1578, a bill to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act with respect to consumer confidence reports by community water systems.

S. 1585

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1585, a bill to prohibit the application of certain restrictive eligibility requirements to foreign nongovernmental organizations with respect to the provision of assistance under part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

S. RES. 201

At the request of Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 201, a resolution expressing the regret of the Senate for the passage of discriminatory laws against the Chinese in America, including the Chinese Exclusion Act.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. PRYOR (for himself and Mr. UDALL of New Mexico):

S. 1586. A bill to require the Secretary of Commerce to establish a Clean Energy Technology Manufacturing and Export Assistance Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, I rise today with Senator TOM UDALL to introduce the Clean Energy Technology Manufacturing and Export Assistance Act of 2011. Recently, the United States Council for International Business, which represents America's top global companies, joined with an array of leading U.S. business groups in urging ramped-up efforts to promote U.S. clean energy exports.

Global demand, particularly in rapidly-growing markets such as Brazil, China, India and Russia, will be especially critical in expanding America's clean energy technology industries and driving U.S. leadership of a 21st Century clean energy economy. According to a report by the Economic Policy Institute, the U.S. trade deficit with China in clean energy products more than doubled from 2008 to 2010 and was estimated to cost more than 8,000 U.S. jobs in 2010.

The purpose of the bill is to authorize the Department of Commerce International Trade Administration to establish a Clean Energy Technology Manufacturing and Export Assistance Program to ensure that United States clean energy technology firms, including clean energy technology parts suppliers and engineering and design firms, have the information and assistance they need to be competitive and create clean energy technology sector jobs in the United States.

The Commerce Department is the leading agency to promote clean energy exports for the President's newly established Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee within his National Export Initiative. Specifically, the bill requires the International Trade Administration to assist U.S. Clean Tech firms with export assistance to help them navigate foreign markets to export their goods and services abroad, enhance U.S. Clean Tech Manufacturing firms by requiring ITA to promote policies that will reduce production costs and encourage innovation, investment, and productivity in the clean energy technology sector, and to develop and implement a National Clean Energy Technology Export Strategy.

Arkansas is becoming a national leader in clean energy technology. Several companies—LM Windpower, Nordex, and Mitsubishi Power Systems—have established wind turbine manufacturing plants in Arkansas. Arkansas Power Electronics International, Inc. is a small business dedicated to developing and marketing state-of-the-art technology in power electronics systems, electronic motor drives, and power electronics packaging. BlueInGreen, a Fayetteville company, makes energy efficient products to improve and maintain water quality. Silicon Solar Solutions, an Arkansas-based startup, is commercializing its large grain polysilicon technology company. All of these companies will benefit by having a focused clean energy trade and export program established within the International Trade Administration.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 644. Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 633 submitted by Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, and Mr. BAUCUS) to the bill H.R. 2832, to extend the Generalized System of Preferences, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 645. Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 633 submitted by Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, and Mr. BAUCUS) to the bill H.R. 2832, supra.

SA 646. Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 633 submitted by Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, and Mr. BAUCUS) to the bill H.R. 2832, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 647. Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 633 submitted by Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, and Mr. BAUCUS) to the bill H.R. 2832, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 648. Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. ENZI, and Mr. BARRASSO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2832, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 649. Mr. BROWN, of Ohio (for himself, Ms. SNOWE, and Mr. CASEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2832, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 650. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2832, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 651. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 633 submitted by Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, and Mr. BAUCUS) to the bill H.R. 2832, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 652. Mr. REID (for Mrs. MURRAY) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 633, to prevent fraud in small business contracting, and for other purposes.

SA 653. Mr. INOUYE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2832, to extend the Generalized System of Preferences, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 654. Mr. INOUYE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2832, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 644. Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 633 submitted by Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, and Mr. BAUCUS) to the bill H.R. 2832, to extend the Generalized System of Preferences, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 9, line 23, insert ''but not more than 10 percent'' after ''not less than 5 percent''.

SA 645. Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 633 submitted by Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, and Mr. BAUCUS) to the bill H.R. 2832, to extend the Generalized System of Preferences, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike section 221 and insert the following:

SEC. 221. REPEAL OF TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE FOR FIRMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 233 or any other provision of this subtitle—

(1) effective October 1, 2011, chapter 3 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2341 et seq.) is repealed; and

(2) no technical assistance or grants may be provided under that chapter on or after that date.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Trade Act of 1974 is amended by striking the items relating to chapter 3 of title II.

SA 646. Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 633 submitted by Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, and Mr. BAUCUS) to the bill H.R. 2832, to extend the Generalized System of Preferences, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 45, between lines 5 and 6, insert the following:

SEC. 234. REPEAL OF TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE.

Effective January 1, 2015—

(1) chapters 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2271 et seq.) are repealed; and

(2) the table of contents for the Trade Act of 1974 is amended by striking the items relating to chapters 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of title II.

SA 647. Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 633 submitted by Mr.

CASEY (for himself, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, and Mr. BAUCUS) to the bill H.R. 2832, to extend the Generalized System of Preferences, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 19, between lines 2 and 3, insert the following:

SEC. 217. IMPOSITION OF FEE ON FIRMS THAT BENEFIT FROM TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE FOR WORKERS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than January 1, 2012, the Secretary of Labor shall establish a system to impose a fee on a fiscal year basis on firms described in subsection (b) to recoup the costs incurred by the Federal Government of providing benefits under and administering trade adjustment assistance for workers under chapter 2 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2271 et seq.).

