

to flourish and under which the private sector, civil society, academia, and individual users play an important role in charting its direction;

Whereas the proposals would diminish the freedom of expression on the Internet in favor of government control over content;

Whereas the position of the United States Government has been and is to advocate for the flow of information free from government control; and

Whereas this and past Administrations have made a strong commitment to the multistakeholder model of Internet governance and the promotion of the global benefits of the Internet: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That it is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, should continue working to implement the position of the United States on Internet governance that clearly articulates the consistent and unequivocal policy of the United States to promote a global Internet free from government control and preserve and advance the successful multistakeholder model that governs the Internet today.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2485. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1940, to amend the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, to restore the financial solvency of the flood insurance fund, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2486. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1940, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2487. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1940, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2485. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1940, to amend the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, to restore the financial solvency of the flood insurance fund, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title I, add the following:

SEC. ____ . FACILITIES IN COASTAL HIGH HAZARD AREAS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term “coastal high hazard area” has the same meaning as in section 9.4 of title 44, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor thereto;

(2) the term “eligible entity” means an entity that receives a contribution under section 406 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5172);

(3) the term “essential to a community’s recovery” means, with respect to a structure or facility, that the structure or facility is associated with the basic functions of a local government, including public health and safety, education, law enforcement, fire protection, and other critical government operations; and

(4) the term “major disaster” means a major disaster declared by the President under section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170).

(b) REGULATIONS.—

(1) SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENTS.—Notwithstanding section 9.4 of title 44, Code of Federal Regulations, an action relating to a structure or facility located in a coastal high hazard area for which an eligible entity received a contribution under section 406 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5172) shall be deemed to be a “substantial improvement” for purposes of such part 9 if—

(A) the action involves the replacement of a structure or facility that—

(i) was located in the coastal high hazard area before the incident that caused the structure or facility to be totally destroyed; and

(ii) is essential to a community’s recovery from a major disaster;

(B) there is no practicable alternative to locating a replacement structure or facility in the coastal high hazard area;

(C) the replacement structure or facility conforms to the most recent Flood Resistant Design and Construction standard issued by the American Society of Civil Engineers, or any more stringent standard approved by the Administrator; and

(D) the eligible entity develops evacuation and emergency response procedures to reduce the risk of loss of human life and operational disruption from a flood.

(2) RELOCATION.—

(A) RELOCATION REQUIRED.—The amendments under paragraph (1) shall provide that if the Administrator determines that there is a practicable alternative to the original site of a structure or facility described in paragraph (1) that is outside the coastal high hazard area and that provides better protection against the flood hazard or other hazards associated with coastal high hazard areas, the replacement structure or facility shall be relocated to the alternative site.

(B) RELOCATION.—If a replacement structure or facility is relocated under subparagraph (A), the original site for the destroyed structure or facility shall be deed restricted in conformance with part 80 of title 44, Code of Federal Regulations.

(C) NO RELOCATION.—If a replacement structure or facility is rebuilt at the same location, the eligible entity shall set aside an alternative parcel of land in the coastal high hazard area of equal or greater size, to be deed restricted in conformance with part 80 of title 44, Code of Federal Regulations, that the Administrator determines—

(i) provides better protection against floods; or

(ii) promotes the restoration of natural and beneficial functions of coastal floodplains, including protection to endangered species, critical habitat, wetlands, or coastal uses.

(3) APPLICABILITY.—This section shall apply with respect to any major disaster or emergency declared on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 2486. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1940, to amend the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, to restore the financial solvency of the flood insurance fund, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 140, strike subsection (d) and insert the following:

(d) FUNDING.—Notwithstanding section 1310 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4017), there shall be available to the Administrator from the National Flood Insurance Fund, of amounts not otherwise obligated, not more than \$750,000 to carry

out subsections (a), (b), and (c) of this section.

(e) PILOT PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not earlier than 90 days and not later than 180 days after the date on which the Administrator submits the report required under subsection (c), the Administrator shall establish a pilot program (referred to in this subsection as the “program”) to provide means-tested, targeted assistance through vouchers or subsidies for the purchase of flood insurance to individuals who are economically distressed and cannot afford flood insurance coverage.

(2) ELIGIBILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall establish appropriate criteria under which an individual may qualify for a voucher or subsidy under the program.

(B) INCOME REQUIREMENTS.—The criteria established under subparagraph (A) shall specify that an individual is not eligible for a voucher or subsidy under the program if—

(i) the annual adjusted gross income of the household of the individual is greater than 80 percent of the area median income, as determined by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development; or

(ii) the individual does not reside in an area that is subject to the mandatory purchase requirements under sections 102 and 202 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4012a and 4016).

(3) VOUCHERS AND SUBSIDIES.—

(A) ADJUSTMENT OF AMOUNT.—The Administrator may adjust the amount of a voucher or subsidy provided to an individual under the program based on the level of financial need of the household of the individual, including by establishing a tiered system, sliding scale, or standard of affordability that evaluates the cost of flood insurance coverage as a percentage of the adjusted gross income of a household.

(B) LIMITATION.—The amount of a voucher or subsidy provided to an individual under the program may not exceed the cost of flood insurance coverage for the individual under the National Flood Insurance Program.

(4) USE OF VOUCHERS AND SUBSIDIES.—The Administrator may not provide a voucher or subsidy under the program to an individual to pay for flood insurance coverage under the National Flood Insurance Program for—

(A) any property that is not the primary residence of the individual;

(B) any business property; or

(C) any real property purchased by the individual after the date of enactment of this Act.

(5) ADMINISTRATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may take all necessary and appropriate action to carry out the program, including entering into agreements with other Federal agencies, agencies or instrumentalities of State, local, or special-purpose local governments, or private or nonprofit organizations to carry out the program.

(B) REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator may request information from the Secretary of the Treasury, the Social Security Administration, or a State agency in order to verify information relating to the income of—

(i) an individual seeking to participate in the program; and

(ii) the household of an individual seeking to participate in the program.

(6) FUNDING.—

(A) SOURCE OF FUNDING.—Notwithstanding section 1310 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4017), the Administrator may use amounts of the National Flood Insurance Fund not otherwise obligated to carry out the program.