

shall prepare and submit an application to the Secretary at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may require. At a minimum, the application shall include the following:

“(1) A description of identified mental and behavioral health needs of students at the institution of higher education.

“(2) A description of Federal, State, local, private, and institutional resources currently available to address the needs described in paragraph (1) at the institution of higher education.

“(3) A description of the outreach strategies of the institution of higher education for promoting access to services, including a proposed plan for reaching those students most in need of mental health services.

“(4) A plan to evaluate program outcomes, including a description of the proposed use of funds, the program objectives, and how the objectives will be met.

“(5) An assurance that the institution will submit a report to the Secretary each fiscal year on the activities carried out with the grant and the results achieved through those activities.

“(e) REQUIREMENT OF MATCHING FUNDS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may make a grant under this section to an institution of higher education only if the institution agrees to make available (directly or through donations from public or private entities) non-Federal contributions in an amount that is not less than \$1 for each \$1 of Federal funds provided in the grant, toward the costs of activities carried out with the grant (as described in subsection (b)) and other activities by the institution to reduce student mental and behavioral health problems.

“(2) DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED.—Non-Federal contributions required under paragraph (1) may be in cash or in kind. Amounts provided by the Federal Government, or services assisted or subsidized to any significant extent by the Federal Government, may not be included in determining the amount of such non-Federal contributions.

“(3) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive the requirement established in paragraph (1) with respect to an institution of higher education if the Secretary determines that extraordinary need at the institution justifies the waiver.

“(f) REPORTS.—For each fiscal year that grants are awarded under this section, the Secretary shall conduct a study on the results of the grants and submit to the Congress a report on such results that includes the following:

“(1) An evaluation of the grant program outcomes, including a summary of activities carried out with the grant and the results achieved through those activities.

“(2) Recommendations on how to improve access to mental and behavioral health services at institutions of higher education, including efforts to reduce the incidence of suicide and substance abuse.

“(g) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘institution of higher education’ has the meaning given such term in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

“(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For the purpose of carrying out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2005, \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2006, and \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2007.”

Amend the title so as to read: “A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to support the planning, implementation, and evaluation of organized activities involving statewide youth suicide early intervention and prevention strategies, to authorize grants to institutions of higher education to reduce student mental and behavioral health problems, and for other purposes.”

DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 11 AS A NATIONAL DAY OF VOLUNTARY SERVICE, CHARITY, AND COMPASSION

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, there are two unanimous consent requests that have been cleared.

I ask unanimous consent that the HELP Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Con. Res. 127, and that the Senate proceed to its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 127) expressing the sense of Congress that the President should designate September 11 as a national day of voluntary service, charity, and compassion.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution and preamble be agreed to, en bloc, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD without further intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Con. Res. 127) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 127

Whereas across the United States and around the world, people of all ages and walks of life collectively witnessed an event of immense tragedy on September 11, 2001;

Whereas the events of that day instantly transformed many lives, some through personal loss and many others through an unfamiliar sense of individual and national vulnerability;

Whereas an unprecedented, historic bonding of the people of the United States arose from the collective shock, unifying the United States in a sustained outpouring of national spirit, pride, selflessness, generosity, courage, and service;

Whereas on that day and the immediate days that followed, many brave people heroically, tirelessly, and courageously participated in an extraordinarily difficult and dangerous rescue and recovery effort, in many cases voluntarily putting their own well-being at risk;

Whereas September 11 will never and should never be just another day in the hearts and minds of all people of the United States;

Whereas the creation of memorials and monuments honoring the lives lost on September 11, 2001, as well as the efforts of those who participated in rescue and recovery and voluntary service efforts, are necessary, proper, and fitting, but alone cannot fully capture the desire of the United States to pay tribute in a meaningful way;

Whereas it is fitting and essential to establish a lasting, meaningful, and positive legacy of service for future generations as a tribute to those heroes of September 11, 2001;

Whereas many citizens wish to memorialize September 11 by engaging in personal

and individual acts of community service or other giving activities as part of a national day of recognition and tribute; and

Whereas to lose this opportunity to bring people together for such an important endeavor would be a tragedy unto itself: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That—

(1) it is the sense of Congress that the President should designate September 11 as an annually recognized day of voluntary service, charity, and compassion; and

(2) Congress urges the President to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate and personal expressions of service, charity, and compassion toward others.

CONVEYANCE OF THE REAL PROPERTY LOCATED AT 1081 WEST MAIN STREET IN RAVENNA, OHIO

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the HELP Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 3908, and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3908) to provide for the conveyance of the real property located at 1081 West Main Street in Ravenna, Ohio.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read the third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 3908) was read the third time and passed.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 2004

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 2 p.m. on Monday, September 13. I further ask that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved, and the Senate then begin a period of morning business for debate only until 3:30, with Senators to speak for up to 10 minutes; provided further that the Senate then resume consideration of Calender No. 588, H.R. 4567, the Homeland Security appropriations bill. I further ask unanimous consent that at 5:30 p.m., the Senate proceed to a vote in relation to Schumer amendment No. 3615, as modified, with no amendments to the amendment in order prior to the vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. FRIST. For the information of all Senators, on Monday, following

morning business, the Senate will resume consideration of the Homeland Security appropriations bill. The chairman and ranking member will be here on Monday to work through the remaining amendments. There are currently four amendments pending. Additional amendments will be offered on Monday.

Under the previous order, we will vote in relation to the Schumer HAZMAT truck amendment at 5:30 p.m. Any other votes ordered during Monday's session will be stacked to occur immediately after the vote in relation to the Schumer amendment. Therefore, Senators should expect more than one vote on Monday afternoon.