(b) FIRMS DESCRIBED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), a firm described in this paragraph is a firm from which a group of workers is totally or partially separated on or after the date of the enactment of this Act if that group of workers is subsequently certified under section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2272) as eligible to apply for trade adjustment assistance under chapter 2 of title II of that Act (19 U.S.C. 2271 et seq.) as a result of the workers' separation from that firm.

(2) EXCEPTION FOR FIRMS IN BANKRUPTCY.—The fee imposed under subsection (a) shall not be imposed on a firm that has filed for bankruptcy protection under title 11, United States Code.

(c) TOTAL AMOUNT OF FEE.—The Secretary of Labor shall determine the amount of fees to be imposed under subsection (a) so that the amount of fees collected equals the amount expended by the Federal Government in the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year in which the fees are imposed to provide benefits under and administer trade adjustment assistance for workers under chapter 2 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2271 et seq.).

(d) IMPOSITION OF FEE.—The Secretary of Labor shall impose the fee under subsection (a) on a firm described in subsection (b)—

(1) for each fiscal year during which any worker separated from the firm receives trade adjustment assistance under chapter 2 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2271 et seq.) or remains eligible to apply for such assistance; and

(2) based on the number of workers described in paragraph (1) separated from the firm.

(e) USE OF FEES.—Any fees collected pursuant to subsection (a) shall be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury and used to offset the costs of providing benefits under and administering trade adjustment assistance for workers under chapter 2 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2271 et seq.).

(f) TERMINATION.—This section shall terminate on the date that is one year after the date on which all expenditures by the Federal Government to provide benefits under or administer trade adjustment assistance for workers under chapter 2 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2271 et seq.) have terminated.

SA 648. Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. ENZI, and Mr. BARRASSO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2832, to extend the Generalized System of Preferences, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE ___—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. __01. MANDATORY DISCLOSURE BY THE UNITED STATES IF MEMBERS OF THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION FAIL TO DISCLOSE SUBSIDIES UNDER THE AGREEMENT ON SUBSIDIES AND COUNTERVAILING MEASURES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The United States Trade Representative shall—

(1) review each notification of subsidies submitted under Article 25 of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures by a member of the World Trade Organization with which the United States maintains a material and persistent trade deficit;

(2) identify any such member that, for 2 consecutive years—

(A) fails to submit such a notification; or

(B) omits information or includes inaccurate information in such a notification that is material with respect to the totality of the subsidies of the member; and

(3) notify the Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures under Article 25 of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures of the subsidies of a member identified under paragraph (2) not later than 180 days after—

(A) in the case of a member identified under paragraph (2)(A), the date on which the second notification not submitted by the member was required to be submitted; or

(B) in the case of a member identified under paragraph (2)(B), the date of the submission of the second notification in which the information was omitted or the inaccurate information was included, as the case may be.

(b) AGREEMENT ON SUBSIDIES AND COUNTERVAILING MEASURES DEFINED.—The term ''Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures'' means the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures referred to in section 101(d)(12) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 3511(d)(12)).

SA 649. Mr. BROWN of Ohio (for himself, Ms. SNOWE, and Mr. CASEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2832, to extend the Generalized System of Preferences, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE __—FUNDAMENTALLY UNDERVALUED CURRENCY

SEC. __01. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Currency Reform for Fair Trade Act''.

SEC. __02. CLARIFICATION REGARDING DEFINITION OF COUNTERVAILABLE SUBSIDY.

(a) BENEFIT CONFERRED.—Section 771(5)(E) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1677(5)(E)) is amended—

(1) in clause (iii), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in clause (iv), by striking the period at the end and inserting '', and''; and

(3) by inserting after clause (iv) the following new clause:

''(v) in the case in which the currency of a country in which the subject merchandise is produced is exchanged for foreign currency obtained from export transactions, and the currency of such country is a fundamentally undervalued currency, as defined in paragraph (37), the difference between the amount of the currency of such country provided and the amount of the currency of such country that would have been provided if the real effective exchange rate of the currency of such country were not undervalued, as determined pursuant to paragraph (38).''.

(b) EXPORT SUBSIDY.—Section 771(5A)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1677(5A)(B)) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''In the case of a subsidy relating to a fundamentally undervalued currency, the fact that the subsidy may also be provided in circumstances not involving export shall not, for that reason alone, mean that the subsidy cannot be considered contingent upon export performance.''.

(c) DEFINITION OF FUNDAMENTALLY UNDERVALUED CURRENCY.—Section 771 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1677) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(37) FUNDAMENTALLY UNDERVALUED CURRENCY.—The administering authority shall determine that the currency of a country in which the subject merchandise is produced is a 'fundamentally undervalued currency' if—

''(A) the government of the country (including any public entity within the territory of the country) engages in protracted, large-scale intervention in one or more foreign exchange markets during part or all of the 18-month period that represents the most recent 18 months for which the information required under paragraph (38) is reasonably available, but that does not include any period of time later than the final month in the period of investigation or the period of review, as applicable;

''(B) the real effective exchange rate of the currency is undervalued by at least 5 percent, on average and as calculated under paragraph (38), relative to the equilibrium real effective exchange rate for the country's currency during the 18-month period;

''(C) during the 18-month period, the country has experienced significant and persistent global current account surpluses; and

''(D) during the 18-month period, the foreign asset reserves held by the government of the country exceed—

''(i) the amount necessary to repay all debt obligations of the government falling due within the coming 12 months;

''(ii) 20 percent of the country's money supply, using standard measures of M2; and

''(iii) the value of the country's imports during the previous 4 months.''.

