

Overseas Private Investment Corporation for a term expiring December 17, 2004, vice John J. Pikarski, Jr., term expired.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

J. Cofer Black, of Virginia, to be Coordinator for Counterterrorism, with the rank and status of Ambassador at Large, vice Francis Xavier Taylor.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

- Nominee: J. Cofer Black.
 Post: Ambassador-at-Large, S/CT.
 Contributions, Amount, Date, and Donee:
 1. Self, None.
 2. Spouse: Suzanne S. Black, none.
 3. Children and Spouses: Nicolas Black, none.
 4. Parents: Thelma and Edward Black (deceased).
 5. Grandparents: (deceased).
 6. Brothers and Spouses: Not applicable.
 7. Sisters and Spouses: Laura Ellen Black, none.

BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Blanquita Walsh Cullum, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Broadcasting Board of Governors for a term expiring August 13, 2005, vice Cheryl F. Halpern, term expired.

FOREIGN SERVICE

Nominations in the Foreign Service received by the Senate on October 8, 2002, beginning with William Joseph Burns, of Pennsylvania, and ending with Michael L. Young, of Colorado.

Nominations in the Foreign Service received by the Senate on October 8, 2002, beginning with Jon Christopher Karber, of Arizona, and ending with Peter Fernandez, of New York.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. GRAMM:

S. 3150. A bill to authorize negotiation of free trade agreements with Turkey, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAMM:

S. 3151. A bill to authorize negotiation of free trade agreements with Afghanistan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. ALLEN:

S. 3152. A bill to clarify the boundaries of the Plum Island Unit of the Coastal Barrier Resources System; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 3153. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make technical corrections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. BAUCUS):

S. 3154. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to combat fuel excise tax fraud; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HELMS:

S. 3155. A bill to authorize the President to establish and maintain the Foreign Language and Cultural Institute program; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. INOUE:

S.J. Res. 52. A joint resolution approving the location of the commemorative work in

the District of Columbia honoring Dwight D. Eisenhower; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT):

S. Res. 355. A resolution extending the authorities relating to the Senate National Security Working Group; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. VOINOVICH (for himself and Mr. DEWINE):

S. Con. Res. 156. A concurrent resolution recognizing and honoring America's Jewish community on the occasion of its 350th anniversary, supporting the designation of an "American Jewish History Month", and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. LINCOLN:

S. Con. Res. 157. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that United States Diplomatic missions should provide the full and complete protection of the United States to certain citizens of the United States living abroad; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 677

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the names of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BOND), the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON), and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VOINOVICH) were added as cosponsors of S. 677, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the required use of certain principal repayments on mortgage subsidy bond financing to redeem bonds, to modify the purchase price limitation under mortgage subsidy bond rules based on median family income, and for other purposes.

S. 719

At the request of Mr. CORZINE, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 719, a bill to amend Federal election law to provide for clean elections funded by clean money.

S. 2521

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2521, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to restrict the application of the windfall elimination provision to individuals whose combined monthly income from benefits under such title and other monthly periodic payments exceeds \$2,000 and to provide for a graduated implementation of such provision on amounts above such \$2,000 amount.

S. 2869

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. CHAFEE) and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BOND) were added as cosponsors of S. 2869, a bill to facilitate the ability of certain spectrum auction winners to pursue alternative

measures required in the public interest to meet the needs of wireless telecommunications consumers.

S. 2874

At the request of Mr. DAYTON, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2874, a bill to provide benefits to domestic partners of Federal employees.

S. 2903

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2903, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for a guaranteed adequate level of funding for veterans health care.

S. 3018

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. NELSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3018, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to enhance beneficiary access to quality health care services under the medicare program, and for other purposes.

S. 3096

At the request of Mr. KOHL, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3096, a bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to require ballistics testing of all firearms manufactured and all firearms in custody of Federal agencies.

S. 3098

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3098, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish a program for the competitive acquisition of items and services under the medicare program.

S. 3118

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3118, a bill to strengthen enforcement of provisions of the Animal Welfare Act relating to animal fighting, and for other purposes.

S.RES. 307

At the request of Mr. TORRICELLI, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. EDWARDS) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 307, a resolution reaffirming support of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and anticipating the commemoration of the 15th anniversary of the enactment of the Genocide Convention Implementation Act of 1987 (the Proxmire Act) on November 4, 2003.

S.RES. 322

At the request of Mrs. LINCOLN, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAIG) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 322, a resolution designating November 2002, as "National Epilepsy Awareness Month."

S. CON. RES. 129

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Arkansas

(Mr. HUTCHINSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 129, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding the establishment of the month of November each year as "Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Awareness Month."

S. CON. RES. 138

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 138, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Health and Human Services should conduct or support research on certain tests to screen for ovarian cancer, and Federal health care programs and group and individual health plans should cover the tests if demonstrated to be effective, and for other purposes.

S. CON. RES. 154

At the request of Mr. CORZINE, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 154, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that a commemorative postage stamp should be issued honoring Gunnery Sergeant John Basilone, a great American hero.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. GRAMM:

S. 3150. A bill to authorize negotiation of free trade agreements with Turkey, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAMM:

S. 3151. A bill to authorize negotiation of free trade agreements with Afghanistan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. GRAMM. Mr. President, today I am introducing legislation to authorize the President to negotiate free trade agreements with the countries of Turkey and Afghanistan. Trade is a powerful engine in the promotion of prosperity and in the strengthening of freedom. The more we promote trade, the more we benefit and the more our trading partners benefit.

