

course it is the case. It is just that there is a barrelful of politics and a teaspoonful of policy in these pronouncements we have heard this morning.

My hope is just as the Senate has expressed itself with 70 percent of the Senate, saying that what we ought to do with Cuba is what we do with China and Vietnam: Open up that market. The quickest way to get rid of Fidel Castro, in my judgment, and move to democratic reforms is for Americans to travel in Cuba, for Americans to trade with Cuba, and that replacing the policy of failure for 40 years makes much more sense for this country.

Madam President, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR JIM JEFFORDS

Mr. REID. Madam President, I come to the floor today to pay tribute to my friend and my colleague, JIM JEFFORDS.

Although he made news and history last year—and it will be widely discussed again this week because, of course, it is the anniversary of his changing political parties—JIM JEFFORDS really prefers to be outside the limelight, though he has been in the limelight this past year. As a result, few people knew much about him before a year ago, despite his many accomplishments in Congress and contributions to our country during this remarkable career he has had in public service.

JIM JEFFORDS grew up in Vermont where the Jeffords family first settled during the 1700s.

After graduating from Yale University, he served in the Navy, on active duty for 4 years, from 1956 to 1959. He later served in the Naval Reserve, retiring as a captain in 1990.

Senator JEFFORDS' late father was a distinguished attorney who served as chief justice of the Vermont Supreme Court. No doubt this influenced Senator JEFFORDS' decision to study law.

After graduating from Harvard Law School, he returned to Vermont to practice. This very quiet, soft-spoken man is a person who has a tremendous education: Yale undergraduate degree, Harvard Law School degree.

Within a few years after returning to Vermont to practice law, he was elected to the Vermont State Senate and then the attorney generalship of that State. From 1975 to 1988, he represented the Green Mountain State in the House of Representatives. That is where I first met him. I had the opportunity to serve with him in the House of Rep-

resentatives. I was impressed then by his knowledge of the issues and his dedication to the public well-being.

He has served in the Senate since 1989 where he has continued to be a strong advocate for dairy farmers and other Vermonters but also someone from whom people in Nevada have benefited because of his legislative record. He does not focus only on issues dealing with Vermont, even though these issues come first. He has been a champion of disabled Americans, an outspoken proponent of international environmental protection. He is a person who has dealt heavily in education. While serving as chairman of the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee, Senator JEFFORDS developed a lot of legislation.

One bill I would like to pinpoint is a bill to allow the importation of prescription drugs from other countries in an attempt to help make medicine more affordable to Americans. His bill passed overwhelmingly in July of 2000 and was ultimately signed into law.

He has also proposed a "DrugGap" program to help low-income Medicare recipients get prescription drug coverage. He has worked to double funding for the Ryan White CARE Act.

Senator JEFFORDS has been a leading supporter of funding for services for the developmentally disabled and assisting disabled workers. He has been a key cosponsor of hate crimes legislation and antidiscrimination legislation.

He is now chairman of the Environment and Public Works Committee. There his work has been exemplary. He has always been a defender of the environment. I have been either chairman or ranking member for the Energy and Water Subcommittee of Appropriations for a number of years. No matter what we did dealing with renewables, we thought we had done a lot; JIM JEFFORDS wanted more. He always kept us on our toes. We had to come forward with something that would show we were doing more than the normal for renewable energy. He was visionary, as indicated by the energy bill we just passed.

He has been a defender of the environment. He has fought against the Bush administration to roll back protections. Some that come to mind are arsenic, allowing toxic levels of arsenic to be in the water, he has fought that. He, of course, has fought, along with Senator BOXER, to make sure that children are tested for lead poisoning; that the water is tested that children drink.

He has called on President Bush to honor America's commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to include carbon dioxide in laws addressing air quality and aggressively enforce laws against polluters.

Clearly, JIM JEFFORDS has demonstrated to me and, of course, to the people of Nevada that one person can make a difference. If we ever think what can one person do, it is a huge world, a big country, we come from

States with thousands and millions of people in them; what difference can one person make. He has certainly shown that one person can make a difference. When he announced almost a year ago, on May 24, that he would no longer be a Republican, he made a difference. For months after, the impact of Senator JEFFORDS' switch was defined for many of us by a changed Senate agenda, changed chairmanships, and a return to divided government, some said.