(d) DEFINITION OF REAL EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATE UNDERVALUATION.—Section 771 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1677), as amended by subsection (c) of this section, is further amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(38) REAL EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATE UNDERVALUATION.—The calculation of real effective exchange rate undervaluation, for purposes of paragraph (5)(E)(v) and paragraph (37), shall—

''(A)(i) rely upon, and where appropriate be the simple average of, the results yielded from application of the approaches described in the guidelines of the International Monetary Fund's Consultative Group on Exchange Rate Issues; or

''(ii) if the guidelines of the International Monetary Fund's Consultative Group on Exchange Rate Issues are not available, be based on generally accepted economic and econometric techniques and methodologies to measure the level of undervaluation;

''(B) rely upon data that are publicly available, reliable, and compiled and maintained by the International Monetary Fund or, if the International Monetary Fund cannot provide the data, by other international organizations or by national governments; and

''(C) use inflation-adjusted, trade-weighted exchange rates.''.

SEC. __03. REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF TITLE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 9 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States

shall submit to Congress a report on the implementation of the amendments made by this title.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include a description of the extent to which United States industries that have been materially injured by reason of imports of subject merchandise produced in foreign countries with fundamentally undervalued currencies have received relief under title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1671 et seq.), as amended by this title.

SEC. __04. APPLICATION TO GOODS FROM CANADA AND MEXICO.

Pursuant to article 1902 of the North American Free Trade Agreement and section 408 of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act of 1993 (19 U.S.C. 3438), the amendments made by section __02 of this title shall apply to goods from Canada and Mexico.

SA 650. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2832, to extend the Generalized System of Preferences, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE _____—ITC REPORT

SEC. ___01. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Quantifying the Effects of Failure to Act on Trade Act''.

SEC. ___02. ITC REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) FAILURE TO ACT ON AGREEMENT.—Not later than 2 years after the date that the President enters into a trade agreement, the International Trade Commission shall submit a report described in subsection (b) to Congress, if —

(A) legislation to implement the agreement has not been submitted to Congress;

(B) a bill to implement the agreement has not been considered by either House of Congress; or

(C) the agreement has not entered into force with respect to the United States.

(2) FOLLOW UP REPORT.—The International Trade Commission shall update the report required by paragraph (1) each year thereafter, if legislation to implement the agreement has not been submitted to Congress, a bill to implement the agreement has not been considered by either House of Congress, or the agreement has not entered into force.

(b) CONTENTS OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (a) shall contain the following:

(1) A quantitative analysis of the impact on United States businesses and individuals caused by the delay in the implementation of the agreement. The analysis shall examine all relevant factors impacting United States businesses and individuals, including—

(A) lost market shares for United States exports in foreign markets resulting from new trade agreements implemented between the country with respect to which the trade agreement was entered into and any other country, and market shares lost for United States exports resulting from any other factor;

(B) how the delay in implementing the agreement is affecting the advancement of United States trade objectives, described in the Bipartisan Trade Promotion Authority Act of 2002 (or any subsequent trade promotion authority); and

(C) how the delay in implementing the agreement is affecting the protection of intellectual property rights of United States businesses operating in foreign markets.

(2) The impact on employment in the United States resulting from the delay in implementing the agreement.

(3) An estimate of the probable impact on United States businesses, in terms of exports, profitability, and employment, if the trade agreement does not enter into force by the end of the calendar year following the date of the Commission report

(c) APPLICABILITY.—The International Trade Commission shall submit the report required by this section with respect to—

(1) any trade agreement entered into on or after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) any trade agreement entered into before the date of the enactment of this Act if such agreement has not entered into force with respect to the United States by June 30, 2012.

SA 651. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 633 submitted by Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, and Mr. BAUCUS) to the bill H.R. 2832, to extend the Generalized System of Preferences, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 5 of the amendment, between lines 6 and 7, insert the following:

SEC. 212. REQUIREMENT THAT TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE WORKERS BE LAID OFF BECAUSE OF IMPORTS FROM, OR A SHIFT IN PRODUCTION TO, A COUNTRY WITH WHICH THE UNITED STATES HAS A FREE TRADE AGREEMENT IN EFFECT.

Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2272), as amended by section 211 of this Act, is further amended by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—A group of workers shall be certified by the Secretary as eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under this chapter pursuant to a petition filed under section 221 if the Secretary determines that—

''(1) a significant number or proportion of the workers in such workers' firm have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated; and

''(2)(A)(i) the sales or production, or both, of such firm have decreased absolutely;

''(ii)(I) imports from a country with which the United States has a free trade agreement in effect of articles or services like or directly competitive with articles produced or services supplied by such firm have increased;

''(II) imports from such a country of articles like or directly competitive with articles—

''(aa) into which one or more component parts produced by such firm are directly incorporated, or

''(bb) which are produced directly using services supplied by such firm,

have increased; or

''(III) imports of articles directly incorporating one or more component parts produced in such a country that are like or directly competitive with imports of articles incorporating one or more component parts produced by such firm have increased; and

''(iii) the increase in imports described in clause (ii) contributed importantly to such workers' separation or threat of separation and to the decline in the sales or production of such firm; or

''(B)(i)(I) there has been a shift by such workers' firm to a country with which the United States has a free trade agreement in effect in the production of articles or the supply of services like or directly competitive with articles which are produced or services which are supplied by such firm; or

''(II) such workers' firm has acquired from such a country articles or services that are like or directly competitive with articles which are produced or services which are supplied by such firm; and

''(ii) the shift described in clause (i)(I) or the acquisition of articles or services described in clause (i)(II) contributed importantly to such workers' separation or threat of separation.''.

(No material received for amendment 652 at time of printing. It will be printed in the next issue of the RECORD.)

SA 653. Mr. INOUYE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2832, to extend the Generalized System of Preferences, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE ____—PREFERENTIAL DUTY TREATMENT FOR PHILIPPINES

SEC. ___01. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Save Our Industries Act of 2011'' or the ''SAVE Act''.

SEC. ___02. FINDINGS; PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The United States and the Republic of the Philippines (in this title referred to as the ''Philippines''), a former colony, share deep historical and cultural ties. The Philippines holds enduring political and security significance to the United States. The 2 countries have partnered very successfully in combating terrorism in Southeast Asia.

(2) The United States and the Philippines maintain a fair trading relationship that should be expanded to the mutual benefit of both countries. In 2010, United States exports to the Philippines were valued at $7,375,000,000, and United States imports from the Philippines were valued at $7,960,000,000.

(3) United States textile exports to the Philippines were valued at just over $48,000,000 in 2010, consisting mostly of industrial, specialty, broadwoven, and nonwoven fabrics. The potential for export growth in this area can sustain and create thousands of jobs.

(4) The Philippines' textile and apparel industries, like that of their counterparts in the United States, share the same challenges and risks stemming from the end of the textile and apparel quota system and from the end of United States safe-guards that continued to control apparel imports from the People's Republic of China until January 1, 2009.

(5) The United States apparel fabrics industry is heavily dependent on sewing outside the United States, and, for the first time, United States textile manufacturers would have a program that utilizes sewing done in an Asian country. In contrast, most sewing of United States fabric occurs in the Western Hemisphere, with about two-thirds of United States fabric exports presently going to countries that are parties to the North American Free Trade Agreement and the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement. Increased demand for United States fabric in Asia will increase opportunities for the United States industry.

(6) Apparel producers in the Western Hemisphere are excellent at making basic garments such as T-shirts and standard 5-pocket jeans. However, the needle capability does not exist to make high fashion, more sophisticated garments such as embroidered T-shirts and fashion jeans with embellishments. Such apparel manufacturing is done almost exclusively in Asia.

(7) A program that provides preferential duty treatment for certain apparel articles of the Philippines will provide a strong incentive for Philippine apparel manufacturers

to use United States fabrics, which will open new opportunities for the United States textile industry and increase opportunities for United States yarn manufacturers. At the same time, the United States would be provided a more diverse range of sourcing opportunities.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this title are—

(1) to encourage higher levels of trade in textiles and apparel between the United States and the Philippines and enhance the commercial well-being of their respective industries in times of global economic hardship;

(2) to enhance and broaden the economic, security, and political ties between the United States and the Philippines;

(3) to stimulate economic activity and development throughout the Philippines, including regions such as Manila and Mindanao; and

(4) to provide a stepping stone to an eventual free trade agreement between the United States and the Philippines, either bilaterally or as part of a regional agreement.

SEC. ___03. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) CLASSIFICATION UNDER THE HTS.—The term ''classification under the HTS'' means, with respect to an article, the 6-digit subheading or 10-digit statistical reporting number under which the article is classified in the HTS.

(2) DOBBY WOVEN FABRIC.—The term ''dobby woven fabric'' means fabric, other than jacquard fabric, woven with the use of a dobby attachment that raises or lowers the warp threads during the weaving process to create patterns including, stripes, and checks and similar designs.

(3) ENTERED.—The term ''entered'' means entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, in the customs territory of the United States.

(4) HTS.—The term ''HTS'' means the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

(5) KNIT-TO-SHAPE.—An article is ''knit-to shape'' if 50 percent or more of the exterior surface area of the article is formed by major parts that have been knitted or crocheted directly to the shape used in the article, with no consideration being given to patch pockets, appliqués, or the like. Minor cutting, trimming, or sewing of those major parts shall not affect the determination of whether an article is ''knit-to-shape''.

(6) WHOLLY ASSEMBLED.—An article is ''wholly assembled'' in the Philippines or the United States if—

(A) all components of the article pre-existed in essentially the same condition as the components exist in the finished article and the components were combined to form the finished article in the Philippines or the United States; and

(B) the article is comprised of at least 2 components.

