

(3) encourages Federal departments and agencies to cooperate, assist, and participate in the development of the National Purple Heart Hall of Honor.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3439. Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. ROBERTS, and Mrs. MURRAY) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes.

SA 3440. Mr. REID (for Mr. NELSON, of Florida (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra.

SA 3441. Mrs. HUTCHISON proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra.

SA 3442. Mr. DORGAN proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra.

SA 3443. Mr. REID (for Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. BINGAMAN, and Mr. CORZINE)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra.

SA 3444. Mr. NELSON, of Nebraska submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3445. Mr. REID (for Mr. BAYH (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. DAYTON, Ms. MIKULSKI, and Mr. ROCKEFELLER)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra.

SA 3446. Mr. BROWNBACK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3447. Mr. REID (for Mr. BYRD) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra.

SA 3448. Mr. REID (for Mr. BYRD) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra.

SA 3449. Mr. REID (for Mr. BYRD) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra.

SA 3450. Mr. REID (for Mr. BYRD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra.

SA 3451. Mr. REID (for Mr. BYRD) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra.

SA 3452. Mr. REID (for Mr. BYRD) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra.

SA 3453. Mr. REID (for Mr. BYRD) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra.

SA 3454. Mr. NELSON, of Florida (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3455. Mr. NELSON, of Florida (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3439. Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. ROBERTS, and Mrs. MURRAY) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ AGRICULTURAL SALES TO CUBA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 908 of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001 (22 U.S.C. 7207) is amended by striking subsection (b).

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 908(a) of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001 (22 U.S.C. 7207(a)) (as amended by subsection (a)), is amended—

(1) by striking “(a)” and all that follows through “Notwithstanding” and inserting the following:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding”;

(2) by striking “(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in paragraph (1)” and inserting the following:

“(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in subsection (a)”;

(3) by striking “(3) WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of paragraph (1)” and inserting the following:

“(c) WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of subsection (a)”.

SA 3440. Mr. REID (for Mr. NELSON of Florida (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end of section 2103(a), insert the following new paragraph:

(8) PRODUCTS SUBJECT TO ANTIDUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING DUTY ORDERS.—Paragraph (1)(A) shall not apply to a product that is the subject of an antidumping or countervailing duty order at the time of the agreement referred to in paragraph (1), unless the agreement provides that as a term, condition, or qualification of the tariff concession, the tariff reduction will not be implemented before the date that is 1 year after the date of the termination or revocation of such antidumping or countervailing duty order with respect to all exporters of such product.

At the end of section 2103(b), insert the following new paragraph:

(4) PRODUCTS SUBJECT TO ANTIDUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING DUTY ORDERS.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to a product that is the subject of an antidumping or countervailing duty order at the time of the agreement referred to in paragraph (1), unless the agreement provides that as a term, condition, or qualification of the tariff concession, the tariff reduction will not be implemented before the date that is 1 year after the date of

termination or revocation of such antidumping or countervailing duty order with respect to all exporters of such product.

SA 3441. Mrs. HUTCHISON proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; as follows:

Section 204(b)(5)(B) of the Andean Trade Preference Act, as amended by section 3102, is amended by adding the following new clause:

“(viii) The extent to which the country has taken steps to support the efforts of the United States to combat terrorism.

“Section 4102 is amended by striking the matter preceding paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(a) ELIGIBILITY FOR GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES.—Section 502(b)(2)(F) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2462(b)(2)(F)) is amended by striking the period at the end and inserting “or such country has not taken steps to support the efforts of the United States to combat terrorism.”.

“(b) DEFINITION OF INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED WORKER RIGHTS.—Section 507(4) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2467(4)) is amended—”.

SA 3442. Mr. DORGAN proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ TRADE REMEDIES WITH RESPECT TO CANADIAN WHEAT.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) On February 15, 2002, the United States Trade Representative issued an affirmative finding under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 that the acts, policies, and practices of the Government of Canada and the Canadian Wheat Board are unreasonable and burden or restrict United States commerce.

(2) In its section 301 finding, the United States Trade Representative expressed a desire for long-term reform of the Canadian Wheat Board. However, since concluding on February 15, 2002, that the Canadian Government and the Canadian Wheat Board are engaged in unfair trade practices, the United States Trade Representative has not undertaken any initiative to seek reform of the Canadian Wheat Board. Moreover, the United States Trade Representative has not imposed any trade remedy that would provide United States wheat farmers with prompt relief from the unfair trade practices.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States Trade Representative should identify specific trade remedies that will provide United States wheat farmers with prompt relief from the unfair trade practices of the Canadian Wheat Board in addition to efforts to seek long-term reform of the Canadian Wheat Board.

