Mr. HAGEL. 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. 2011

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

SECTION 1. CONVERSION OF TEMPORARY JUDGESHIPS TO PERMANENT JUDGESHIPS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The existing judgeships for the eastern district of California, the district of Hawaii, the district of Kansas, the eastern district of Missouri, and the district of Nebraska authorized by section 203(c) of the Judicial Improvements Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–650, 104 Stat. 5089) as amended by Public Law 105–53, as of the date of enactment of this Act, shall be authorized under section 133 of title 28, United States Code, and the incumbents in those offices shall hold the office under section 133 of title 28, United States Code, as amended by this Act.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The table contained in section 133(a) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by—

(1) striking the item relating to California and insert the following:

''California:

Northern	14
Eastern	7
Central	27
Southern	13'';

(2) striking the item relating to Hawaii and inserting the following:

''Hawaii	4'';

(3) striking the item relating to Kansas and inserting the following:

''Kansas	6'';

(4) striking the item relating to the eastern district of Missouri and inserting the following:

''Missouri:

Eastern	7
Western	5
Eastern and Western	2'';

and

(5) striking the item relating to Nebraska and inserting the following:

''Nebraska	4''.

By Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. DEWINE, and Mr. KOHL):

S. 2013. A bill to amend section 119 of title 17, United States Code, to extend satellite home viewer provisions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce with my friend and colleague from Vermont, Senator LEAHY, the Satellite Home Viewer Extension Act of 2004. We are pleased to be joined in this effort by Senators DEWINE and KOHL.

S. 2013 provides for a five-year extension of the statutory license for satellite carriers to make secondary transmissions of ''distant'' network and superstation television programs, which is set forth in section 119 of the Copyright Act.

The current section 119 license permits satellite carriers to provide subscribers that reside in unserved households with network programming from distant television markets. This section is set to expire at the end of 2004. The extension of this statutory license for an additional five years would continue to serve the many interests that the section 119 license seeks to advance. Most importantly, it assures that television viewers incapable of receiving local network stations off the air retain access to network programming via satellite. This is particularly important for viewers who live in rural areas and may be unserved by either local stations or cable carriers. Indeed, many of my constituents in Utah depend on satellite systems for their television reception. This statutory license also enables the satellite home delivery industry to effectively compete with cable companies, which have long enjoyed a statutory license of their own.

The limited extension also recognizes, however, that satellite carriers are still in the process of making local signals available to their subscribers, an important development for viewers and local broadcasters, as well as for the satellite carriers themselves. The Satellite Home Viewer Improvement Act of 1999, which I was proud to help draft, authorized for the first time the retransmission of local signals to satellite subscribers residing in those local markets. The roll-out of ''local-into-local'' service by satellite carriers continues at a substantial rate, giving subscribers more choices than ever and further strengthening the competition between cable and satellite carriers. In light of these continuing changes, an additional extension of the Section 119 license is warranted pending further developments in this area.

I recognize that there are likely to be other issues relating to the section 119 license that warrant consideration in connection with this reauthorization. I look forward to working with my colleagues and hearing from the interested parties on those matters in the coming months.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, today I am pleased to join Senator HATCH, as well as Senators KOHL and DEWINE, in sponsoring the Satellite Home Viewer Extension Act. The Satellite Home Viewer Improvement Act, which we passed in 1999, established a statutory license for satellite carriers to make secondary transmission of ''distant'' network and superstation television programs. That license will expire this year, however, so today's bill will extend that license, found in section 119 of the Copyright Act, for 5 years in order to ensure that the laudable goals of the initial bill are fully realized.

The Satellite Home Viewer Improvement Act was the result of much work in the Senate Judiciary Committee, and it enjoyed strong bipartisan support in both Houses of Congress. The license created in section 119 serves a very worthwhile purpose: it permits households that cannot receive local network programming over-the-air to receive those shows by satellite. For the many viewers who are not served by local networks or cable companies—which is the case for a great many people in the rural areas of my home State of Vermont—this is absolutely critical. Of special importance is the fact that the Satellite Home Viewer Improvement Act permits the satellite transmission of ''local-into-local'' programming, so that satellite companies can retransmit local broadcast signals to subscribers who actually live in the local market, but cannot receive the broadcast signal. Providing the news and local interest programming that is so vital to the creation and maintenance of a healthy and involved community has been the most gratifying result of the passage of that act. Furthermore, this license enhances competition by placing providers of satellite television programming on an equal footing with cable operators, which enjoy the benefits of their own statutory licenses.