(7) WHOLLY FORMED.—A yarn is ''wholly formed in the United States'' if all of the yarn forming and finishing operations, starting with the extrusion of filaments, strips, film, or sheet, and including slitting a film or sheet into strip, or the spinning of all fibers into yarn, or both, and ending with a finished yarn or plied yarn, takes place in the United States.

SEC. ___04. TRADE BENEFITS.

(a) ELIGIBLE APPAREL ARTICLE.—For purposes of this section, an eligible apparel article is any one of the following:

(1) Men's and boys' cotton shirts, T-shirts and tank tops (other than underwear T-shirts and tank tops), pullovers, sweatshirts, tops, and similar articles classifiable under subheading 6105.10, 6105.90, 6109.10, 6110.20, 6110.90, 6112.11, or 6114.20 of the HTS.

(2) Women's and girls' cotton shirts, blouses, T-shirts and tank tops (other than underwear T-shirts and tank tops), pullovers, sweatshirts, tops, and similar articles classifiable under subheading 6106.10, 6106.90, 6109.10, 6110.20, 6110.90, 6112.11, 6114.20, or 6117.90 of the HTS.

(3) Men's and boys' cotton trousers, breeches, and shorts classifiable under subheading 6103.10, 6103.42, 6103.49, 6112.11, 6113.00, 6203.19, 6203.42, 6203.49, 6210.40, 6211.20, 6211.32 of the HTS.

(4) Women's and girls' cotton trousers, breeches, and shorts classifiable under subheading 6104.19, 6104.62, 6104.69, 6112.11, 6113.00, 6117.90, 6204.12, 6204.19, 6204.62, 6204.69, 6210.50, 6211.20, 6211.42, or 6217.90 of the HTS.

(5) Men's and boys' cotton underpants, briefs, underwear-type T-shirts and singlets, thermal undershirts, other undershirts, and similar articles classifiable under subheading 6107.11, 6109.10, 6207.11, or 6207.91 of the HTS.

(6) Men's and boys' manmade fiber underpants, briefs, underwear-type T-shirts and singlets, thermal undershirts, other undershirts, and similar articles classifiable under subheading 6107.12, 6109.90, 6207.19, or 6207.99 of the HTS.

(7) Men's and boys' manmade fiber shirts, T-shirts and tank tops (other than underwear T-shirts and tank tops), pullovers, sweatshirts, tops, and similar articles classifiable under subheading 6105.20, 6105.90, 6110.30, 6110.90, 6112.12, 6112.19, or 6114.30 of the HTS.

(8) Women's and girls' manmade fiber shirts, blouses, T-shirts and tank tops (other than underwear T-shirts and tank tops), pullovers, sweatshirts, tops, and similar articles classifiable under subheading 6106.20, 6106.90, 6110.30, 6110.90, 6112.12, 6112.19, 6114.30, or 6117.90 of the HTS.

(9) Men's and boys' manmade fiber trousers, breeches, and shorts classifiable under subheading 6103.43, 6103.49, 6112.12, 6112.19, 6112.20, 6113.00, 6203.43, 6203.49, 6210.40, 6211.20, or 6211.33 of the HTS.

(10) Women's and girls' manmade fiber trousers, breeches, and shorts classifiable under subheading 6104.63, 6104.69, 6112.12, 6112.19, 6112.20, 6113.00, 6117.90, 6204.63, 6204.69, 6210.50, 6211.20, 6211.43, or 6217.90 of the HTS.

(11) Men's and boys' manmade fiber shirts classifiable under subheading 6205.30, 6205.90, or 6211.33 of the HTS.

(12) Cotton brassieres and other body support garments classifiable under subheading 6212.10, 6212.20, or 6212.30 of the HTS.

(13) Manmade fiber brassieres and other body support garments classifiable under subheading 6212.10, 6212.20, or 6212.30 of the HTS.

(14) Manmade fiber swimwear classifiable under subheading 6112.31, 6112.41, 6211.11, or 6211.12 of the HTS.

(15) Cotton swimwear classifiable under subheading 6112.39, 6112.49, 6211.11, or 6211.12 of the HTS.

(16) Men's and boys' manmade fiber coats, overcoats, carcoats, capes, cloaks, anoraks (including ski-jackets), windbreakers, padded sleeveless jackets with attachments for sleeves, and similar articles classifiable under subheading 6101.30, 6101.90, 6112.12, 6112.19, 6112.20, or 6113.00 of the HTS.

(17) Women's and girls' manmade fiber coats, overcoats, carcoats, capes, cloaks, anoraks (including ski-jackets), windbreakers, padded sleeveless jackets with attachments for sleeves, and similar articles classifiable under subheading 6102.30, 6102.90, 6104.33, 6104.39, 6112.12, 6112.19, 6112.20, 6113.00, or 6117.90 of the HTS.

(18) Gloves, mittens, and mitts of manmade fibers classifiable under subheading 6116.10, 6116.93, 6116.99, or 6216.00 of the HTS.