(c) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—No later than October 1, 2002, the United States Trade Representative shall report to Congress a specific plan for implementation of specific trade remedies to provide United States wheat farmers with prompt, real relief from the unfair trade practices of the Canadian Wheat Board, and a specific timetable to

seek long-term reform of the Canadian Wheat Board, ensuring that there is no undue delay.

SA 3443. Mr. REID (for Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. BINGAMAN, AND MR. CORZINE)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes.

On page 9, beginning on line 24, strike all through page 10, line 9, and insert the following:

“(11) **DOWNSTREAM PRODUCER.**—The term ‘downstream producer’ means a firm that performs additional, value-added production processes, including a firm that performs final assembly, finishing, or packaging of articles produced by another firm.

On page 12, beginning on line 19, strike all through line 24, and insert the following:

“(24) **SUPPLIER.**—The term ‘supplier’ means a firm that produces component parts for, or articles considered to be a part of, the production process for articles produced by a firm or subdivision covered by a certification of eligibility under section 231. The term ‘supplier’ also includes a firm that provides services under contract to a firm or subdivision covered by such certification.

SA 3444. Mr. NELSON of Nebraska submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 246, line 21, insert “expeditious” after “providing for”.

SA 3445. Mr. REID (for Mr. BAYH (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. DAYTON, Ms. MIKULSKI, and Mr. ROCKEFELLER)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end of title VII, insert the following:

SEC. 702. NOTIFICATION BY ITC.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 225 of the Trade Act of 1974, as added by section 111, is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 225. NOTIFICATION BY INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION.

“(a) **NOTIFICATION OF INVESTIGATION.**—Whenever the International Trade Commission begins an investigation under section 202 with respect to an industry, the Commission shall immediately notify the Secretary of that investigation.

“(b) **NOTIFICATION OF AFFIRMATIVE FINDING.**—Whenever the International Trade Commission makes a report under section 202(f) containing an affirmative finding regarding serious injury, or the threat thereof, to a domestic industry, the Commission shall immediately notify the Secretary of that finding.”.

(b) **INDUSTRY-WIDE CERTIFICATION.**—Section 231(c) of the Trade Act of 1974, as added by section 111, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(5) **INDUSTRY-WIDE CERTIFICATION.**—If the Secretary receives a petition under subsection (b)(2)(E) on behalf of all workers in a domestic industry producing an article or receives 3 or more petitions under subsection (b)(2) within a 180-day period on behalf of groups of workers producing the same article, the Secretary shall make a determination under subsections (a)(1) and (c)(1) of this section with respect to the domestic industry as a whole in which the workers are or were employed.”.

(c) COORDINATION WITH OTHER TRADE PROVISIONS.—

(1) RECOMMENDATIONS BY ITC.—

(A) Section 202(e)(2)(D) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2252(e)(2)(D)) is amended by striking “, including the provision of trade adjustment assistance under chapter 2”.

(B) Section 203(a)(3)(D) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2252(a)(3)(D)) is amended by striking “, including the provision of trade adjustment assistance under chapter 2”.

(2) ASSISTANCE FOR WORKERS.—Section 203(a)(1)(A) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2252(a)(1)(A)) is amended to read as follows:

“(A) After receiving a report under section 202(f) containing an affirmative finding regarding serious injury, or the threat thereof, to a domestic industry—

“(i) the President shall take all appropriate and feasible action within his power; and

“(ii) the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Agriculture, or the Secretary of Commerce, as appropriate, shall certify as eligible for trade adjustment assistance under section 231(a), 292, or 299B, workers, farmers, or fishermen who are or were employed in the domestic industry defined by the Commission if such workers, farmers, or fishermen become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated not more than 1 year before or not more than 1 year after the date on which the Commission made its report to the President under section 202(f).”.

(3) **SPECIAL LOOK-BACK RULE.**—Section 203(a)(1)(A) of the Trade Act of 1974 shall apply to a worker, farmer, or fisherman if not more than 1 year before the date of enactment of the Trade Adjustment Assistance Reform Act of 2002 the Commission notified the President of an affirmative determination under section 202(f) of such Act with respect to the domestic industry in which such worker, farmer, or fisherman was employed.

(d) NOTIFICATION FOR FARMERS AND FISHERMEN.—

(1) **FARMERS.**—Section 294 of the Trade Act of 1974, as added by section 401, is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 294. NOTIFICATION BY INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION.