But it wasn't until about 4 months later that we fully appreciated the import of what Senator JEFFORDS really did. When the attacks of September 11 shook our Nation, the service he did for our country became very clear.

Just days after the attacks, Congress, Democrats and Republicans, came together to craft an unprecedented response to the terrorist act and threats. Together we approved \$40 billion in aid to New York and Virginia to recover and to help protect the Nation from future threats. Roughly 1 month after that, we enacted sweeping antiterrorism legislation to improve law enforcement to respond to terrorist threats. That was led by Senator PAT LEAHY, chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

Both of these measures—these are two of many—were incredibly important. We passed them swiftly in response to a national emergency. Because of what Senator JEFFORDS did, these measures were balanced and reflected the will of all Americans, not just the will of this administration. There was a check; there was a balance. That is all because of JIM JEFFORDS. We afforded the President the power to respond to a national crisis, preserved important checks on his authority and important protections for the civil liberties that make America great.

Every Senator has a list of issues they consider important which were affected by JIM JEFFORDS' principled and courageous decision last May. From protecting national treasures such as the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, ANWR as it is known, to preserving the balance on the Federal judiciary, providing a voice for the unemployed, campaign finance reform—we could not have done it without him—preserving Social Security, he has allowed us to have a platform to talk about the fact that we did have a \$4.7 trillion surplus 10 years ago. We don't now. We are now spending Social Security surpluses. Election reform, Medicare, education, he has allowed us to have a voice on these issues and not simply ram them down the throats of the Senate.

For me, his greatest contribution was in preserving the essence of democracy, debate, consensus, and representation during an unprecedented national crisis.

JIM JEFFORDS is my friend. More than my friend, he is someone I will always look to for inspiration, knowing that one person, one of us, and anyone

within the sound of my voice, can make a difference. It was a difficult decision he made. He did it on a matter of principle. People may not agree with what he deems as principled, but he did it because it was the right thing to do. That is the story of JIM JEFFORDS' life, doing what he thinks is right.

This highly educated man is really a common person, a person to whom anyone can speak. I am very proud of him and what he did and what he has allowed our country to do.

If the Senator from Kansas wishes to speak on our time, he is welcome to do that.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Kansas.

(The remarks of Mr. BROWNBACK pertaining to the submission of S. Con. Res. 114 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. BROWNBACK. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BINGAMAN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. BOXER. What is the pending business?

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

ANDEAN TRADE PREFERENCE EXPANSION ACT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now resume consideration of H.R. 3009, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Baucus/Grassley amendment No. 3401, in the nature of a substitute.

Rockefeller amendment No. 3433 (to amendment No. 3401), to provide a 1-year eligibility period for steelworker retirees and eligible beneficiaries affected by a qualified closing of a qualified steel company for assistance with health insurance coverage and interim assistance.

Daschle amendment No. 3434 (to amendment No. 3433), to clarify that steelworker retirees and eligible beneficiaries are not eligible for other trade adjustment assistance unless they would otherwise be eligible for that assistance.

Dorgan amendment No. 3439 (to amendment No. 3401), to permit private financing of agricultural sales to Cuba.

Allen amendment No. 3406 (to amendment No. 3401), to provide mortgage payment assistance for employees who are separated from employment.

Hutchison amendment No. 3441 (to amendment No. 3401), to prohibit a country that

has not taken steps to support the United States efforts to combat terrorism from receiving certain trade benefits.

Dorgan amendment No. 3442 (to amendment No. 3401), to require the United States Trade Representative to identify effective trade remedies to address the unfair trade practices of the Canadian Wheat Board.

Reid (for Kerry) amendment No. 3430 (to amendment No. 3401), to ensure that any artificial trade distorting barrier relating to foreign investment is eliminated in any trade agreement entered into under the Bipartisan Trade Promotion Authority Act of 2002.

Reid (for Torricelli/Mikulski) amendment No. 3415 (to amendment No. 3401), to amend the labor provisions to ensure that all trade agreements include meaningful, enforceable provisions on workers' rights.

Reid (for Reed) amendment No. 3443 (to amendment No. 3401), to restore the provisions relating to secondary workers.

