

Second, we are providing FEMA with the ability to estimate the cost of repairing or rebuilding projects. Under current law, FEMA is required to stay in the field and monitor the rebuilding of public structures. By requiring FEMA to stay afield for years after the disaster, we run up the administrative cost of projects. Allowing them to estimate the cost of repairs and close out the project will bring immediate assistance to the State or local community and save the Federal government money.

We have spent months working closely with FEMA, the States, local communities, and other stakeholders to produce a bill that gives FEMA the increased ability to respond to disasters, while assuring States and local communities that the federal government will continue to meet its commitments.

In closing, I want to thank Senator GRAHAM for his help and the leadership he has taken on this important issue. Without his help, input, and insight, this legislation would be little more than an idea. As we continue to move this bill forward in the process, I look forward to continuing to work with him to make this legislation a reality. •

• Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise to join my distinguished colleague from Oklahoma in introducing legislation that creates public and private incentives to reduce the cost of future disasters.

On June 1st, the start of the 1999 Hurricane Season, the National Weather Service predicted that the United States would face three or four intense hurricanes during the next six months.

We did not have a long wait to experience the accuracy of that forecast. From September 12–15, 1999, Hurricane Floyd dragged 140 mph winds and eight foot tidal surges along the eastern seaboard. Floyd caused flooding, tornadoes, and massive damage from Florida to New Jersey. Evacuations were conducted as far north as Delaware. This disaster claimed the lives of 68 people. Initial damage estimates suggest that Floyd could cost the federal government more than \$6 billion. Just days later, Tropical Storm Harvey struck Florida's west coast. We are still assessing the combine effects of these storms.

Coming just seven years after Hurricane Andrew damaged 128,000 homes, left approximately 160,000 people homeless, and caused nearly \$30 billion in damage, this year's developments remind us of the inevitability and destructive power of Mother Nature. We must prepare for natural disasters if we are going to minimize their devastating effects.

It is impossible to stop violent weather. But Congress can reduce the losses from severe weather by legislating a comprehensive, nationwide mitigation strategy. Senator INHOFE and I have worked closely with FEMA, the National Emergency Management Association, the National League of

Cities, the American Red Cross, and numerous other groups to construct a comprehensive proposal that will make mitigation—not response and recovery—the primary focus of emergency management.

Our legislation amends the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. It will: Authorize programs for pre-disaster emergency preparedness; streamline the administration of disaster relief; restrain the Federal costs of disaster assistance; and provide incentives for the development of community-sponsored mitigation projects.

Mr. President, history has demonstrated that no community in the United States is safe from disasters. From tropical weather along the Atlantic Coast to devastating floods in the Upper Midwest to earthquakes in the Pacific Rim, we have suffered as a result of Mother Nature's fury. She will strike again. But we can avoid some of the excessive human and financial costs of the past by applying what we have learned about preparedness technology.

Florida has been a leader in incorporating the principles and practice of hazard mitigation into the mainstream of community preparedness. We have developed and implemented mitigation projects using funding from the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, the Flood Mitigation Assistance Program and other public-private partnerships.

Everyone has a role in reducing the risks associated with natural and technological related hazards. Engineers, hospital administrators, business leaders, regional planners and emergency managers and volunteers are all significant contributors to mitigation efforts.

An effective mitigation project may be as basic as the Miami Wind Shutter program. The installation of shutters is a cost-effective mitigation measure that has proven effective in protecting buildings from hurricane force winds, and in the process minimizing direct and indirect losses to vulnerable facilities. These shutters significantly increase strength and provide increased protection of life and property.

In 1992, Hurricane Andrew did \$17 million worth of damage to Baptist, Miami South, and Mercy Hospitals in Miami. As a result, these hospitals were later retrofitted with wind shutters through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.