“(a) **NOTIFICATION OF INVESTIGATION.**—Whenever the International Trade Commission (in this chapter referred to as the ‘Commission’) begins an investigation under section 202 with respect to an agricultural commodity, the Commission shall immediately notify the Secretary of the investigation.

“(b) **NOTIFICATION OF AFFIRMATIVE DETERMINATION.**—Whenever the Commission makes a report under section 202(f) containing an affirmative finding regarding serious injury, or the threat thereof, to a domestic industry producing an agricultural commodity, the Commission shall immediately notify the Secretary of that finding.”.

(2) **FISHERMEN.**—Section 299C of the Trade Act of 1974, as added by section 501, is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 299C. NOTIFICATION BY INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION.

“(a) **NOTIFICATION OF INVESTIGATION.**—Whenever the International Trade Commission (in this chapter referred to as the ‘Com-

mission’) begins an investigation under section 202 with respect to fish or a class of fish, the Commission shall immediately notify the Secretary of the investigation.

“(b) **NOTIFICATION OF AFFIRMATIVE DETERMINATION.**—Whenever the Commission makes a report under section 202(f) containing an affirmative finding regarding serious injury, or the threat thereof, to a domestic industry producing fish or a class of fish, the Commission shall immediately notify the Secretary of that finding.”.

SA 3446. Mr. BROWNBACK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . DEMOCRACY AND FREEDOM THROUGH TRADE ACT.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The United States is now engaged in a war against terrorism, and it is vital that the United States respond to this threat through the use of all available resources.

(2) Open markets between the United States and friendly nations remains a vital component of our Nation’s national security for the purposes of forming long, lasting friendships, strategic partnerships, and creating new long-term allies through the exportation of America’s democratic ideals, civil liberties, freedoms, ethics, principles, tolerance, openness, ingenuity, and productivity.

(3) Utilizing trade with other nations is indispensable to United States foreign policy in that trade assists developing nations in achieving these very objectives.

(4) It is in the United States national security interests to increase and improve our ties, economically and otherwise, with Russia, Central Asia, and the South Caucasus.

(5) The development of strong political, economic, and security ties between Russia, Central Asia, the South Caucasus, and the United States will foster stability in this region.

(6) The development of open market economies and open democratic systems in Russia, Central Asia and the South Caucasus will provide positive incentives for American private investment, increased trade, and other forms of commercial interaction with the United States.

(7) Many of the nations in this region have secular Muslim governments that are seeking closer alliance with the United States and that have diplomatic and commercial relations with Israel.

(8) The nations of Russia, Central Asia and the South Caucasus could produce oil and gas in sufficient quantities to reduce the dependence of the United States on energy from the volatile Persian Gulf region.

(9) Normal trade relations between Russia, Central Asia, the South Caucasus, and the United States will help achieve these objectives.

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—(1) Prior to extending normal trade relations with Russia and the nations of Central Asia and the South Caucasus, the President should—

(A) obtain the commitment of those countries to developing a system of governance in accordance with the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (also known as the “Helsinki Final Act”) regarding human rights and humanitarian affairs;

(B) ensure that those countries have endeavored to address issues related to their national and religious minorities and, as a member state of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), committed to adopting special measures for ensuring that persons belonging to national minorities have full equality individually as well as in community with other members of their group;

(C) ensure that those countries have also committed to enacting legislation to provide protection against incitement to violence against persons or groups based on national, racial, ethnic, or religious discrimination, hostility, or hatred, including anti-Semitism; and

(D) ensure that those countries have continued to return communal properties confiscated from national and religious minorities during the Soviet period, facilitating the reemergence of these communities in the national life of each of those countries and establishing the legal framework for completion of this process in the future.

(2) Earlier this year the Governments of the United States and Kazakhstan exchanged letters underscoring the importance of religious freedom and human rights, and the President should seek similar exchanges with all nations from the region.

(c) PERMANENT NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS FOR RUSSIA.—

(1) PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION AND EXTENSION OF NONDISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT.—Notwithstanding any provision of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2431 et seq.), the President, after certifying to Congress that all outstanding trade disputes have been resolved with Russia, may—

(A) determine that such title should no longer apply to Russia; and

(B) after making a determination under subparagraph (A) with respect to Russia, proclaim the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the products of that country.

(2) TERMINATION OF APPLICATION OF TITLE IV.—On or after the effective date of the extensions under paragraph (1)(B) of nondiscriminatory treatment to the products of Russia included under paragraph (1)(B), title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 shall cease to apply to that country.