Reid (for Nelson of Florida/Graham) amendment No. 3440 (to amendment No. 3401), to limit tariff reduction authority on certain products.

Reid (for Bayh) amendment No. 3445 (to amendment No. 3401), to require the ITC to give notice of section 202 investigations to the Secretary of Labor.

Reid (for Byrd) amendment No. 3447 (to amendment No. 3401), to amend the provisions relating to the Congressional Oversight Group.

Reid (for Byrd) amendment No. 3448 (to amendment No. 3401), to clarify the procedures for procedural disapproval resolutions.

Reid (for Byrd) amendment No. 3449 (to amendment No. 3401), to clarify the procedures for extension disapproval resolutions.

Reid (for Byrd) amendment No. 3450 (to amendment No. 3401), to limit the application of trade authorities procedures to a single agreement resulting from Doha.

Reid (for Byrd) amendment No. 3451 (to amendment No. 3401), to address disclosures by publicly traded companies of relationships with certain countries or foreign-owned corporations.

Reid (for Byrd) amendment No. 3452 (to amendment No. 3401), to facilitate the opening of energy markets and promote the exportation of clean energy technologies.

Reid (for Byrd) amendment No. 3453 (to amendment No. 3401), to require that certification of compliance with section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 be provided with respect to certain goods imported into the United States.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 3431 AND 3432 TO AMENDMENT NO. 3401

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the pending amendment be set aside and I ask unanimous consent that two amendments be called up which I will explain: Amendment No. 3431, the Boxer-Kerry-Murray amendment, and amendment No. 3432.

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

The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from California [Mrs. BOXER], for herself, and Mr. KERRY and Mrs. MURRAY, proposes an amendment numbered 3431 to amendment No. 3401.

The Senator from California [Mrs. BOXER], for herself, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. REID, proposes an amendment numbered 3432 to amendment No. 3401.

The amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 3431

(Purpose: To require the Secretary of Labor to establish a trade adjustment assistance program for certain service workers, and for other purposes)

On page 31, between lines 20 and 21, insert the following:

“(D) SERVICE WORKERS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of the Trade Adjustment Assistance Reform Act of 2002, the Secretary shall establish a program to provide assistance under this chapter to domestic operators of motor carriers who are adversely affected by competition from foreign owned and operated motor carriers.

“(ii) DATA COLLECTION SYSTEM.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of the Trade Adjustment Assistance Reform Act of 2002, the Secretary shall put in place a system to collect data on adversely affected service workers that includes the number of workers by State, industry, and cause of dislocation for each worker.

“(iii) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Trade Adjustment Assistance Reform Act of 2002, the Secretary shall report to Congress the results of a study on ways for extending the programs in this chapter to adversely affected service workers, including recommendations for legislation.

AMENDMENT NO. 3432

(Purpose: To ensure that the United States Trade Representative considers the impact of trade agreements on women)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . IMPACT OF TRADE ON WOMEN.

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

(1) United States international trade, social development, and international development policy should be linked with the goal of improving women's social and economic status in the United States and abroad.

(2) Enhancing women's status not only improves individual lives, but also eliminates market inefficiencies and leads to greater economic growth and trade.

(b) ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR TRADE, GENDER, AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The United States Trade Representative, pursuant to section 135(c)(2) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2155(c)(2)), shall establish within the Office of the United States Trade Representative a Trade, Gender, and Development Policy Advisory Committee (in this section referred to as the “Advisory Committee”) to provide policy advice on issues involving trade, gender, and international development.

(2) DUTIES.—The Advisory Committee shall be responsible for the following:

(A) Providing the Trade Representative with policy advice on issues involving gender, development, and trade.

(B) Advising the Trade Representative on—

(i) positions, text, and other negotiating objectives and bargaining positions before the United States enters into trade agreements;

(ii) the operation of any trade agreement once entered into; and

(iii) any other matter relating to the development, implementation, and administration of United States trade policy, including issues pertaining to gender and development concerns in trade negotiations.

(C) Submitting a report to the President, to Congress, and to the Trade Representative after the bracketed texts have been drafted for bilateral and multilateral negotiations that analyzes the effects of bracketed text on women in the United States and abroad.