Six years after Hurricane Andrew, Hurricane Georges brushed against South Florida. The shutter project paid dividends. Georges' track motivated evacuees to leave more vulnerable areas of South Florida to seek shelter. The protective shutters allowed these three Miami hospitals to serve as a safe haven for 200 pregnant mothers, prevented the need to evacuate critical patients, and helped the staff's families to secure shelter during the response effort.

In July of 1994, Tropical Storm Alberto's landfall in the Florida Pan-

handle triggered more than \$500 million in federal disaster assistance. State and local officials concluded that the direct solution to the problem of repetitive flooding was to remove or demolish the structures at risk. A Community Block Grant of \$27.5 million was used to assist local governments in acquiring 388 extremely vulnerable properties.

The success of this effort was evident when the same area experienced flooding again in the spring of 1998. While both floods were of comparable severity, the damages from the second disaster were significantly lower in the communities that acquired the flood prone properties. This mitigation project reduced their vulnerability.

We have an opportunity today to continue the working partnership between the federal government, the states, local communities and the private sector. In mitigating the devastating effects of natural disasters, it is also imperative that we control the cost of disaster relief. Our legislation will help in this effort. I encourage my colleagues to support this initiative. •

By Mr. GRAMS:

S. 1693. A bill to protect the Social Security surplus by requiring a sequester to eliminate any deficit; to the Committee on the Budget, pursuant to the order of August 4, 1977, with instructions that if one Committee reports, the other Committee has thirty days to report or be discharged.

SOCIAL SECURITY SURPLUS PROTECTION ACT OF 1999

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1693

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Social Security Surplus Protection Act of 1999".

SEC. 2. SEQUESTER TO PROTECT THE SOCIAL SECURITY SURPLUS.

Section 251 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) SOCIAL SECURITY SURPLUS PROTECTION SEQUESTER.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Within 15 calendar days after Congress adjourns to end a session and on the same day as a sequestration (if any) under subsection (a), section 252, and section 253, there shall be a sequestration to eliminate any on-budget deficit (excluding any surplus in the Social Security Trust Funds).

“(2) ELIMINATING DEFICIT.—The sequester required by this subsection shall be applied in accordance with the procedures set forth in subsection (a). The on-budget deficit shall not be subject to adjustment for any purpose.”

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 37

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Wyoming

(Mr. THOMAS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 37, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to repeal the restriction on payment for certain hospital discharges to post-acute care imposed by section 4407 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997.

S. 391

At the request of Mr. KERREY, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 391, a bill to provide for payments to children's hospitals that operate graduate medical education programs.

S. 414

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 414, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a 5-year extension of the credit for producing electricity from wind, and for other purposes.

S. 472

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. THOMAS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 472, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide certain medicare beneficiaries with an exemption to the financial limitations imposed on physical, speech-language pathology, and occupational therapy services under part B of the medicare program, and for other purposes.

S. 661

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. FITZGERALD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 661, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring the involvement of parents in abortion decisions.

S. 774

At the request of Mr. BREAUX, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 774, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the deduction for meal and entertainment expenses of small businesses.

S. 874

At the request of Mr. INOUYE, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 874, a bill to repeal the reduction in the deductible portion of expenses for business meals and entertainment.

S. 1003

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLARD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1003, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide increased tax incentives for the purchase of alternative fuel and electric vehicle, and for other purposes.

S. 1020

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) was added as a cosponsor of

S. 1020, a bill to amend chapter 1 of title 9, United States Code, to provide for greater fairness in the arbitration process relating to motor vehicle franchise contracts.

S. 1091

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1091, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the establishment of a pediatric research initiative.

S. 1144

At the request of Mr. VOINOVICH, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1144, a bill to provide increased flexibility in use of highway funding, and for other purposes.

S. 1187

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1187, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and for other purposes.

S. 1227

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1227, a bill to amend title IV of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 to provide States with the option to allow legal immigrant pregnant women and children to be eligible for medical assistance under the medical program, and for other purposes.

