

Whereas the 2,000-pound Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) developed at the Air Armament Center was the very first weapon dropped in Operation Allied Force;

Whereas the Air to Ground 130 (AGM 130) standoff missile, developed at the Air Armament Center, enabled the F-15E Strike Eagle aircrews to standoff approximately 40 nautical miles from targets and attack with very high precision; and

Whereas the reliable performance of the JDAM and AGM 130 enabled the combat air crews to complete bombing missions accurately, effectively, and with reduced risk to crews, resulting in no casualties among NATO air personnel, thereby making these munitions the ordinance favored most by combat air crews: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the men and women of Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, for their contributions to the unqualified success of Operation Allied Force;

(2) recognizes that the efforts of the men and women of the Air Armament Center, Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, helped NATO conduct the air war with devastating effect on our adversaries, entirely without American casualties in the air combat operations;

(3) expresses deep gratitude for the sacrifices made by those men and women and their families in their support of American efforts in Operation Allied Force; and

(4) commits to maintaining the technological superiority of American air armament as a critical component of our Nation's capability to conduct and prevail in warfare while minimizing casualties.

• Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, 6 months ago today on March 24, 1999, the United States and its allies launched Operation Allied Force in the Balkan region. To commemorate this event, I am submitting a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the men and women assigned to and employed by Eglin Air Force Base should be recognized and commended for their participation in, and efforts associated with, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) Operation Allied Force.

The personnel of the Air Armament Center at Eglin Air Force Base developed and provided many of the munitions, technical orders, expertise and support equipment utilized by NATO during the air campaign. Specifically, the two thousand pound Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) was the first weapon dropped in the operation. Additionally, the Air to Ground 130 (AGM 130) standoff missile enabled F15E Strike Eagle aircrews to attack targets with precision from a distance of forty miles.

The reliable performances of the JDAM and AGM 130 enabled combat air crews to complete bombing missions accurately, effectively, and with reduced risk to crews. The result was zero casualties among NATO air personnel.

The availability of these arms was the result of the vision of the Air Armament Center personnel who recognized years earlier that these munitions would be important to American armament.

The brave service personnel from Eglin Air Force Base—and their families—sacrificed much in support of Op-

eration Allied Force. We express our deepest gratitude to them. We recognize that their efforts allowed NATO to conduct an air war with no American combat casualties, yet with a devastating effect on our adversaries.

We commit to maintaining the technological superiority of American air armament as a critical component of our nation's capacity to conduct and prevail in warfare while minimizing casualties.●

SENATE RESOLUTION 186—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING REAUTHORIZING THE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1965

Mr. LOTT (for himself, Mr. GREGG, and Mr. COVERDELL) submitted the following resolution; which was ordered placed on the calendar:

S. RES. 186

Whereas the fiscal year 2000 Senate Budget Resolution increased education funding by \$28,000,000,000 over the next five years, and \$82,000,000,000 over the next ten years, and the Department of Education received a net increase of \$2,400,000,000 which doubles the President's requested increase;

Whereas compared to the President's requested levels, the Democratically controlled Congress' appropriations for the period 1993 through 1995 reduced the President's funding requests by \$3,000,000,000, and since Republicans took control of Congress, Federal education funding has increased by 27 percent;

Whereas in the past three years, the Congress has increased funding for Part B of Individuals with Disabilities Education Act by nearly 80 percent, while the Administration's fiscal year 2000 budget only requested a 0.07 percent increase which is less than an adjustment for inflation, and Congress is deeply concerned that while the Administration has provided rhetoric in support of education of the disabled, the Administration's budget has consistently taken money from this high priority program to fund new and untested programs;

Whereas Congress is not only providing the necessary funds, but is also reforming our current education programs, and Congress recognizes that significant reforms are needed in light of troubling statistics indicating—

(1) 40 percent of fourth graders cannot read at the most basic level;

(2) in international comparisons, United States 12th graders scored near the bottom in both mathematics and science;

(3) 70 percent of children in high poverty schools score below even the most basic level of reading; and

(4) in mathematics, 9 year olds in high poverty schools remain two grade levels behind students in low poverty schools;

Whereas earlier in 1999, the 106th Congress took the first step toward improving our Nation's schools by passing the Education Flexibility and Partnership Act of 1999, which frees States and local communities to tailor education programs to meet the individual needs of students and local schools;

Whereas the 1999 reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 will focus on increasing student achievement by empowering principals, local school boards, teachers and parents, and the focus should be on raising the achievement of all students.

