, it is critical to sustaining the business, and, as you said, it is what generates jobs throughout the supply chain.

Over 60 percent of our business goes out into the supply chain to small and medium sized businesses. So what we invest in flows all the way through.

We are investing in a lot of emerging technologies, as well as current technologies from robotics to quantum computing to hypersonic aircraft that can fly mach 6, so our engineers and scientists are working on that every day.

But to your point, the manufacturing process is another area that we are investing in. This added manufacturing or 3D printing that you brought up, and I

know you spent some time on it here, but also in Pittsburgh this week, there is a lot of excitement around it.

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What is exciting to us at Lockheed Martin is the ability to take it to large-scale manufacturing environments and do complex parts. We are doing some of that and we are finding that relative to traditional manufacturing and design, it is reducing the cost about 80 percent and it is getting the parts faster.

So we have it, today we have got parts, titanium parts on the NASA Juno space craft that is on its way now to Jupiter and it is exciting that we were yielding those very results from 3D printing of those parts.

I think the more that we can invest as a company, and the companies around this table, in research and development, in manufacturing processes, that is what is going to generate the jobs for us in the U.S. and that is what is going to allow us to take those to other markets.

This body is about export and trade and in that exporting arena, if we can get those products to market faster through things like 3D printing, that is what is going to make a big difference for our companies.

PRESIDENT OBAMA: That's great. And obviously a big chunk of this is R&D investment by your company, but I think it is not just defense contractors that recognize the degree to which federal R&D and basic research ends up being critical in us maintaining that technological edge.

A lot of the folks that I saw out in that yard yesterday were MIT professors and Stanford professors and they continually reminded me that all this neat stuff that they are coming up with that eventually had commercial applications start off in laboratories and research facilities because it is the nature of basic research that you don't know if it is going to pay off, so it is often times more difficult to justify.

You know, the days of the old Bell Labs, where if you had monopolies, you had enough money to go ahead and sink into a whole bunch of kooky stuff. Those days are over. You guys have got to watch your bottom lines a little more. So the Federal Government has got to make sure that it is doing its job on that front. Good.

As you mentioned, Vanessa, one of our small business stars, although I don't know how small it is going to stay since she is so good.

Vanessa, do you want to talk a little bit

about, as a CEO of a startup, what is -- what role do you see in spurring innovation in the economy and how does that link up with our export agenda? A lot of times, folks figure if you are small or medium size, you are not thinking about overseas markets.

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MS. KEITGES: Yes. No, that's not true.

Coming from the green building market and the USGBC really pushing the green building standards, startups and entrepreneurial companies in that sector really have to look at innovative products around data and performance. How are we really affecting the environment when we build these buildings?

So as a small company, a startup, we actually received a commercialization grant from our state to partner up with our local university, Portland State University, to develop a rain lab basically to assimilate rain storms all around the world so we could develop green roof technology around those types of storms and what cities are impacting so that we can help with their infrastructure issues around flooding.

So that modeling allowed us to develop a tool where we can manufacture green roof technology for that particular city and the storms that are going to be coming over the next two, five and 100 years.

So what that does, it allows us I think to

have innovative green manufacturing, for example, and 1 as we continue to export, there are these same 2 3 environmental green building standards and issues around the world. We want to be a leader in green and 4 green building and having that commercialization grant, 5 6 working with the universities, develop these labs, get the performance data will actually, I believe, be a 7 8 leader and beat other countries around the world in 9 this area because quality is really important, how we 10 manufacture quality to meet these standards, and we are positioning ourselves to do that. 11 That's great. Good. 12 PRESIDENT OBAMA: 1.3 one last area and then maybe we can open it up a little 14 bit. 15

Obviously, one of the areas where we have been an incredible innovation leader has been in agricultural products, food processing. My home state company, ADM, is pretty good at that.

So Pat, although I think I hear Coldplay -- (Laughter)

PRESIDENT OBAMA: -- I've become an expert at hearing people's rings.

(Laughter)

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PRESIDENT OBAMA: I'm pretty sure that was Coldplay. Pat?

(Laughter)

MS. WOERTZ: Well, thank you for the opportunity to talk about technology a little bit with agricultural and food products.

As you know, ADM is a big manufacturer of corn-based ethanol. Many people think of that as a first generation, but because of technology and technological innovation, we have taken it to much lower cost, lower energy usage, higher sustainability, more waste products.

And as also a result of market conditions and this innovation, what started sort of as a homegrown fuel, thinking about using it in the U.S., now we export, the industry does, up to a billion gallons a year. Because it is such a low cost transportation fuel, other areas of the world are very much looking for our fuels as well, so it has become an export due to that technology and that innovation and it has laid the platform for the advanced stages of technology to go to much more second and third generation fuels.

On the food side of agriculture, innovation has led to a lot. In our country, of course, we think about health and nutrition and so health and wellness is a big effort of our R&D centers and that is, of course, interested and being more interested in

developing countries as well. So as the population grows, more use of protein, more stealth nutrition, so to speak.

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So to put protein, to put fibers, to put natural sweeteners, much more healthful products in everything not only that we might consume in this country, but as much larger demand and much higher growth rates exports and internationally.

PRESIDENT OBAMA: That's great. So I'm going to put you back in charge. Why don't we see if --

CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: You know, I thought one thing that might be of interest to you that might lead to a broader discussion is Ginni on cross-data border flow.

Sort of in a post-Snowden world, people are sort of wrapping themselves in the cloak of privacy to achieve protectionist goals and Ginni made sort of a compelling case and it is going to embody itself in a letter to you.

So, Ginni Rometty, would you, of IBM, would you just make the President aware?

I know it is the third time this morning making a speech.

MS. ROMETTY: I know. Anyone could give the speech now.