(d) PERMANENT NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS FOR KAZAKHSTAN.—

(1) PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION AND EXTENSION OF NONDISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT.—Notwithstanding any provision of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2431 et seq.), the President may—

(A) determine that such title should no longer apply to Kazakhstan; and

(B) after making a determination under subparagraph (A) with respect to Kazakhstan, proclaim the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the products of that country.

(2) TERMINATION OF APPLICATION OF TITLE IV.—On or after the effective date of the extension under paragraph (1)(B) of nondiscriminatory treatment to the products of Kazakhstan included under paragraph (1)(B), title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 shall cease to apply to that country.

(e) PERMANENT NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS FOR TAJIKISTAN.—

(1) PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION AND EXTENSION OF NONDISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT.—Notwithstanding any provision of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2431 et seq.), the President may—

(A) determine that such title should no longer apply to Tajikistan; and

(B) after making a determination under subparagraph (A) with respect to Tajikistan, proclaim the extension of nondiscriminatory

treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the products of that country.

(2) TERMINATION OF APPLICATION OF TITLE IV.—On or after the effective date of the extension under paragraph (1)(B) of nondiscriminatory treatment to the products of Tajikistan included under paragraph (1)(B), title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 shall cease to apply to that country.

(f) PERMANENT NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS FOR UZBEKISTAN.—

(1) PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION AND EXTENSION OF NONDISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT.—Notwithstanding any provision of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2431 et seq.), the President may—

(A) determine that such title should no longer apply to Uzbekistan; and

(B) after making a determination under subparagraph (A) with respect to Uzbekistan, proclaim the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the products of that country.

(2) TERMINATION OF APPLICATION OF TITLE IV.—On or after the effective date of the extension under paragraph (1)(B) of nondiscriminatory treatment to the products of Uzbekistan included under paragraph (1)(B), title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 shall cease to apply to that country.

(g) PERMANENT NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS FOR ARMENIA.—

(1) PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION AND EXTENSION OF NONDISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT.—Notwithstanding any provision of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2431 et seq.), the President may—

(A) determine that such title should no longer apply to Armenia; and

(B) after making a determination under subparagraph (A) with respect to Armenia, proclaim the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the products of that country.

(2) TERMINATION OF APPLICATION OF TITLE IV.—On or after the effective date of the extensions under paragraph (1)(B) of nondiscriminatory treatment to the products of Armenia included under paragraph (1)(B), title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 shall cease to apply to that country.

(h) PERMANENT NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS FOR AZERBAIJAN.—

(1) PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION AND EXTENSION OF NONDISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT.—Notwithstanding any provision of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2431 et seq.), the President may—

(A) determine that such title should no longer apply to Azerbaijan; and

(B) after making a determination under paragraph (1) with respect to Azerbaijan, proclaim the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the products of that country.

(2) TERMINATION OF APPLICATION OF TITLE IV.—On or after the effective date of the extensions under paragraph (1)(B) of nondiscriminatory treatment to the products of Azerbaijan included under paragraph (1)(B), title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 shall cease to apply to that country.

(i) PERMANENT NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS FOR TURKMENISTAN.—

(1) PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION AND EXTENSION OF NONDISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT.—Notwithstanding any provision of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2431 et seq.), the President may—

(A) determine that such title should no longer apply to Turkmenistan; and

(B) after making a determination under subparagraph (A) with respect to Turkmenistan, proclaim the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the products of that country.

(2) TERMINATION OF APPLICATION OF TITLE IV.—On or after the effective date of the extensions under paragraph (1)(B) of nondiscriminatory treatment to the products of Turkmenistan included under paragraph (1)(B), title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 shall cease to apply to that country.

SA 3447. Mr. REID (for Mr. BYRD) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike section 2107 (a) and (b)(1) and insert the following:

(a) MEMBERS AND FUNCTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—By not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not later than 30 days after the convening of each Congress, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate shall jointly establish and convene the Congressional Oversight Group.

(2) MEMBERSHIP FROM THE HOUSE.—In each Congress, the Congressional Oversight Group shall be comprised of the following Members of the House of Representatives:

(A) The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(B) The Majority Leader of the House of Representatives.

(C) The Minority Leader of the House of Representatives.

(D) Eight additional members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Four members shall be selected from the majority party. Four members shall be selected from the minority party, after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives. None of the eight members appointed under this paragraph may be members of the Committee on Ways and Means.