S. 1277

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN), and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON) were added as cosponsors of S. 1277, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to establish a new prospective payment system for Federally-qualified health centers and rural health clinics.

S. 1384

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1384, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for a national folic acid education program to prevent birth defects, and for other purposes.

S. 1453

At the request of Mr. FRIST, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1453, a bill to facilitate relief efforts and a comprehensive solution to the war in Sudan.

S. 1478

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1478, a bill to amend part E of title IV of the Social Security Act to provide equitable access for foster

care and adoption services for Indian children in tribal areas.

S. 1488

At the request of Mr. GORTON, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN), and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1488, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for recommendations of the Secretary of Health and Human Services regarding the placement of automatic external defibrillators in Federal buildings in order to improve survival rates of individuals who experience cardiac arrest in such buildings, and to establish protections from civil liability arising from the emergency use of the devices.

S. 1500

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. THOMAS), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN), and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. GRAMS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1500, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for an additional payment for services provided to certain high-cost individuals under the prospective payment system for skilled nursing facility services, and for other purposes.

S. 1547

At the request of Mr. BURNS, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1547, a bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to require the Federal Communications Commission to preserve low-power television stations that provide community broadcasting, and for other purposes.

S. 1580

At the request of Mr. ROBERTS, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1580, a bill to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act to assist agricultural producers in managing risk, and for other purposes.

S. 1623

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. FRIST) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 1623, a bill to select a National Health Museum site.

S. 1653

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1653, a bill to reauthorize and amend the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act.

SENATE RESOLUTION 92

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 92, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that funding for prostate cancer research should be increased substantially.

SENATE RESOLUTION 118

At the request of Mr. REID, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. EDWARDS), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG), and the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS) were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 118, a resolution designating December 12, 1999, as "National Children's Memorial Day."

SENATE RESOLUTION 179

At the request of Mr. BIDEN, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. ROTH) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 179, a resolution designating October 15, 1999, as "National Mammography Day."

SENATE RESOLUTION 196—COMMENDING THE SUBMARINE FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY ON THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FORCE

By Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. DODD) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 196

Whereas the submarine force of the United States was founded with the purchase of the U.S.S. HOLLAND on April 11, 1900;

Whereas in overcoming destruction resulting from the attack of United States forces at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on December 7, 1941, and difficulties with defective torpedoes, the submarine force destroyed 1,314 enemy ships in World War II (weighing a cumulative 5,300,000 tons), which accounts for 55 percent of all enemy ships lost in World War II;

Whereas 16,000 United States submariners served with courage during World War II, and 7 United States submariners were awarded Congressional Medals of Honor for their distinguished gallantry in combat above and beyond the call of duty;

Whereas in achieving an impressive World War II record, the submarine force suffered the highest casualty rate of any combatant submarine service of the warring alliances, losing 375 officers and 3,131 enlisted men in 52 submarines;

Whereas from 1948 to 1955, the submarine force, with leadership provided by Admiral Hyman Rickover and others, developed an industrial base in a new technology, pioneered new materials, designed and built a prototype reactor, established a training program, and took to sea the world's first nuclear-powered submarine, the U.S.S. NAUTILUS, thus providing America undersea superiority;

Whereas subsequent to the design of the U.S.S. NAUTILUS, the submarine force continued to develop and put to sea the world's most advanced and capable submarines, which were vital to maintaining our national security during the Cold War;

Whereas the United States Navy, with leadership provided by Admiral Red Raborn, developed the world's first operational ballistic missile submarine, which provided an invaluable asset to our Nation's strategic nuclear deterrent capability, and contributed directly to the eventual conclusion of the Cold War; and

Whereas in 1999, the submarine force provides the United States Navy with the ability to operate around the world, independent of outside support, from the open ocean to the littorals, carrying out multimission taskings on tactical, operational, and strategic levels: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

(a) That the Senate—

(1) commends the past and present personnel of the submarine force of the United States Navy for their technical excellence, accomplishments, professionalism, and sacrifices; and

(B) congratulates those personnel for the 100 years of exemplary service that they have provided the United States.