Whereas Congress should reject a one-size-fits-all approach to education, and local schools should have the freedom to prioritize their spending and tailor their curriculum according to the unique educational needs of their children;

Whereas parents are the first and best educators of their children, and Congress supports proposals that provide parents greater control to choose unique educational opportunities to best meet their children's educational needs.

Whereas every child should have an exceptional teacher in the classroom, and Congress supports efforts to recruit, retrain, and retain high quality teachers;

Whereas quality instruction and learning can occur only in a first class school that is safe and orderly;

Whereas Congress supports proposals that give schools the support they need to protect teachers and students, remove disruptive influences, and create a positive learning atmosphere; and

Whereas success in education is best achieved when instruction focuses on basic academics and fundamental skills, and students should no longer be subjected to untried and untested educational theories of instruction, rather our Nation's efforts should be geared to proven methods of instruction. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the Sense of the Senate—

(1) this Congress has taken strong steps to reform our Nation's educational system and allowed States, local schools and parents more flexibility and authority over their children's education; and

(2) the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 will enable this Congress to continue its efforts to send decision making back to States, local schools and families.

SENATE RESOLUTION 187—TO EXPRESS THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING EDUCATION FUNDING

Mr. DASCHLE (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. HARKIN, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted the following resolution; which was ordered placed on the calendar:

S. RES. 187

Whereas the American people know that a strong public education system is vital to our Nation's future and they overwhelming support increasing the Federal investment in education.

Whereas, the funding level for the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate has been reduced to pay for other programs.

Whereas the current allocation for the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education of the Committee on Appropriations is 17 percent below fiscal year 1999 levels.

Whereas the 17 percent reduction in Head Start will result in 142,000 children not being served.

Whereas the 17 percent reduction will cost school districts the funds for 5,246 newly hired teachers.

Whereas the 17 percent reduction will deprive 50,000 students of access to after-school and summer school programs.

Whereas the 17 percent reduction in funding for the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) will make it far more difficult for States to provide an appropriate education for students with disabilities by reducing funding by more than \$880,000,000;

Whereas the 17 percent reduction will deprive 2,100,000 children in high-poverty communities of educational services to help them do well in school and master the basics;

Whereas the 17 percent reduction will result in 1,000 fewer school districts receiving support for their initiatives to integrate technology into their classrooms;

Whereas the 17 percent reduction will deny nearly 200,000 disadvantaged and middle-income students access to counseling and educational support to help them succeed in college;

Whereas the 17 percent reduction will reduce funds provided to schools to improve school safety by nearly \$100,000,000;

Whereas the 17 percent reduction will cause 100,000 students to lose their Federal Pell Grant awards;

Whereas no action has been taken in the Senate on the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000; and

Whereas there are only 4 legislative work days left before the end of fiscal year 2000; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the Senate should increase the Federal investment in education, including providing—

(A) \$1,400,000,000 for the second year of the initiative to reduce class sizes in early grades by hiring 100,000 qualified teachers;

(B) an increase in support for programs that recruit, train, and provide professional development for, teachers;

(C) \$600,000,000 for after-school programs, thereby tripling the current investment;

(D) an increase, not a decrease, in funding for the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1994;

(E) an increase in funding for part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 for children from disadvantaged backgrounds, and an increase in funding for reading and literacy grants under part C of title II of such Act;

(F) an increase, not a decrease, in funding for the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act;

(G) funding for a larger maximum Federal Pell Grant award for college students, and an increase in funding for mentoring and other need-based programs;

(H) an increase, not a decrease, in funds available to help schools use technology effectively in the classroom and narrow the technology gap; and

(I) at least \$3,700,000,000 in Federal resources to help communities leverage funds to modernize public school facilities; and

(2) the Senate should stay within the discretionary spending caps and avoid using the resources of the social security program by finding discretionary spending offsets that do not jeopardize important investments in other key programs within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

STATE RESOLUTION 188—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE SHOULD BE PROVIDED TO THE VICTIMS OF HURRICANE FLOYD

Mr. EDWARDS (for himself, Mr. HELMS, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. WARNER, Mr. ROBB, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. SARBANES, and Mr. SPECTER) submitted the following resolution; which was re-

ferred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

S. RES. 188

Whereas from September 14 through 16, 1999, Hurricane Floyd menaced most of the southeastern seaboard of the United States, provoking the largest peacetime evacuation of eastern Florida, the Georgia coast, the South Carolina coast, and the North Carolina coast;

Whereas the evacuation caused severe disruptions to the businesses and lives of the people of Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina;