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CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: And I know Mike Froman is all over it, but it is --

MS. ROMETTY: He is, and both Secretary Pritzker and Ambassador Froman, you should know, have been very helpful in this already because there have been a number of instances already pulled back as a result of the efforts of the Administration.

But it is this idea that in the post-Snowden world, as Jim described, one reaction is to keep data in your borders or don't let it flow across borders and say things that may seem sort of innocent about, well, let's keep all those servers right in this country.

In effect, what we often see is that that is, as Jim just described, under the veil of security and privacy, when, in the end, it is a form of protectionism and it is a form of really avocation by many local companies who would say this would be great for my business.

So I think it pertains not only to being able to sell globally, that isn't even it, it is really about operating, and even for their own economies it is not good because many companies make money if you are in one European country to another European country or government services that you need.

cetera. So it is really not good any way you look at

it, but you do see then this proliferation. And so we

really do appreciate the Administration's efforts here

to bat these down, but, of course, Ambassador Froman

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really getting them tied down well in the new trade agreements to recognize this form of digital trade is essential to not just operate, not just sell, but for

We were talking about travel earlier, et

governments to be efficient as well.

PRESIDENT OBAMA: Well, we have been all over this from the get go. Obviously, there have been enormous commercial implications, the Snowden disclosures, and as indicated, in some cases, there have been legitimate concerns about privacy issues.

Oftentimes those dovetail with either purely commercial interests in these countries that are, as Ginni just said, looking to make sure it is their servers in their facilities with their nationals who are handling this data.

In some cases there are countries that have been for a long time uncomfortable with the openness of the internet and have been using this as an excuse to see if they can vulcanize the internet and build their own platforms that they would have greater control over.

In both cases, what we have said is you have got legitimate concerns, we will be able to respond to them. Illegitimate concerns we are going to challenge and you're right, both TPP, the Transpacific Partnership and TTP, the European Trade Agreement that we are working on will have to have these kinds of architecture that preserve fair and free trade within this realm.

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I would just add while we are on this topic that we are spending a lot of time thinking generally about big data, its implications for every aspect of the economy. How do we make sure that we have protected people's privacy and are mindful about potential abuses of big data, but also that we are taking advantage of opportunities?

The Federal Government has enormous stores of data. Most of your weather apps on your smart phone are because of government data that somebody figured out how to make easily accessible and commercialized.

Health care is an area, for example, where the possibilities are endless for us as we learn more about the human genome. Our ability to potentially detect diseases, design drugs for specific diseases, individualize medicine so we know it is more effective, huge possibilities.

But all that stuff has to be done in a way that preserves our privacy and our values. So John Podesta has been leading a group in consultation with a number of companies interested in this space and will continue to report out because this is something that will be relevant internationally.

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If we get it right, then it allows us to have other goods and services that we may be able to export as well. But other countries are not always as good about some of the IT behind this and we have got to think it through.

CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: You know, it is an adjacent point that we talked about earlier, and Scott, I'm headed toward you a little bit is the use of technology and trade facilitation. You know, a more mundane use of technology, but one that is critically important to making stuff. Yes, you got it. No one likes to use that word.

But maybe you could make a comment or two again on that for the President.

MR. DAVIS: Well, just in general, I think one thing we are seeing today is we are actually seeing small and medium sized businesses show more interest in exporting. We have been working with the Commerce Department for a long time. Very small minority

export.

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Today I think with e-commerce particularly, we are seeing huge demand out of the e-commerce customers to do it. They don't have the resources to handle the cumbersome procedures at customs and border, but I think that the progress we are making in a trade facilitation agreement, we've got to push hard to implement it quicker.

I think the Executive Order on the single window simplifies things. We were excited about doing that. I think de minimis, raising de minimis, I know it is a battle for Ambassador Froman with some of the other countries, but that makes it much easier I think for these small businesses to do it.

So the exciting thing right now is there are still not enough doing it and most of them that do export go to one country, but the level of interest is growing tremendously.

CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: That's good, and I appreciate your work on that, Scott.

Robert, maybe EX-M was one that we spent a lot of time on. The fight is a little tougher than it has been in the past on the Hill, Mr. President, as you know.

MR. WOLF: Well, Mr. President, I want to let

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you know you will also receive a letter from the PEC that we fully support and endorse the five-year reauthorization of the EX-IM Bank and the cap moving to \$160 billion.

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It is clear that the majority of businesses around the United States, as well as businesses around the globe support the EX-IM Bank, the United States.

It is one, it lends to small businesses, 90 percent of transactions went to small businesses from the U.S. EXIM Bank. Two, it earns money. Three, it creates jobs, and, four, it increases our competitiveness.

Without it would be literally unconscionable. So we are fully supportive that this gets done by September 30th and you'll receive our letter.

PRESIDENT OBAMA: I assume that, Jim, you have been in contact with BRT and --

CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Oh, yes. Yes. Oh, yes, and with every Congressman and Senator I can find. We are helping.

And you know, I think one of the -- Fred has morphed EX-IM and the argument is stronger now because of the small business engagement that you have achieved with some of your new structured products and initiatives.

1 Fred has found some clever ways to leverage 2 big businesses who get loan guarantees from EX-IM to 3 helping the credit ratings of smaller businesses and their supply chains. 4 So I think the discussion can be a little more 5 broad- based as we approach the politicians out there. 6 7 Congressman Reichart, did you have a comment 8 on this? Speaking of which. 9 Well, I, thank you. CONGRESSMAN REICHART: 10 still like to think of myself as the sheriff back in Seattle. 11 12 (Laughter) 1.3 CONGRESSMAN REICHART: I did that for 33 14 years. I just look like I've been here 40 years. 15 (Laughter) 16 CONGRESSMAN REICHART: Mr. President, my name 17 is Dave Reichart. I'm from Washington State, of 18 course, the most trade-dependent State in the country. 19 About one out of every three jobs is connected to 20 trade. 21 We have been working real hard. I'm on the Ways and Means Committee, I'm on the Trade Subcommittee 22 23 and when the Chorus Agreement, Colombia Agreement, 2.4 Panama Agreement was being discussed, we formed a team

that we called the Chorus Working Group, very

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successful in working with Ambassador Kirk and your Administration and really enjoyed that opportunity.