(b) DUTY-FREE TREATMENT FOR CERTAIN ELIGIBLE APPAREL ARTICLES.—

(1) DUTY-FREE TREATMENT.—Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), an eligible apparel article shall enter the United States free of duty if the article is wholly assembled in the United States or the Philippines, or both, and if the component determining the article's classification under the HTS consists entirely of—

(A) fabric cut in the United States or the Philippines, or both, from fabric wholly formed in the United States from yarns wholly formed in the United States;

(B) components knit-to-shape in the United States from yarns wholly formed in the United States; or

(C) any combination of fabric or components knit-to-shape described in subparagraphs (A) and (B).

(2) DYEING, PRINTING, OR FINISHING.—An apparel article described in paragraph (1) shall be ineligible for duty-free treatment under such paragraph if any component determining the article's classification under the HTS comprises any fabric, fabric component, or component knit-to-shape in the United States that was dyed, printed, or finished at any place other than in the United States.

(3) OTHER PROCESSES.—An apparel article described in paragraph (1) shall not be disqualified from eligibility for duty-free treatment under such paragraph because it undergoes stone-washing, enzyme-washing, acid-washing, permapressing, oven baking, bleaching, garment-dyeing, screen printing, or other similar processes in either the United States or the Philippines.

(c) KNIT-TO-SHAPE APPAREL ARTICLES.—A knit-to-shape apparel article shall enter the United States free of duty if it is wholly assembled in the Philippines and if the component determining the article's classification under the HTS consists entirely of components knit-to-shape in the Philippines from yarns wholly formed in the United States.

(d) DE MINIMIS RULES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An article that would otherwise be ineligible for preferential treatment under this section because the article contains fibers or yarns not wholly formed in the United States or in the Philippines shall not be ineligible for such treatment if the total weight of all such fibers or yarns is not more than 10 percent of the total weight of the article.

(2) ELASTOMERIC YARNS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), an article described in subsection (b) or (c) that contains elastomeric yarns in the component of the article that determines the article's classification under the HTS shall be eligible for duty-free treatment under this section only if such elastomeric yarns are wholly formed in the United States or the Philippines.

(3) DIRECT SHIPMENT.—Any apparel article described in subsection (b) or (c) is an eligible article only if it is imported directly into the United States from the Philippines.

(e) SINGLE TRANSFORMATION RULES.—Any of the following apparel articles that are cut and wholly assembled, or knit-to-shape, in the Philippines from any combination of fabrics, fabric components, components knit-to-shape, or yarns and are imported directly into the United States from the Philippines shall enter the United States free of duty, without regard to the source of the fabric, fabric components, components knit-to-shape, or yarns from which the articles are made:

(1) Except for brassieres classified in subheading 6212.10 of the HTS, any apparel article that is of a type listed in chapter rule 3(a), 4(a), or 5(a) for chapter 62 of the HTS, as such chapter rule is contained in paragraph 9 of section A of the Annex to Proclamation 8213 of the President of December 20, 2007, (as

amended by Proclamation 8272 of June 30, 2008, or any subsequent proclamation by the President).

(2) Any article not described in paragraph (1) that is any of the following:

(A) Baby garments, clothing accessories, and headwear classifiable under subheading 6111.20, 6111.30, 6111.90, 6209.20, 6209.30, 6209.90, or 6505.90 of the HTS.

(B) Women's and girls' cotton coats, over coats, carcoats, capes, cloaks, anoraks (including ski-jackets), windbreakers, padded sleeveless jackets with attachments for sleeves, and similar articles classifiable under subheading 6102.20, 6102.90, 6104.19, 6104.32, 6104.39, 6112.11, 6113.00, 6117.90, 6202.12, 6202.19, 6202.92, 6202.99, 6204.12, 6204.19, 6204.32, 6204.39, 6210.30, 6210.50, 6211.20, 6211.42, or 6217.90 of the HTS.

(C) Cotton dresses classifiable under subheading 6104.42, 6104.49, 6204.42, or 6204.49 of the HTS.

(D) Manmade fiber dresses classifiable under subheading 6104.43, 6104.44, 6104.49, 6204.43, 6204.44, or 6204.49 of the HTS.

(E) Men's and boys' cotton shirts classifiable under statistical reporting number 6205.20.1000, 6205.20.2021, 6205.20.2026, 6205.20.2031, 6205.20.2061, 6205.20.2076, 6205.90, or 6211.32 of the HTS.

(F) Men's and boys' cotton shirts not containing dobby woven fabric classifiable under statistical reporting number 6205.20.2003, 6205.20.2016, 6205.20.2051, 6205.20.2066 of the HTS.

(G) Manmade fiber pajamas and sleepwear classifiable under subheading 6107.22, 6107.99, 6108.32, 6207.22, 6207.99, or 6208.22 of the HTS.

(H) Women's and girls' wool coats, overcoats, carcoats, capes, cloaks, anoraks (including ski-jackets), windbreakers, padded sleeveless jackets with attachments for sleeves, and similar articles classifiable under subheading 6102.10, 6102.30, 6102.90, 6104.31, 6104.33, 6104.39, 6117.90, 6202.11, 6202.13, 6202.19, 6202.91, 6202.93, 6202.99, 6204.31, 6204.33, 6204.39, 6211.20, 6211.41, or 6117.90 of the HTS.

(I) Women's and girls' wool trousers, breeches, and shorts classifiable under subheading 6104.61, 6104.63, 6104.69, 6117.90, 6204.61, 6204.63, 6204.69, 6211.20, 6211.41, or 6217.90 of the HTS.

