

it is essential to remember that from its inception in the Trade Act of 1974, the GSP program has provided for the exemption of "articles which the President determines to be import-sensitive." This is a critical provision to many of our industries.

Mr. President, a clear example of an import sensitive article which should not be subject to GSP is ceramic tile. The U.S. ceramic tile market has been repeatedly recognized as extremely import-sensitive. During the past thirty-years, this U.S. industry has had to defend itself against a variety of unfair and illegal import practices carried out by some of our closest trade partners. Imports already dominate the U.S. ceramic tile market and have done so for the last decade. They currently provide nearly 60 percent of the largest and most important glazed tile sector according to the 1994 year-end government figures.

Moreover, a major guiding principle of the GSP program has been reciprocal market access. Currently, GSP eligible beneficiary countries supply almost one-fourth of the U.S. ceramic tile imports, and they are rapidly increasing their sales and market shares. U.S. ceramic tile manufacturers, however, are still denied access to many of these foreign markets.

Also, previous abuses of the GSP eligible status with regard to some ceramic tile product lines has been well documented. In 1979, the USTR rejected various petitions for duty-free treatment of ceramic tile from certain GSP beneficiary countries. With the acquiescence of the U.S. industry, however, the USTR at that time created a duty-free exception for the then minuscule category of irregular edged "specialty" mosaic tile. Immediately thereafter, foreign manufacturers from major GSP beneficiary countries either shifted their production to "specialty" mosaic tile or simply identified their existing products as "specialty" mosaic tile on customs invoices and stopped paying duties on these products. These actions flooded the U.S. market with superficially restyled or mislabeled duty-free ceramic tile.

Mr. President, in light of the increasing foreign dominance of the U.S. ceramic tile market, for whatever reason, the U.S. industry has been recognized by successive Congresses and Administrations as "import-sensitive" dating back to the Dillon and Kennedy Rounds of the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Yet during this same period, the American ceramic tile industry has been forced to defend itself from over a dozen petitions filed by various designated GSP eligible countries seeking duty-free GSP treatment for their ceramic tile sent into this market.

The domestic ceramic tile industry has been fortunate, to date, in the fact that both the USTR and the International Trade Commission thus far have recognized the "import-sensitivity" of the U.S. market and have de-

nied these repeated GSP petitions that would result in further import penetration. If, however, just one petitioning nation ever succeeds in gaining GSP benefits for ceramic tile, then all GSP beneficiary countries also are entitled to GSP duty-free benefits for ceramic tile. If any of these petitions were granted, it would eliminate American tile jobs and could devastate this domestic industry.

Mr. President, I believe an import sensitive and already import-dominated product such as ceramic tile should not have to continually defend itself against repeated duty-free petitions but should be exempted from this program in some manner. While I understand USTR has serious reservations about granting exemptions without periodic review, I am hopeful we can find some common ground so that the ceramic tile industry does not have to defend itself each and every year.

While I support reauthorization of the GSP program, I trust and expect that import-sensitive products such as ceramic tile will not be subject to GSP.●

HOWARD H. BAKER, JR., UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. SANTORUM. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Environment and Public Works be immediately discharged from further consideration of H.R. 2547, and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:..

A bill (H.R. 2547) to designate the United States courthouse located at 800 Market Street in Knoxville, Tennessee, as the "Howard H. Baker, Jr., United States Courthouse."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. THOMPSON. Madam President, I am pleased to support this bill which will designate the new United States Federal Courthouse in Knoxville, TN as the Howard H. Baker, Jr. United States Courthouse. I think it is fitting that this newly purchased courthouse be named for one of the most distinguished members ever to grace this body, a true gentleman who served his Nation for nearly 20 years as Senator from Tennessee, Senate Majority Leader, and, finally, White House Chief of Staff.

Senator Howard Baker begin his career as an attorney in Huntsville and nearby Knoxville, TN, after his graduation from the University of Tennessee School of Law. In 1966, he was elected to the United States Senate. Here, he established a lasting reputation as an outstanding lawmaker. Because of his broad appeal in our home state, the people of Tennessee chose to reelect him in 1972 and again in 1978.

