

DAYTON) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1337 intended to be proposed to S. 1042, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2006 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1345

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1345 intended to be proposed to S. 1042, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2006 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1348

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1348 proposed to S. 1042, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2006 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1369

At the request of Mr. DAYTON, the names of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1369 intended to be proposed to S. 1042, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2006 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1402

At the request of Mr. AKAKA, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1402 intended to be proposed to S. 1042, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2006 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1410

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1410 intended to be proposed to S. 1042, an original bill to authorize appropria-

tions for fiscal year 2006 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1415

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1415 proposed to S. 1042, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2006 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1418

At the request of Mr. BUNNING, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1418 proposed to S. 1042, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2006 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1422

At the request of Mr. SALAZAR, the names of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) and the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1422 proposed to S. 1042, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2006 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1423

At the request of Mr. SALAZAR, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1423 proposed to S. 1042, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2006 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1425

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. OBAMA), the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1425 proposed to S. 1042, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2006 for military activities of the Department

of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1433

At the request of Mr. LIEBERMAN, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1433 intended to be proposed to S. 1042, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2006 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1435

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. DAYTON), the Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. SALAZAR), the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. CORZINE) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1435 proposed to S. 1042, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2006 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DOMENICI:

S. 1478. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 regarding the definition of a high need local educational agency, the definition of a Hispanic-serving institution, and the 2-year wait out period for certain grant recipients; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, the Higher Education Act of 1965 was signed into law for the purpose of increasing access to higher education for all citizens of the United States and to strengthen the capacity of higher education institutions to better serve their communities. The reauthorization of the Higher Education Act during the 109th Congress presents a powerful opportunity for the Nation to address the higher education needs of our constituencies and it is for this reason that I rise today to introduce the Improving Educational Opportunities for All Act. This bill will make changes to definitions located within title II, teacher quality enhancement grants, and title V, the development institutions sections of the Higher Education Act.

When the Higher Education Act was reauthorized in 1998, Congress responded to the Nation's critical need for high-quality teachers by creating grants to help States invest in the recruitment, preparation, licensing, and support of teachers. Title II of the Higher Education Act, the teacher quality enhancement grants initiative, encourages States to improve the quality of their teaching force through such reforms as strengthening teacher certification standards; holding institutions of higher education accountable for preparing teachers with strong teaching skills and knowledge of their content areas; and reducing shortages of qualified teachers in high-need areas. I believe that these grants have been very effective in meeting their goals, but I also want to make sure that this money is targeted to our highest need local education agencies.

The changes I am proposing to title II of the Higher Education Act will enhance the definition of high need local education agencies to include local education agencies that have a high percentage of students who are minority or of limited English proficiency, residing in rural areas as defined by the Bureau of Census, or have high percentages of Native American students.

Nationwide, studies show the most disadvantaged children are the ones most likely to be taught by the newest, least-qualified and lowest-scoring teachers. We need to attract good teachers who are committed to their profession, and reward teachers who are qualified and want to teach in areas of most critical need. We need teachers to be well-prepared to teach all students to the highest standards and I hope that the changes I am proposing will help States develop and implement programs to meet these needs.

Another positive addition to the Higher Education Act, has been the creation of title V grants to developing institutions. Title V of the Higher Education Act is the primary vehicle used to target urgently needed funds to Hispanic serving institutions, HSIs. HSI's use grants under this section to strengthen academic quality, improve institutional management, and increase financial stability. These grants are essential to institutions that provide and increase the number of educational opportunities available to Hispanic students.

Under current guidelines, in order to qualify for a grant under title V, an institution must, have at least 25 percent full time, Hispanic undergraduate student enrollment, and not less than 50 percent of its Hispanic student population must be low income. Title V grants are awarded for 5 years, with a minimum 2-year wait out period after the termination of a grant period before eligibility to apply for another grant.

The first change I am proposing is a change to title V's current "50 percent" low-income assurance requirement. I believe that this requirement is

an unnecessary bureaucratic regulation that constrains Hispanic serving institutions abilities to implement programs designed to provide long range solutions to Hispanic higher education challenges. Currently, there are no Government authorized means to collect student financial data, and, although some information can be extrapolated from student financial aid forms, it is not enough information to complete the title V forms.

The bill I am introducing today will improve the HSI eligibility requirements by allowing applicants for title V funding to satisfy the 50 percent low-income Hispanic student population criterion with appropriate evidence of student eligibility for title IV, need-based, aid. The revised title V section will retain the requirement that to be eligible for title V funds, an institution must have an enrollment of needy students. However, rather than conditioning grant qualification upon the cumbersome requirement that institutions prove 50 percent of their Hispanic students are low income, it will allow institutions to qualify for title V money if 50 percent of the students are receiving need-based assistance under title IV or a substantial percentage of the students are receiving Pell grants.