(J) Women's and girls' cotton shirts and blouses classifiable under subheading 6206.10, 6206.30, 6206.90, 6211.42, or 6217.90 of the HTS.

(K) Women's and girls' manmade fiber shirts, blouses, shirt-blouses, sleeveless tank styles, and similar upper body garments classifiable under subheading 6206.10, 6206.40, 6206.90, 6211.43, or 6217.90 of the HTS.

(L) Women's and girls' manmade fiber coats, jackets, carcoats, capes, cloaks, anoraks (including ski-jackets), windbreakers, padded sleeveless jackets with attachments for sleeves, and similar articles classifiable under subheading 6202.13, 6202.19, 6202.93, 6202.99, 6204.33, 6204.39, 6210.30, 6210.50, 6211.20, 6211.43, or 6217.90 of the HTS.

(M) Cotton skirts classifiable under subheading 6104.19, 6104.52, 6104.59, 6204.12, 6204.19, 6204.52, or 6204.59 of the HTS.

(N) Manmade fiber skirts classifiable under subheading 6104.53, 6104.59, 6204.53, or 6204.59 of the HTS.

(O) Men's and boys' manmade fiber coats, overcoats, carcoats, capes, cloaks, anoraks (including ski-jackets), windbreakers, padded sleeveless jackets with attachments for sleeves, and similar articles classifiable under subheading 6201.13, 6201.19, 6201.93, 6201.99, 6210.20, 6210.40, 6211.20, or 6211.33 of the HTS.

(P) Women's and girls' manmade fiber slips, petticoats, briefs, panties, and underwear classifiable under subheading 6108.11, 6108.22, 6108.92, 6109.90, 6208.11, or 6208.92 of the HTS.

(Q) Gloves, mittens, and mitts of cotton classifiable under subheading 6116.10, 6116.92, 6116.99, or 6216.00 of the HTS.

(R) Other men's or boys' garments classifiable under statistical reporting number 6211.32.0081 of the HTS.

(f) REVIEW AND REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall, not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 3 years thereafter, review the effectiveness of this section in supporting the use of United States fabrics and make recommendations necessary to improve or expand the provisions of this section to ensure support for the use of United States fabrics.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS.—After the second review required under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall make a determination regarding whether this section is effective in supporting the use of United States fabrics and recommend to Congress whether or not this section should be renewed.

(g) ENFORCEMENT.—Preferential treatment under this section shall not be provided to textile and apparel articles that are imported from the Philippines unless the President certifies to Congress that the Philippines is meeting the following conditions:

(1) A valid original textile visa issued by the Philippines is provided to U.S. Customs and Border Protection with respect to any article for which preferential treatment is claimed. The visa issued is in the standard 9-digit format required under the Electronic Visa Information System (ELVIS) and meets all reporting requirements of ELVIS.

(2) The Philippines is implementing the Electronic Visa Information System (ELVIS) to assist in the prevention of transshipment of apparel articles and the use of counterfeit documents relating to the importation of apparel articles into the United States.

(3) The Philippines is enforcing the Memorandum of Understanding between the United States of America and the Republic of the Philippines Concerning Cooperation in Trade in Textile and Apparel Goods, signed on August 23, 2006.

(4) The Philippines agrees to provide, on a timely basis at the request of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and consistently with the manner in which the records are kept in the Philippines, a report on exports from the Philippines of apparel articles eligible for preferential treatment under this section, and on imports into the Philippines of yarns, fabrics, fabric components, or components knit-to-shape that are wholly formed in the United States.

(5) The Philippines agrees to cooperate fully with the United States to address and take action necessary to prevent circumvention as provided in Article 5 of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing referred to in section 101(d)(4) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 3511(d)(4)).

(6) The Philippines agrees to require Philippines producers and exporters of articles eligible for preferential treatment under this section to maintain, for at least 5 years after the date of export, complete records of the production and the export of such articles, including records of yarns, fabrics, fabric components, and components knit-to-shape and used in the production of such articles.

(7) The Philippines agrees to provide, on a timely basis, at the request of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, documentation establishing the country of origin of articles eligible for preferential treatment under this section, as used by that country in implementing an effective visa system.

(8) The Philippines is to establish, within 60 days after the date of the President's certification under this paragraph, procedures that allow the Office of Textiles and Apparel of the Department of Commerce (OTEXA) to obtain information when fabric wholly formed in the United States is exported to the Philippines to allow for monitoring and verification before the imports of apparel articles containing the fabric for which preferential treatment is sought under this section reach the United States. The information provided upon export of the fabrics shall include, among other things, the name of the importer of the fabric in the Philippines, the 8-digit HTS subheading covering the apparel articles to be made from the fabric, and the quantity of the apparel articles to be made from the fabric for importation into the United States.

(9) The Philippines has enacted legislation or promulgated regulations to allow for the seizure of merchandise physically transiting the territory of the Philippines and that appears to be destined for the United States in circumvention of the provisions of this title.

(h) CUSTOMS PROCEDURES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—

(A) PENALTIES FOR EXPORTERS.—If the President determines, based on sufficient evidence, that an exporter has engaged in transshipments as defined in paragraph (2), then the President shall deny for a period of 5 years all benefits under this section to such exporter, any successor of such exporter, and any other entity owned or operated by the principal of the exporter.