(3) MEMBERSHIP FROM THE SENATE.—In each Congress, the Congressional Oversight Group shall also be comprised of the following members of the Senate:

(A) The President Pro Tempore of the Senate.

(B) The Majority Leader of the Senate.

(C) The Minority Leader of the Senate.

(D) Eight additional members appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate. Four members shall be selected from the majority party, after consultation with the Majority Leader of the Senate. Four members shall be selected from the minority party, after consultation with the Minority Leader of the Senate. None of the eight members appointed under this paragraph may be members of the Committee on Finance.

(4) APPOINTMENT OF CO-CHAIRMEN AND STAFF.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, the Majority Leader of the Senate, and the Minority Leader of the Senate shall each designate a member to serve as a co-chairman of the Congressional Oversight Group.

(5) COORDINATION WITH CONGRESSIONAL ADVISERS FOR TRADE POLICY.—All briefings, consultations, conferences, negotiations, and meetings attended by the Congressional Oversight Group shall be open to the congressional advisers for trade policy appointed pursuant to section 161 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2211). All documents, materials, and other information provided to the Congressional Oversight Group shall be made available to the congressional advisers for trade policy appointed pursuant to such

section 161. The co-chairmen of the Congressional Oversight Group shall regularly meet with the congressional advisers for trade policy to ensure that each group is afforded equal access to the meetings, information, and consultative processes provided to the other.

(6) **SENATE STAFF AND EXPENSES.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Senate co-chairmen are authorized to employ such staff and incur such expenses as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the duties and functions of the Congressional Oversight Group. Payment for meals and food-related expenses may be reimbursed only to the extent such expenses are incurred in the conduct of official duties.

(B) **APPOINTMENT OF STAFF.**—The two Senate co-chairmen shall designate professional staff to work on the Congressional Oversight Group. The professional staff shall serve all members of the Congressional Oversight Group.

(C) **SPECIAL RULE FOR SENATE STAFF.**—In the case of any staff member who is an employee of a Member of the Senate (or a committee of the Senate), designated to perform duties for Congressional Oversight Group, the staff member shall continue to be paid by the member or the committee. The member and the committee shall be reimbursed by funds authorized under subparagraph (D).

(D) **EXPENSES.**—Expenses shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, out of the account of Miscellaneous Items. For any fiscal year, not more than \$200,000 shall be expended for staff and expenses (excepting expenses for foreign travel).

(7) **HOUSE STAFF AND EXPENSES.**—The House of Representatives may establish its own rules for the staffing, compensation, and expenses of the House co-chairmen and staff of the Congressional Oversight Group.

(8) **ACCREDITATION.**—Each member of the Congressional Oversight Group described in paragraphs (2) and (3) shall be accredited by the United States Trade Representative on behalf of the President as official advisers to the United States delegation in negotiations for any trade agreement to which this Act applies. The Congressional Oversight Group shall consult with and provide advice to the Trade Representative regarding the formulation of specific objectives, negotiating strategies and positions, the development of the applicable trade agreement, and compliance and enforcement of the negotiated commitments under the trade agreement.

(b) **GUIDELINES.**—

(1) **PURPOSE AND REVISION.**—The United States Trade Representative, in consultation with the co-chairmen of the Congressional Oversight Group—

(A) shall, within 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, develop written guidelines to facilitate the useful and timely exchange of information between the Trade Representative and the Congressional Oversight Group established under this section; and

(B) may make such revisions to the guidelines as may be necessary from time to time.

SA 3448. Mr. REID (for Mr. BYRD) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 287, beginning on line 16, strike all through page 288, line 12, and insert the following:

(bb) shall be referred to the Committee on Finance and to the Committee on Rules and Administration; and

(cc) may not be amended.

(ii) The provisions of section 152 (d) and (e) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2192 (d) and (e)) (relating to the floor consideration of certain resolutions in the House and Senate) apply to a procedural disapproval resolution introduced with respect to a trade agreement, except that subsection (e)(2) of such section 152 shall be applied by substituting “6 hours” for “20 hours”.

(iii) It is not in order for the House of Representatives to consider any procedural disapproval resolution not reported by the Committee on Ways and Means and, in addition, by the Committee on Rules.

(iv) In the Senate, the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Rules and Administration shall report the procedural disapproval resolution not later than 10 days after the date the resolution is introduced. If any Committee, to which a resolution is referred, fails to report the resolution within the 10-day period, the Committee shall be automatically discharged from further consideration of the resolution and the resolution shall be placed on the Calendar.

(v) Once the procedural disapproval resolution is placed on the Calendar, any Senator may make a motion to proceed to consider the resolution. The motion to proceed to consider the resolution shall not be debatable.

