

the tenor of the Senator's debate—interesting debate—he is critical of the NAFTA agreement, one of the three free trade agreements passed by the Senate, two of which passed almost unanimously—the Jordanian trade agreement and the free trade agreement with Israel. NAFTA was not quite as unanimous. But did the Senator vote in favor of those three free trade agreements?

Mr. DORGAN. No, I did not vote in favor of NAFTA, I did not vote in favor of the U.S.-Canada agreement, and I did not vote in favor of GATT.

Mr. NICKLES. Did the Senator vote in favor of the Israel or Jordan free trade agreements?

Mr. DORGAN. I did. And it is ironic that the Senator who makes the point about the Jordan agreement voted to keep the Jordan agreement labor standards out of this fast-track legislation.

I voted for the bilateral trade agreements that the Senator From Oklahoma mentioned, but I did not vote for NAFTA, I did not vote for United States-Canada Agreement, and I did not vote for GATT. Those agreements have led to huge deficits. These numbers do not represent success, not in North Dakota and not in Oklahoma. These growing massive deficits are choking our country. I would love it if the Senator from Oklahoma will join me sometime in a debate on trade on the floor of the Senate.

It is hard to get people to agree to do that, but if the Senator from Oklahoma would, I would love to have the opportunity.

Mr. NICKLES. I thank my friend.

Mr. DORGAN. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. The Senator from Oklahoma, Mr. NICKLES, is going to speak. First, I ask unanimous consent that following the previously ordered sequence of speakers, Senator SARBANES be recognized to speak for up to 15 minutes, and Senator KENNEDY be recognized for up to 30 minutes, with the previous provision regarding Republican speakers remaining in effect.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. NICKLES. Did the Senator say Senator SARBANES and then Senator KENNEDY?

Mr. REID. Yes, but a Republican can come in between if they care to.

Mr. NICKLES. I believe Senator KENNEDY may be speaking on a different nontrade issue.

Mr. REID. If there is an objection, the rights of the Republicans are preserved.

Mr. NICKLES. I would like to reserve some time for a Republican to be able to follow Senator KENNEDY.

Mr. REID. The Senator has that right.

Mr. NICKLES. Will the Senator modify his request?

Mr. REID. Yes, I will do that in the next one.

Mr. NICKLES. Well, if Senator KENNEDY is going to be speaking on minimum wage, I would like for a Republican, likewise, to have an opportunity to speak on that.

Mr. REID. If that is the desire of the Senator, we have no problem with that. Following Senator KENNEDY, that would be fine.

Mr. NICKLES. For 15 minutes?

Mr. REID. Fine.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST— CONFERENCE REPORT TO AC- COMPANY H.R. 3448

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that following the statement of Senator KENNEDY and/or the Republican who would follow him for 15 minutes, the Senate proceed to the consideration of the conference report to accompany H.R. 3448, the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Response Act, notwithstanding rule XXII, and that it be considered under the following limitations: That there be 90 minutes for debate on the conference report, with the time equally divided and controlled between the chairman and ranking member of the HELP Committee, or their designees; that upon the use or yielding back of time, the Senate proceed to a vote on the adoption of the conference report, without further intervening action or debate, provided further that all time utilized under this consent be charged postcloture.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. NICKLES. Reserving the right to object—and we may have clearance, but we need to finalize it—I am delighted with this request. I am delighted it looks like we are now going to be able to pass the Public Health Safety and Bioterrorism Response Act. My guess is it will pass overwhelmingly, maybe unanimously, through the Senate.

Could the Senator withhold the request for a moment and let me doublecheck with other Senators? I will be happy to put through the question.

Mr. REID. I will be happy to withhold.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

#### ANDEAN TRADE PREFERENCE EXPANSION ACT—Continued

AMENDMENT NO. 3447

Mr. NICKLES. Madam President, I thank my friend and colleague from Nevada.

We are considering a lot of amendments. I know the chairman of the Finance Committee has been working through amendments. We have been working through amendments as well, and we are going to get into a situation

where we have a lot of votes. For the information of our colleagues and particularly our colleague and friend from West Virginia, Senator BYRD, who has three or four amendments, one of which is second degreed by our friend and colleague from South Carolina, Senator HOLLINGS.

Senator BYRD's amendment in the first degree deals with a congressional oversight group that changes in composition.

Right now, the oversight for trade is in the Finance Committee. I happen to serve on the Finance Committee, so I was interested in the composition of the congressional oversight group. It talks about the oversight from the House. I notice in the House group, it consists of the majority leader and minority leader, and eight additional members would be appointed by the Speaker of the House, four each from the minority and majority. It also says none of the eight members appointed under this paragraph will be members of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Then it says the membership in the Senate congressional oversight group shall be comprised of the following Members of the Senate: President pro tempore of the Senate, Senator BYRD; minority leader and majority leader; eight additional Members appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate, four members from the majority after consulting with the majority leader, and four members from the minority party after consulting with the minority leader of the Senate.

Then it also says that none of the eight members appointed under this paragraph may be members of the Committee on Finance.

I am a member of the Finance Committee, and I do not want to have that jurisdiction taken away from the Finance Committee. So I am going to oppose this amendment. At some point, I am going to move to table the amendment. I would not want to table the amendment of the Senator from West Virginia without notifying him and giving him a chance to debate. Maybe he has debated it and I missed that debate, but I was not aware until a few moments ago of the impact of this new oversight committee, which would exclude members of the Finance Committee, which has jurisdiction over trade.

I would think Democrats and Republicans who serve on the Finance Committee would not like to find out that an area over which they have jurisdiction and over which they have some responsibility, on which they have had hearings, would be excluded from this oversight committee.

