

By Mr. ALLARD:

S. 320. A bill to require the Secretary of the Army to carry out a pilot project on compatible use buffers on real property bordering Fort Carson, Colorado, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. SNOWE (for herself, Mr. KOHL, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, and Ms. LANDRIEU):

S. 321. A bill to provide more child support money to families leaving welfare, to simplify the rules governing the assignment and distribution of child support collected by States on behalf of children, to improve the collection of child support, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. JEFFORDS (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mrs. CLINTON, and Mr. SCHUMER):

S. 322. A bill to establish the Champlain Valley National Heritage Partnership in the States of Vermont and New York, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. TALENT:

S. 323. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the suitability and feasibility of designating the French Colonial Heritage Area in the State of Missouri as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. REID:

S. Res. 43. A resolution designating the first day of April 2005 as "National Asbestos Awareness Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself and Mr. COLEMAN):

S. Res. 44. A resolution celebrating Black History Month; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ALLEN (for himself, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. SCHUMER):

S. Res. 45. A resolution commending the James Madison University Dukes football team for winning the 2004 NCAA Division I-AA National Football Championship; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. LUGAR (for himself, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. HAGEL, and Mr. REID):

S. Res. 46. A resolution commemorating the life of the late Zurab Zhvania, former Prime Minister of the Republic of Georgia; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DEWINE (for himself and Mr. BIDEN):

S. Con. Res. 10. A concurrent resolution raising awareness and encouraging prevention of stalking by establishing January 2006 as "National Stalking Awareness Month"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SESSIONS (for himself and Mr. SHELBY):

S. Con. Res. 11. A concurrent resolution honoring the Tuskegee Airmen for their bravery in fighting for our freedom in World War II, and for their contribution in creating an integrated United States Air Force; to the Committee on Armed Services.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 20

At the request of Mr. REID, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. DAYTON) and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. OBAMA) were added as co-sponsors of S. 20, a bill to expand access to preventive health care services that help reduce unintended pregnancy, reduce the number of abortions, and improve access to women's health care.

S. 50

At the request of Mr. INOUYE, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 50, a bill to authorize and strengthen the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's tsunami detection, forecast, warning, and mitigation program, and for other purposes.

S. 77

At the request of Mr. SESSIONS, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) and the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KYL) were added as cosponsors of S. 77, a bill to amend titles 10 and 38, United States Code, to improve death benefits for the families of deceased members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

S. 119

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. CHAFEE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 119, a bill to provide for the protection of unaccompanied alien children, and for other purposes.

S. 177

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 177, a bill to further the purposes of the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 by directing the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation, to carry out an assessment and demonstration program to control salt cedar and Russian olive, and for other purposes.

S. 187

At the request of Mr. CORZINE, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. CHAFEE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 187, a bill to limit the applicability of the annual updates to the allowance for States and other taxes in the tables used in the Federal Needs Analysis Methodology for the award year 2005–2006, published in the Federal Register on December 23, 2004.

S. 233

At the request of Mr. ROBERTS, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 233, a bill to increase the supply of quality child care.

S. 236

At the request of Mr. HAGEL, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 236, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to clarify the treatment of payment under the medicare program for clinical laboratory tests furnished by critical access hospitals.

S. 239

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Colorado

(Mr. SALAZAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 239, a bill to reduce the costs of prescription drugs for medicare beneficiaries, and for other purposes.

S. 265

At the request of Mr. FRIST, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 265, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to add requirements regarding trauma care, and for other purposes.

S. 266

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) and the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUYE) were added as cosponsors of S. 266, a bill to stop taxpayer funded Government propaganda.

S. 285

At the request of Mr. BOND, the names of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. TALENT) and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 285, a bill to reauthorize the Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education Program.

S. 286

At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 286, a bill to amend section 401(b)(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 regarding the Federal Pell Grant maximum amount.

S. 288

At the request of Mr. GREGG, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 288, a bill to extend Federal funding for operation of State high risk health insurance pools.

S. 290

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 290, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income certain hazard mitigation assistance.

S. 302

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 302, a bill to make improvements in the Foundation for the National Institutes of Health.

S. 304

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of S. 304, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit certain interstate conduct relating to exotic animals.

S. 306

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 306, a bill to prohibit discrimination on the basis of genetic information with

respect to health insurance and employment.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 308. A bill to require that Homeland Security grants related to terrorism preparedness and prevention be awarded based strictly on an assessment of risk, threat, and vulnerabilities; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise today to speak on a matter of great significance to our State and to many States across the country: protecting our homeland from another terrorist attack.

Everyone is aware of how difficult the fight is against terrorism, wherever it takes place in the world, and the number of casualties we have experienced in Iraq, that manifests itself in Afghanistan and different countries. But one place we ought to be looking at in terms of protecting ourselves from terror is in the United States. We should not be skimping on the costs or resources available for Homeland Security. My colleague Senator CORZINE and I today are introducing a bill to ensure that Federal Homeland Security funds get sent where they are needed most.