Such important progress does take time, however, and the satellite carriers have not yet made these local signals available to all their subscribers. Although the provision of ''local-into-local'' programming is proceeding well, and although competition between cable and satellite companies has been strengthened, there is still more to be done before the goal of the Satellite Home Viewer Improvement Act is fully realized. If we fail to reauthorize the section 119 license, satellite programming may be unavailable as a real choice for many households, and many rural viewers will have little or no programming at all.

I look forward to working again with my colleagues on this important issue and to a speedy reauthorization of this important license.

By Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. JEFFORDS, and Mr. FEINGOLD):

S. 2014. A bill to amend the Federal Power Act to establish reliability standards; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. FEINGOLD, and Mr. JEFFORDS):

S. 2015. A bill to prohibit energy market manipulation; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce 2 pieces of electricity legislation—simple, commonsense bills that enjoy the bipartisan support of a majority of United States Senators.

First, I am pleased to introduce with my colleagues Senators CLINTON, JEFFORDS and FEINGOLD the Electric Reliability Act of 2004. This legislation would give the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) authority to devise a system of mandatory and enforceable standards for the reliable operation of our nation's electricity grid.

My distinguished friends from Wisconsin and Vermont, Senators FEINGOLD and JEFFORDS, and I are also

today introducing a second bill: the Electricity Needs Rules and Oversight Now (ENRON) Act, which would put in place a blanket ban on manipulative practices in our nation's electricity markets.

Enactment of these bills is long overdue. And in both cases, their provisions have passed the United States Senate within the past eight months. They represent crucial steps forward in the effort to modernize our nation's electricity grid and reform the rules by which it is operated.

Quite simply, these provisions are too important to be held captive to the majority's effort to pass H.R. 6— the energy bill conference report. Resembling a patchwork quilt of special interest hand-outs—rather than a policy that would help this nation achieve energy independence—H.R. 6 capsized under its own pork-laden weight on this very floor, a mere two months ago.

Rather than holding good energy policy hostage for the bad—as those who seek to resurrect that 1,700-page legislative monstrosity have said they intend—I believe this body can and must make necessary progress in upgrading our electricity grid and protecting our nation's consumers. That's what the two bills I'm introducing today are intended to do.

As surely my colleagues recall, much of the Northeast and Midwest last August suffered a massive power outage, affecting 50 million consumers from New York to Michigan. Clearly, the biggest blackout in our nation's history has underscored the need for mandatory and enforceable reliability standards—as envisioned in the Electric Reliability Act of 2004. To date, the system has operated under a set of voluntary guidelines, with no concrete penalties for those who break the rules and jeopardize the reliable energy service that is the foundation of our nation's economy.

While the August 2003 blackout was certainly a potent reminder, the call for reliability legislation dates back at least another five years. In 1997, both a Task Force established by the Clinton Administration's Department of Energy and a blue ribbon panel formed by the North American Electric Reliability Council (NERC) determined that reliability rules for our nation's electric system had to be made mandatory and enforceable.

These conclusions resulted, in part, from an August 1996 blackout in the Western Interconnection, where the short-circuit of two overloaded transmission lines near Portland, Oregon, caused a sweeping outage that knocked out power for up to 16 hours in ten states. The blackout affected 7.5 million consumers from Idaho to California, resulting in the automatic shutdown of 15 large thermal nuclear generating plants in California and the southwest—compromising the West's energy supply for several days, even after power had mostly been restored to end-users.

As outlined in Economic Impacts of Infrastructure Failures, a 1997 report submitted to the President's Commission on Critical Infrastructure Protection, the blackout was estimated to exact between $1 billion and $4 billion in direct and indirect costs to utilities, industry and consumers. The report also detailed the risks the outage posed to public health and safety, including an exponential increase in traffic accidents, hospitals forced to rely on emergency back-up power generation, and the grounding of more than 2,000 airline passengers.

While it took time to develop consensus, the Senate recognized the human and economic stakes associated with the reliable operation of the electricity grid. Stand-alone legislation very similar to what I've introduced today passed this body in June 2000, when this chamber was under Republican control. And even as the majority has twice changed hands since then, the United States Senate has twice passed the very provisions included in the Electric Reliability Act of 2004 as part of comprehensive energy legislation—most recently, this past summer.