Another unnecessary regulation under title V is the minimum 2-year wait out period after the termination of a grant period before eligibility to apply for another grant. Title V's 2-year wait out period impedes Hispanic Serving Institutions efforts to implement continuing programs with long range solutions to Hispanic higher education challenges. Eliminating the 2-year wait out period will be of great importance to equipping our Nation's Hispanic serving institutions with the continuous funding that they need to best answer complex challenges. In 2000, Congress eliminated the wait out period for tribally controlled colleges and universities, Alaskan Native and Native Hawaiian-serving institutions. Historically Black colleges and universities also do not have a wait out period. It is now time for us to eliminate the wait out period for Hispanic serving institutions.

Hispanic serving institutions provide the quality education essential to full participation in today's society. Many students in my home State of New Mexico have benefited from the academic excellence that Hispanic serving institutions seek to provide. Title V grants are intended to provide assistance to these less advantaged, developing institutions. However, by convoluting the application process, Congress is preventing these institutions from applying for grants and obstructing their development.

I know that the chairman and ranking member of the Health, Education, Labor and Pensions committee have been working very hard on the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act. I appreciate their efforts, and hope they will consider making the changes I am recommending.

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. 1478

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Improving Educational Opportunities for All Act".

SEC. 2. HIGH NEED LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.

Section 201(b)(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1021(b)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking "or" after the semicolon;

(2) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(D) a high percentage of students who are—

"(i) minority students; or

"(ii) of limited English proficiency;

"(E) a rural population, as defined by the Bureau of the Census; or

"(F) a high percentage of Native American students."

SEC. 3. DEFINITION OF A HISPANIC-SERVING INSTITUTION.

Section 502(a)(5) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1101a(a)(5)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by inserting "and" after the semicolon;

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking "; and" and inserting a period; and

(3) by striking subparagraph (C).

SEC. 4. ELIMINATION OF THE 2-YEAR WAIT OUT PERIOD FOR GRANT RECIPIENTS.

Section 504(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1101c(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking "PERIOD.—" and all that follows through "The Secretary" and inserting "PERIOD.—The Secretary"; and

(2) by striking paragraph (2).

By Mr. DODD (for himself and Mr. SANTORUM):

S. 1479. A bill to provide for the expansion of Federal efforts concerning the prevention, education, treatment, and research activities related to Lyme and other tick-borne diseases, including the establishment of a Tick-Borne Diseases Advisory Committee; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. DODD. 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. 1479

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Lyme and Tick-borne Disease Prevention, Education, and Research Act of 2005".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Lyme disease is a common but frequently misunderstood illness that, if not caught early and treated properly, can cause serious health problems.

(2) Lyme disease is a bacterial infection that is transmitted by a tick bite. Early signs of infection may include a rash and flu-

like symptoms such as fever, muscle aches, headaches, and fatigue.

(3) Although Lyme disease can be treated with antibiotics if caught early, the disease often goes undetected because it mimics other illnesses or may be misdiagnosed. Untreated, Lyme disease can lead to severe heart, neurological, eye, and joint problems because the bacteria can affect many different organs and organ systems.

(4) If an individual with Lyme disease does not receive treatment, such individual can develop severe heart, neurological, eye, and joint problems.

(5) Although Lyme disease accounts for 90 percent of all vector-borne infections in the United States, the ticks that spread Lyme disease also spread other diseases, such as ehrlichiosis, babesiosis, and other strains of *Borrelia*. All of these diseases in 1 patient makes diagnosis and treatment more difficult.

(6) Studies indicate that the actual number of tick-borne disease cases are approximately 10 times the amount reported.

(7) Persistence of symptomatology in many patients without reliable testing makes treatment of patients more difficult.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF A TICK-BORNE DISEASES ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this Act as the “Secretary”) shall establish within the Office of the Secretary an advisory committee to be known as the Tick-Borne Diseases Advisory Committee (referred to in this section as the “Committee”).

(b) DUTIES.—The Committee shall advise the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary for Health regarding the manner in which such officials can—

(1) ensure interagency coordination and communication and minimize overlap regarding efforts to address tick-borne diseases;

(2) identify opportunities to coordinate efforts with other Federal agencies and private organizations addressing such diseases;

(3) ensure interagency coordination and communication with constituency groups;

(4) ensure that a broad spectrum of scientific viewpoints are represented in public health policy decisions and that information disseminated to the public and physicians is balanced; and

(5) advise relevant Federal agencies on priorities related to the Lyme and tick-borne diseases.

