

any other provision of law, and subject to paragraph (2), the entry—

(i) of any article to which duty-free treatment under title V of the Trade Act of 1974 would have applied if the entry had been made on September 30, 2001;

(ii) that was made after September 30, 2001, and before the date of enactment of this Act; and

(iii) to which duty-free treatment under title V of that Act did not apply, shall be liquidated or reliquidated as free of duty, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall refund any duty paid with respect to such entry.

(B) ENTRY.—In this subsection, the term “entry” includes a withdrawal from warehouse for consumption.

(2) REQUESTS.—Liquidation or reliquidation may be made under paragraph (1) with respect to an entry only if a request therefor is filed with the Customs Service, within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, that contains sufficient information to enable the Customs Service—

(A) to locate the entry; or

(B) to reconstruct the entry if it cannot be located.

SEC. 4102. AMENDMENTS TO GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES.

(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—

(1) by striking “and” at the end of subparagraph (D);

(2) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (E) and inserting “; and”;

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(F) a prohibition on discrimination with respect to employment and occupation.”; and

(4) by amending subparagraph (D) to read as follows:

“(D) a minimum age for the employment of children, and a prohibition on the worst forms of child labor, as defined in paragraph (6);”.

TITLE XLII—OTHER PROVISIONS

SEC. 4201. TRANSPARENCY IN NAFTA TRIBUNALS.

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

(1) Chapter Eleven of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) allows foreign investors to file claims against signatory countries that directly or indirectly nationalize or expropriate an investment, or take measures “tantamount to nationalization or expropriation” of such an investment.

(2) Foreign investors have filed several claims against the United States, arguing that regulatory activity has been “tantamount to nationalization or expropriation”. Most notably, a Canadian chemical company claimed \$970,000,000 in damages allegedly resulting from a California State regulation banning the use of a gasoline additive produced by that company.

(3) A claim under Chapter Eleven of the NAFTA is adjudicated by a three-member panel, whose deliberations are largely secret.

(4) While it may be necessary to protect the confidentiality of business sensitive information, the general lack of transparency of these proceedings has been excessive.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this amendment is to ensure that the proceedings of the NAFTA investor protection tribunals are as transparent as possible, consistent with the need to protect the confidentiality of business sensitive information.

(c) CHAPTER 11 OF NAFTA.—The President shall negotiate with Canada and Mexico an

amendment to Chapter Eleven of the NAFTA to ensure the fullest transparency possible with respect to the dispute settlement mechanism in that Chapter, consistent with the need to protect information that is classified or confidential, by—

(1) ensuring that all requests for dispute settlement under Chapter Eleven are promptly made public;

(2) ensuring that with respect to Chapter Eleven—

(A) all proceedings, submissions, findings, and decisions are promptly made public; and

(B) all hearings are open to the public; and

(3) establishing a mechanism under that Chapter for acceptance of amicus curiae submissions from businesses, unions, and nongovernmental organizations.

(d) CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—Within one year of the date of enactment of this Act, the U.S. Trade Representative shall certify to Congress that the President has fulfilled the requirements set forth in subsection (c).

SEC. 4202. EXPRESSION OF SOLIDARITY WITH ISRAEL IN ITS FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM.

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

(1) The United States and Israel are now engaged in a common struggle against terrorism and are on the frontlines of a conflict thrust upon them against their will.

(2) President George W. Bush declared on November 21, 2001, “We fight the terrorists and we fight all of those who give them aid. America has a message for the nations of the world: If you harbor terrorists, you are terrorists. If you train or arm a terrorist, you are a terrorist. If you feed a terrorist or fund a terrorist, you are a terrorist, and you will be held accountable by the United States and our friends.”.

(3) The United States has committed to provide resources to states on the frontline in the war against terrorism.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—The Congress—

(1) stands in solidarity with Israel, a frontline state in the war against terrorism, as it takes necessary steps to provide security to its people by dismantling the terrorist infrastructure in the Palestinian areas;

(2) remains committed to Israel’s right to self-defense;

(3) will continue to assist Israel in strengthening its homeland defenses;

(4) condemns Palestinian suicide bombings;

(5) demands that the Palestinian Authority fulfill its commitment to dismantle the terrorist infrastructure in the Palestinian areas;

(6) urges all Arab states, particularly the United States allies, Egypt and Saudi Arabia, to declare their unqualified opposition to all forms of terrorism, particularly suicide bombing, and to act in concert with the United States to stop the violence; and

(7) urges all parties in the region to pursue vigorously efforts to establish a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

SEC. 4203. LIMITATION ON USE OF CERTAIN REVENUE.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any revenue generated from custom user fees imposed pursuant to Section 13031(j)(3) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(j)(3)) may be used only to fund the operations of the United States Customs Service.