Likewise, the Senate has previously passed the provisions contained in the ENRON Act, which Senator FEINGOLD and I are introducing today. Offered under the agreement that last July cleared the way for Senate Leadership to replace the then-pending Republican energy bill with the 107th Congress' Daschle-Bingaman legislation, the ENRON Act was adopted as an amendment to the Senate's Fiscal Year 2004 Agriculture Appropriations bill, on a strong, bipartisan vote of 57–40.

The ENRON Act is simple in concept. In the face of overwhelming evidence that Enron and other unscrupulous energy companies brazenly manipulated western energy markets during the crisis of 2000–2001, it would amend the Federal Power Act to put in place a blanket ban on such activities.

It has been estimated that the western energy crisis cost the region's consumers and businesses $35 billion in domestic economic product—in other words, a 1.5 percent decline in productivity and a total loss of 589,000 jobs. After experiencing a devastating blow that exacerbated the already-crippling national recession, consumers in my state—who continue to pay the price for the unethical gamesmanship of these companies—know that our economy simply cannot abide another Enron.

Thus, the ENRON Act is based on language included in the Securities Exchange Act—in existence since 1934. This bill would make it illegal for any company to ''use or employ . . . any manipulative or deceptive device or contrivance'' to circumvent FERC rules and regulations on market manipulation. Further, it would specify that electricity rates resulting from manipulative practices are simply not lawful. In other words, when companies are known to have gouged consumers—in some cases, even admitting as much—those same consumers should not be stuck with the inflated energy bills that result.

As Congress and various Federal agencies have over the past few years sought to piece together the events that led to the western energy crisis—the most devastating energy market meltdown in our Nation's history—a number of agencies and officials have weighed in on the issue of market manipulation. In addition to simple common sense, their statements underscore the need for the ENRON Act. For example: FERC in March 2003 issued its Final Report on Price Manipulation in Western Markets. The voluminous FERC report found that: ''Enron's corporate culture fostered a disregard for the American energy customer; the success of the company's trading strategies, while temporary, demonstrates the need for explicit prohibitions on harmful and fraudulent market behavior and for aggressive market monitoring and enforcement.'' The General Accounting Office (GAO) in August 2003 issued a report entitled Additional Actions Would Help Ensure that FERC's Oversight and Enforcement Capability is Comprehensive and Systematic. Among GAO's observations: ''The heads of [FERC's] market monitoring units told us they recognize the difficulty of defining just and reasonable prices. They also said that they believe FERC has made some progress in doing so. However, they generally believed that FERC had not yet gone far enough.'' GAO further concluded that: ''we recommend that the Chairman of FERC more clearly define [the Commissions] role in overseeing the Nation's energy markets by . . . explicitly [describing FERC's] activities relative to carrying out the agency's statutory requirements to ensure just and reasonable prices and to preventing market manipulation.'' Republican FERC Commissioner Joe Kelliher wrote the following in a November 5 letter to me, just prior to his confirmation: ''Markets subject to manipulation cannot operate properly and there is an urgent need to proscribe manipulation of electricity markets. You have correctly noted there is no express prohibition of market manipulation in the Federal Power Act and have proposed legislation to establish an express prohibition. This is a critical point. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission only has the tools that Congress chooses to give it, and Congress has never given the Commission express authority to prohibit market manipulation. I believe the time has come for Congress to take that step.'' In the same letter, Kelliher goes on to note that, ''This is not to say that the Commission cannot take steps to prevent market manipulation under its existing legal authority . . . Since there would likely be legal challenges to any such effort to proscribe manipulative practices, it would be helpful for Congress to give the Commissioner clear

authority to prohibit market manipulation . . . I support the goals of your amendment'' [to the Agriculture Appropriations bill, which contains the same provisions as the ENRON Act] ''and believe it would go far towards effectively prohibiting manipulation of electricity markets.''

Recent events have clearly demonstrated the need for both the Electric Reliability Act of 2004, as well as the ENRON Act. On the other hand, the case is far less compelling for many of the provisions found in the H.R. 6 conference report. It's not just unpersuasive to argue that a 21st Century energy policy must include: liability protections for manufacturers of the groundwater pollutant MTBE; the weakening of landmark environmental laws such as the Clean Air, Clean Water and Safe Drinking Water Acts; and billions of dollars worth of subsidies, most infamously, taxpayer-backed bonds for construction of an energy efficient mall including a Hooters restaurant, it's absurd.

