

transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Program; Contract Rent Annual Adjustment Factors, Fiscal Year 2000 (Notice of Revised Contract Rent Annual Adjustment Factors)" (FR-4528-N-01), received October 19, 1999; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-5722. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fair Market Rents for the Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Program for Fiscal Year 2000 (Notice of Final Fiscal Year (FY) 2000 Fair Markets Rents (FMRs))" (FR-4496-N-02), received October 19, 1999; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-5723. A communication from the Legislative and Regulatory Activities Division, Administrator of National Banks, Comptroller of the Currency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Extended Examination Cycle for U.S. Branches and Agencies of Foreign Banks" (RIN3064-AC15), received October 19, 1999; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. CAMPBELL, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, without amendment:

S. 1290. A bill to amend title 36 of the United States Code to establish the American Indian Education Foundation, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 106-197).

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 624. A bill to authorize construction of the Fort Peck Reservation Rural Water System in the State of Montana, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 106-198).

### EXECUTIVE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

The following executive report of a committee was submitted:

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

David J. Hayes, of Virginia, to be Deputy Secretary of the Interior.

(The above nomination was reported with the recommendation that he be confirmed, subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. CHAFEE (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. MOYNIHAN, and Mr. LIEBERMAN):

S. 1752. A bill to reauthorize and amend the Coastal Barrier Resources Act; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. KENNEDY):

S. 1753. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that an adopted alien who is less than 18 years of age may be considered a child under such Act if adopted with or after a sibling who is a child under such Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HATCH (for himself and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 1754. A bill entitled the "Denying Safe Havens to International and War Criminals Act of 1999"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself and Mr. DORGAN):

S. 1755. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to regulate interstate commerce in the use of mobile telephones; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 1756. A bill to enhance the ability of the National Laboratories to meet Department of Energy missions and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. COCHRAN:

S. 1757. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve access to rural health care providers; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. COVERDELL (for himself, Mr. DEWINE, and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 1758. A bill to authorize urgent support for Colombia and front line states to secure peace and the rule of law, to enhance the effectiveness of anti-drug efforts that are essential to impeding the flow of deadly cocaine and heroin from Colombia to the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. CHAFEE (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. MOYNIHAN, and Mr. LIEBERMAN):

S. 1752. A bill to reauthorize and amend the Coastal Barrier Resources Act; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

#### THE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1999

• Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I am here today to introduce a bill to reauthorize the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA). Most people do not realize that coastal barriers are the first line of defense protecting the mainland from major storms and hurricanes, and this extremely vulnerable area is under increasing developmental pressure. From 1960 to 1990, the population of coastal areas increased from 80 to 110 million and is projected to reach over 160 million by 2015. Continued development on and around coastal barriers place people, property and the environment at risk.

To address this problem Congress passed CBRA in 1982. This extremely important legislation prohibits the Federal government from subsidizing flood insurance, and providing other financial assistance such as beach replenishment within the Coastal Barrier Resources System. Nothing in CBRA prohibits development on coastal barriers, it just gets the Federal government out of the business of subsidizing risky development.

The law proved to be so successful that we expanded the Coastal Barrier System in 1990 with the support of the National Taxpayers Union, the American Red Cross, Coast Alliance and Tax Payers for Common Sense, to name just a few. The 1990 Act doubled the

size of the System to include coastal barriers in Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Great Lakes and additional areas along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. We also allowed the inclusion of areas that are already protected for conservation purposes such as parks and refuges. Currently the System is comprised of 3 million acres and 2,500 shoreline miles.

Development of these areas decreases their ability to absorb the force of storms and buffer the mainland. The devastating floods of Hurricane Floyd are a reminder of the susceptibility of coastal development to the power of nature. The Federal Emergency Management Agency reports that 10 major disaster declarations were issued for this hurricane, more than for any other single hurricane or natural disaster. In fact, 1999 sets a record for major disaster declarations—a total of 14 in this year alone. As the number of disaster declarations has crept up steadily since the 1980's, so has the cost to taxpayers. Congress has approved on average \$3.7 billion a year in supplemental disaster aid in the 1990's, compared to less than \$1 billion a year in the decade prior.

Homeowners know the risk of building in these highly threatened areas. Despite this taxpayers are continually being asked to rebuild homes and businesses in flood-prone areas. The National Wildlife Federation came out with a study that found that over forty percent of the damage payments from the National Flood Insurance Program go to people who have had at least one previous claim. A New Jersey auto repair shop made 31 damage claims in 15 years.

At a time when climatologists believe that Floyd and other major hurricanes signal the beginning of a period of turbulent hurricane activity after three decades of relative calm, safety factors of continuing to develop coastal barrier regions must also be considered. As roadway systems have not kept up with population growth, it will become increasingly difficult to evacuate coastal areas in the face of a major storm.

Beyond the economic and safety issues, another compelling reason to support the Coastal Barrier Resources Act is that it contributes to the protection of our Nation's coastal resources. Coastal barriers protect and maintain the wetlands and estuaries essential to the survival of innumerable species of fish and wildlife. Large populations of waterfowl and other migratory birds depend on the habitat protected by coastal barriers for wintering areas. Undeveloped coastal barriers also provide unique recreational opportunities, and deserve protection for present and future public enjoyment.

The legislation which I am introducing today would reauthorize the Act for eight years and make some necessary changes to improve implementation. A new provision would establish