SEC. 4204. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE UNITED STATES-RUSSIAN FEDERATION SUMMIT MEETING, MAY 2002.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) President George W. Bush will visit the Russian Federation May 23-25, 2002, to meet with his Russian counterpart, President Vladimir V. Putin;

(2) the President and President Putin, and the United States and Russian governments, continue to cooperate closely in the fight against international terrorism;

(3) the President seeks Russian cooperation in containing the war-making capabilities of Iraq, including that country’s ongoing program to develop and deploy weapons of mass destruction;

(4) during his visit, the President expects to sign a treaty to significantly reduce deployed American and Russian nuclear weapons by 2012;

(5) the President and his NATO partners have further institutionalized United States-Russian security cooperation through establishment of the NATO-Russia Council, which meets for the first time on May 28, 2002, in Rome, Italy;

(6) during his visit, the President will continue to address religious freedom and human rights concerns through open and candid discussions with President Putin, with leading Russian activists, and with representatives of Russia’s revitalized and diverse Jewish community; and

(7) recognizing Russia’s progress on religious freedom and a broad range of other mechanisms to address remaining concerns, the President has asked the Congress to terminate application to Russian of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 (commonly known as the “Jackson-Vanik Amendment”) and authorize the extension of normal trade relations to the products of Russia.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—The Senate—

(1) supports the President’s efforts to deepen the friendship between the American and Russian peoples;

(2) further supports the policy objectives of the President mentioned in this section with respect to the Russian Federation;

(3) supports terminating the application of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 to Russia in an appropriate and timely manner; and

(4) looks forward to learning the results of the President’s discussions with President Putin and other representatives of the Russian government and Russian society.

SEC. 4205. NO APPROPRIATIONS.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, no direct appropriation may be made under this Act.

THE CALENDAR

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent it be in order to consider the following calendar items en bloc and the Senate proceed to their consideration: Calendar No. 397, H.R. 3789; Calendar No. 392, S. 1983; Calendar No. 395, H.R. 1366; Calendar No. 399, H.R. 4486; Calendar No. 396, H.R. 1374; Calendar No. 398, H.R. 3960; the bills be read three times, passed, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc, without any intervening action or debate, and consideration of these items appear separately in the RECORD.

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

TENO RONCALIO POST OFFICE BUILDING

The bill (H.R. 3789) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2829 Commercial Way in Rock Springs, Wyoming, as the “Teno Roncalio Post Office Building,” was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN A. “JACK” SHEA POST OFFICE BUILDING

The bill (S. 1983) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 201 Main Street, Lake

Placid, New York, as the "John A. 'Jack' Shea Post Office Building," was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed; as follows:

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

SECTION 1. JOHN A. "JACK" SHEA POST OFFICE.

(A) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 201 Main Street in Lake Placid, New York, shall be known and designated as the "John A. 'Jack' Shea Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the John A. "Jack" Shea Post Office Building.

HECTOR G. GODINEZ POST OFFICE BUILDING

The bill (H.R. 1366) to designate the United States Post Office building located at 3101 West Sunflower Avenue in Santa Ana, California, as the "Hector G. Godinez Post Office Building," was considered, ordered to a third reading, the third time, and passed.

CLARENCE B. CRAFT POST OFFICE BUILDING

The bill (H.R. 4486) to designate the facility of the United States Postal

Service located at 1590 East Joyce Boulevard in Fayetteville, Arkansas, as the "Clarence B. Craft Post Office Building," was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PHILIP E. RUPPE POST OFFICE BUILDING

The bill (H.R. 1374) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 600 Calumet Street in Lake Linden, Michigan, as the "Philip E. Ruppe Post Office Building," was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH W. WESTMORELAND POST OFFICE BUILDING

The bill (H.R. 3960) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3719 Highway 4 in Jay, Florida, as the "Joseph W. Westmoreland Post Office Building," was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MEASURES INDEFINITELY POSTPONED

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the following calendar items be indefinitely postponed: Calendar Nos. 391, 393, and 394.

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

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 2002

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m. tomorrow, Tuesday, June 4; that following the prayer and the pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate resume consideration of H.R. 4775; further, the Senate recess from 12:30 to 2:15 tomorrow for the weekly party conferences.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. REID. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 3 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, June 4, 2002, at 10 a.m.