When the Senate last July agreed to send a comprehensive energy bill to conference with the House, few anticipated that we would get back a grab-bag of corporate give-aways so bloated that editorial pages from every corner of this Nation, from Yakima to Pensacola; Texarkana to Honolulu, would call on this body to put H.R. 6 out of its misery. Nor did many of us believe that common-sense legislation such as the ENRON Act—with broad, bipartisan support in the Senate—would be so quickly jettisoned by the conference report's authors.

Make no mistake: many of us in this chamber emphatically believe that we need an energy policy that will liberate this country from its dangerous dependence on foreign sources of oil and position our businesses to compete in the emerging global market for clean energy technologies. But to paraphrase my distinguished colleague from Vermont, Senator JEFFORDS, who has been a great leader on these issues, this Nation needs an energy bill, but certainly not this energy bill.

So today, we are introducing the Electric Reliability Act of 2004 and the ENRON Act, because it's time for this body to put the public interest ahead of the special interests poised to profit so handsomely from the passage of the energy bill conference report. We should take up and pass these individual pieces of legislation, which would mark a substantial achievement in the effort to upgrade the reliability of our Nation's grid and insulate our economy from the disastrous impacts of latter-day Enrons.

In last night's State of the Union speech, President Bush observed that ''consumers and businesses need reliable supplies of energy to make our economy run.'' I could not agree more. He also urged Congress to ''pass legislation to modernize our electricity system, promote conservation, and make America less dependent on foreign sources of energy.'' Nowhere in his address did President Bush mention tax breaks for Hooters; I did not hear him invoke rollback of environmental laws on behalf of polluters; nor did he cite the need to put in place protections for corporate looters such as Enron—all those provisions that have become the hallmark of the energy bill conference report.

So I ask my colleagues to recognize that we can make measurable progress this year on the objectives the President has outlined. But that will happen not by holding good energy policy hostage for bad energy policy, as the authors of H.R. 6 would have it. Rather, it will happen when we agree to set aside the H.R. 6 conference report and pass common-sense, consensus-based energy policy. And both the Electric Reliability and ENRON Acts fit this description.

I ask my colleagues to support these bills.

Mrs. CLINTON. Mr. President, I am pleased to join Senators CANTWELL, JEFFORDS and FEINGOLD in introducing legislation that would create mandatory, enforceable reliability standards for our electricity system.

Last week was the five month anniversary of the worst blackout in the history of New York, and, indeed, the history of America. Congress has yet to pass electricity reliability legislation that would help ensure the blackout never happens again. There is strong support for this legislation, which has passed the Senate twice before as part of the energy bill. But with the energy bill stalled, we simply cannot afford to wait any longer to move on reliability standards.

The blackout had a tremendous impact on New Yorkers and on the economy. Some experts put the costs to New York at more than $1 billion dollars and the costs nationwide at more than $6 billion.

In November, the Electric System Working Group of the United States-Canadian task force on the blackout released its draft report on the causes of the blackout. Among the report's findings was that the North American Electric Reliability Council's (NERC) voluntary reliability standards were violated at least six times during the series of events that led to the cascading blackout. This finding reinforced the need for swift enactment of mandatory, enforceable electricity reliability standards. We clearly need a system that provides real accountability for failure.

New Yorkers, and all Americans, are relying on Congress to help prevent another blackout. Congress needs to move swiftly on legislation in this area so that rules can be put in place before this summer. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I am pleased to be joining the Senator from Washington, Ms. CANTWELL, and the Senator from New York, Mrs. CLINTON, as an original cosponsor of legislation to ensure the reliable delivery of electric power in the United States. This bill is similar to Title I of the S. 1754, the Electric Reliability Security Act of 2003, that I introduced last October in response to the Northeast blackout.

Last night, in his State of the Union, the President urged Congress to pass legislation to modernize our electricity system, promote conservation, and make America less dependent on foreign sources of energy. This bill, the Electric Reliability Act of 2004, addresses the President's request, and the Senate should pass it expeditiously. Our country needs the new, clear national rules of the road contained in this bill to ensure the reliable delivery of electric power.

As the people in the Northeast will not soon forget, in August 2003 nearly 50 million people were affected by a massive power outage. But this is not an isolated incident. On January 16, 2004, Gov. James Douglas urged Vermonters to save power to help avert rolling blackouts because of electricity problems in southern New England. Though there was likely enough power to meet my State's demand, but we are part of a regional grid system. This system, as we learned last year, needs to operate in a coordinated fashion or the region faces blackouts.

