

And although they come from a diversity of backgrounds, each demonstrated the common spirit of what it means to be a true Olympian. We saw that spirit in Carmelo Anthony's refusal to quit after the men's basketball team suffered a series of difficult and surprising losses. We saw it in the decisions of Liz Filter and Nancy Haberland to compete in the face of challenging life circumstances. It was reflected in the wisdom and experience of Libby Callahan as well as the youthful exuberance of 15 year-old swimmer Katie Hoff. It shined through Jun Gao when on day four of the table tennis competition, as the only member of the U.S. team still in competition, she shouldered the hopes of her teammates.

The Olympic spirit was further reflected in paddlers Joe Jacobi and Scott Parsons, who focused on the experience and joy of the performance. Courtney Kupets and Rhadi Ferguson showed enormous bravery by overcoming serious injuries to make the U.S. team and compete for their country. Ms. Kupets brought home two medals, a silver in the team competition and a bronze in the individual uneven bars. And Michael Phelps, who won six gold and two bronze medals, showed that the team is more important than individual accomplishment when he yielded his spot on the 4 x 100 medley relay squad and an opportunity for further glory to teammate Ian Crocker.

Finally, Maryland's track and field athletes should be commended for their heart and concentration. Tiombe Hurd, who is legally blind, overcame her vision obstacles to finish 22nd in a crowded triple jump field. Bernard Williams and James Carter, who hail from Baltimore public schools, Carver Vocational-Technical High School and Mergenthaler Vocational-Technical High School, showed the world the kind of talent and poise Baltimore City's public schools can produce, taking home a silver in the 200 meter sprint and a fourth place finish in the 400 meter hurdles.

Maryland, and America, should be proud of their Olympic athletes. Through their actions both on and off the field of competition, they exhibited the grace, sportsmanship, and determination that signify a true Olympian. Congratulations are due to all of our athletes both for their individual successes and for the way they, as a team, showed the world the best our nation has to offer.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the 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 intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 426) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 426

Whereas the 2004 Summer Olympic Games, which recently concluded in Athens, Greece, was a resounding success;

Whereas the athletes of the United States who participated in the 2004 Summer Olympic Games reflected the ideals of the Olympic movement by exhibiting determination, honor, sportsmanship, and excellence throughout the competitions;

Whereas Maryland's athletes played a prominent role in the 2004 Summer Olympic Games and represented the talent and diversity of the athletes of the United States;

Whereas marksman Libby Callahan of Upper Marlboro, through her wisdom and experience, and swimmer Katie Hoff of Abingdon, through her youthful exuberance, both displayed the spirit of Olympic competition;

Whereas Liz Filter, from Stevensonville, and Nancy Haberland, who coaches the Naval Academy sailing team, both displayed the Olympic spirit in their decisions to participate in the sailing competitions in the face of challenging life circumstances;

Whereas Jun Gao of Gaithersburg shone with Olympic spirit when, on day 4 of the table tennis competition, as the only remaining member of the United States table tennis team left in competition, she shouldered the hopes of her teammates;

Whereas paddlers Joe Jacobi and Scott Parsons, both from Bethesda, reflected the Olympic spirit by focusing on the experience and joy of their performances and the opportunity to compete on the world stage;

Whereas Baltimore's Carmelo Anthony displayed the Olympic spirit in his refusal to quit after the men's basketball team suffered a series of difficult and surprising losses;

Whereas gymnast Courtney Kupets of Gaithersburg and Judo competitor Rhadi Ferguson of Columbia demonstrated enormous bravery by overcoming serious injuries to make the United States team and compete for their country and, in the case of Ms. Kupets, to medal in 2 events;

Whereas Towson swimmer Michael Phelps, who won 6 gold and 2 bronze medals, showed that the team is more important than individual accomplishment when he yielded his spot on the 4 x 100 medley relay squad and an opportunity for further glory to allow teammate Ian Crocker to compete and be part of a winning effort in the finals;