(B) PENALTIES FOR IMPORTERS.—If the President determines, based on sufficient evidence, that an importer has engaged in transshipments as defined in paragraph (2), then the President shall deny for a period of 5 years all benefits under this section to such importer, any successor of such importer, or any entity owned or operated by the principal of the importer.

(2) DEFINITION OF TRANSSHIPMENT.—For purposes of paragraph (1) and subsection (g), transshipment has occurred when preferential treatment for an apparel article under this section has been claimed on the basis of material false information concerning the country of origin, manufacture, processing, cutting, or assembly of the article or of any fabric, fabric component, or component knit-to-shape from which the apparel article was cut and assembled. For purposes of this paragraph, false information is material if disclosure of the true information would have meant that the article is or was ineligible for preferential treatment under this section.

(i) PROCLAMATION AUTHORITY.—The President shall issue a proclamation to carry out this section not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this title. The President shall consult with the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives in preparing such proclamation.

SEC. ___05. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This title shall apply to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date on which the President issues the proclamation required by section ___04(i).

SEC. ___06. TERMINATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The preferential duty treatment provided under this title shall remain in effect for a period of 7 years beginning on the effective date provided for in section ___05.

(b) GSP ELIGIBILITY.—The preferential duty treatment provided under this title shall terminate if and when the Philippines becomes ineligible for designation as a beneficiary developing country under title V of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2461 et seq.).

SA 654. Mr. INOUYE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by

him to the bill H.R. 2832, to extend the Generalized System of Preferences, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE __—MODIFICATION OF TONNAGE TAX

SEC. ___. MODIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION OF THE TONNAGE TAX ON VESSELS OPERATING IN THE DUAL UNITED STATES DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TRADES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (f) of section 1355 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to definitions and special rules) is amended to read as follows:

''(f) EFFECT OF OPERATING A QUALIFYING VESSEL IN THE DUAL UNITED STATES DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TRADES.—For purposes of this subchapter—

''(1) an electing corporation shall be treated as continuing to use a qualifying vessel in the United States foreign trade during any period of use in the United States domestic trade, and

''(2) gross income from such United States domestic trade shall not be excluded under section 1357(a), but shall not be taken into account for purposes of section 1353(b)(1)(B) or for purposes of section 1356 in connection with the application of section 1357 or 1358.''.

(b) REGULATORY AUTHORITY FOR ALLOCATION OF CREDITS, INCOME, AND DEDUCTIONS.—Section 1358 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to allocation of credits, income, and deductions) is amended—

(1) by striking ''in accordance with this subsection'' in subsection (c) and inserting ''to the extent provided in such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary'', and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(d) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall prescribe regulations consistent with the provisions of this subchapter for the purpose of allocating gross income, deductions, and credits between or among qualifying shipping activities and other activities of a taxpayer.''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 1355(a)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking ''exclusively''.

(2) Section 1355(b)(1)(B) of such Code is amended by striking ''as a qualifying vessel'' and inserting ''in the transportation of goods or passengers''.

(3) Section 1355 of such Code is amended—

(A) by striking subsection (g), and

(B) by redesignating subsection (h) as subsection (g).

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Environment and Public Works be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 21, 2011, at 10 a.m. in room 406 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 21, 2011 at 10 a.m., in room 215 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled ''Dually-Eligible Beneficiaries: Improving Care While Lowering Costs.''

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 21, at 10 a.m.

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

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 21, 2011, at 10 a.m.

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

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 21, 2011, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing entitled ''Transforming Wartime Contracting: Recommendations of the Commission on Wartime Contracting.''

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

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee on Veterans' Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 21, 2011, in room SDG–50 in the Dirksen Senate Office Building beginning at 10 a.m.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ANTITRUST, COMPETITION, POLICY, AND CONSUMER RIGHTS

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Antitrust, Competition Policy, and Consumer Rights, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate, on September 21, 2011, at 2 p.m., in room SD–226 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled ''The Power of Google: Serving Consumers or Threatening Competition?''

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIME AND TERRORISM

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Crime and Terrorism, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate, on September 21, 2011, at 11 a.m., in room SD–226 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled ''Countering Terrorist Financing: Progress and Priorities.''

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Nationals Parks be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 21, 2011, at 2:30 p.m., in room 366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

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

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Joseph Scovitch and Danielle Dellerson, Finance Committee staff, be granted the privilege of the floor during consideration of the Generalized System of Preferences Act.

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

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that John Cole, a fellow in the office of Senator PRYOR, be granted the privilege of the floor for the duration of the consideration of H.R. 2832, the Generalized System of Preferences Act.

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

TAIWAN OBSERVER STATUS IN THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 115, S. Con. Res. 17.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 17) expressing the sense of Congress that Taiwan should be accorded observer status in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I know of no further debate on this resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

If not, the question is on the adoption of the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 17) was agreed to.

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

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

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 17

Whereas the Convention on International Civil Aviation, signed in Chicago, Illinois, on December 7, 1944, and entered into force April 4, 1947, approved the establishment of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), stating ''The aims and objectives of the Organization are to develop the principles and techniques of international