

Small Business Administration, 40 Western Avenue, Augusta, Maine 04330, 207-622-8378.

**Shirl Thomas,**

*Director, External Affairs.*

[FR Doc. 99-11307 Filed 5-5-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8025-01-P

## TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

### Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, as Amended by Pub. L. 104-13; Proposed Collection; Comment Request

April 28, 1999.

**AGENCY:** Tennessee Valley Authority.

**ACTION:** Proposed collection; comment request.

**SUMMARY:** The proposed information collection described below will be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, as amended). The Tennessee Valley Authority is soliciting public comments on this proposed collection as provided by 5 CFR 1320.8(d)(1). Requests for information, including copies of the information collection proposed and supporting documentation, should be directed to the Agency Clearance Officer: Wilma H. McCauley, Tennessee Valley Authority, 1101 Market Street (WR 4Q), Chattanooga, Tennessee 37402-2801; (423) 751-2523.

Comments should be sent to the Agency Clearance Officer no later than July 6, 1999.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** *Type of request:* Regular submission, proposal to extend without revision a currently approved collection of information (OMB control number 3316-0016).

*Title of Information Collection:* Farmer Questionnaire-vicinity of Nuclear Power Plants.

*Frequency of Use:* On occasion.

*Type of Affected Public:* Individuals or households, and farms.

*Small Business or Organizations Affected:* No.

*Federal Budget Functional Category Code:* 271.

*Estimated Number of Annual Responses:* 300.

*Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours:* 150.

*Estimated Average Burden Hours Per Response:* .5.

*Need For and Use of Information:* This survey is used to locate, for monitoring purposes, rural residents, home gardens, and milk animals within a five mile radius of a nuclear power plant. The monitoring program is a

mandatory requirement of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission set out in the technical specifications when the plants were licensed.

**William S. Moore,**

*Senior Manager, Administrative Services.*

[FR Doc. 99-11414 Filed 5-5-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8120-08-P

## OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

### Identification of Countries That Deny Adequate Protection, or Market Access, for Intellectual Property Rights Under Section 182 of the Trade Act of 1974

**AGENCY:** Office of the United States Trade Representative.

**ACTION:** Identification of countries that deny adequate protection for intellectual property rights or market access for persons who rely on intellectual property protection.

**SUMMARY:** The United States Trade Representative (USTR) is directed by section 182 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the Trade Act) (19 U.S.C. 2242), to identify those foreign countries that deny adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights or deny fair and equitable market access to United States persons that rely upon intellectual property protection, and those foreign countries determined to be priority foreign countries. These identifications must be made within 30 days of the date on which the annual report is submitted to Congressional committees under section 181(b) of the Trade Act. They are presented below.

**DATES:** These identifications took place on April 30, 1999.

**ADDRESSES:** Office of the United States Trade Representative, 600 17th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20508.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Claude Burcky, Director for Intellectual Property, (202) 395-6864, Andrew Bowen, Deputy Director for Intellectual Property, (202) 395-6864, or GERALYN S. Ritter, Assistant General Counsel (202) 395-6800.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Section 182 of the Trade Act requires the USTR to identify within 30 days of the publication of the National Trade Estimates Report all trading partners that deny adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights or deny fair and equitable market access to United States persons that rely upon intellectual property protection. Those countries that have the most onerous or egregious acts, policies, or practices that

have the greatest adverse impact (actual or potential) on the relevant United States products must be identified as "priority foreign countries," unless they are entering into good faith negotiations or are making significant progress in bilateral or multilateral negotiations to provide adequate and effective protection for intellectual property rights. In identifying countries in this manner, the USTR is directed to take into account the history of intellectual property laws and practices of the foreign country, including any previous identifications as a priority foreign country, and the history of efforts of the United States, and the response of the foreign country, to achieve adequate and effective protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights. In making these determinations, the USTR must consult with the Register of Copyrights, the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, other appropriate officials of the Federal Government and take into account information from other sources such as information submitted by interested persons.

On April 30, 1999, the USTR identified 53 trading partners as failing to provide adequate and effective intellectual property protection and fair and equitable market access to persons who rely on such protection. In addition, China and Paraguay will be subject to continued monitoring under section 306 of the Trade Act.

Sixteen trading partners were placed on the administratively-created "priority watch list," including Argentina, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, the European Union, Greece, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Kuwait, Macao, Peru, Russia, Turkey and Ukraine. Of these countries, at least Israel and Kuwait will be subject to an interim review in 1999. Thirty-seven countries were placed on the special 301 "watch list," including Australia, Belarus, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Hungary, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Korea, Lebanon, Mexico, New Zealand, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, Thailand, U.A.E. (United Arab Emirates), Uruguay, Venezuela, and Vietnam. Of these, at least Colombia, the Czech Republic, Korea, Poland and South Africa will be subject to interim reviews during the coming year. The USTR also announced that Malaysia and Hong Kong would be subject to out-of-cycle reviews in September 1999. Finally, the USTR announced the initiation of WTO dispute settlement cases against

Argentina, Canada the European Union for violations of the Agreement of Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS).