In 1973, I had the opportunity to work under Senator Baker as he served as Vice Chairman of the Senate Watergate Committee. His leadership on this investigatory committee proved to be an asset as he helped this investigation during one of the most difficult time in our Nation's history.

From 1977 to 1981, Senator Baker served as Republican Leader of the Senate. In 1981, he became first Republican in more than 25 years to be elected Senate Majority Leader, a post he held until his retirement in January of 1985. During all of his Senate service, Senator Baker was known for his fair and impartial treatment of members from both sides of the aisle. He was also known in the Senate as someone who could bring both sides of an issue together, especially when political partisanship was intense.

In 1987, Senator Baker again answered his country's call, returning to public service as Chief of Staff to President Reagan. His tenure came at a difficult time for the Reagan Administration, during the Iran-Contra controversy. Senator Baker helped to steer the Administration through this trying situation, uncovering the relevant details of the controversy and helping to convey them to the public.

My friend, Howard Baker, who recently celebrated his 70th birthday, has retired from public service but continues to work on the behalf of many worthwhile causes. Over the years, he has received a number of awards and honors including The Presidential Medal of Freedom and the Jefferson Award for Greatest Public Service Performed by an Elected or Appointed Official. In addition, he has been presented a number of honorary degrees from several institutions of higher education, including: Bradley, Centre College, Dartmouth, Georgetown, Pepperdine, and Yale.

As Senator Baker has served his country and Tennessee admirably and well for nearly two decades, and it is my hope that the U.S. Senate will see fit to observe this service by naming the U.S. Courthouse in Knoxville in his honor.

Mr. FRIST. Madam President, I rise today in support of the bill offered by Senator THOMPSON and myself, which would designate the U.S. Courthouse located at 800 Market Street in Knoxville, Tennessee, as the "Howard H. Baker, Jr. United States Courthouse."

In 1966, Senator Baker became the first Republican ever popularly elected to the U.S. Senate from Tennessee, and he won reelection by wide margins in 1972 and 1978. Senator Baker first won national recognition in 1973 as the Vice Chairman of the Senate Watergate Committee. He was the keynote speaker at the Republican National Convention in 1976, and a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1980.

He served in the Senate from 1967 until January 1985, and concluded his Senate career by serving two terms as

Minority Leader (1977-1981) and two terms as Majority Leader (1981-1985).

I came to know Howard Baker when I was making my decision to run for the U.S. Senate. He listened carefully, gave me excellent counsel, and helped steer me and my wife Karyn in the right direction as we made our decision. Like so many of my colleagues here in the Senate, I continue to rely on his advice, and am proud to call him my friend.

Madam President, the Howard Baker Courthouse will stand as a wonderful tribute to a dedicated and distinguished senator, Howard Baker. I urge my colleagues to support this piece of legislation.

Mr. SANTORUM. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be deemed read a third time, passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be placed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

So the bill (H.R. 2547) was deemed read a third time and passed.

ROMANO L. MAZZOLI FEDERAL BUILDING DESIGNATION ACT

Mr. SANTORUM. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of calendar No. 289, H.R. 965.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 965) to designate the Federal building located at 600 Martin Luther King, Jr., Place in Louisville, Kentucky, as the "Romano L. Mazzoli Federal Building."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SANTORUM. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be deemed read a third time, passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statement relating to the bill be placed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

So the bill (H.R. 965) was deemed read a third time, and passed.

DON EDWARDS SAN FRANCISCO BAY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE DESIGNATION ACT

Mr. SANTORUM. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of calendar No. 290, H.R. 1253.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1253) to rename the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge as the Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SANTORUM. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be deemed read a third time, passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be placed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

So the bill (H.R. 1253) was deemed read a third time, and passed.