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We now have a group that we have organized that hopefully you have heard of. It is called the Friends of TPP.

PRESIDENT OBAMA: It's a great group.

CONGRESSMAN REICHART: Yes, thank you.

(Laughter)

CONGRESSMAN REICHART: Greg Meeks from New York, Ron Kind from Wisconsin, Charles Bestoni and myself, Charles from Louisiana, have put this group together and I just wanted to mention that our relationship with Mr. Froman, Ambassador Froman, has been excellent. Their staff has been excellent.

We have been working together hard on TPP, but we all recognize that this has been -- this was the first letter discussed this morning and I'm going to guess that that is because it is one of the most important letters, the importance of TPA.

We as the Friends of TPP would like to offer our help to you and meet with you. That would be an extra special treat, but staff and Mr. Froman, to see how we can gather and garner more support in Congress on both the Senate side and the House side. We are ready to work with you.

The second thing I wanted to mention as far as the access to capital for small business, both the Senate and the House have been working hard on tax extenders. As you know, there is agreement in both the Senate and the House on tax extenders. It is just a disagreement on how long to extend these bills, like the built-in gains tax, the R&D tax credit, which we talked about, which I think really lends itself to providing some certainty for our businesses across the country, that's what they're looking for more than anything.

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So again, we offer our help, Democrats and Republicans sitting at the table today, we offer our help to all of you.

I'm a charter member of the group and I'm happy to be here and it is just an honor and a pleasure to be here with you this morning, sir, and I appreciate the time to make some comments.

PRESIDENT OBAMA: Well, I appreciate you, Congressman, for the work you are doing. Obviously Kirsten and, you know, our outstanding Minnesota Senator who we are going to be seeing, Amy.

CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: I thanked her for Jared Allen earlier. She really believes in exports.

PRESIDENT OBAMA: That could be very helpful.

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I will tell you that the work we are doing around these big trade deals, the work that Mike is doing, is as ambitious as anything that we've done in a very long time.

There have been some questions raised about, well, is now the time for trade? I think in some cases, issues have surfaced around its impact on environmental standards or labor standards and what I say to folks who are concerned about these issues is you should get all the facts, you should raise all your questions, but oftentimes people are fighting battles from 20, 25, 30 years ago.

The truth of the matter is today, the issue is not whether a company can move to China. If they wanted to move, they could move under the current regime. The question is can we start getting more companies to come back. Can we raise standards in the Asia Pacific region?

Can we make environmental and labor standards and intellectual property protections strong enough?

Because that will advantage our companies and that is what this trade deal does. It is going to lower some barriers, but a lot of what these trade deals are doing is strengthening standards in such a way that companies that play by the rules and countries that play by the

rules are going to benefit and those who are skirting the rules are going to find that there are stronger enforcement mechanisms in place than there have been in the past.

Nowhere is that more true than in something like intellectual property. We just talked about innovation. It is tough to innovate if you know that somebody is going to do a knock off of your innovation six months later and undercut your market.

So I really appreciate the work that you're doing on this. It is going to be a bipartisan piece of legislation. I will be happy to meet with Friends of TPP. I think it is probably more important for me to meet with the enemies of TPP.

(Laughter)

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PRESIDENT OBAMA: But you know, it is always nice to get some encouragement before I go into the lion's den.

But obviously, we'd benefit from some strategizing, figuring out how we want to frame the issues, what questions other members have heard that they are most concerned about that we can respond to.

So with that I have gotten my cue that I am going to a meeting that is probably not as fun as this one.

(Laughter)

PRESIDENT OBAMA: But important as well. I just want to say to Jim and Ursula and to everybody on the council, thank you so much for your leadership. We really appreciate it. All right.

(Applause)

(Whereupon, the President of the Unites States leaves room.)

CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Well, I think that kind of engagement, for those of you that are new, we have come to expect and appreciate from the President.

Again, on behalf of all of us, we thank you.

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VI. OVERVIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S TRADE AGENDA

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CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: I think now we have an opportunity for Secretary Kerry to make some comments.

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Secretary Kerry, it is great to have you here. SECRETARY KERRY: Jim, thank you very much. I appreciate your leadership enormously. I'm going to have to race through this a little bit because I have to be at this unpleasant meeting that we're about to

(Laughter)

I may be one of the reasons SECRETARY KERRY: it will be unpleasant.

(Laughter)

SECRETARY KERRY: Or at least I may bring the news that helps make it unpleasant.

At any rate, let me just say that I have a great sense of what is happening here for a lot of different reasons.

Number one, I spent a lot of years as the Chair of the Small Business Committee in the Senate, so much of what you are talking about, Vanessa and others, I am completely in synch with and understand. we were pushing very hard to teach small businesses how they could, in fact, export.

I think we began a process of connecting them
to the internet and to those entities that help people
to be able to do so.

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But what I want to begin by saying to all of you is that I want to thank you and underscore the degree to which I run into this all around the world, the American business is absolutely extraordinary.

I think all of us have deep appreciation of the very difficult --, people have forgotten what it was like when President Obama came in 2009. In fact, even before he came in, the Bush Administration was turning to him as the President-Elect to ask him what he was willing to support.

