

NC., has experienced job loss as a direct result of the terms of the Caribbean Basin Initiative. In the 6 years since rubber footwear from the Caribbean became duty-free, imports of such products have increased from 200,000 pairs a year to 12 million. This increase in unfair competition has resulted in a loss of 600 jobs at the Converse plant in Lumberton.

American industries such as Converse that comply with labor laws, minimum wage requirements, health codes, and environmental laws cannot and should not be expected to compete with foreign industries who pay their workers below the cost of living, use child labor, and pollute the environment. H.R. 2644 gives foreign competition an unfair advantage over America's domestic industries.

Supporters of H.R. 2644 state that Caribbean nations have been placed at a disadvantage by NAFTA and need parity with NAFTA. Yet, the countries' imports of apparel to the United States have increased by 63 percent since they enacted NAFTA. Last year apparel imports from the Caribbean totaled \$6.1 billion compared with \$3.6 billion from Mexico. Caribbean countries are not suffering under the terms of NAFTA.

Developing strong trade relationships are important to America's economic future. Yet, our success will depend not on the quantity, but the quality of those trade agreements. The agreement before us today is neither fair nor reciprocal. The bill will open the United States market to Caribbean exports, but does not require Caribbean countries to open their markets to the United States. This legislation is not a trade agreement. It is a foreign subsidy to 24 Caribbean countries—a subsidy of jobs at the expense of American workers and their families.

As the 105th Congress looks for solutions to provide additional economic opportunities for our citizens, it is imperative that we not lose any more of our current jobs as a result of the Caribbean Basin Initiative. I urge my colleagues to stand up for the American worker and vote "no" on H.R. 2644.

ALABAMA-COOSA-TALLAPOOSA RIVER BASIN COMPACT

SPEECH OF

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 4, 1997

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to unanimous consent granted on November 4, 1997 during debate on House Joint Resolution 92, I introduce the report on that joint resolution from the Congressional Budget Office which was not available at the time of the filing of the committee report.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, November 4, 1997.

Hon. HENRY J. HYDE,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.J. Res. 92, a joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to the Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa River Basin Compact.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Gary Brown.

Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL, *Director.*

Enclosure.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

H.J. Res. 92.—Granting the consent of Congress to the Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa River Basin Compact

SUMMARY

H.J. Res. 92 would grant congressional consent to the Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa River Basin (ACT Basin) Compact. The compact would establish the ACT Basin Commission, which would determine an allocation formula for apportioning the surface waters of the ACT basin between the states of Alabama and Georgia. The commission would consist of state and federal representatives.

Provisions in the compact that could have an impact on the federal budget include: an authorization of appropriations for a federal commissioner to attend meetings of the commission and for employment of personnel by the commissioner, an authorization for federal agencies to conduct studies and monitoring programs in cooperation with the commission, and a requirement that the federal government comply with the water allocation formula once it has been adopted by the commission (to the extent that doing so would not conflict with other federal laws).

CBO estimates that enacting H.J. Res. 92 would result in new discretionary spending of less than \$500,000 in fiscal year 1998, and about \$8 million over the 1998-2002 period, assuming appropriations consistent with its provisions. The compact also would increase direct spending; hence, pay-as-you-go procedures would apply to the legislation. But CBO estimates that enacting H.J. Res. 92 would increase direct spending by less than \$500,000 a year, beginning in fiscal year 1999.

The resolution does not contain any intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) and any costs resulting from the compact would be borne voluntarily by Alabama and Georgia as a result of the agreement.

ESTIMATED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Implementing H.J. Res. 92 would affect both spending subject to appropriation and direct spending. CBO estimates that enacting H.J. Res. 92 would result in new spending subject to appropriation of less than \$500,000 in 1998, about \$3 million in 1999, \$2 million in 2000, and \$1 million a year thereafter. CBO estimates that the compact would increase direct spending, beginning in 1999, by reducing offsetting receipts from recreation fees and federal hydropower operations, but any such changes would likely be insignificant. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 300 (natural resources and environment). The estimated budgetary effects of H.J. Res. 92 are shown in the following table.

[By fiscal year, in millions of dollars]

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION					
Spending Under Current Law:					
Estimated Authorization Level ^a ...	25	25	25	25	25
Estimated Outlays	26	26	25	25	25
Proposed Changes:					
Estimated Authorization Level	(b) ^b	3	2	1	1
Estimated Outlays	(b)	3	2	1	1
Spending Under H.J. Res. 92:					
Estimated Authorization Level ^a ...	25	28	27	26	26
Estimated Outlays	26	29	27	26	26
CHANGES IN DIRECT SPENDING					
Estimated Authorization Level ^a ...	0	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)

[By fiscal year, in millions of dollars]

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Estimated Outlays	0	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)

^aThe 1998 level is the amount appropriated in that year for programs conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the ACT basin. The amounts shown for subsequent years reflect assumed continuation of the current-year funding level, without adjustment for inflation. Alternatively, if funding were increased to cover anticipated inflation, funding under current law would gradually grow from \$25 million in 1998 to \$28 million in 2002.