IRAN OIL SANCTIONS ACT OF 1995

Mr. SANTORUM. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of calendar No. 280, S. 1228.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1228) to impose sanctions on foreign persons exporting petroleum products, natural gas, or related technology to Iran.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Iran Oil Sanctions Act of 1995".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

(1) The Congress makes the following findings:
(A) The efforts of the Government of Iran to acquire weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them and its support of international terrorism endanger the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States and those countries with which it shares common strategic and foreign policy objectives.

(2) The objective of preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and international terrorism through existing multilateral and bilateral initiatives requires additional efforts to deny Iran the financial means to sustain its nuclear, chemical, biological, and missile weapons programs.

SEC. 3. DECLARATION OF POLICY.

The Congress declares that it is the policy of the United States to deny Iran the ability to support international terrorism and to fund the development and acquisition of weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them by limiting the development of petroleum resources in Iran.

SEC. 4. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (d), the President shall impose one or more of the sanctions described in section 5 on a person subject to this section (in this Act referred to as a "sanctioned person"), if the President determines that the person has, with actual knowledge, on or after the date of enactment of this Act, made an investment of more than \$40,000,000 (or any combination of investments of at least \$10,000,000 each, which in the aggregate exceeds \$40,000,000 in any 12-month period), that significantly and materially contributed to the development of petroleum resources in Iran.

(b) PERSONS AGAINST WHICH THE SANCTIONS ARE TO BE IMPOSED.—The sanctions described in subsection (a) shall be imposed on any person the President determines—

(1) has carried out the activities described in subsection (a);

(2) is a successor entity to that person;

(3) is a person that is a parent or subsidiary of that person if that parent or subsidiary with actual knowledge engaged in the activities which were the basis of that determination; and

(4) is a person that is an affiliate of that person if that affiliate with actual knowledge engaged in the activities which were the basis of that determination and if that affiliate is controlled in fact by that person.

(c) PUBLICATION IN FEDERAL REGISTER.—The President shall cause to be published in the Federal Register a current list of persons that are subject to sanctions under subsection (a). The President shall remove or add the names of persons to the list published under this subsection as may be necessary.

(d) EXCEPTIONS.—The President shall not be required to apply or maintain the sanctions under subsection (a)—

(1) to products or services provided under contracts entered into before the date on which the President publishes his intention to impose the sanction; or

(2) to medicines, medical supplies, or other humanitarian items.

SEC. 5. DESCRIPTION OF SANCTIONS.

The sanctions to be imposed on a person under section 4(a) are as follows:

(1) EXPORT-IMPORT BANK ASSISTANCE FOR EXPORTS TO SANCTIONED PERSONS.—The President may direct the Export-Import Bank of the United States not to guarantee, insure, extend credit, or participate in the extension of credit in connection with the export of any goods or services to any sanctioned person.

(2) EXPORT SANCTION.—The President may order the United States Government not to issue any specific license and not to grant any other specific permission or authority to export any goods or technology to a sanctioned person under—

(A) the Export Administration Act of 1979;

(B) the Arms Export Control Act;

(C) the Atomic Energy Act of 1954; or

(D) any other statute that requires the prior review and approval of the United States Government as a condition for the exportation of goods and services, or their re-export, to any person designated by the President under section 4(a).

(3) LOANS FROM UNITED STATES FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The United States Government may prohibit any United States financial institution from making any loan or providing any credit to any sanctioned person in an amount exceeding \$10,000,000 in any 12-month period (or two or more loans of more than \$5,000,000 each in such period) unless such person is engaged in activities to relieve human suffering within the meaning of section 203(b)(2) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act.

(4) PROHIBITIONS ON FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The following prohibitions may be imposed against financial institutions sanctioned under section 4(a):

(A) DESIGNATION AS PRIMARY DEALER.—Neither the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System nor the Federal Reserve Bank of New York may designate, or permit the continuation of any prior designation of, such financial institution as a primary dealer in United States Government debt instruments.

(B) GOVERNMENT FUNDS.—Such financial institution shall not serve as agent of the United States Government or serve as repository for United States Government funds.

SEC. 6. ADVISORY OPINIONS.

The Secretary of State may, upon the request of any person, issue an advisory opinion, to that person as to whether a proposed activity by