DRAFT: ADG: jw:1/4/74

FIRST WORKING SESSION

<u>P. Tenorio</u>: U.S. national status is acceptable to us.

J. Wilson:

In the last session in our Joint Communique we agreed that residents of Marianas would have nationality for U.S. citizenship with provisions for some mechanism for "national" option. This was examined in joint lawyers group in light of U.S. Imm/

Does U.S. have any preference?

<u>P. Tenorio</u>: J._Wilson:

Best to have all one status but recognize Marianas preferences that individuals be given choice. For convience on U.S. Imm/ Nat laws we prefer U.S. citizenship - this is far easier for U.S. Counsel Service abroad.

<u>J. Cruz</u>: J. Wilson:

Same passport.

Nat laws.

As far as income tax paper is concerned, we are concered more conceptually here that with citizenship.

What kind of passports are required for nationals?

Not bothered by the idea that U.S. Federal Income Tax would <u>not</u> apply to Marianas, but are interested in MSC having local internal revenue provisions, especially in regard to local self-sufficiency. We are interested in a "responsible" tax policy by the MSC.

We will be discussing this with our financial proposals and the U.S. conceptual approach.

We are prepared to adopt rebate of Federal Income Tax on nonresidents of Marianas as part of U.S. federal assistance to Marianas under new arrangement which in military aspect is some \$4 million alone.

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U.S. Congress will look carefully at our proposals, so need to look at your own proposals for self-sufficiency. We should contrast situation here with that of Guam 15 years from now and provide for similarity.

Guam has its own territorial income tax that adopts the U.S. federal rate.

If do not want full scale treatment of U.S. fed tax in the Marianas at this stage of development. So, U.S. won't insist, but we need something like Guam system at end of 15 years. Given concept of self-sufficiency, we at the same time don't want to create a concept of a "tax haven" here in Marianas. The U.S. Congress would more likely accept favorable tax treatment for the Marianas at this time given the state of economic development at present time.

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Could you discuss exactly what we should do in these areas so as to convince IRS that MSC will undertake its responsibility for self-sufficiency.

Would appreciate more specifically. We haven't undertaken to draft tax statute due to lack of expertise. Even if drafted, can't be sure Marianas legislature would adopt the tax measure as drafted.

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What about Marianas ability to tax the U.S. Tinian base concessions?

Normally, don't permit taxation of U.S. institutions, but Marianas can have excise taxes on goods produced locally. Where a direct instrumentality of U.S. Marianas can't tax but a base concession is outside the concept of a U.S. institution. Or you could tax income earned by the local citizens who run the concessions, but not on all the income produced by the concession itself, however.

<u>Palacios:</u> <u>J. Wilson</u>:

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Goods for individual consumption should be taxed. We understand your position, but this is a benefit for military service.

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i.e., locals buying at PX.

<u>D. Smith</u>:) <u>Al Smith</u>:) To prevent locals buying at base PX, we must have cooperation of local law enforcement.

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Don't overlook fact that income earning by local employees at bases can be taxed locally.

<u>D. Muna</u>: J. Wilson:) Can you tax civilians working at base?

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U.S. CUSTOMS/EXS TAXES

Palacios:

Need ability to protect local economy -- and to encourage industrial development. U.S. too far advanced. This is the basis of our paper.

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If U.S. can give preferential treatment for TTPI, why can't U.S. give for Marianas?

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Yes. U.S. needs to keep a handle on this area due to technical areas of GATT -- dumpting, marking, etc.

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I assume this is also the answer to our position #3 in one paper.

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Yes. You could tax exports to U.S. - no problem with that if you want to. However, your proposal for a 75% limitation on the determination of foreign value for favorable tax treatment of goods imported into U.S. is a difficulty. We cannot envisage U.S. Congress accepting this level.

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On the MSC proposal on taxation of goods into U.S., the U.S. would make no distinction regarding U.S. excise taxes, but we would be willing to rebate them to the Marianas Government as we do on Guam.

DRAFT:ADG:jw:1/4/74

WORKING SESSION - IV-3-2

H. Williams: The U.S. has no problem with substance of income tax, customs and excise tax papers, but should consider further. Future Government of Marianas should be considering a progres-

sive income tax structure appropriate to development

circumstances.

