

[Rollcall Vote No. 221 Leg.]

YEAS—49

Akaka	Dodd	Lieberman
Allard	Dorgan	Lincoln
Bayh	Durbin	Mikulski
Biden	Edwards	Miller
Bingaman	Feingold	Murray
Boxer	Feinstein	Nelson (FL)
Breaux	Graham	Nelson (NE)
Byrd	Harkin	Reed
Cantwell	Hollings	Reid
Carnahan	Inouye	Rockefeller
Carper	Jeffords	Sarbanes
Cleland	Johnson	Schumer
Clinton	Kennedy	Stabenow
Conrad	Kohl	Wellstone
Corzine	Landrieu	Wyden
Daschle	Leahy	
Dayton	Levin	

NAYS—46

Allen	Fitzgerald	Roberts
Bennett	Frist	Santorum
Bond	Gramm	Sessions
Brownback	Grassley	Shelby
Bunning	Gregg	Smith (NH)
Burns	Hagel	Smith (OR)
Campbell	Hatch	Snowe
Chafee	Helms	Specter
Cochran	Hutchison	Stevens
Collins	Inhofe	Thomas
Craig	Kyl	Thompson
Crapo	Lott	Thurmond
DeWine	Lugar	Voinovich
Domenici	McCain	Warner
Ensign	McConnell	
Enzi	Nickles	

NOT VOTING—5

Baucus	Kerry	Torricelli
Hutchinson	Murkowski	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 49, the nays are 46. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2002

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now resume consideration of H.R. 5005, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5005) to establish the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Lieberman amendment No. 4471, in the nature of a substitute.

Byrd amendment No. 4644 (to amendment No. 4471) to provide for the establishment of the Department of Homeland Security, and an orderly transfer of functions to the directorates of the Department.

Lieberman/McCain amendment No. 4694 (to amendment No. 4471) to establish the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close the debate on the Lieberman substitute amendment No. 4471 for H.R. 5005, the Homeland Security bill.

Debbie Stabenow, Harry Reid, Charles Schumer, Evan Bayh, Mark Dayton, Jeff Sessions, John Edwards, Jim Jeffords, Joseph Lieberman, Bill Nelson of Florida, Blanche L. Lincoln, Byron L. Dorgan, Jack Reed, Patrick Leahy, Robert C. Byrd, Mary Landrieu, Max Baucus.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I note my objection to Hatch amendment No. 4693 on cybersecurity to amendment No. 4471.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I have spoken with Senator LIEBERMAN. He has indicated to me there is no business to conduct tonight on this bill.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to a period for morning business until 7:15 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each, with the exception of Senator LOTT, who has indicated to me he wishes to speak, and he should be able to speak for whatever time he desires.

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

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3009

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to express my full support for the conference report on H.R. 3009, the Andean Trade Preference Expansion Act, which was passed by Congress and signed by the President just prior to the August recess. I was unable to come to the floor during the consideration of the conference report, but I wanted to take this opportunity to express my views on this important legislation.

H.R. 3009 was by far the most comprehensive trade legislation to come before Congress in fourteen years. By passing this bill, we accomplished four key goals: granting the President Trade Promotion Authority for the first time in 8 years; dramatically enhancing Trade Adjustment Assistance for displaced workers; renewing and expanding the Andean Trade Preference Act to provide legitimate export opportunities to Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, and; extending for 5 years the Generalized System of Preferences providing tariff cuts for over 100 developing countries.

I support all four of these goals, and I voted enthusiastically in favor of this bill. I am particularly pleased that the enhancement of the Andean Trade Preference Act is the underlying bill for this important legislation. This issue has been of great personal importance to me.

When the Senate was considering its version of Andean legislation in May, we heard time and again about the success of new, legitimate, exports from the region like cut flowers and asparagus.

Since December 4 of last year, when the original ATPA legislation expired, these and many other legitimate exports from the region have been subjected to substantially higher tariffs. These higher tariffs hit the fresh cut flower sector particularly hard as higher tariffs impacted peak sales periods for the Valentine's Day and Mother's Day holidays.

This legislation will return trade benefits to all of those products previously covered by ATPA and, most importantly, this legislation has been made retroactive to December 4, so that any duties that were paid during the lapse of ATPA will be refunded.