The Senator from New York, Mrs. CLINTON, whose State was so significantly affected during the Northeast blackouts, knows well the hardship long electricity outages cause. I am pleased that she and the Senator from Washington, Ms. CANTWELL, have joined in this effort. The Senator from Washington, Ms. CANTWELL, has been alerted to the need for reliability legislation well before last year, as her State suffered during the massive multi-state Western blackout of 1996.

Be it 1996, 2003 or last week, these events emphasize the vulnerability of the U.S. electricity grid to human error, mechanical failure, and weather-related outages. Congress needs to do all that is necessary to protect the grid from devastating interruptions in the future. Those who know this issue well, say that reliability legislation is essential. On the first day of this year, Michehl Gent, President and Chief Executive of the North American Electric Reliability Council, said in the New York Times that all of the actions taken by industry and oversight organizations to respond to the Northeast blackout do ''not reduce the need for Federal legislation that would provide authority to impose and enforce mandatory reliability standards.'' He continues, ''whether legislation is adopted on a stand-alone basis or as part of a comprehensive energy bill, passage is essential. If reliability legislation had been enacted when first proposed, I believe that the blackout would not have occurred.''

Given that Congress has not passed grid reliability legislation, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission decided during its December 17, 2003 open

meeting to have its staff develop an order over the next few weeks requiring utilities and other jurisdictional entities to report violations of voluntary reliability standards set by the North American Electric Reliability Council. The Commission also asked for comment on its legal authority under existing statutes to mandate compliance with those standards.

Why is Congress making FERC waste time trying to determine whether they have the legal authority to act to protect consumers and ensure electric reliability? We should simply make that statutory authority clear. Reliability legislation has passed the Senate twice, and this bill asks the Senate to act on those same provisions again. Congress should establish mandatory reliability standards and close other regulatory gaps left by state deregulation of the electricity sector. We should pass this bill now, and I pledge my support to the Senators from Washington and New York, Senators CANTWELL and CLINTON in doing so. Given the high costs of power outages to our country, we cannot afford to do otherwise. I invite my colleagues to join us in our efforts to advance energy security and reliability in the United States.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 285—RECOGNIZING 2004 AS THE ''50TH ANNIVERSARY OF ROCK 'N' ROLL

Mr. FRIST submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 285

Whereas Elvis Presley recorded ''That's All Right'' at Sam Phillips' Sun Records in Memphis, Tennessee, on July 5, 1954;

Whereas Elvis' recording of ''That's All Right'', with Bill Black on bass and Scotty Moore on guitar, paved the way for such subsequent Sun Studio hits as Carl Perkins' ''Blue Suede Shoes'' (1955), Roy Orbison's ''Ooby Dooby'' (1956), and Jerry Lee Lewis' ''Whole Lotta Shakin'' (1957)—catapulting Sun Studio to the forefront of a musical revolution;

Whereas the recording in Memphis of the first rock 'n' roll song came to define an era and forever change popular music;

Whereas the birth of rock 'n' roll was the convergence of the diverse cultures and musical styles of the United States, blending the blues with country, gospel, jazz, and soul music;

Whereas the year 2004 provides an appropriate opportunity for our nation to celebrate the birth of rock 'n' roll, and the many streams of music that converged in Memphis to create a truly American sound known throughout the world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes 2004 as the 50th Anniversary of rock 'n' roll;

(2) commemorates Sun Studio for recording the first rock 'n' roll record, ''That's All Right''; and

(3) expresses appreciation to Memphis for its contributions to America's music heritage.

SENATE RESOLUTION 286—TO AUTHORIZE LEGAL REPRESENTATION IN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA V. PARVIS KARIMPANAHI

Mr. FRIST (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 286

Whereas, in the case of United states of America v. Parviz Karim-Panahi, Crim. No. M–8374–03, pending in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, the defendant has attempted to serve subpoenas for testimony and documents upon Senators Daniel K. Akaka, Wayne Allard, Evan Bayh, Joseph R. Biden, Robert C. Byrd, Hillary Rodham Clinton, Susan M. Collins, Mark Dayton, Elizabeth Dole, John Ensign, Lindsey O. Graham, James M. Inhofe, Edward M. Kennedy, Carl Levin, Richard G. Lugar, John McCain, Bill Nelson, E. Benjamin Nelson, Mark Pryor, Jack Reed, Pat Roberts, Jeff Sessions, James M. Talent, and John W. Warner, and on Senate employees Judith A. Ansley, Staff Director of the Committee on Armed Services, Scott W. Stucky, General Counsel to the Committee on Armed Services, June M. Borawski, Printing and Document Clerk of the Committee on Armed Services, Paul F. Clayman, Chief Counsel of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and Susan Oursler, Chief Clerk of the Committee on Foreign Relations; and,