He was making decisions about bailout and where Congress should go well before he was sworn in. The degree to which those decisions created the framework for a recovery was critical. But we know that in the end the government decisions create the framework and the structure, your decisions and your innovation, your commitment to R&D, your commitment to innovate are really what makes the difference. You create the jobs, small business and what become big businesses because of those decisions.

I run into this all around the world that people have enormous respect and jealousy for what we

are able to do here and it is one of the reasons why we are such a safe haven for investment. It is so powerful globally, though challenged.

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The second thing I want to say is that what we are talking about here is not just about business. It is the projection of American power, it is our leverage to be able to have an impact in solving a lot of problems and it is vital to the security of the United States because to the degree that we can project the economic opportunity, take it to export economic opportunity places, we address the crisis of millions, literally millions of young people in places where they don't have opportunity, there is abject poverty, and that is the breeder of terrorism.

That is what we are fighting in places where there are concerted efforts to grab these young people, indoctrinate them and then put them on their way. I'm telling you, all over the place. There are countless foreign ministers who have told me about the challenges in their countries of these young people who don't have jobs.

So I came into this job 100 percent committed to a fundamental notion that foreign policy is economic policy and economic policy is foreign policy. In today's world more than ever before, because of

globalization which no one can ever -- and if you're smart, you don't want to, but some places try to put the genie back in the bottle and it is not going to happen.

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We also are facing much more intense competition from other countries before and you all know this, too. And I might add, and it has been an eye opener to me even as Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, I have not seen -- I hadn't seen the levels of corruption that I see as I travel to various places.

It is a pandemic and dangerous and you all are competing in a world where you have to deal with that. So it is tricky, it is as tricky as it has ever been. I think there are a couple -- I think each of the letters are important and in our department we deal with almost every one of these letters.

We are linked to you and I'm proud to say with Penny, we have the best relationship with the Commerce Department we've ever had, the most productive. It is a combination of commitment and we are working very effectively to maximize our projection of economic capacity abroad.

I will just say a couple of quick words about all of that. We are currently selling more goods and

services abroad than at any time in our history, but we could do better.

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One of the things I remember when I was a Senator traveling to Hong Kong, I was dumbstruck. We had three foreign commercial service officers. They told me we were losing billions of dollars of business because of their RFPs they couldn't keep up with and the French and the British and others had these vast pavilions and were able to do business and convene and sell and market and we weren't in the game as much because we are taken for granted to some degree or have historically been. We don't anymore.

We also have had a record 70 million international visitors came to the United States. So I have pressed our diplomats, I have issued instructions. Historically, in the State Department, being the economic officer in an embassy was not necessarily a route to ambassador and promotion even to the highest jobs. Now we want to make sure everybody in the department is an economic officer. I mean that.

I have sent cables to every single embassy and outpost in the world instructing people to engage in proactive, forceful economic outreach.

We have created a direct line. We have asked our ambassadors to call U.S. businesses directly to

explain foreign business climates and foreign business opportunities. And in 2013 our ambassadors held 87 large conference calls, average of 30 companies participating on each call. In 2014, we have already had 31 and our goal is to do 100 and our surveys show that over 80 percent of the businesses that participate in those say they will make a proactive business decision based on the call. So that is creating further export and engagement.

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We are creating a business -- we have created a business information data system base called BIDs where we identify the opportunities for business overseas. We have collected over \$100 billion in infrastructure projects or foreign opportunities on the site now and we encourage businesses to investigate the opportunities there. We want to promote it more and find ways to.

We are working with Select USA and are sending our ambassadors out to shake the economic tree and try to engage more effectively. I am hugely supportive of and talk about everywhere the TTIP and the TTP. These are enormous opportunities.

We are prepared to come help sell Congress.

It is not just, as I say, part of an economic benefit to us, it is going to be critical to Europe's

resurgence, this effort to provide job opportunities in vast parts of the world and to raise the standards and fight back against corruption and other things.

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In addition, we have an African Leader Summit for the first time in history. We will have almost every President, leader of Africa come here at the beginning of August. Businesses will be deeply involved in that. We are working through everything we are going to do there. I want you to think about it.

I was just in the DRC and in Angola, Ethiopia, South Sudan, which is more of a complex thing, but the opportunities are just stunning.

The Chinese are there in force, they are building everything for them. They are bringing their people there to build it, which is not terrific in terms of policy and otherwise.

They are not loved. The Russians are there. We are loved and we're not there. It is not because we don't want to discuss -- you know, with all due respect, we have got to get a Congress that is willing to put some meat behind this policy and it pays 100 times over. We have got to find a way to invest more in these kinds of initiatives.

In addition, I will just end quickly, we are working very hard on the level playing field issues.

We intervene constantly, particularly, obviously, with China and some other countries. We continually work -- I was just in Poland where we signed an agreement, a framework to establish bilateral innovation, collaboration to bring entrepreneurs, innovators, financiers, educators together in order to maximize, create the witch's brew of new innovation and opportunity. We want to replicate that in other countries.

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The last thing, with respect to sort of what we are doing, the Bureau of Consular Affairs, we are super focused on the visa issue and facilitation. We have just had some meetings. But, here's the but.

We've got foreign fighters in Syria and they come from America, from Britain, from Holland, from France, from Germany. A lot of places. Even as we want to facilitate with the waiver program and other things, we have got to make sure folks we are not turning a blind eye to the possibility these people are going to come over here and elsewhere, so there is always going to be a balance.

We think we can work that through and still facilitate a quick and easy entry which we want to do, and that brings me literally, our team.

I have hired a terrific new team over there.

We have Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, Cathy Novelli, who came from Apple Computer. She is doing a terrific job already. We just had a two-day extraordinary conference on oceans and economic opportunity there.