That is my purpose of speaking now. It is not for total debate but to let my colleague from West Virginia know that at some point, not immediately—as a matter of fact, it will be after the 2:30 briefing by the FBI Director—a motion will be made to table the underlying Byrd amendment dealing with the oversight group. I wanted my colleague to be aware of that.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—CONFERENCE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY H.R. 3448

Mr. REID. Madam President, I renew my unanimous consent request on the bioterrorism conference report.

Mr. NICKLES. Madam President, there is no objection on this side.

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

Mr. NICKLES. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

ANDEAN TRADE PREFERENCE EXPANSION ACT—Continued

AMENDMENT NO. 3459

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the time now be charged against Senator HARKIN, who has 45 minutes under the order previously entered.

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

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. REID. It is my understanding, following the statement of Senator HARKIN, that Senator CANTWELL is next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If no Republican speaker seeks recognition, that is correct.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the Senator from Washington be recognized now for her time. Senator HARKIN is not here, and his time is being wasted. I ask that the order be inverted so Senator CANTWELL may now speak.

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

The Senator from Washington is recognized for 20 minutes.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I rise this afternoon in support of the trade and worker assistance legislation before the Senate that we have been working on for the last 2 weeks. I recognize the important work of Senators BAUCUS and GRASSLEY and thank them for their tireless efforts in putting together a good trade proposal that will help workers and businesses throughout our country.

The Baucus-Grassley package embraces a balanced, comprehensive approach to free trade. This is the same approach adopted by our predecessors in the 93rd Congress when they passed the original 1974 trade act which did combine the flexibility of trade negotiation agreements with trade adjustment assistance. Indeed, with the combination of trade promotion authority with the largest expansion of trade adjustment assistance in history, we are making a downpayment on the economic growth and opportunity for many people in our country that will impact our prosperity in the future.

Trade is absolutely critical to my home State. It is critical to our current economy. It is critical to our future economy. The Puget Sound region is probably the most export-dependent region in the country, and Washington is probably the most trade-dependent State in the Nation. Trade supports about one-third of the Washington State workforce or roughly 750,000 jobs. These jobs pay, on average, 46 percent more than the overall statewide average. These are good jobs.

Washington truly is a portal to the Pacific. Our ports—from Bellingham, Everett, Seattle, Tacoma, Longview, to Vancouver—ship everything from electronics, airplanes, to fruits, vegetables, wheat, and hundreds of other products to over 199 countries.

I often hear from my colleagues when discussing trade promotion authority, What is it we are going to sell from the United States to these countries? The answer from my State reaches across many sectors: Agriculture, manufacturing, and high-technology products. Trade provides opportunities for both large and small businesses. Washington State, for example, is the largest producer of soft white wheat, of which about 85 percent of the crop is exported to foreign consumers at substantially higher prices than Washington wheat would receive domestically. In manufacturing, the Boeing Company basically generates about \$30 billion in sales, a big part of the Puget Sound industry. And 70 percent of the revenues come from overseas. Of the current sale of Boeing products, 70 percent is to overseas markets. We expect that to be 74 percent in the next several years.

In our high-tech sector, Microsoft brings in about \$25 billion in annual revenue, 50 percent of its sales being made overseas.

In these sectors—in agriculture, manufacturing, and in high technology—our State depends on foreign markets to make our economy work. It is not just large businesses; it is small businesses. Eric Jenson of Seattle founded a company designing and building bowed instruments, such as the cello. Initially his business was limited to domestic buyers, but by putting his company on the Internet, he thrust himself into world markets and now sells about 25 percent of his product overseas.

As any salesperson would tell you, if you want to sell something, you have

to get your product into the store in a competitive fashion. If you have to pay a middleman to do so, the prices will be too high. Similarly, if we want to sell products to the world, we need to get into foreign markets and avoid high tariffs. Currently, our businesses and farmers face tremendous barriers to foreign markets. Indeed, while foreign companies are able to sell to American consumers at import duties that are averaging less about 2 percent, our companies and farmers often face trade barriers that are 10 times as high, basically closing them out of these market opportunities.

The key tool in lowering these tariffs and opening up markets is substantial bilateral and multilateral trade agreements. In this way, we can better pursue these agreements by giving the President trade promotion authority.

Yet while we give him trade promotion authority, it is clear we should not do that without making sure that certain objectives are met for protection of labor and the environment. That is why the Baucus-Grassley language makes clear to the President for the first time that the relaxation of environmental labor laws to provide a competitive advantage are absolutely unacceptable. By using the Jordan free trade language as a model, the Baucus-Grassley language made stronger by our passage of the Lieberman amendment, that I supported earlier last year, ensures that environmental and labor protections will be principal components for future trade relationships.

Also, the TPA bill, as amended, is absolutely clear that our domestic laws are not to be weakened in future trade agreements.

As we open markets and help provide training to our workforce, we need to make sure that countries do not unfairly subsidize industries or dump their products in our market. Again, the amendment offered by Senators DAYTON and CRAIG which passed, and which I supported, included extra protections for trade safeguards that ensure that our companies and farmers are protected.

While we have looked at these trade agreements, there is one very important aspect of this bill I want to point out: The area of trade promotion authority. Before I get to that, I will talk about the fact that there is a misconception: if we do not do trade promotion authority or trade agreement, somehow we will stop the reduction in manufacturing jobs.

It is clear we have seen a reduction in manufacturing jobs in our country and in other countries. But we have not seen a reduction in manufacturing output. What that really means is we have just gotten more efficient and effective at producing products, which means the workforce employed in these areas has been replaced by more productive efforts, which means we need to think about how we are retraining and reskilling our workforce for the future.