**Claude Burcky,**

*Director of Intellectual Property.*

[FR Doc. 99-11425 Filed 5-5-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3190-01-M

## OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

### Report on Trade Expansion Priorities Pursuant to Executive Order 13116 ("Super 301")

**AGENCY:** Office of the United States Trade Representative.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given that the United States Trade Representative (USTR) has submitted the report on United States trade expansion priorities published herein to the Committee on Finance of the United States Senate and Committee on Ways and Means of the United States House of Representatives pursuant to the provisions (commonly referred to as "Super 301") set forth in Executive Order No. 13116 of March 31, 1999.

**DATES:** The report was submitted on April 30, 1999.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Demetrios Marantis, Assistant General Counsel, Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, 600 17th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20508, 202-395-3581.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The text of the USTR report is as follows.

#### Identification of Trade Expansion Priorities Pursuant to Executive Order 13116

Last month, the United States Trade Representative (USTR) released the President's 1999 Trade Policy Agenda and the 1999 National Trade Estimate Report on Foreign Trade Barriers (NTE Report). This report builds on the prior two reports and is submitted pursuant to Executive Order 13116 of March 31, 1999. The "Super 301" provisions of the Executive Order direct the USTR to review U.S. trade expansion priorities and identify priority foreign country practices, the elimination of which is likely to have the most significant potential to increase United States exports, either directly or through the establishment of a beneficial precedent.

#### I. Trade Expansion Priorities and Priority Foreign Country Practices

In preparing this report, USTR has reviewed the 1999 Trade Policy Agenda to identify U.S. trade expansion

priorities and the 1999 NTE Report and public comments submitted to USTR to assess foreign country practices that we seek to eliminate. Based on this review, USTR has determined that the U.S. trade expansion priorities include the launching of a new, multilateral round of global trade negotiations; ensuring that WTO Members fully implement existing commitments; ongoing strategic enforcement of U.S. rights under bilateral, regional, and multilateral trade agreements and under U.S. trade laws; and integrating China and other economies into the world trading system. The USTR is not identifying any "priority foreign country practices" within the meaning of the Executive Order at this time, but does find that a number of practices warrant the initiation of WTO dispute settlement proceedings or other actions in the context of our bilateral trade relationships.

#### A. The Third Ministerial Conference and the New Round

Ambassador Charlene Barshefsky, the United States Trade Representative, will chair the WTO's Third Ministerial Conference in Seattle, Washington, November 30—December 3, 1999. The event, which will be the largest trade meeting ever held in the United States, will set the agenda for the WTO for the next decade and launch a new round of global trade negotiations. The Administration has engaged in an extensive consultative process to develop this agenda, involving the broadest range of citizens concerned about trade. Broadly speaking, the agenda will: set a negotiating agenda and work program; provide for institutional reform, including transparency, and ensure that the WTO will continue to be a forum for on-going trade liberalization and reform, by delivering results at Seattle.

At the meeting, Trade Ministers from around the world will focus on the important issues facing the trading system and the new economy of the 21st century. As a starting point, the United States joins other nations in emphasizing the important issue of implementation of existing agreements—from agriculture to textiles. As we approach January 1, 2000, the majority of transition periods in the Agreements on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMS), and Customs Valuation will expire for most developing countries. Ensuring compliance with these Agreements will be an important feature of our work as we shape the WTO's forward agenda.

Beyond implementation, the negotiations, to begin in early 2000, will be comprised of a new round of liberalization commitments in services trade, a new phase in agriculture policy reform and market-opening undertakings, and other negotiations on topics to be agreed at the meeting, possibly a new round of industrial tariff and non-tariff negotiations. Certain Members have also identified foreign direct investment and competition policy as possible topics for negotiation. The important relationship of trade and the environment, as identified in President Clinton's May 1998 address before the WTO, is an area that will require further work in the WTO, as will forging the consensus on addressing trade and labor.

Launching the round will also require attention to institutional improvements within the WTO to facilitate trade, to improve the participation of less developed economies in the world economy, and to coordinate effectively with other international bodies such as the IMF and World Bank. The United States seeks to strengthen public confidence in the WTO as an institution by improving its transparency and openness, particularly in WTO dispute settlement proceedings, including the review of the system that is to be completed before the Seattle meeting. Civil society must be able to contribute to the work of the WTO, to ensure both that the WTO hears many points of view including those from business, labor, environmental, consumer and other groups, and that its work will rest on the broadest possible consensus.

Finally, the U.S. vision for the new round requires that we set an agenda that accommodates rapid technological developments and addresses the broadest range of concerns. The Ministerial, and the time prior to the meeting itself, provide the United States the opportunity to showcase the relevance of the WTO to the information revolution, the development of electronic commerce, and other rapidly changing, high-technology fields. We seek to reach agreements expanding the product coverage in the landmark Information Technology Agreement (ITA) and expand on the 1998 Ministerial Declaration on Electronic Commerce which calls on WTO Members to refrain from imposing customs duties on electronic transmissions. We also intend to strengthen the system to contribute to the Administration's wider policy of eradicating the potential for bribery and corruption and promoting economic efficiency, by completing an agreement on transparency in government