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Charlie Rivkin, who is here with me is the Assistant Secretary for Economic and Business Affairs. He was our U.S. Ambassador to France, and before that he helped turn the Jim Henson company into a billion dollar enterprise.

Scott Nathan is a former Fund Manager from
Boston. He runs the department Office of Commercial
and Business Affairs and other people coming in. So we
are building a team that knows business, comes from
business, understands how to project and what to do.

Last, last comment I make is this. I heard the talk about infrastructure and we are working a very new, innovative program to try to marry the EXIM, OPEC, AID, World Bank, IMF and private sector in a way that they haven't been brought together.

Our model is being put to work in the West
Bank, Palestine. We are trying to change lives, create
investment where it wouldn't normally happen with a
long-term view to the possibilities for the return on
that investment which are real.

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Coca-Cola is a big participant in this and others and we want to encourage everybody to do it.

But you all, I beg you, I'm going to put my Senate hat back on for a moment.

I am right now not going through the major terminals of our airports, but I have been through them for 30 years. In the last year, it is just so sad. It is actually sad, it's depressing to see how someone who travels to America is welcomed still and/or the ordeal they have to go through where you don't have free carts to be able to move your luggage and if you are going to buy them, you haven't changed your money yet because the money change is on the other side of the thing.

It is sort of, it is not a system. So I pray that we are going to focus more on that and the tourism thing, we haven't begun to tap into what we could in terms of putting together our communities that do reenactments all across the country, schedules of reenactments, possibilities of bringing people here for certain periods of time.

I just think we could tap into that much more. We could do an infrastructure bank in America, I know this. The Chinese have told me they will invest in American infrastructure.

The sovereign funds of the Emirates and of the

Qatar and elsewhere looking for a return on investment. 1 2 If you did energy and transportation and water, all of 3 which have a revenue stream to rebuild this country, put 20 million people to work. 4 5 So I hope you all will make that a major objective of your efforts, and if I don't get over to 6 7 the White House, I'm in trouble. 8 CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Thank you very much. 9 (Applause) 10 CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Thank you very much, Mr. 11 Secretary. Now we are not running out of air speed and 12 altitude yet, but we have a little bit of time 1.3 14 pressure, but we want to hear from everybody. So Secretary Foxx, could you keep it rolling 15 for us? 16 17 SECRETARY FOXX: Well, I have to say, Jim, 18 Secretary Kerry could not have said it better, so it is 19 great to have not only a Secretary of State, but a 20 Secretary of Transportation, too. 21 (Laughter) SECRETARY FOXX: I want to applaud the work 22 23 of this group and I want to say that the DOT stands 2.4 ready to be supportive of the work of the PEC.

I want to give a shout out also to Scott

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Davis. I went on a tour recently of American infrastructure and Scott was good enough to welcome me at the Louisville, Kentucky plant which is about a 1.5 million square foot plant. Goods, freight moves in there, touches two human hands, moves through in 13 minutes a clip.

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But one of the things that Scott told me which is emblematic of the challenge we face in infrastructure in America is that across his system, a 5-minute delay results in a \$100 million loss. That is my transition to talking about some of the challenges and opportunities we have in American infrastructure right now.

Since the last time we met, I mentioned then that we had formed a National Freight Advisory

Committee, that we were using this committee, it is composed of 47 people from all around the country. We are going to use that committee to develop a national strategic plan for freight, a critical part of our infrastructure in this country.

Just parenthetically, we have about 50 freight programs in the country because each state kind of has its own thing, so we are trying to figure out how to link these issues to cover gaps and relieve choke points.

So we have a great group. They are working on a great plan, but the challenge we now face is that the Highway Trust Fund is going to run out of money as soon as August of this year and we are about 10 years out from having a six-year reauthorization bill and the resources that we are putting in infrastructure frankly we are under-investing.

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I think what Secretary Kerry said about airports is exactly true of also our surface transportation systems. That is why the President and I have introduced the Grow America Act. It is a bill that is designed to change the conversation about transportation, and I will just point out a couple of things that it does.

The main thing it does it is puts \$302 billion into infrastructure over the next four years, increasing it by \$90 billion over that four year period, beyond what the Highway Trust Fund would normally track.

This is because we recognize and we have 14 billion tons of freight over and above what we are moving today that we will need to move over the next 35 years, basically doubling the amount of freight. So if we are stuck with the same system, we are going to have more congestion, more choke points and less ability to

attract the jobs we are all talking about.

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As part of this plan, we have a \$10 billion allocation specifically targeted to implement this freight plan. The reality is that we will have a great plan, a great group putting the plan together, but without reauthorization, without targeted resources, we are not going to be able to get that plan implemented.

So I come here really asking for your help in getting Congress to act on reauthorization in not just the funding piece which is really important, but helping us with some of these policy pieces like freight that are going to be critical to the country long term.

CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

We spent yesterday at the BRT talking about infrastructure and getting behind political advocacy here, so we are with you both here and there. I appreciate your leadership here.

SECRETARY FOXX: Sure.

CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Mike, did you want to have a comment?

You have received so many nice comments today, it is almost dangerous to say something yourself.

AMBASSADOR FROMAN: It's nice to have the President and the Secretary of State be your warm up

act on your issues. So I will be brief.

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You know what our agenda is. It is TPP, T-TIP, information technology agreement, trade and services agreement, environmental goods, AGOA which the President talks about doing more in Africa. We have GSP renewal and of course we have TPA.

Many of these require congressional approval or working with our partners in Congress to try and build support for these to move them forward at the appropriate time.

I will just say a word about TPP, just to build on what the President said, because as he said, a lot of the debate around TPP is a debate about a trade policy that he explicitly distanced himself from and went beyond. It is about trade policy 25 years ago.