Whereas in the early morning hours of September 16, 1999, Hurricane Floyd made landfall at Cape Fear, North Carolina, dumping up to 18 inches of rain on sections of North Carolina only days after the heavy rainfall from Hurricane Dennis and producing the worst recorded flooding in North Carolina history;

Whereas after making landfall, Hurricane Floyd continued to move up the eastern seaboard causing flooding, tornadoes, and massive damage in Delaware, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, North Carolina, New York, and Connecticut;

Whereas portions of Delaware, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Virginia have been declared to be Federal disaster areas under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.);

Whereas Hurricane Floyd is responsible for the known deaths of 65 people;

Whereas 45 people are confirmed dead in North Carolina, with many people still missing;

Whereas 4 people were killed in New Jersey, 2 people in New York, 6 people in Pennsylvania, 4 people in Virginia, 2 people in Delaware, 1 person in Connecticut, and 1 person in Vermont;

Whereas as the flood waters recede, the death toll is expected to increase;

Whereas the rainfall resulting from Hurricane Floyd has caused widespread flooding in North Carolina along the Tar River, the Neuse River, and the Cape Fear River, among other rivers, in Connecticut along the Still River, and in Virginia along the Nottoway River and the Blackwater River;

Whereas some of the rivers are expected to remain at flood stage for more than a week;

Whereas the floods are the worst seen in North Carolina in 80 years;

Whereas the flood level on the Tar River exceeds all previous records by 9 feet;

Whereas flood waters engulfed cities such as Tarboro, North Carolina, Franklin, Virginia, Bound Brook, New Jersey, and Danbury, Connecticut;

Whereas tens of thousands of people have fled to shelters scattered throughout North Carolina, South Carolina, New York, New Jersey, and Virginia;

Whereas thousands of people remain isolated, surrounded by water, in their homes in North Carolina and Virginia;

Whereas approximately 50,000 homes have been affected by the hurricane, and many of those homes will ultimately be condemned as uninhabitable;

Whereas water supplies in New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia have been severely disrupted, and, in many cases, wells and private water systems have been irreparably contaminated;

Whereas hundreds of thousands of homes and businesses have lost electric power, telephone, and gas service as a result of Hurricane Floyd;

Whereas there have been road washouts in virtually every State struck by Hurricane Floyd, including 900 road washouts in North Carolina alone;

Whereas many farmers have suffered almost total crop losses; and

Whereas small and large businesses throughout the region have been gravely affected; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. NEED FOR ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS OF HURRICANE FLOYD.

It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the victims of Hurricane Floyd deserve the sympathies of the people of the United States;

(2) the President, the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Transportation, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Director of the Small Business Administration are to be commended on their efforts to assist the victims of Hurricane Floyd;

(3) the Governors of Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Virginia are to be commended for their leadership and coordination of relief efforts in their States;

(4) the National Guard, the Army, the Marine Corps, the Navy, and the Coast Guard have provided heroic assistance to the people of the afflicted areas and are to be commended for their bravery;

(5) the Red Cross, the Salvation Army, and other private relief organizations have provided shelter, food, and comfort to the victims of Hurricane Floyd and are to be commended for their generosity and invaluable aid; and

(6) additional assistance needs to be provided to the victims of Hurricane Floyd.

SEC. 2. FORMS OF ASSISTANCE FOR HURRICANE FLOYD VICTIMS.

To alleviate the conditions faced by the victims of Hurricane Floyd, it is the sense of the Senate that the President should—

(1) work with Congress to provide necessary funds for—

(A) disaster relief administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency;

(B) disaster relief administered by the Department of Agriculture;

(C) disaster relief administered by the Department of Commerce;

(D) disaster relief administered by the Department of Transportation;

(E) disaster relief administered by the Small Business Administration; and

(F) any other disaster relief needed to help rebuild damaged homes, provide for clean water, renourish damaged beaches and protective dunes, and restore electric power; and

(2) prepare and submit to Congress a report that analyzes the feasibility and cost of implementing a program to provide disaster assistance to the victims of Hurricane Floyd, including assistance in the form of—

(A) direct economic assistance to agricultural producers, small businesses, and displaced persons;

(B) an expanded loan and debt restructuring program;

(C) cleanup of environmental damage;

(D) small business assistance;

(E) repair or reconstruction of private homes;

(F) repair or reconstruction of highways, roads, and trails;

(G) provision of safe and adequate water supplies; and

(H) restoration of essential utility services such as electric power, telephone, and gas service.

• Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. President, on September 14, Hurricane Floyd began making its way up the eastern coast, leaving in its path unprecedented destruction. The hurricane made landfall