On September 11, 2001, 700 of the people who lost their lives were from New Jersey. On that terrible day, people of north Jersey could see the smoke rising from the World Trade Center. From my own home, I look directly at the World Trade Center. In my pre-Senate day, I was commissioner of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey and had offices in the Trade Center and know what the hustle and bustle of life was there. Thousands and thousands of people were working in those two buildings, destroyed by a terrorist that went beyond the wildest imagination.

The New York-New Jersey region bore the brunt of those attacks on September 11. It continues to be the most at-risk area. We are not the only ones at risk. States such as Virginia, with their military installation, their ports, are also to be included, and a place of some threat, New Mexico, with Los Alamos, and Florida with its ports, and Texas with their ports. All of these States have to be on the alert all the time and need funds with which to protect themselves. So I hope we can all agree that homeland security funding ought to be targeted to those parts of the country most at risk of another terrorist attack.

Now, the 9/11 Commission agrees with this approach. They said:

Homeland security assistance should be based strictly—

“Strictly”—on an assessment of risks and vulnerabilities.

They further say:

[F]ederal homeland security assistance should not remain a program for general revenue sharing.

I think we are all agreed they did a splendid job. This was a focal point for them. The 9/11 Commission reported homeland security money is too important to be caught up in porkbarrel politics. Unfortunately, our current homeland security funding is not based on risks and threats.

Under current law, 40 percent of all State homeland security grants, over \$1 billion each year, are given out as revenue sharing. The system results in preposterous funding allocations.

For example, this year, New Jersey's homeland security grant was cut, reduced by 34 percent. I remind those who are listening, New Jersey lost 700 of its citizens. Our funding was cut despite the fact that we in New Jersey were under a code orange alert from August 1 to just after the election because of unspecified threats against the Prudential Building in Newark. The Prudential Building is a center of major financial activity and was highlighted as one of five locations that ought to be especially guarded. Yet the city of Newark saw its funding cut by 17 percent. Another high-risk urban area, Jersey City—which is directly across from where the Trade Centers were in New York, and where so much of the rescue activity was directed, with police from that area, emergency response people—Jersey City saw its funding cut 60 percent. That does not make sense.

The FBI has identified a 2-mile strip between the Port of Newark and Newark-Liberty International Airport as the most at-risk area in the entire country for a terrorist attack—a 2-mile stretch, highly visible. If you fly into Newark-Liberty Airport, you see the bustling port that we have there and the activity that goes on. It is an area, certainly, that would represent, in the FBI's view, one of the most appealing targets for terror. Yet the area's homeland security funding was cut. It defies sense.

The system is broken. That is why my colleague, Senator CORZINE, and I are introducing the Risk-Based Homeland Security Funding Act, to require that homeland security grants are allocated solely based on risk and threat to the area.

Our bill would take the 9/11 Commission's recommendations and turn them into law.

President Bush understands that risk and vulnerability must be the principal yardsticks for distributing homeland security funds. In the fiscal year 2006 budget just released, President Bush stated that homeland security funds need to be allocated on risks, threats, and vulnerabilities.

So I hope our colleagues will support the bill Senator CORZINE and I are introducing today. Our bill will set the gold standard for determining whether homeland security grants are being properly allocated. I ask my colleagues

to think of this as a national interest, to make sure that none of the areas of high vulnerability are open to attack any more than we can possibly do to prevent it because any attack in these areas will have a ripple effect throughout the country. Again, these places are an invitation to the terrorists. As much as we hate them, we know these people are not fools. We know they plan these things. We know they look for the most vulnerable targets. And we should not permit those targets to go without the protection they fully deserve.

So I hope our colleagues will support this bill. It would turn the 9/11 Commission's recommendations into law.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of our bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 308

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 “Risk-Based Homeland Security Funding Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress agrees with the recommendation on page 396 of the Final Report of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (commonly known as the “9/11 Report”), which includes the following:

“Homeland security assistance should be based strictly on an assessment of risks and vulnerabilities. . . . [F]ederal homeland security assistance should not remain a program for general revenue sharing. It should supplement state and local resources based on the risks or vulnerabilities that merit additional support. Congress should not use this money as a pork barrel.”

SEC. 3. RISK-BASED HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT FUNDING.

(a) CRITERIA FOR AWARDING HOMELAND SECURITY GRANTS.—Except for grants awarded under any of the programs listed under section 4(b), all homeland security grants related to terrorism prevention and terrorism preparedness shall be awarded based strictly on an assessment of risk, threat, and vulnerabilities, as determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(b) LIMITATION.—Except for grants awarded under any of the programs listed under section 4(b), none of the funds appropriated for Homeland Security grants may be used for general revenue sharing.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1014(c)(3) of the USA PATRIOT ACT (42 U.S.C. 3714(c)(3)) is repealed.

SEC. 4. PRESERVATION OF PRE-9/11 GRANT PROGRAMS FOR TRADITION FIRST RESPONDER MISSIONS.

(a) SAVINGS PROVISION.—This Act shall not be construed to affect any authority to award grants under a Federal grant program listed under subsection (b), which existed on September 10, 2001, to enhance traditional missions of State and local law enforcement, firefighters, ports, emergency medical services, or public health missions.

(b) PROGRAMS EXCLUDED.—The programs referred to in subsection (a) are the following:

(1) The Firefighter Assistance Program authorized under section 33 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2229).