TPP is not your father's free trade agreement. This is a new type of trade agreement where instead of having labor and environment provisions as side agreements, afterthoughts, they are at the center of the agreement, they are stronger than ever before, they are more ambitious than ever before and they are subject to binding dispute settlement.

That is what we are seeking in this negotiation. The same on IPR enforcement, strength IPR enforcement even as we make sure we are striking the

right balance between innovation and access to medicines.

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For the first time ever, we will have disciplines on state owned enterprises so that when they compete against private firms, they are competing on a level playing field and not taking advantage of their subsidies in a way that put our firms at a disadvantage.

To build on Ginni's comments and many others, this is the first time we will have a trade agreement that deals with the digital economy and bringing into the digital economy principles from the physical economy like the free flow of data and a free and open internet.

So finally I'd say very much front and center in all of our thoughts about TPP, the first trade agreement that will have a chapter specifically on this are small and medium sized businesses. We recognize that is where the real growth opportunity is, that is where the real driving force of new jobs are.

We have a lot of work to do to finish the agreements and we have a lot of work to do to build support for them. We are appreciative of all the work that the business community has done to date. We are going to need a lot more of it going forward to explain

the benefits of trade which are typically the small and medium size businesses as we take this campaign forward.

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But there is a tremendous amount at stake and I think the President alluded to this. These are as important strategically as they are economically and there is really — it is nothing less than an opportunity set the rules of the road for this vitally important region in the Asia Pacific and then with our European partners at a time when there are competing visions of what should govern the international trading system.

I can tell you, the competing vision is not one that is good for American workers or American intellectual property rights developers or for environmentalists or for people who care about a level playing field and the digital economy or SOE's. So there is a huge amount at stake here and we are looking forward to working with all of you.

We appreciate your advice and your support and we are looking forward to working with our partners in Congress to move this agenda forward.

CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: You know, Mike, I'm not sure everyone realizes the size and the ambition involved with that you are doing. I mean, there has

never been in our history one-third of this level of engagement if you measure GDP to GDP or the number of countries, not even close.

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So you need our support and we will be there for you. Okay.

Senator Klobuchar, did you have any additional comments you'd like to make?

SENATOR KLOBUCHAR: Well, just to say, to thank first of all Penny for her incredible work. I talked about the export control list last time and I know there have been some advancements with that and really the whole team.

Our state's unemployment rate is down to 4.7 percent, mostly all about exports and what we are sending out of Minnesota.

To follow up on Secretary Kerry's comments for anyone that is here, we are not asking for a visa waiver with Syria, I promise. But we are, we really do want to move, continue to speed up the visa times for the countries that we do trust and have good relationships with as Arne pointed out.

Videoconferencing, something that he supported when he was in the Senate is something that we think we should experiment with and the last thing I just wanted to mention was having been both in Canada and Mexico

lately this whole, the President having met with the Prime Minister of Canada and the head of state of Mexico is this idea of this new day in America and working more with these two great trading partners and really seeing it as a regional force is something I think we need to develop at every level and they are, both countries are so excited about this.

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I just want to seize on this in terms of our infrastructure at the border that I already brought up. The Windsor Bridge, fixing that guy, that troll that runs it with one private citizen that is collecting all the money. The Canadians are really, they are willing to pay for the entire bridge and we have to get that thing done. It is a bottleneck.

I think we can learn from some of the things they have done with their infrastructure funding. The last thing I wanted to mention having spent my week on the Medtronic issue of being the home of Medtronic and knowing that this deal will actually bring 1,000 new jobs to Minnesota, but at the same time very concerned about what this means to the future.

I talked to Penny about it yesterday and Jason that we need to get this tax reform going in a big way and I'm talking to the converted here.

But because these incentives are in place, and

as we were talking about yesterday, we might not be
able in Congress to make perfect the enemy of the good
and we have to find some way to create incentives to
bring some of this money back so we don't have to toast

to my company with a Guinness in Ireland.

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That is my hope as we go forward because I do think it is going to have an effect on everything we are talking about here if we continue to have these kinds of deals go through.

CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Well, all of us want to keep working with you in that spirit.

Senator, thank you very much for your comments.

Senator Gillibrand, do you have any additional things to say?

SENATOR GILLIBRAND: I do. I want to follow up on the conversation that Ginni started about the internet and really what the global conversation is right now, because I took a delegation from the Senate and the House to Asia this fall and one of the issues we put on the agenda for each of our meetings, we were in South Korea, Japan and China was cyber.

Because we thought the area of agreement could at least be creating international protocols to enforce cyber crime, a set of standards internationally because

obviously if three guys in a basement in China are attacking the United States, we have to have some protocol to say can you please go arrest them. We don't have that today.

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But interestingly, when we were in China specifically, they see it as a national security priority that they get to steal our intellectual property because these are government owned, government run businesses, so they converge spying with intellectual property and their right as a country who are investing in their businesses to steal our intellectual property.

But when I challenged him on this issue of national security risk, he said his biggest national security risk in China are the blogs and how the blogs are criticizing him and the administration. So that is their view.

They see everything in the context of Snowden, that you created the internet, you are the one who is stealing all our information, so we are going to do what we need to protect. So this is a much bigger conversation that I want this council to look at and specifically for US businesses, Congress has not passed legislation on cyber security which is a huge impediment because a lot of companies are spending a

lot of money to try to protect their infrastructure and then a lot of companies are choosing not to and the first time they hear about cyber crime or cyber intrusion is from the FBI when they knock on their door and say we have been tracking, a billion dollars of your data has now been stolen and you need to do something about it.

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So I'm working on legislation to create incentives for companies to make two levels of investment. First, to have a tax credit to do the baseline assessment.