I am pleased that the conference report is not simply a renewal of ATPA, but includes enhanced benefits for new products. Times, and our trade policy in the region, have changed since 1991 when the original ATPA legislation passed. Most notably, the passage in 2000 of the Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act provided enhanced trade benefits to Caribbean countries, but inadvertently disadvantaged imports from the Andean region.

Nowhere else was this more critical than in apparel assembly where some 100,000 jobs in Colombia alone were at risk of being relocated to CBI countries. Under the enhanced ATPA program in the conference report, the Andean countries will now be competitive suppliers in the region. And this new ATPA benefit will also benefit U.S. producers of textile, yarn and cotton by making these U.S.-produced components more competitive with Asian goods. In fact, the U.S. apparel importers predict that the ATPA provisions in this bill will lead to over \$1 billion in new orders. The next time ATPA is debated in this chamber, I look forward to hearing floor statements that show that this projection has come true. I also hope to hear of new successes from increased exports in footwear, watches, tuna, and other new products afforded ATPA benefits under this legislation.

Enhanced trade benefits in the apparel sector should, in my view, be the new norm in the Western Hemisphere. I continue to be concerned about the demise of the Multi-Fiber Agreement in 2005 and the effect the end of this agreement will have on U.S.-Caribbean and Andean apparel assembly partnerships. If we want a competitive apparel industry in the Western Hemisphere post-2005, we must be developing greater efficiency in the region now.

Secretary of Commerce Don Evans has been leading this effort for the Administration, and the Commerce Department has developed a Western Hemisphere action plan to enhance post-2005 competitiveness in the region. I will be writing to Mr. Evans shortly to encourage a similar initiative for the Andean region.

I also want to say a few words about two other key parts of this trade bill—Trade Promotion Authority and Trade Adjustment Assistance. It has been eight long years since Trade Promotion

Authority expired. In my view, that is far too long for the United States to be sitting on the sidelines while other countries are aggressively negotiating trade agreements. With Trade Promotion Authority, the Congress and the President will be speaking with a unified voice during negotiations.

TPA will strengthen the United States' negotiating position in ongoing Doha Round of negotiations in the World Trade Organization and will provide much needed momentum for the Free Trade Area of the Americas negotiations. With TPA, USTR will be able to close negotiations on bilateral agreements with Chile and Singapore with the confidence that Congress will consider the agreements as negotiated.

I am pleased that the conference report retained a number of provisions that will help to ensure that import-sensitive agriculture products, such as citrus from my state, will be given an increased level of attention during trade negotiations. I believe these provisions are necessary to help rebuild consensus in support of trade within the agriculture sector. TPA can also help our citrus growers gain market access in Europe and elsewhere around the world, if we achieve our goals in the WTO agriculture negotiations.

Of course, TPA is only the first step toward trade negotiations. Whether or not we are successful in achieving our negotiating objectives will depend on close cooperation between the Congress and the administration. I look forward to working with the Administration on this effort.

The final comment I will make is on Trade Adjustment Assistance. I am pleased that Members of Congress were able to work together in a truly bipartisan fashion to address the health care needs of American workers adversely affected by foreign trade agreements. This trade legislation will nearly triple the existing Trade Adjustment Assistance program by providing new and more comprehensive coverage options. These new benefits will provide critical assistance to the over 2,000 Floridians who presently receive Trade Adjustment Assistance, particularly those from the apparel and electronics sectors where job losses have been most severe.

For the first time, displaced workers will be eligible for a 65 percent advanceable, refundable tax credit that can be used to pay for COBRA or other state continuation plans. Health benefits will also be available to individuals who work for businesses that supply or contract with firms affected by trade. This comprehensive legislation represents a critical step towards our overall goal of lowering the number of uninsured, and I applaud my colleagues who supported it.

I was pleased to vote for the comprehensive trade legislation encompassed by H.R. 3009. Passage of this bill was a major accomplishment of this Congress and proof that the Congress can work together in a spirit of biparti-

sanship. I am excited about the opportunities I believe this legislation brings to not only our country, but to the rest of the world.

THE VISIT OF ASKAR AKAEV, PRESIDENT OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the visit of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, Askar Akaev, to the United States from September 19-24, 2002. President Akaev is here at the invitation of President Bush.