SA 3449. Mr. REID (for Mr. BYRD) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 266, beginning on line 17, strike all through page 267, line 19, and insert the following:

(B) **INTRODUCTION.**—Extension disapproval resolutions—

(i) may be introduced in either House of the Congress by any member of such House;

(ii) shall be referred, in the House of Representatives, to the Committee on Ways and Means and, in addition, to the Committee on Rules; and

(iii) shall be referred, in the Senate, to the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(C) **APPLICATION OF SECTION 152 OF THE TRADE ACT OF 1974.**—

(i) **REPORT AND DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEES.**—Each Committee to which an extension disapproval resolution is referred, shall report the resolution not later than 10 days after the date of introduction of the resolution. If any Committee fails to report the resolution within the 10-day period, the Committee shall be automatically discharged from further consideration of the resolution and the resolution shall be placed on the Calendar. Once the extension disapproval resolution is placed on the Calendar, any Senator may make a motion to proceed to consider the resolution. The motion to proceed to consider the resolution shall not be debatable.

(ii) **APPLICATION OF TRADE ACT.**—The provisions of section 152 (d) and (e) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2192 (d) and (e)) (relating to the floor consideration of certain resolutions in the House and Senate) apply to extension disapproval resolutions except that subsection (e)(2) of such section 152 shall be applied by substituting “6 hours” for “20 hours”.

(D) **LIMITATIONS.**—It is not in order for—

(i) the House of Representatives to consider any extension disapproval resolution not reported by the Committee on Ways and

Means and, in addition, by the Committee on Rules; or

(ii) either House of the Congress to consider an extension disapproval resolution after June 30, 2005.

SA 3450. Mr. REID (for Mr. BYRD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed as an amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end of section 2103(b), insert the following:

(4) **LIMITATIONS.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, trade authorities procedures shall apply, if at all, only to an implementing bill that implements a single agreement obtained as a result of the global trade negotiations launched at the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization in Doha, Qatar, in November, 2001.

SA 3451. Mr. REID (for Mr. BYRD) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . DISCLOSURE OF INVESTMENTS AND TRANSACTIONS IN CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(a) **SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.**—Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(i) **DISCLOSURE OF INVESTMENTS IN CERTAIN FOREIGN ENTITIES.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Each designated issuer shall, in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Commission may prescribe as necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors—

“(A) disclose in each report or other document required to be filed under this section, including all annual filings, and in each registration statement required under section 14, and the Commission shall consider material, each investment or transaction in excess of \$10,000 by that designated issuer in or with any designated entity; and

“(B) display all disclosures required by subparagraph (A) prominently for investors.

“(2) **DEFINITIONS.**—For purposes of this subsection—

“(A) the term ‘designated entity’ means any company or other entity that is organized under the laws of a foreign country, a government-owned corporation of a foreign country, or the government of any foreign country—

“(i) that is subject to sanctions by the Office of Foreign Assets Control; or

“(ii) the government of which has been determined by the Secretary of State under section 6(j)(1)(A) of the Export Administration Act of 1979, section 40(d) of the Arms Export Control Act, or section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, to have knowingly provided support for acts of international terrorism.”.

“(B) the term ‘designated issuer’—

“(i) means any issuer of a security registered pursuant to section 12, or the securities of which (including American Depositary Receipts) are directly or indirectly listed for trading or sold on any national securities exchange or in any United States over-the-counter market; and

“(ii) includes any subsidiary or other affiliate of such an issuer.”.

(b) SECURITIES ACT OF 1933.—Section 10 of the Securities Act of 1933 (15 U.S.C. 77j) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(g) DISCLOSURE OF INVESTMENTS OR TRANSACTIONS IN CERTAIN FOREIGN ENTITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Each designated issuer shall, in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Commission may prescribe as necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors—

“(A) disclose in each prospectus required or permitted by this section, and the Commission shall consider material, each investment or transaction in excess of \$10,000 by that designated issuer in or with any designated entity; and

“(B) display all disclosures required by subparagraph (A) prominently for investors.

“(2) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection—

“(A) the term ‘designated entity’ means any company or other entity that is organized under the laws of a foreign country, a government-owned corporation of a foreign country, or the government of any foreign country—

“(i) that is subject to sanctions by the Office of Foreign Assets Control; or

“(ii) the government of which has been determined by the Secretary of State under section 6(j)(1)(A) of the Export Administration Act of 1979, section 40(d) of the Arms Export Control Act, or section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, to have knowingly provided support for acts of international terrorism.”.