Again, I remind my colleagues that next week the Rosh Hashanah holiday begins Wednesday. It is imperative that we finish the bill prior to that time. Senators should expect busy days during next week with numerous roll-call votes.

Finally, I thank every one for their hard work this week. Earlier this week we were able to expedite and pass an emergency supplemental appropriations bill to help fund FEMA's efforts in Florida. Last night we passed S. 1368 relating to awarding a Congressional Gold Medal to the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Coretta Scott King. Chairman McCAIN secured passage of H.R. 361, the Sports Agent Responsibility and Trust Act.

Yesterday the Senate passed S. Res. 421, which condemned the terrorist attack in Beslan, Russia, and sent condolences, on behalf of the leaders and the U.S. Senate, to the families of those victims.

Earlier this week we confirmed three additional district judges, and I hope we will continue that pattern of considering judicial nominations before we conclude our work this year.

Finally, on a personal note, our colleague, Senator SMITH of Oregon, who is occupying the chair now, was on the floor of the Senate last night to ensure that the Senate passed S. 2634, the Garrett Lee Smith Memorial Act, which the Democratic leader, our leadership, and both sides of the aisle joined together to unanimously support.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order following the remarks of Senator DASCHLE and Senator BYRD for up to 30 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Democratic leader is recognized.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, will the majority leader clarify something? It was my understanding that we were going to get an agreement that all amendments would have to be filed by 4 o'clock on Monday. I apologize; I came to the floor late and Senator

REID wasn't here and I just don't know. I have not had the opportunity to ask anybody about this. Would the Senator enlighten me as to the status of that?

Mr. FRIST. Yes. It is something we have been working on back and forth for the last 24 hours, and that is the intention. We will try to get that early on Monday; we still have that goal for amendments to be filed. That is the intention. Because of various schedules today and the managers leaving at certain times, we didn't have everybody here to agree upon that, but that is the intention. When we come in early Monday, hopefully we can get that consent. I think both sides of the aisle agree that is the objective.

Mr. DASCHLE. I thank the leader. And I, too, congratulate the Senator from Oregon for his leadership on an important piece of legislation. I hope we can get it to the President on time.

GUARD AND RESERVIST BILL OF RIGHTS

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, this year marks the 60th anniversary of the GI bill of rights.

That law, debated and passed in the same week Allied Forces invaded Europe, not only demonstrated America's enormous gratitude to the men and women who fought for its freedom, it creates the foundations of the extraordinary prosperity that followed the end of the war.

The bill encapsulated all that was best in America. Those who defended the American dream were offered a share of the American dream.

Harry Colmery, a Republican from Pennsylvania who served as the National Commander of the American Legion at the time, wrote that "it [was] the duty, the responsibility, and the desire of our grateful people to see to it that those who served actively in the armed services . . . not only should not be penalized as a result of their war service, but also that upon their return, they should be aided in reaching the position which they might normally have expected had the war not interrupted their careers."

Our military has changed a great deal in the past 60 years.

Increasingly, our national security is defended by members of our National Guard and Reserve forces—men and women who volunteer to put aside their jobs, and leave their families and communities any time our Nation is threatened.

Forty percent of the troops fighting in Iraq are members of the National Guard or Reserve. One-hundred-sixty have given their lives.

Just as Congress thanked the men who liberated Europe and Asia and preserved democracy 60 years ago, the time has now come for Congress to repay our debt to the reservists fighting the war on terror around the world and struggling to bring peace and security to the people of Iraq.

The time has come for America to show a commitment to them that

matches their dedication and service to us.

Many of the current benefits, policies, and support systems for reservists have been in place for decades and their value has eroded over time.

Moreover, the experience of reservists in Kosovo, Afghanistan, and Iraq has demonstrated serious gaps in the benefits we offer them.

Moreover, even as we place a heavier burden on reservists, commanders warn that lower recruitment numbers and higher rates of retirement pose a threat to the continued readiness of our Reserve forces.

We cannot afford to close our eyes and hope this problem solves itself.

We have only a handful of weeks before the 108th Congress adjourns.

National security should sit alone at the top of our agenda, and there are few things more important than ensuring our Reserve forces have the tools they need to achieve the missions we assign them.

Therefore, in the spirit of the GI bill, in gratitude for their valor and sacrifice, and in recognition of our growing reliance on a powerful and effective Reserve force, I am introducing the National Guard and Reserve bill of rights.

This bill codifies a set of rights the men and women serving in our National Guard and Reserve have earned with their service to our Nation.

First, every reservist has the right to straight answers about their deployments. In the last few years, the Department of Defense has often failed to communicate to citizen soldiers and their families when they can expect to be reunited.

South Dakota's 740th Transportation Company, for example, was first told in February 2004 that their work in Iraq was over and that they would be heading home.

In the final days before their departure, they received word that they would remain in Iraq until April, 1 year after they had first reached Iraq.

As this date approached, their deployment was extended for an additional 90 days. These soldiers ultimately returned home in July, nearly 18 months after their activation date.

This kind of situation undermines troop morale and places an unfair burden on their families, businesses, and communities that rely on Guard and Reserve troops. I believe we owe our soldiers honest answers.

My bill would require the Pentagon to treat Active Duty and Reserve forces equally. If active duty forces are deployed abroad for 1 year, reservists would also be activated for 1 year.

It would also require the Department of Defense to conduct a "lessons learned" review of Reserve forces' deployments in Iraq and Afghanistan, so that the miscommunications and mistakes reservists have experienced recently will not be repeated in the future.

Second, every reservist has the right to the best equipment the Nation has