

the amount provided to each local educational agency under this section for a year by multiplying—

(i) the per child amount determined under subparagraph (A) for the year; by

(ii) the average daily attendance of kindergarten through grade 12 students that are served by the local educational agency for the preceding year.

(e) CENSUS DETERMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each local educational agency shall conduct a census to determine the average daily attendance of kindergarten through grade 12 students served by the local educational agency not later than December 1 of each year.

(2) SUBMISSION.—Each local educational agency shall submit the number described in paragraph (1) to the Secretary not later than March 1 of each year.

(f) PENALTY.—If the Secretary determines that a local educational agency has knowingly submitted false information under subsection (e) for the purpose of gaining additional funds under this section, then the local educational agency shall be fined an amount equal to twice the difference between the amount the local educational agency received under this section, and the correct amount the local educational agency would have received under this section if the agency had submitted accurate information under subsection (e).

(g) DISBURSAL.—The Secretary shall disburse the amount awarded to a local educational agency under this section for a fiscal year not later than July 1 of each year.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

ROBB AMENDMENT NO. 3146

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. ROBB submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him the bill (S. 2521) making appropriations for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

Out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, there is appropriated for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, for expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Navy and the Marine Corps, as authorized by law, \$220,000,000: *Provided*, That the amount made available by this heading shall be available for ship depot maintenance; *Provided further*, That the entire amount made available by this heading is designated as an emergency requirement under section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(2)(A)).

● Mr. ROBB. Mr. President, tomorrow I intend to offer an amendment (No. 3146) to address our critical ship maintenance shortfalls in fiscal year 2000 as part of the military construction appropriations bill for fiscal year 2001. I am filing this amendment tonight.●

NOTICE OF HEARING

PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of

the Senate and the public that the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs, will hold a hearing entitled "Phony IDs And Credentials On The Internet." This Subcommittee hearing will focus on the widespread availability of false identification documents and credentials on the Internet and the criminal uses to which such identification is put.

The hearing will take place on Friday, May 19, 2000, at 9:00 a.m., in Room 342 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building. For further information, please contact Lee Blalack of the Subcommittee staff at 224-3721.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet at 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday, May 10, 2000, in executive session, to mark up the FY 2001 Defense authorization bill.

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 10, 2000, at 2 p.m. to hold a hearing.

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

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Governmental Affairs Committee be authorized to meet on Wednesday, May 10, 2000, at 9:30 a.m., for a hearing to consider the nominations of Anna Blackburne-Rigsby, Thomas Motley, and John Mott to be Associate Judges of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

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

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Indian Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 10, 2000, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing on draft legislation to reauthorize the Indian Health Care Improvement Act. A business meeting on pending business will precede the hearing—agenda to be announced. The hearing will be held in the committee room, 485 Russell Senate Building.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet to conduct a hearing on Wednesday, May 10, 2000, at 2 p.m., in SD226.

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

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 10, 2000 at 2:30 p.m. to hold a closed hearing.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FORESTS AND PUBLIC LANDS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Forests and Public Lands of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 10, at 2:30 p.m. to conduct an oversight hearing. The subcommittee will receive testimony on the United States Forest Service's proposed regulations governing National Forest Planning.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on International Operations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 10, 2000 at 10:30 a.m. to hold a hearing.

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

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that two members of my staff, John Sparrow, a Presidential management intern, and Jerome Pannullo, a legislative fellow, be granted access to the Senate floor for the duration of the debate on H.R. 434.

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

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Kurt Kovarik, a member of my staff, be given privileges of the floor this afternoon.

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

APPOINTMENT

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to Public Law 106-173, appoints the following individuals to serve as members of the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission: the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), and Dr. Jean T.D. Bandler of Connecticut.

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—H.R. 4386

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I understand that H.R. 4386, which has just been received from the House, is at the desk. I ask for its first reading.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4386) to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide medical assistance for certain women screened and found to have breast or cervical cancer under a federally funded screening program, to amend the Public Health Service Act and the

Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to surveillance and information concerning the relationship between cervical cancer and the human papillomavirus (HPV), and for other purposes.

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I ask for its second reading and object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. Under the rule, the bill will be read the second time the following day.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, MAY 11, 2000

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until the hour of 9:30 a.m. on Thursday, May 11. I further ask unanimous consent that on Thursday, immediately following the prayer, the routine requests through the morning hour be granted, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then resume debate on the conference report to accompany H.R. 434, the African Growth and Opportunity Act. I further ask unanimous consent that the scheduled cloture vote occur at 10 a.m. on Thursday, with the time until 10 a.m. equally divided in the usual form.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, tomorrow from 9:30 a.m. until 10 a.m., the Senate will debate the conference report to accompany the African trade/Caribbean trade initiative. At 10 a.m., the Senate will proceed to a cloture vote on that legislation. If cloture is invoked, it is hoped a short time agreement can be made so a final passage vote can take place at a reasonable time. On Thursday, the Senate is also expected to begin consideration of the military construction appropriations bill. Therefore, additional votes will occur during tomorrow's session of the Senate.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order, following the remarks of Senator DASCHLE and Senator EDWARDS.