(b) It is the sense of the Senate that, in the next millennium, the submarine force of the United States Navy should continue to comprise an integral part of the Navy, and to carry out missions that are key to maintaining our great Nation's freedom and security as the most superior submarine force in the world.

• Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, my colleague from the great state of Connecticut Senator DODD and I rise today to pay tribute to the Naval Submarine Force and to submit a resolution to commemorate the 100th anniversary of this outstanding institution.

In the year 2000 the United States Navy Submarine Force celebrates its one hundredth anniversary.

The Submarine Force began with the purchase of U.S.S. *Holland* on April 11, 1900. The past 100 years have witnessed the evolution of a force that mastered submersible warfare, introduced nuclear propulsion to create the true submarine, and for decades patrolled the deep ocean front line: the hottest part of an otherwise cold war.

Beginning in World War I the Submarine Force began to support national interests through offensive and defensive operations in the Atlantic. Using lessons learned from German U-boat design, the US Submarine Force developed advanced diesel submarine designs during the inter-war years. In spite of a hesitant beginning due to Pearl Harbor and difficulties with defective torpedoes, the World War II submarine force destroyed 1,314 enemy ships (5.3 million tons), which translated into 55 percent of all enemy ships lost. Out of 16,000 submariners, the force lost 375 officers and 3,131 enlisted men in fifty-two submarines, the highest casualty rate of any combatant submarine service on any side in the conflict. Seven Congressional Medals of Honor were awarded to submariners during World War II for distinguished gallantry in combat.

Mr. DODD. After World War II the Submarine Force began experimenting with high speed, sophisticated silencing techniques, sensitive sonic detection, and deeper diving designs. Admiral Hyman G. Rickover lead the effort which resulted in the world's first nuclear powered submarine, USS *Nautilus*, commissioned in 1955. The advent of nuclear propulsion resulted in the first true submarine, a vessel that was truly free to operate unrestricted below the surface of the ocean.

Continued development of advanced submarine designs lead to the most capable submarine fleet in the world. The United States Navy, led by Admiral Red Raborn, also fielded the world's first operational submarine launched ballistic missile platform in the world.

This force provided invaluable support to our national security and strategic nuclear deterrence. The end of the cold war has been credited in part to the deterrent role that the strategic ballistic submarine played in our nuclear triad.

Through the 1980's and 1990's the submarine force has continued to contribute to all aspects of our country's national security strategy from Desert Storm to Yugoslavia. The sailors who have taken our submarines to sea over the years should be commended for their outstanding service and performance. Always on the cutting edge, the submarine force will help the Navy sustain the adaptability necessary to maintain our national security in and around the oceans of our world.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, Senator DODD and I would like to congratulate the Naval Submarine Force on its 100th anniversary and on all the accomplishments it has achieved during that time.

On a personal note, I wish to acknowledge the contributions of the Submarine Force Senior Leadership since its inception, many of whom I am proud to have known and worked closely with over the years. And for the next 100 years, may our Submarine Force run silent, run deep.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED ON OCTOBER 4, 1999

AIR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT ACT

MCCAIN (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 1891

Mr. GORTON (for Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mr. GORTON, and Mr. ROCKEFELLER)) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 82) to authorize appropriations for the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF SECTIONS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Air Transportation Improvement Act".

(b) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of sections.

Sec. 2. Amendments to title 49, United States Code.

TITLE I—AUTHORIZATIONS

Sec. 101. Federal Aviation Administration operations.

Sec. 102. Air navigation facilities and equipment.

Sec. 103. Airport planning and development and noise compatibility planning and programs.

Sec. 104. Reprogramming notification requirement.

Sec. 105. Airport security program.

Sec. 106. Automated surface observation system stations.

TITLE II—AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM AMENDMENTS

Sec. 201. Removal of the cap on discretionary fund.