“(B) the term ‘designated issuer’—

“(i) means any issuer of a security registered pursuant to section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or the securities of which (including American Depository Receipts) are directly or indirectly listed for trading or sold on any national securities exchange or in any United States over-the-counter market; and

“(ii) includes any subsidiary or other affiliate of such an issuer.”.

SA 3452. Mr. REID (for Mr. BYRD) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page ___, between lines ___ and ___, insert the following:

SEC. __. CLEAN ENERGY TECHNOLOGY EXPORTS PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CLEAN ENERGY TECHNOLOGY.—The term “clean energy technology” means an energy supply or end-use technology that, over the lifecycle of the technology, compared with a comparable technology in commercial use in a trade partner country—

(A) results in the emission of substantially lower levels of pollutants or greenhouse gases; and

(B) may generate substantially smaller or less toxic volumes of solid or liquid waste.

(2) TRADE PARTNER COUNTRY.—The term “trade partner country” means a developing country, country in transition, or other country with which United States exporters engage in trade.

(b) FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR CLEAN ENERGY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, each Federal agency or Government corporation carrying out an assistance program in support of the

activities of United States persons in the environment or energy sector of a trade partner country shall, as part of the program, support, to the maximum extent practicable, the transfer of United States clean energy technology.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Federal agencies and Government corporations described in (b) such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.

SA 3453. Mr. REID (for Mr. BYRD) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. __. CERTIFICATION REGARDING FORCED LABOR.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Labor Certification Act of 2002”.

(b) CERTIFICATION REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall require that any person importing goods into the United States from a country identified as using forced labor provide a certificate to the United States Customs Service that the goods being imported comply with the provisions of section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307) and that no part of the goods were made with prison, forced, or indentured labor, or with labor performed in any type of involuntary situation.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(A) COUNTRY IDENTIFIED AS USING FORCED LABOR.—The term “country identified as using forced labor” means a country identified as using forced labor by the Department of State in the most recent Country Reports on Human Rights Practices.

(B) GOODS.—For purposes of this section, the term “goods” includes goods, wares, articles, and merchandise mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country.

(C) INVOLUNTARY SITUATION.—The term “involuntary situation” includes any situation where work is performed on an involuntary basis, whether or not it is performed in a penal institution, a re-education through labor program, a pre-trial detention facility, or any similar situation.

(D) PRISON, FORCED, OR INDENTURED LABOR.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The term “prison, forced, or indentured labor” includes forced child labor or any labor performed for which the worker does not offer himself voluntarily.

(ii) FORCED CHILD LABOR.—The term “forced child labor” means forced or indentured child labor that includes the use of children under the age of 18 in any form of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom, and forced or compulsory labor.

(c) STUDY AND REPORT.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Commissioner of Customs, shall report to Congress on the implementation of the existing 1992 Memorandum of Understanding and 1994 Statement of Cooperation with the People's Republic of China regarding the use of forced labor to make goods destined for the United States. The report shall include information on requests by the United States to visit suspected forced labor

facilities in China and the outcome of those requests. The report shall also make specific recommendations on how the Memorandum and Statement can be improved, and discuss the status of efforts to improve those agreements.

(d) ENFORCEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commissioner of Customs shall initiate an inspection program. Pursuant to the inspection program, whenever the Commissioner receives credible evidence that a facility in the People's Republic of China is using forced labor to make goods destined for the United States, the Commissioner shall request United States officials be allowed to inspect the facility. If an inspection is not permitted within 60 days of the request, goods made at that facility shall not be permitted entry at any of the ports of the United States, and importation of such goods shall be prohibited until the inspection is carried out. The Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the enforcement of this provision.

(2) FORCED LABOR.—For purposes of this subsection, the term “forced labor” means convict or prison labor, forced labor, indentured labor, or labor performed in any type of involuntary situation.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF CUSTOMS PERSONNEL.—Section 3701 of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 is amended by striking “for fiscal year 1999” and inserting “for each of fiscal years 2002 and 2003”.

SA 3454. Mr. NELSON of Florida (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 2103(b), insert the following new paragraph:

(4) PRODUCTS SUBJECT TO ANTIDUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING DUTY ORDERS.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to a product that is the subject of an antidumping or countervailing duty order at the time of the agreement referred to in paragraph (1), unless the agreement provides that as a term, condition, or qualification of the tariff concession, the tariff reduction will not be implemented before the date that is 1 year after the date of termination or revocation of such antidumping or countervailing duty order with respect to all exporters of such product.