The legislation builds upon the Bipartisan Trade Promotion Authority Act of 2002, enacted earlier in the year. Within the structure of that Act, each of these bills would give the sanction of the Congress to undertaking free trade negotiations with Turkey and with Afghanistan. That sanction would remain in place for five years, ample time to conclude these important agreements.

Turkey has correctly been called the eastern anchor of NATO, an ally of the United States across some five decades in the effort to keep the world free. Turkey is a secular nation with a predominantly Muslim population and historic ties to the United States. For nearly one hundred years Turkey has served as an important force for modernization in the eastern Mediterranean and central Asian area.

Turkey's successes have provided important examples to many of the new

nations of the former Soviet union located on the southern border of Russia. As these nations map out their future, they do so with frequent reference to the experience of Turkey. A free trade agreement with Turkey would mean that we would be a lasting, positive part of that future, contributing to Turkey's continued growth and democratic development, and influence that would be sure to have a beneficial effect on Turkey's neighbors. Such an agreement would operate well in light of our existing free trade agreements with Israel and with Jordan.

Afghanistan is at an historical turning point. What better way to rebuild the Afghan economy and set the Afghan people firmly on the road to prosperity than with a free trade agreement with the United States?

In addition, history has shown the powerful effect of trade and other economic freedoms in creating a stable basis for the growth and maintenance of political freedom. In Germany, Italy, Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, Chile, and elsewhere, we have seen authoritarian regimes replaced by stable, free societies preceded by the growth of trade and economic freedom. A free trade agreement between the United States and Afghanistan can and should be a powerful tool in our efforts to bring peace and prosperity to a land that has known little of either.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the two bills be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bills were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3150

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Turkey Free Trade Agreement Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The economic prosperity of the United States and Turkey will increase by reducing trade barriers between the 2 countries.

(2) Trade protection endangers economic prosperity in the United States and Turkey and undermines civil liberty and constitutionally limited government.

(3) The successful establishment of a North American Free Trade Area sets the pattern for the reduction of trade barriers throughout the world, enhancing prosperity in place of the cycle of increasing trade barriers and deepening poverty that results from a resort to protectionism and trade retaliation.

(4) The reduction of government interference in the foreign and domestic sectors of a nation's economy and the concomitant promotion of economic opportunity and freedoms promote civil liberty and constitutionally limited government.

(5) Countries that observe a consistent policy of free trade, the promotion of free enterprise and other economic freedoms (including effective protection of private property rights), and the removal of barriers to foreign direct investment, in the context of constitutionally limited government and minimal interference in the economy, will follow the surest and most effective prescription to alleviate poverty and provide for economic, social, and political development.

SEC. 3. FREE TRADE AREA FOR TURKEY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall take action to initiate negotiations to obtain trade agreements with Turkey, the terms of which provide for the reduction and ultimate elimination of tariffs and other nontariff barriers to trade.

(b) RECIPROCAL BASIS.—An agreement entered into under subsection (a) shall be reciprocal and provide mutual reductions in trade barriers to promote trade, economic growth, and employment.

SEC. 4. FAST-TRACK CONSIDERATION OF IMPLEMENTING BILLS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the prenegotiation notification and consultation requirement described in section 2104(a) of the Bipartisan Trade Promotion Authority Act of 2002 (19 U.S.C. 3804(a)), subsection (b) shall apply to any agreement negotiated under section 3(a), subject to subsection (c).

(b) TREATMENT OF AGREEMENTS.—Subject to subsection (c), in the case of any agreement to which subsection (a) applies—

(1) the applicability of the trade authorities procedures to implementing bills shall be determined without regard to the requirements of section 2104(a) of the Bipartisan Trade Promotion Authority Act of 2002 (19 U.S.C. 3804(a)) (relating only to 90 days notice prior to initiating negotiations), and any procedural disapproval resolution under section 2105(b)(1)(B) of such Act shall not be in order on the basis of a failure or refusal to comply with the provisions of section 2104(a) of such Act; and

(2) the President shall, as soon as feasible after the commencement of negotiations under section 3(a)—

(A) notify the Congress of such negotiations, the specific United States objectives in the negotiations, and whether the President is seeking a new agreement or changes to an existing agreement; and

(B) before and after submission of the notice, consult regarding the negotiations with the committees referred to in section 2104(a)(2) of such Act and the Congressional Oversight Group convened under section 2107 of such Act.

(c) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority of this section shall apply only to agreements entered into before January 1, 2008.

S. 3151

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Afghanistan Free Trade Agreement Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The economic prosperity of the United States and Afghanistan will increase by reducing trade barriers.

(2) Trade protection endangers economic prosperity in the United States and Afghanistan and undermines civil liberty and constitutionally limited government.

(3) Free trade between the United States and Afghanistan will help in strengthening of Afghanistan's economic security.

(4) The successful establishment of a North American Free Trade Area sets the pattern for the reduction of trade barriers throughout the world, enhancing prosperity in place of the cycle of increasing trade barriers, and deepening poverty that results from a resort to protectionism and trade retaliation.

(5) The reduction of government interference in the foreign and domestic sectors of a nation's economy and the concomitant promotion of economic opportunity and freedoms promote civil liberty and constitutionally limited government.