^bLess than \$500,000.

BASIS OF ESTIMATE

Spending Subject to Appropriation

For purposes of this estimate, CBO assumes that (1) the compact is approved in the next few months, (2) a commission is formed in 1998, (3) all amounts estimated to be authorized by the legislation will be appropriated, and (4) a new plan for allocating water among the states will be approved in fiscal year 1999. New discretionary spending would be necessary for expenses of a federal commissioner to participate in the ACT commission, for conducting studies and monitoring activities in coordination with the commission, and for operating federal facilities in the river basin in a manner consistent with the new allocation plan.

Federal Commissioner. CBO estimates that the cost of sending the federal commissioner to meetings of the commission and of funding a personal staff will be less than \$500,000 a year beginning in 1998. The commissioner would serve without compensation. General expenses of the commission would be paid by the states of Alabama and Georgia.

Studies and Monitoring. CBO estimates that the compact would result in new spending subject to appropriation of about \$2 million in fiscal year 1999 and about \$1 million in 2000 for completing an environmental impact statement of options for allocating water in the ACT basin, for developing a plan for monitoring water levels and quality in the basin, and for conducting additional studies. Additional spending of less than \$500,000 a year beginning in 2000 would occur for implementing, operating, and maintaining programs and equipment for monitoring the basin.

Beginning in 1991, the Congress has appropriated to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (the Corps) an average of almost \$2 million a year—about \$13 million in total—for studying the long-term needs for water and availability of water resources in the ACT and Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint (ACF) basins. An additional \$5 million was provided to the Corps in 1997 for conducting a preliminary environmental impact statement regarding options for allocating water in the ACT and ACF basins.

Federal Facilities. Based on information from the Corps, CBO estimates that operating federal facilities in the ACT basin in a manner that complies with a new water allocation plan may result in additional discretionary spending of about \$1 million a year, beginning in 1999. We expect that these annual costs could range from near zero to \$2 million a year, depending on whether a new allocation plan is adopted and whether it results in a significant change in water use in the river basin.

Most of the expense of implementing a new water allocation plan would be for operating and maintaining channels for navigation because the cost of that activity is highly dependent on water flows. Under current law, CBO estimates that the Corps will spend about \$9 million in 1998 for navigation-related activities in the ACT basin. CBO anticipates that the cost of other major activities in the basin would not change significantly as a result of the compact. The cost of operating and maintaining hydropower facilities is not likely to change significantly as a result of minor changes in water flows. Moreover, any major flood control activities in

the basin would likely require further authorization by Congress.

DIRECT SPENDING

CBO anticipates that the compact would have an impact on direct spending by reducing the amount of receipts returned to the Treasury from recreation facilities operated by the Corps and the Department of the Interior in the ACT basin. A new water allocation plan could affect receipts from recreation areas by directly or indirectly changing water levels at lakes and other recreation areas so that their use is reduced. This type of impact would be most likely in years when total water supplies were already low, for example, because of below-average rainfall. CBO estimates that the impact on receipts from recreation elements would be less than \$500,000 annually, beginning in 1999.

The compact could also affect receipts from hydropower operations, but CBO estimates that the net impact on hydropower revenues from any likely water allocation plan would be insignificant. A new plan could affect power operations by limiting the amount of water that can flow through federal power-generating facilities. This could affect the amount of power that can be produced and sold. However, CBO estimates that any impact on hydropower receipts is likely to be insignificant because federal law requires that, to the extent market conditions permit, hydropower operations cover expenses. In the case of limits on power production, the price of power could be increased to offset any reduction in the quality of power produced and sold.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO CONSIDERATIONS

The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 specifies pay-as-you-go procedures for legislation affecting direct spending or receipts. CBO estimates that enacting H.J. Res. 92 would increase direct spending by less than \$500,000 a year, beginning in 1999. Enacting the legislation would not affect governmental receipts.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE-SECTOR IMPACT

H.J. Res. 92 would give the consent of the Congress to an agreement mutually entered into by two states, Alabama and Georgia. The resolution contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995, and any costs to the states resulting from the compact would be borne voluntarily as a result of the agreement.

Estimate prepared by: Federal Costs: Gary Brown; Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: Leo Lex.

Estimate approved by: Robert A. Sunshine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

SHAME IN SAIPAN: EXPLOITATION OF WORKERS IN THE GARMENT INDUSTRY

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of all Members of the House the appalling labor conditions that exist in the garment industry in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands [CNMI].

