

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