While in Washington, the President of the Kyrgyz Republic scheduled meetings with President George W. Bush, Vice President RICHARD CHENEY, Secretary of State Colin Powell, and Secretary of Agriculture Ann Veneman. In addition, meetings at the United States Capitol with the Speaker of the House of Representatives DENNIS HASTERT, Senate Republican Leader TRENT LOTT, and other leaders of the Senate who have expressed an interest in Central Asia affairs were on his calendar.

During his visit to New York, President Akaev addressed the General Assembly of the United Nations and met with Secretary General Kofi Annan. He also participated in a round table discussion with members of the business community.

The tragic events of September 11, 2001 redefined the importance of the Kyrgyz Republic's critical location in Central Asia. It has a major role in the region's political and security framework. As an ally of the United States in central Asia, the Kyrgyz Republic opened its territory to approximately 3000 coalition troops at the height of United States operations in Afghanistan. It is significant that the coalition forces were allowed to deploy military personnel in Manas airport in the capitol city of Bishkek. Kyrgyzstan remains a host to a significant number of troops, as well as aircraft and technical support. The new political landscape created by these deployments has altered the Kyrgyz Republic's relations with its regional powers, Russia and China.

At the same time, the Kyrgyz Republic is pressing ahead with economic reforms. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, one of the international financial institutions active in the region, concluded last year that Kyrgyzstan has successfully completed its economic structural reform program. Kyrgyzstan was the region's first nation to secure membership in the World Trade Organization, in 1998, and the first nation of the Commonwealth of Independent States to receive permanent normal trade relations with the United States.

Kyrgyzstan has committed itself to a free trade model and has implemented many new initiatives through a dramatic reform of its trade, tax, and intellectual property laws. The Kyrgyz

Republic was also the first country in the region to introduce a fully convertible currency, and has consistently led the way in market reforms.

As a result of the tragedy on the south of Kyrgyzstan, he has also reconstituted the government to include representatives of several groups previously in opposition and has organized a Constitutional Council, also filled with opposition-minded figures, to provide further opportunities for power changing. The nation now faces its first transition of power since independence. President Akaev and his government are determined to see that this transition occurs through an election process that builds and legitimizes democratic institutions.

President Askar Akaev was born on November 10, 1944 in the village of Kyzyl-Bairak, Kemin district of Kyrgyzstan in a family of farmers. In 1961, he finished secondary school with a Gold Medal. He graduated with honors from Leningrad Fine Mechanics and Optics Institute in 1967 and pursued his studies to become a Doctor of Science.

Dr. Akaev started his career in 1961 as a mechanic worker. He held other positions as an engineer, senior lecturer, professor, and finally the Head of the Computer Sciences Department in Frunze Polytechnical Institute, now Bishkek Technical University.

In 1984, Askar Akaev was elected a correspondent member of the Academy of Sciences of Kyrgyzstan, at the same year he became an academician. In 1986, he was appointed Head of the Department of Science and Higher Academic Institutions, Kyrgyz Communist Party's Central Committee. From 1987 until 1989, he served as the Vice President at the Kyrgyz Academy of Sciences and later became its President. In 1989, Askar Akaev was elected as a Deputy of the Supreme Council of the USSR.

On October 27, 1990, the Parliament of Kyrgyzstan elected Askar Akaev as the President of the Kyrgyz Soviet Socialist Republic. At the nationwide elections on October 12, 1991, he was elected as the First President of independent nation of Kyrgyzstan. The people of Kyrgyzstan confirmed Akaev's powers at the national referendum on January 30, 1994. On December 24, 1995 the President of the Kyrgyz Republic Askar Akaev was re-elected. President Akaev announced that he will not seek reelection when his term ends in 2005.

The President's spouse, Mairam Akeva, is a professor of Science on Machine Dynamics and is the head of the International Charitable Foundation of Childhood and Maternity Support. Established in 1993, this organization assists women and children with different forms of pulmonary and bronchial diseases.

The Kyrgyz Republic is situated in the middle of Central Asia, at the crossroads of culture and civilizations, at the branch of the legendary Silk Road. In 1999, President Akaev authored a report called "The Diplomacy