Whereas Tiombe Hurd of Upper Marlboro, who is legally blind, showed tremendous heart and courage by overcoming her vision impairment to finish 22nd in a crowded triple jump field;

Whereas Bernard Williams, who brought home a silver in the 200 meter sprint, and James Carter, who finished fourth in the 400 meter hurdles, did their Baltimore alma maters, Carver Vocational-Technical High School and Mergenthaler Vocational-Technical High School, proud by showing enormous poise and grit in the face of stiff competition;

Whereas the people of Maryland take great pride in these athletes and the communities that helped to nurture and support them through their years of training, and celebrate their successes and achievements; and

Whereas the people of Maryland send their best wishes for success to Maryland's 6 Paralympic athletes—Antoinette Davis, Jessica Long, Joseph Aukward, Larry Hughes, Tatyana McFadden, and Susan Katz—as they head to Athens for the Paralympic Games, which are set to begin on September 17, 2004: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate commends the athletes of Maryland for the grace, sportsmanship, and determination they exhibited throughout the 2004 Summer Olympic Games

and for the accomplishments that flowed from maintaining that Olympic spirit on and off the field of competition.

NATIONAL HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES WEEK

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 422, and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 422) expressing the sense of the Senate that the President should designate the week beginning September 12, 2004, as "National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week."

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

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, America's Historically Black Colleges and Universities have served as precious portals of opportunity for African-Americans since the first, Cheyney University of Pennsylvania, was founded 167 years ago. I join all Americans in commemorating these proud institutions of higher learning this week, which the President has proclaimed "National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week."

Mary McLeod Bethune once said, "We firmly believe education has the irresistible power to dissolve the shackles of slavery." It was this moral commitment to education for African-Americans that inspired Ms. Bethune to found her famous day school in Daytona, FL—now known as Bethune Cookman College—100 years ago. It was also this ideal that inspired the establishment of 130 other Historically Black Colleges and Universities nationwide. And the "irresistible power" of these institutions for the African-American community is clear. Fully 42 percent of all the PhDs earned each year by African-Americans are earned by graduates of HBCUs.

But despite playing a central role in our Nation's economic, cultural, social and spiritual life, HBCUs have been physically eroding, victims of chronic neglect and underfunding. A 1990 General Accounting Office study concluded that 712 properties on 103 HBCU campuses nationwide were in need of repair or renovation, at an estimated cost of \$755 million.

That is why 2 years ago I joined with Congressman JIM CLYBURN in the cause of repairing, restoring, rebuilding, and revitalizing HBCUs. With the support of Senators LANDRIEU, MILLER, and others, our legislation to authorize \$50 million in new funding for HBCUs passed the Senate in January 2003, and was signed into law by the President in February of that year. We appropriated \$3 million for the program last year, and hope to continue such robust funding this appropriations cycle.

I saw firsthand the effect that this legislation can have. When I visited Allen University in South Carolina in 2002, I went to Arnett Hall—a building that had been transformed from an eyesore into a beautiful and stately facility with the help of Federal funds. In the past, students and faculty who walked into the dilapidated hall would be left with the clear impression that we are neglecting these historic treasures. Now, they visit the restored hall and are left with the impression that we consider Historically Black Colleges and Universities central to our history and to our future.

Our HBCU legislation was an important step to fulfilling the dream, as Dr. Martin Luther King famously captured it, of an America true to its creed that we are all created equal. Each of these 130 institutions of higher learning, educating 300,000 African-American students, is a living memorial to the dream of equal educational opportunity for all—living memorials we are morally bound to preserve. This week, let us recall the proud heritage and valuable contribution Historically Black Colleges and Universities make to our Nation, and redouble our efforts to keep their doors open for future generations.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, today I rise to honor the Historically Black Colleges and Universities around the country that serve over 215,000 of our finest African-American students.