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§ 288b(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent Members, officers, and employees of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for testimony or documents relating to their official responsibilities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent the above-listed Senators and Senate employees who are the subject of subpoenas and any other Member, officer, or employee who may be subpoenaed in this case.

SENATE RESOLUTION 287—COMMENDING THE SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY AND A&M COLLEGE OF BATON ROUGE JAGUARS FOR BEING THE SHERIDAN BROADCASTING NATIONAL BLACK COLLEGE CHAMPIONS, THE AMERICAN SPORTS WIRE NATIONAL BLACK COLLEGE CHAMPIONS, AND THE MBC/BCSP NATIONAL BLACK COLLEGE CHAMPIONS

Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself and Mr. BREAUX) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to

S. RES. 287

Whereas the Jaguars, the football team of the Southern University and A&M College of Baton Rouge, finished the 2003 season with 12 wins and was voted number 1 in the final Sheridan Broadcasting National Black College Football Poll for the second time under Head Coach Pete Richardson;

Whereas the Jaguars won the Southwestern Athletic Conference Championship, defeating Alabama State by a score of 20–9 at Legion Field in Birmingham, Alabama on December 13, 2003;

Whereas the Jaguars won the Southwestern Athletic Conference Western Division Championship, defeating Grambling State University by a score of 44–41 in the 30th Annual Bayou Classic in the Louisiana Superdome on November 29, 2003;

Whereas 4 Jaguar players were selected to the Sheridan Broadcasting National Black College All-American Team: Quincy Richard, Arnold Sims, Miniya Smith, and Lenny Williams;

Whereas Jaguar quarterback Quincy Richard was named the Sheridan Broadcasting National / Doug Williams Offensive Player of the Year and finished with 3,270 yards passing and 31 touchdowns;

Whereas the Jaguar Head Coach Pete Richardson was named Sheridan Broadcasting National Sports Coach of the Year; and

Whereas the Jaguars accounted for 5,486 total yards on offense and 63 touchdowns: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the Jaguars for winning the Sheridan Broadcasting National Black College Championship;

(2) recognizes the achievements of all of the players, coaches, and support staff who were instrumental in helping the Jaguars during the 2003 season and invites them to the United States Capitol Building to be honored; and

(3) directs the Secretary of the Senate to make available enrolled copies of this resolution to the Southern University and A&M College of Baton Rouge for appropriate display and to transmit an enrolled copy of the resolution to each coach and member of the 2003 Jaguars.

SENATE RESOLUTION 288—COMMENDING THE LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY TIGERS FOOTBALL TEAM FOR WINNING THE 2003 BOWL CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP GAME

Mr. BREAUX (for himself and Ms. LANDRIEU) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 288

Whereas the Louisiana State University Tigers football team won the 2003 Bowl Championship Series national championship game, defeating Oklahoma University by a score of 21 to 14 in the Nokia Sugar Bowl at the Louisiana Superdome in New Orleans, Louisiana on January 4, 2004;

Whereas the Louisiana State University football team won the Southeastern Conference Championship, defeating the University of Georgia by a score of 34 to 13 in the Southeastern Conference championship game at the Georgia Dome in Atlanta, Georgia on December 6, 2003;

Whereas the Louisiana State University football team won 13 games during the 2003 season, more games than in any other season in school history;

Whereas the Louisiana State University football team won 5 games against nationally ranked opponents;

Whereas the Louisiana State University football team set 8 school records;

Whereas the Louisiana State University football team led the Nation in total defense, allowing only 252 yards per game, and scoring defense, allowing only 1 team to score more than 20 points in any game during the season;

Whereas Louisiana State University football head coach Nick Saban was named the National Coach of the Year by the Associated Press and the Football Writers Association of America;

Whereas 4 players—Chad Lavalais, Corey Webster, Skyler Green, and Stephen Peterman—were named first-team All-Americans;