These islands, which were under Japanese control during World War II and were occupied by the United States in 1944, have been governed by a covenant with the United States

since 1986. The covenant grants United States citizenship to the residents of the Marianas, but the United States agreed not to extend United States immigration laws there, responding to fears that excessive immigration might result. The Federal minimum wage was also not extended to the Mariana Islands.

Mr. Speaker, a recent congressionally mandated report notes that, "Ironically, CNMI policies have resulted in aliens becoming a majority of the island's population. . . . The garment industry takes full advantage of the immigration and minimum wage exception privileges, as well as privileged exceptions to the Federal trade laws, to ship products partially manufactured in the islands into the United States market even though the islands are outside the customs territory of the United States."

The worst aspect of these developments has been the increasing practice by which Chinese bonded and indentured workers are imported into the factories of the Marianas, unprotected by labor laws, under contracts which prevent these workers from practicing their religions, engaging in political activity, or even marrying. Ample documentation exists that the barracks in which these workers are housed are as squalid as anywhere in the world, but ironically apparel produced in these sweatshops comes into the United States labeled "Made in the USA". According to the Federal Government, "the average landed value of CNMI garment shipments to the United States is now at a rate of \$625 million annually."

Mr. Speaker, it is totally unacceptable for manufacturing to take place on what is American soil under these deplorable conditions. There is a new administration that will soon take office in Saipan, and President Clinton is to be commended for insisting that the CNMI live up to United States labor and human rights standards in order to continue receiving the preferences and aid it receives under the covenant. I hope that all Members will support legislation that will correct these inequities.

IN HONOR OF THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH IN CLANTON, AL

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to pay tribute to the 125th anniversary of the First Baptist Church in Clanton, AL. For 125 years, the First Baptist Church has offered spiritual guidance to the community of Clanton. The church was organized on November 5, 1872, with Rev. J.A. Mullins and Rev. P.H. Lundy serving as the church's first ministers. From a small beginning of only 10 members, the membership grew to 70 in 1886 and then to 1,470 in 1996.

First Baptist Church has made great strides during these 125 years in the spreading of the good news to mankind. The Sunday School has always been a very strong part of the teaching ministry of the church since the first mention of a Sunday School in 1877. Last year, the records show that 959 children and adults were enrolled in Sunday School.

In addition to Sunday School, the Baptist Young People's Union was formed for Sunday

night training. Currently, it is known as Discipleship Training. Whatever the name, the organization has always taught Baptist doctrine, leadership courses, and Bible study. The enrollment was up to 251 in 1996.

Mr. Speaker, let me share with you the ways in which First Baptist Church mission programs have brought the ministry of the church into the community. It was the ladies of the church who began the mission programs by forming Ladies Aid Society, which is now known as the Women's Missionary Union. Recognizing the need for mission study for all ages, Mission Friends, Girl's Auxiliary, and Acteens were also organized. For the men in the congregation, the Brotherhood organization began which sponsors the boys' groups like the Lads, Crusaders, and Challengers.

First Baptist Church also started three missions in the community: The West End Baptist Church in 1948, the Northside Baptist Church in 1954, and Lomax Baptist Church in 1958. All three are now active, growing churches in Clanton.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to its distinguished mission program, the First Baptist Church has always maintained an excellent music program. There are three Children's Choirs, a Youth Choir, and an Adult Sanctuary Choir. Programs of special music are performed on many occasions and have included hand bells. In 1995, a church orchestra was formed. Most recently, the outstanding "Living Pictures" was presented in 1997.

Mr. Speaker, First Baptist Church has been very successful in reaching out to the young and old alike. The youth ministry is also a vital program which emphasizes Bible teaching, recreation, retreats, youth camps, youth week, and person soul winning. For the older members of the congregation, the fellowship of the Keenagers meet each month for lunch and an inspirational message. Trips to places of special interest are taken regularly. For those who are not physically able to attend services, a Homebound Ministry is provided which provides church literature on each of their monthly visits.

Under the current leadership of Dr. Michael, new ideas have been promoted including greeters for each service, prayer partners during worship services, and a worship service for children ages 4 to 6.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, in honor of this anniversary of the First Baptist Church in Clanton, let me share with you the church's invaluable vision which has been and will continue to be: "As a unconditional love in accomplishing our mission for Jesus."

10-YEAR ANNIVERSARY FOR THE CITY OF SANTA CLARITA

HON. HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the founding of the city of Santa Clarita, CA. The city of Santa Clarita encompasses 45 square miles within the Santa Clarita Valley and is situated just 35 miles north of downtown Los Angeles. The population is estimated at 141,000 and is consistently rated by the FBI as one of the top five safest cities of its size in the Nation. The city was incorporated on December