

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 349) calling for effective measures to end sexual exploitation of refugees.

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

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD.

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

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 349) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

#### DECLINING WORLD COFFEE PRICES

Mr. REID. I ask consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 368, introduced earlier today by Senators LEAHY, DODD, SPECTER, and FEINSTEIN.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S.R. 368) expressing the sense of the Senate concerning the decline of world coffee prices and its impact on developing nations.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and preamble be agreed to en bloc, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 368) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

#### S. RES. 368

Whereas since 1997 the price of coffee has declined nearly 70 percent on the world market and has recently reached its lowest level in a century;

Whereas the collapse of coffee prices has resulted in a widespread humanitarian crisis for 25,000,000 coffee growers and for more than 50 developing countries where coffee is a critical source of rural employment and foreign exchange earnings;

Whereas, according to a recent World Bank report, 600,000 permanent and temporary coffee workers in Central America have been left unemployed in the last two years;

Whereas the World Bank has referred to the coffee crisis as 'the silent Mitch', equating the impact of record-low coffee prices upon Central American countries with the damage done to such countries by Hurricane Mitch in 1998;

Whereas 6 of 14 immigrants who died in the Arizona desert in May 2001 were small coffee farmers from Veracruz, Mexico;

Whereas The Washington Post, The New York Times, and The Wall Street Journal report that cultivation of illicit crops such as coca and opium poppy is increasing in traditional coffee-growing countries, such as Colombia and Peru, which have been adversely affected by low international coffee prices;

Whereas the economies of some of the poorest countries in the world, particularly those in Africa, are highly dependent on trade in coffee;

Whereas coffee accounts for approximately 80 percent of export revenues for Burundi, 54 percent of export revenues for Ethiopia, 34 percent of export revenues for Uganda, and 31 percent of export revenues for Rwanda;

Whereas, according to the Oxfam International Report 'Mugged: Poverty in your Coffee Cup', in the Dak Lak province of Vietnam, one of the lowest-cost coffee producers in the world, the price farmers receive for their product covers as little as 60 percent of their costs of production;

Whereas on February 1, 2002, the International Coffee Organization (ICO) passed Resolution 407, which calls on exporting member countries to observe minimum standards for exportable coffee and to provide for the issuance of ICO certificates of origin according to those standards and also calls on importing member countries to 'make their best endeavors to support the objectives of the programme';

Whereas both the Specialty Coffee Association of America (SCAA) and the National Coffee Association (NCA) support ICO Resolution 407 and have publicly advocated for the United States to rejoin the International Coffee Organization;

Whereas the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has already established coffee sector assistance programs for Colombia, Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, East Timor, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda; and

Whereas House Report 107-663, highlights the coffee price crisis as a global issue and 'urges USAID to focus its rural development and relief programs on regions severely affected by the coffee crisis, especially in Colombia': Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, That—*

(1) it is the sense of the Senate that—

(A) the United States should adopt a global strategy to respond to the coffee crisis with coordinated activities in Latin America, Africa, and Asia to address the short-term humanitarian needs and long-term rural development needs of countries adversely affected by the collapse of coffee prices; and

(B) the President should explore measures to support and complement multilateral efforts to respond to the global coffee crisis; and

(2) the Senate urges private sector coffee buyers and roasters to work with the United States Government to find a solution to the crisis which is economically, socially, and environmentally sustainable for all interested parties, and that will address the fundamental problem of oversupply in the world coffee market.

#### PROTECTION OF FAMILY FARMERS ACT OF 2002

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 628, H.R. 5472.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5472) to extend for 6 months the period for which chapter 12 title 11 of the United States Code is enacted.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senate is passing H.R. 5472, to extend family farmer bankruptcy protection until July 1, 2003.

Unfortunately, too many family farmers have been left in legal limbo in bankruptcy courts across the country because Chapter 12 of the Bankruptcy Code is still a temporary measure. This is the fifth time that this Congress must act to restore or extend basic bankruptcy safeguards for family farmers because Chapter 12 is still a temporary provision despite its first passage into law in 1986. Our family farmers do not deserve these lapses in bankruptcy law that could mean the difference between foreclosure and farming.

In 2000 and 2001, for example, the Senate, then controlled by the other party, failed to take up a House-passed bill to retroactively renew Chapter 12 and, as a result, family farmers lost Chapter 12 bankruptcy protection for 8 months. Another lapse of Chapter 12 lasted more than 6 months in this Congress. Enough is enough. It is time for Congress to make Chapter 12 a permanent part of the Bankruptcy Code to provide a stable safety net for our nation's family farmers.

I strongly supported Senator CARNAHAN's bipartisan amendment to make Chapter 12 a permanent part of the Bankruptcy Code as part of the Senate-passed farm bill. The Senate unanimously approved the Carnahan amendment by a 93-0 vote. Unfortunately, the House majority objected to including the Carnahan amendment in the farm bill conference report and agreed to an extension of Chapter 12 only through the end of this year.

In the bipartisan bankruptcy reform conference, we again tried to make Chapter 12 permanent and update and expand its coverage. During our conference negotiations, we adopted most of the Senate-passed provisions, including those authored by Senator GRASSLEY to make Chapter 12 permanent and those authored by Senator FEINGOLD to strengthen Chapter 12 to help our family farmers with the difficulties they face. Just last week, however, the House majority again scuttled our bipartisan efforts by failing to pass the rule to consider the bipartisan conference report on the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act.

This week, Senator GRASSLEY and I introduced the family farmer provisions in the bipartisan bankruptcy conference report in S. 3174, the "Protection of Family Farmers and Family Fisherman Act of 2002." Our bipartisan bill makes Chapter 12 a permanent part of the Bankruptcy Code so family farmer bankruptcy protection will no longer lapse and force farmers into a legal limbo. Family farmers deserve these enhanced and permanent protections to help them prevent foreclosures and forced auctions. I know Senator GRASSLEY, Senator CARNAHAN, Senator FEINGOLD and others on both sides of the aisle strongly support permanent and expanded bankruptcy protection for family farmers. I hope the Senate and the House will quickly pass