

(Purpose: To ensure that ISAC Committees are representative of the producing sectors of the United States economy)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

**SEC. . TO ENSURE THAT ISAC COMMITTEES ARE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PRODUCING SECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES ECONOMY.**

Section 135(c)(2) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2155(c)(2)) is amended as follows:

- (1) by striking "and" in paragraph (a);
- (2) by striking "related" in subparagraph (B) and inserting "related; and"; and
- (3) by adding at the end the following:

"(C) in the case of each such sectoral committee identified with a particular product sector or commodity grouping (such as textiles and apparel), ensure that a majority of its members consist of manufacturers, or representatives of manufacturers, whose value added in the United States in that industry comprises more than 50 percent of the firm's sales value in that industry."

AMENDMENT NO. 3465 TO AMENDMENT NO. 3401

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the pending amendment be set aside, and I send an amendment to the desk on behalf of Senator HOLLINGS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID], for Mr. HOLLINGS, proposes an amendment numbered 3465 to amendment No. 3401.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

**SEC. EXTRADITION REQUIREMENT.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any provision of law, the benefits provided under any preferential tariff program, excluding the North American Free Trade Agreement, shall not apply to any product of a country that fails to comply within 30 days with a United States government request for the extradition of an individual for trial in the United States if that individual has been indicted by a Federal grand jury for a crime involving a violation of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 101 et seq.). For purposes of this subsection, the term "preferential tariff program" means benefits received under the General System of Preferences, the Caribbean Basin Initiative, the African Growth and Development Act, or the Andean Trade Preference Act.

(b) ANNUAL CERTIFICATION REQUIRED.—The President shall annually provide certification to the Senate and to the House of Representatives that all countries receiving preferential tariff access to the United States are assisting the United States in the war against drugs.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to speak in strong support of the trade adjustment assistance legislation. I will keep my comments short and to the point.

I want to begin by emphasizing the positive. From what I have heard on the floor over the last couple of weeks there is a substantial majority of Senators in the Senate that believe a strong and expanded trade adjustment assistance is essential for our country. They understand it is a fair and appro-

priate approach for those Americans who lose their jobs as a result of trade. They understand that these Americans are not looking for hand-outs. They are looking for a chance to provide for their families and contribute to our country's economic welfare. This program offers them a chance to do just that. I find the increasing consensus on Trade adjustment assistance to be encouraging.

But I have also heard some tough criticism of trade adjustment assistance lately, and since this is a bill that I introduced, I feel compelled to respond to it.

There are two points that have been repeated by opponents of trade adjustment assistance. The first is that it should not be tied to fast-track legislation. I strongly disagree. In fact, I think the two bills complement each other. Passing fast-track suggests that the U.S. government supports a multilateral trading system because it provides long-term advantages for the United States and its people. Passing trade adjustment assistance suggests that the U.S. government recognizes that its trade policies have short-term costs for Americans.

Taken together, the bills suggest that we have a real strategy on trade policy, one that shows we are committed to expanding the international trading system, but equally committed to the American people.

I have said this before and I want to say it again because it matters: Contrary to the assertions of some of my colleagues, we cannot measure the success of our trade policy only by the cost of the products we buy. We also have to look at whether or not our trade policies make Americans more economically secure. By this I mean whether they have a high-wage job, whether they can buy a home, whether they can afford an education for their children, and whether they have retirement security. Without these things, we are poor by any measure.

The second criticism is that the trade adjustment assistance program is too expansive. I disagree. I believe that the program offers only the basics for people who are trying desperately to make ends meet. \$1000 or so a month in unemployment insurance is not going to make anyone rich. It certainly does not make them complacent, as some of my colleagues have suggested. Giving someone funds so they can get training, and the support services they need to get training, and the health care they need to get through hard times, is hardly unreasonable. It is common sense, and it's the least we can do for our neighbors and friends back home.

For some of my colleagues to suggest that workers would want to lose their job just to take advantage of the trade adjustment assistance program is troubling. To suggest that individuals actually use the trade adjustment assistance program to "step backwards" into other, lesser jobs impugns their integrity, honesty, and effort.

I ask my colleagues to keep in mind that the people on trade adjustment assistance did not ask to be dislocated. U.S. trade policy did that. Contrary to what some of my colleagues have said, the trade adjustment assistance bill does not distort the market. It does allow us to correct for market failure, and helps Americans hurt by trade to get back on their feet again.

Some of the comments about trade adjustment assistance imply that the legislation was created without any discussion with experts about what the benefits of specific parts of the program might be. The comments are incorrect and misleading. These comments also minimize the suffering of real people in real communities across my state and the United States.

At this stage of the game, it is important for my colleagues to remember that the core components of S. 1209—coverage for secondary workers and workers injured by shifts in production, the extension of benefits and allowances, health care and support service coverage, wage insurance, and TAA for communities—were derived from the needs of people I have spoken to who have been hurt by trade. These were people across my state, from Albuquerque, to Questa, to Las Cruces, to Roswell, to Silver City. These elements of the bill were reinforced by objective analyses from the Department of Labor, the General Accounting Office, the Trade Deficit Review Commission, and other groups and organizations.

When I drafted the bill, it was not my intent to push a partisan agenda. It was my intent to help the people in my state and across the country that needed to be helped. This bill does that in a modest way.

It is time to move forward and do what has to be done to get trade adjustment assistance legislation passed. There is too much at stake for American workers and communities to wait any longer. The program expired last September, and it is time to get trade adjustment assistance to those that need it.

**MORNING BUSINESS**

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for not to exceed 5 minutes each.

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

**TUNA INDUSTRY IN MINDANAO**

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss a matter of grave national importance, the canned tuna industry in Mindanao. As I was listening to the debate last week, I heard my friend, the gentleman from Texas, advocating rejection of the Dodd amendment that sought to apply the same labor and environmental standards used in the Jordan Free Trade Agreement to trade agreements negotiated under Trade Promotion Authority.