What are the protocols you have in place? Is it protecting your information? Is it safe? And the second thing we are creating a credit for is are you investing in hardware, labor and software to create this flexibility to see ahead of the curve?

So as an issue for our next meeting, I would love to have someone address the issue of cyber, the importance of public/private partnerships, particularly with the U.S. Government to incentivize businesses to invest in a way that is positive to them, and if we create this incentive of baseline, it is not negative.

The reason why Congress lost this debate last time is because they felt like they were being taxed. They felt like they were being asked to spend too much

money. So if we can do a positive reinforcement giving tax credits, I think we can get not only the Chamber of Commerce, but the businesses around this table to begin to look at cyber far more holistically, because when we are dealing with trade, it is all convoluted and that's why they are being so aggressive with these anticompetitive, anti-trade policies to control the internet in their countries.

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So I hope that we can do more collaboratively on how we get our businesses up to snuff on cyber crime issues and then work together.

I just want to address the thing that

Secretary Kerry mentioned on infrastructure. He was

our leader on the infrastructure bank when he was a

Senator and he wrote a very, very good bill which was

stymied in the House and the Senate because it was a

bank.

So we are now working on an infrastructure authority, authority, which has two different versions. One with financing and the other one with just streamlining. So when we were dealing with the financial collapse, one of the things the President did was streamlined how do you create infrastructure investments that don't take forever to get approvals for the environment and other things.

So we are doing two versions of that. Both 1 2 have bipartisan support, so we will work with industry 3 in every state to try to get the political support we need for that. 4 CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: You know, I think your 5 recommendation, you laid it out perfectly on cyber. I 6 7 think your recommendation we will take up. I think we 8 had a letter on it three or four years ago. 9 The issue is much bigger. It bumps up against 10 economic growth, exports. It bumps up against everything. 11 SENATOR GILLIBRAND: Everything. 12 1.3 national security, it is economic retaliation and it is 14 actually getting our own house in order which we 15 haven't even done. CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: So we will make sure the 16 17 staff gets with your staff to make sure we are defining 18 it the way you have laid it out perfectly, and so we 19 will take it up and readdress the letter. Thank you very much. Congressman Reichart, 20 21 any other comments? 22 CONGRESSMAN REICHART: Real quick. 23 CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Sure. 2.4 CONGRESSMAN REICHART: I had mentioned TPA,

TPP and the importance of those. We are ready to work

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1 with you.

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I really wanted to reinforce the comments made regarding EX-IM Bank. I am very supportive of the letter as you know, Ursula mentioned, there is huge aversion to moving forward with that in Congress, especially on the House side.

We really need your help, so please come up and visit. As the President said, there are some enemies, those are the folks we need to visit. We are trying, but we need your help.

CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Okay.

CONGRESSMAN REICHART: Appreciate it. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Thank you, Congressman.

Appreciate your leadership on the whole thing.

Administrator Contreras-Sweet, did you want to make an additional comment?

VII. AGENCY UPDATES

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 $\label{eq:ms.contreras-sweet:} \mbox{ Just very briefly.}$ Thank you.

First, thank you for engaging me in my first meeting. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: It's great to have you here.

MS. CONTRERAS-SWEET: But mostly I really want to thank the entire council for all the work that they have been doing on behalf of small businesses.

You know, we don't want to hear more stories like Vanessa's and lamentively we've heard too many. So that is important work.

Just understanding as was said earlier that the small business community is creating two out of three net new jobs and that small businesses employ half of the private workforce is something that we have to take very seriously, and so I'm delighted by the efforts that have been undertaken here.

I just want to say for the SBA's part, there has already been such extraordinary work done by my predecessor under this administration and so I'm just delighted to be able to stand on the shoulders of that effort.

But moving forward as a banker, having started

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a community bank in Los Angeles dedicated to the underserved where there were so many African Americans, Latinos, Asian Americans, women, who are being underserved. I was delighted to be able to respond

with the financial institution to address that.

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So I came in with that view and as I mentioned earlier, it was so important for us to consider the technology that we can now deploy to make certain that banks do the smaller dollar loans that help spur economic activity that help small businesses get started.

So we have just launched a program called Start Up and it goes all the way to Scale Up and in between we have the growth accelerators. We have just launched, I have just announced in Boston that we have just launched a program to identify 14 communities where we will invest to create growth accelerators and we think that will help create innovation.

For the counseling, SBA has one of the vast, a very impressive network of counseling centers throughout the country. So I want to make certain, again, the administration is committed to assuring that these programs are standardized and that there is no wrong door.

Right now the programs are really effective at

making certain that the counseling goes to the extent of SBA programming. But the Secretary of Commerce and I have a website that we work on called Business USA and it is about no wrong doors. So that when somebody goes to that website, they can reach all of the government departments.

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We think we need to bring that to life through our counseling centers. They should be able to consult on what is available through the EX-IM Bank, through the Ag Department, through DOE, DOT, DOD, and so we are revamping the way we think about our counseling centers.

Lastly, you all know that the United States is the largest procure in the world with 23 percent being dedicated to small businesses.

So that is a marvelous program. We have made great strides and I think we are going to have some really good news about our progress in that regard.

But what is important now is that we expand it so that small businesses can diversify their portfolio and also include private sector work.

So I was delighted that Jeff Zients took a great amount of leadership in that regard to assure that we expand our American supplier initiative which takes that concept and that program and that support to

1 the private sector.

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So I look forward to working with you in that regard to continue to support our small businesses.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Thank you very much. I appreciate your leadership and look forward to continuing to engage.

Deputy Secretary Harden from Ag? Welcome back.

DEPUTY SECRETARY HARDEN: Thank you very much.