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

(The remarks of Mr. DASCHLE pertaining to the introduction of S. 2541 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Carolina is recognized.

AFRICAN-CARIBBEAN TRADE

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. President, I rise today to oppose the conference report

on the Trade and Development Act of 2000, the so-called African-Caribbean trade bill.

When we debated this bill last October, I expressed my concerns about it, and what has happened is the fruition of what I was concerned about at that time. A bill that was bad when it left the Senate last October has become worse. This bill creates enormous risks for American textile businesses and American textile workers, with very little in the way of offsetting benefits.

Let me speak for a couple of minutes about what I think is wrong with this bill and what kind of risk I think it creates for American workers. When we negotiate trade agreements, in my judgment, there are certain fundamental principles that should always be adhered to: First, they must be negotiated and multilateral; that is, both sides give up something; second, that they create a fair and enforceable system so the trade agreements don't become an empty shell but in fact there is a real and meaningful mechanism for enforcing the trade agreements; third, they must have adequate labor and environmental protections; and, fourth, they must have real, tangible, and provable benefits for U.S. businesses and U.S. workers.

These bills do not meet those basic principles that ought to be complied with on every single trade agreement.

Senator FEINGOLD spoke very eloquently about the lack of adequate labor and environmental protections in these bills.

There are two other principles that have been violated in these bills. First is the requirement that they be multilateral and negotiated, the simple proposition being that if the American people and we as a country are going to lower our barriers, we ought to get something in return. That "something" is that the other countries that are subject to these trade agreements lower their barriers. That simply has not happened here.

What is happening is we are lowering our trade barriers while these other Caribbean and African nations are keeping their trade barriers completely in place. Their tariffs remain just as they were. There is no set of circumstances under which that kind of arrangement is equitable for American business or equitable for American workers.

Second, there has to be a real and meaningful mechanism for enforcing these provisions. One of the things that happened to this bill when it left the Senate is there was a complex set of enforcement mechanisms and provisions put in place. When the bill left the Senate, we had what was called yarn and fabric forward provisions, which basically said, as a matter of equity, we would allow the trade barriers to be lowered for those African and Caribbean nations that used yarn and fabric from the United States so that our workers and our businesses benefited.

Well, when the bill got to conference with the House bill, those provisions were changed. Now there are many African nations that are not required to use American yarn or American fabric. Secondly, they are allowed to use regional yarn and fabric; that is, yarn and fabric from that area.

So those are two significant changes in the bill since it left the floor of the Senate which have real and meaningful impact on American business and American workers.

Probably the more dangerous situation, though, is that created by the potential for transshipment. We talked about this on the floor of the Senate when this bill was debated the first time, and my colleagues are aware of this problem.

Transshipment, basically, is a situation where a country, such as China, which I think has the greatest potential for taking advantage of transshipment, ships their fabric and their goods through Africa only for the purpose of having a button sewn on or some other minor change in the product, and then the product is shipped to the United States.

The antitransshipment provisions of this bill are simply not adequate for a variety of reasons. One of the two most important is that the enforcement mechanism relies upon African countries for enforcement. The reality is—and all of us know it—that these African nations are not going to be able to enforce the provisions about transshipment. And we are going to have—at least there is real potential for—a massive transshipment by China and Chinese textile businesses through Africa to the United States. Transshipment has a real and devastating effect on American workers and American businesses, and we have seen some of those effects over the last 8 to 10 years.

I have some specific examples of this. In North Carolina, my home State, during 1999, these were the jobs that were lost as a result of cheap textile goods coming into the United States:

At Pluma, Inc., a plant located in Eden, NC, a small community, 500 jobs were lost when the plant was closed. Jasper closed a plant in Whiteville, NC, in September and 191 jobs were lost. Whiteville Apparel in Whiteville, NC, closed a plant in August and 396 jobs were lost. Stonecutter Mills in Rutherford and Polk in western North Carolina closed a plant in June—800 jobs lost. Dyersburg in Hamilton, NC, closed a plant in May—422 jobs lost. Levi Strauss closed a plant in Murphy—382 jobs lost.

Remember that we are only talking about 1999 at this point.

Burlington Industries, in January, closed plants in Cramerton, Forest City, Mooresville, Raeford, Oxford, and Statesville—2,600 jobs lost as a result; all of those occurring in 1999.

In 1999 alone, the South lost 55,000 textile and apparel jobs.

This is not an abstract position for the families and employees whose lives