As to customs.excise taxes, we have responded point by point, but we also should consider further.

Citizenship has been discussed at lawyers' working level and have tentatively reached agreement with exception of a leadin clause to 105 (a) and provisions of section (d). I would like to give a brief review. Section 105 (a) and its

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lead-in clause issdesigned to take care of those not wishing to <u>automatically</u> become U.S. citizens but wish rather U.S. nationals. As revised, there is no particular problem, but we desire further review.!

Section 105 (d) is recognized as a new problem that cannot be settled here. Some provisions have a chilling effect on movement. That has constitutional significance. We must review this section in light of recent Supreme Court decisions. Commission would like to review proposed technical changes prior to making response.

E. Pangelinan:

<u>H. Willens:</u>

Can we incorporate the new agreements in the income tax area, and do we expect to return to customs and excise tax areas during this session? As for Section 105 (d), can there be a continuing dialogue during this session, and can we have benefit of legal research before end of session?

<u>Williams:</u> Yes, this is our intent.

We do have some general remarks on your proposal on the limitation of federal authority in the Marianas and the applicability of laws to the Marianas. I would like to have Mr. Wilson make this presentation.

(Presentation)

I would like to note we have not suggested <u>all</u> federal laws be studied as you interpret Paragraph 3. But, we do want to study the effect of general formula approach, i.e., laws now applied to Guam.

Still some problem with studying all the federal laws now applicable in Guam. This is a very time consuming proposal if you want to study them before they are applied here.

There is also a problem with your suggestion on p.2, that the problem of application of laws be resolved <u>before</u> status agreement signed.

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Keep in mind:

--Views of Congress --Federal relations with other territories

Can provide political and legal assurances.

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Blanket limitation could raise questions of "residual sovereignty." We want complete authority with exceptions.

Status

--MPSC Draft Communique - Language will be submitted by consultants to U.S. designee

Willen

Working group will work on formula

4-3-2 Willing to accept U.S. position that:

- (1)4-3-2- limited by mutual consent
- (2) Status parts of compact subject to requirement
- (3)Agreement will refer to Congressional forbearance

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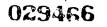
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Main difference between us is physical planning and this is mainly on training. We agree you need it but don't need it all right now.

What rate of growth do you want?

Leonard on Physical Planning

--Commission is well aware of timing problems --We need to begin planning on day one - at least begin review of what's been done

August 29 paper sets forth schedule of work. We want detailed physical planning at appropriate place in Phase I.

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We think most should be done in Phase II. We don't want to commit money to do detailed planning until review of what has been done completed.

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\$100,000 for physical planning. How did you get this number?

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Figuring out cost of planning can be part of our joint effort.

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Can you give us assurance that you will seek more money for physical planning if \$300,000 for Education, Social and Physical isn't enough - as you have with Cadqstral survey?

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Legal support for Secretariat? Why omit planning for judiciary and legislature?

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(1) We don't want to use TT employees

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You can draw on legal talent from:

--Private counsel --MI

Government Planning

3 major issues:

Applicability of Federal laws. When is (1)research appropriate on this? Not talking about complete survey.

Difference in costs assigned for govern-(2) ment organization and legislative program \$50,000 v. \$200,000

> \$50,000 will buy a senior lawyer and 6 consultants for a few weeks

> \$200,000 is low and would require full U.S. support

It's hard to get help from Feds. (3)

12/15

Responses to MPSC's Phase I Paper

Timing Scope

Budget

Organization - These are the differences between us.

Ad Hoc Committee will come up with draft detailed plan for Phase I.

U.S. will commit itself to finding funds "for the Ad Hoc Committee." We'll need figure in paper this morning.

Timing - Begins on signing of agreement - Plan for Phase I becomes operative on that date.

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Return of Public Lands

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Private Land Survey

Land Alienation

--See Sec. 402 of covenant

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12/16

Not prepared to commence on this

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U.S. will have it exercised with restraint.

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Faralon - We want to lease with option to buy at Termination of Trusteeship

Saipan - Lease with option at C-dock. We'll let you have land for harbor

Lease - Back expansion and harbor related activities

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Faralon - NEPA study? - probably not.

Who would run harbor? Would Army Corps of Engineers be involved?

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029478

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