U.S. Ag exports are continuing to increase and we are on track for another record high this year, which is very good news. But we are not resting on our laurels.

Secretary Vilsak is in Europe this week meeting with his counterparts regarding T-TIP and some of the issues that we have with the Europeans, so we are hopeful there. We also had good news this week that Hong Kong is fully opening the market for our beef with no restrictions, so that's positive news.

I will just mention an initiative that the President announced when he signed the Farm Bill back in February called Made in Rural America. So it is really a new initiative for rural businesses to engage

for the first time in export markets, so we are very excited about that.

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Secretary kicked that off this month in Pennsylvania and I know other cabinet members are going to be doing sessions around the country.

CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Thank you very much for your comments, and welcome.

Deputy Secretary Poneman? Do you have a comment from Energy?

DEPUTY SECRETARY PONEMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Just three points. I know it's late.

Point one to Senator Gillibrand's point. In the electric sector in our responsibility as a sector coordinating committee for the critical infrastructure of the country, we have quarterly meetings at the CEO level. We have worked with the industry to provide risk maturity models so that we know the nature of the risk we are providing informational sharing tools.

So not only are we very happy to work with the Senator, but with the present export council because there is a huge risk. Obviously we are realizing already, but there is also huge opportunities and there is good work going on and I think we can work with you on that.

Second point. To echo Secretary Kerry, we go

all around the world. I have recently been in Argentina, in Chile and Mozambique and people are very eager to work with us across a whole range of energy sector opportunities and our companies, to mention just two PEC members, AES and Andres Luski down in Chile and Argentina with the gas opportunities and deliverers, these are tremendous game changing energy opportunities for American business.

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We need to and we can partner well. Our job is to come in and try to keep the transparency, the contract sanctity, the rules of the road clear and I think that is working.

Our role is also to make sure that when they develop these resources, they do so in a prudent and a sustainable way so we can keep the public support for it across the board.

The initiative of the President drove Power Africa and Secretary Moniz going there to lead the Energy, Administerial Secretary Pritzker down there recently. That is a real game changer.

Third point, the initiative that Secretary

Pritzker mentioned on the innovation hubs. This has

been already a game changer. The additive

manufacturing which you are already seeing the

beginning of the good results there, and you know this

very well, sir, the upcoming solicitation for advanced composite materials, lightweight vehicles both aircraft and ground transportation, possibility of using that to make CNG tanks so the applications for CNG on our transportation fleet also potentially a game changer and then of course the power electronics that pervade our entire economy also 60 percent of power ends up going through motors and if you could lightweight those and if you could get the hotter, faster, more powerful electronics there.

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These are those early stage investments, and as you said, we don't know exactly which ones are going to pay off, but when they do, it can be incredible.

I would just close by noting we invested \$137 million back in the '70s and '80s in strange technologies having to do with horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing and that is what is behind the tremendous bow wave of natural gas we've seen to this day.

So we are ready to work with all of your members.

CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Thank you very much.

There is some exciting stuff there and important work, so appreciate it.

Caroline, did you want to make a quick

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comment?

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MS. ATKINSON: Just very quickly. Again, three points.

First of all, building off of what Dan says, and I'm the President's International Economic Advisor, Sherpa in the G20 and G7.

So I take everybody's agendas and try to sell them in those groups, including yours which I'm interested to hear.

Building off from Dan, climate, and I'm not sure if you've been able to discuss that today, but that is an extremely important issue for the President. It is also an issue where I think mistakenly people have seen it as contrary to business interests, but as Dan said, we can be the leaders. We are the leaders in technology and clean energy and that is increasing acceptance of the need to adopt those sorts of solutions worldwide and it is a real growth area through the United States.

My second point is a tough one which you discussed a bit this morning. Part of the reason I have been in and out is because of the situation in Ukraine and Russia.

I know that no business in the United States likes to hear about sanctions, but I want to assure you

that we are really listening. I want to hear from any of you about how best we can work on that front and one clear message has been for several months, we need to work with partners, we need to be close with them and that is what we are working to do all the time.

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Finally just on a broader level, I can say that the debate in the G20 has really shifted. Secretary Kerry referred to the President's leadership on issues to do with growth and job creation and financial sector reform.

Those were hard and difficult issues to get agreement on, but for the last year or so and especially this year in the G20, there is agreement that the main goal for all of us around there and for the leaders is to promote growth and jobs.

For us, that also means other countries opening up their markets for a more balanced growth worldwide. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: Thank you. Caroline, we have said it over breakfast, but the Administration's willingness to engage when GO politics bump up against commercial interests has been extraordinary.

Jeff and you and the others have, and we highly appreciate that. We know it is tricky and hard, so we get it.

1	I think that Ursula or Secretary Pritzker, any
2	additional comments?
3	I would just comment that our next meeting is
4	scheduled Thursday, September 18th. Now, Ursula's
5	mission I think leaves around the Poland, Turkey,
6	maybe Ukraine around the 28th?
7	VICE CHAIR BURNS: 28th.
8	CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: 28th. Still time to sign
9	up?
10	VICE CHAIR BURNS: Sign up.
11	(Laughter)
12	VICE CHAIR BURNS: Sign up. Send
13	recommendations and suggestions. Do not drop out if
14	you are already signed in.
15	(Laughter)
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1	VIII. ADJOURNMENT
2	CHAIRMAN McNERNEY: She will call you. Thank
3	you. Meeting is adjourned.
4	(Whereupon, at 11:43 a.m. the meeting was
5	adjourned.)
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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the foregoing proceedings of a meeting of the President's Export Council, held on Thursday, June 19, 2014, were transcribed as herein appears, and this is the original transcript thereof.

LISA L. DENNIS,

Court Reporter