Since the first HBCU was founded in 1837, HBCUs have played an important role in our higher education system. They have educated some of our most prominent African-American leaders, such as the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., former U.S. Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall, educator Booker T. Washington, former U.S. Surgeon General David Satcher, Nobel Laureate Toni Morrison, and Louisiana native and former United Nations Ambassador Andrew Young, Jr., to just name a few. Today, 65 percent of all African-American physicians, 50 percent of African-American engineers, and 35 percent of African-American lawyers are graduates of an HBCU. It is clear that HBCUs have and continue to play a vital role in our higher education system, and for that, I honor them today.

I would specifically like to praise the six HBCUs in my home state of Louisiana that produce exceptionally fine graduates: Dillard University in New Orleans, Grambling State University in Grambling, Southern University and Agricultural and Mechanical College in Baton Rouge, Southern University in New Orleans, Southern University in Shreveport, and Xavier University in New Orleans. These schools serve roughly 30,000 Louisiana higher education students and prepare them to be tomorrow's leaders. For that, I say thank you.

Recognizing the importance of HBCUs, I am proud to lend my support to S. Res. 422, designating this week as

“National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week.” And, I am proud to support the College Quality, Affordability, and Diversity Improvement Act, S. 1793, which extends and increases the Title V, Part B programs under the Higher Education Act that strengthen HBCUs. As we enter the final weeks of the 108th Congress, I look forward to discussing, debating, and passing this important piece of legislation, and as we move through the appropriations process, I urge my colleagues to ensure that adequate funding is given to HBCUs.

Historically Black Colleges and Universities have given a great amount to our higher education system through the years, and today I give them my thanks and praise.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 422) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 422

Whereas there are 105 historically Black colleges and universities in the United States;

Whereas historically Black colleges and universities provide the quality education so essential to full participation in a complex, highly technological society;

Whereas historically Black colleges and universities have a rich heritage and have played a prominent role in the history of the United States;

Whereas historically Black colleges and universities have allowed many underprivileged students to attain their full potential through higher education; and

Whereas the achievements and goals of historically Black colleges and universities are deserving of national recognition: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES WEEK.

(a) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the President should designate the week beginning September 12, 2004, as “National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week”.

(b) PROCLAMATION.—The Senate requests the President to issue a proclamation—

(1) designating the week beginning September 12, 2004, as “National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week”; and

(2) calling on the people of the United States and interested groups to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs to demonstrate support for historically Black colleges and universities in the United States.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, this resolution relates to historically black colleges and universities and the designation of a period of time to express appreciation for the tremendous function and job they carry out in this great country of ours.

In my own city of Nashville, my hometown, and where I live now, we

have two wonderful historically black institutions of learning. One is a medical center, Meharry Medical College; and the another is Fisk University. The contributions those two institutions of learning have made to our community, and indeed to the global community, and in the sense of Meharry to the national community of physicians, has been just tremendous.

I know both sides of the aisle take great pleasure in once again recognizing this period of time that we can celebrate the great work that is done.

THE CALENDAR

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of the following Calendar numbers en bloc: 466 through 469, 522, 524 through 527, 532, 533, 600 through 604, 611 through 618, 626 through 629, and 675 through 689.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bills en bloc.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committee amendments, where applicable, be agreed to, the bills, as amended, if amended, be read a third time and passed, the title amendments, where applicable, be adopted, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc, and that any statements relating to the bills be printed in the RECORD.

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

IMPLEMENTATION OF FISH PASSAGE AND SCREENING FACILITIES AT NON-FEDERAL WATER PROJECTS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1307) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation, to assist in the implementation of fish passage and screening facilities at non-Federal water projects, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

(Strike the part shown in black brackets and insert the part shown in italic.)

S. 1307

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

[SECTION 1. DEFINITIONS.

[As used in this Act—

[(1) “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation;

[(2) “Reclamation” means the Bureau of Reclamation, United States Department of the Interior;

[(3) “Fish passage and screening facilities” means ladders, collection devices, and all other kinds of facilities which enable fish to pass through, over, or around water diversion structures; facilities and other constructed works which modify, consolidate, or replace water diversion structures in order to achieve fish passage; screens and other devices which reduce or prevent entrainment