SA 3455. Mr. NELSON of Florida (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 2103(a), insert the following new paragraph:

(8) PRODUCTS SUBJECT TO ANTIDUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING DUTY ORDERS.—Paragraph (1)(A) shall not apply to a product that is the subject of an antidumping or countervailing duty order at the time of the agreement referred to in paragraph (1), unless the agreement provides that as a term, condition, or

qualification of the tariff concession, the tariff reduction will not be implemented before the date that is 1 year after the date of the termination or revocation of such antidumping or countervailing duty order with respect to all exporters of such product.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Friday, May 17, 2002, at 10:30 a.m. to hold a business meeting.

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

MEASURES PLACED ON CALENDAR—H.R. 4560 AND H.R. 3694

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I understand there are two bills at the desk, H.R. 4560 and H.R. 3694, that have been read the first time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that it be in order, en bloc, for these bills to receive a second reading, and then I will object to any further consideration of the legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The bills will be placed on the calendar.

APPOINTMENTS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, pursuant to the authority of the majority leader under Public Law 107-106, announces the appointment of the following individuals as members of the National Museum of African American History and Culture Plan for Action Presidential Commission: Henry L. Aaron, of Georgia, Howard Dodson, of New York, Cicely Tyson, of New York, and Robert L. Wilkins, of Washington, D.C.

The Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND) (non-voting member) and announces, pursuant to the authority of the majority leader and upon the recommendation of the Republican Leader, the appointment of the following additional individuals as members of the above commission: Robert Bogle, of Pennsylvania, Beverly Thompson, of Kansas, and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK) (non-voting member).

NATIONAL EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES WEEK

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to S. Con. Res. 112, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 112) expressing the sense of Congress regarding

the designation of the week beginning May 19, 2002, as "National Emergency Medical Services Week."

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and preamble be agreed to; that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; and that any statements relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 112) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 112

Whereas emergency medical services are a vital public service;

Whereas the members of emergency medical services teams are ready to provide lifesaving care to those in need 24 hours a day, 7 days a week;

Whereas emergency medical services teams consist of emergency physicians, emergency nurses, emergency medical technicians, paramedics, firefighters, educators, administrators, and others;

Whereas these emergency medical services teams served our country with bravery and heroism on September 11, 2001;

Whereas emergency medical personnel (emergency physicians, nurses, and emergency medical technicians) courageously defended the Nation when called upon to identify and treat anthrax, the bioterrorist weapon released in October 2001;

Whereas access to quality emergency care dramatically improves the survival and recovery rate of those who experience sudden illness or injury;

Whereas providers of emergency medical services have traditionally served as the safety net of America's health care system;

Whereas approximately ¾ of all emergency medical services providers are volunteers;

Whereas the members of emergency medical services teams, whether career or volunteer, undergo thousands of hours of specialized training and continuing education to enhance their lifesaving skills;

Whereas Americans benefit daily from the knowledge and skills of these highly trained individuals; and

Whereas injury prevention and the appropriate use of the emergency medical services system will help reduce health care costs and save lives: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) designates the week beginning May 19, 2002, as "National Emergency Medical Services Week"; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate programs and activities.

DESIGNATING A DAY FOR AMERICANS TO RECOGNIZE IMPORTANCE OF TEACHING CURRENT EVENTS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to Calendar No. 376, S. Res. 268.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 268) designating May 20, 2002, as a day for Americans to recognize the importance of teaching children about current events in an accessible way to their development as both students and citizens.

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and preamble be agreed to en bloc; that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate; and that any statements relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 268) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 268

Whereas, since its founding in 1902, the Weekly Reader has reported current events in a manner that is accessible to children, thereby helping millions of children learn to read, which is an indispensable foundation for success in school and in life;

Whereas the Weekly Reader's accessible style has helped children understand many of the important events that have shaped the world during the past 100 years, including World War I, the Great Depression, World War II, the Civil Rights movement, Vietnam, the first Moon landing, the collapse of the Soviet Union, and the tragic events of September 11, 2001;

Whereas a citizenry well informed about national and international current events is critical to a strong democracy;

Whereas the Weekly Reader is read by nearly 11,000,000 children each week in every State, and in more than 90 percent of the school districts in the United States; and

Whereas on May 20, 2002, children around the country will join the Weekly Reader in celebrating its 100th birthday: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 20, 2002, as a day for Americans to recognize the importance of teaching children about current events in an accessible way to their development as both students and citizens; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe that day with appropriate activities.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that morning business now be closed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. Morning business is now closed.