(c) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) APPOINTED MEMBERS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—From among individuals who are not officers or employees of the Federal Government, the Secretary shall appoint to the Committee, as voting members, an equal number of individuals from each of the groups described in clauses (i) through (v) of subparagraph (B).

(B) GROUPS.—The groups described in this subparagraph include the following:

(i) Scientific community members representing the broad spectrum of viewpoints held within the scientific community related to Lyme and other tick-borne diseases.

(ii) Representatives of tick-borne disease voluntary organizations.

(iii) Health care providers, including at least 1 full-time practicing physician, with relevant experience providing care for individuals with a broad range of acute and chronic tick-borne diseases.

(iv) Patient representatives who are individuals who have been diagnosed with a tick-borne disease or who have had an immediate family member diagnosed with such a disease.

(v) Representatives of State and local health departments and national organizations that represent State and local health professionals.

(C) DIVERSITY.—In appointing members under this paragraph, the Secretary shall ensure that such members, as a group, represent a diversity of scientific perspectives relevant to the duties of the Committee.

(2) EX OFFICIO MEMBERS.—The Secretary shall designate, as nonvoting, ex officio members of the Committee, representatives overseeing tick-borne disease activities from each of the following Federal agencies:

(A) The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

(B) The National Institutes of Health.

(C) The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.

(D) The Food and Drug Administration.

(E) The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health.

(F) Such additional Federal agencies as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(3) CO-CHAIRPERSONS.—The Secretary shall designate the Assistant Secretary of Health as the co-chairperson of the Committee. The appointed members of the Committee shall also elect a public co-chairperson. The public co-chairperson shall serve a 2-year term.

(4) TERM OF APPOINTMENT.—The term of service for each member of the Committee appointed under paragraph (1) shall be 4 years.

(5) VACANCY.—A vacancy in the membership of the Committee shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy for an unexpired term shall be appointed for the remainder of that term. Members may serve after the expiration of their terms until their successors have taken office.

(d) MEETINGS.—The Committee shall hold public meetings, except as otherwise determined by the Secretary, after providing notice to the public of such meetings, and shall meet at least twice a year with additional meetings subject to the call of the co-chairpersons. Agenda items with respect to such meetings may be added at the request of the members of the Committee, including the co-chairpersons. Meetings shall be conducted, and records of the proceedings shall be maintained, as required by applicable law and by regulations of the Secretary.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For the purpose of carrying out this section, there is authorized to be appropriated \$250,000 for each of the fiscal years 2006 through 2009. Amounts appropriated under the preceding sentence shall be used for the expenses and per diem costs incurred by the Committee under this section in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, except that no voting member of the Committee shall be a permanent salaried employee.

SEC. 4. FEDERAL ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE DIAGNOSIS, SURVEILLANCE, PREVENTION, AND RESEARCH OF LYME AND OTHER TICK-BORNE DISEASES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting as appropriate through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Director of the National Institutes of Health, the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, and the Director of the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, as well as additional Federal agencies as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, and in consultation with the Tick-Borne Diseases Advisory Committee, shall provide for the coordination of all Federal programs and activities related to Lyme and other tick-borne diseases, including the activities described in paragraphs (1) through (4) of subsection (a).

(b) ACTIVITIES.—The activities described in this subsection are the following:

(1) DEVELOPMENT OF DIAGNOSTIC TESTS.—Such activities include—

(A) the development of sensitive and more accurate diagnostic tools and tests, including a direct detection test for Lyme disease capable of distinguishing active infection from past infection;

(B) improving the efficient utilization of diagnostic testing currently available to account for the multiple clinical manifestations of both acute and chronic Lyme disease; and

(C) providing for the timely evaluation of promising emerging diagnostic methods.

(2) SURVEILLANCE AND REPORTING.—Such activities include surveillance and reporting of Lyme and other tick-borne diseases—

(A) to accurately determine the prevalence of Lyme and other tick-borne disease;

(B) to evaluate the feasibility of developing a reporting system for the collection of data on physician-diagnosed cases of Lyme disease that do not meet the surveillance criteria of the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention in order to more accurately gauge disease incidence; and

(C) to evaluate the feasibility of creating a national uniform reporting system including required reporting by laboratories in each State.

(3) PREVENTION.—Such activities include—

(A) the provision and promotion of access to a comprehensive, up-to-date clearinghouse of peer-reviewed information on Lyme and other tick-borne disease;

(B) increased public education related to Lyme and other tick-borne diseases through the expansion of the Community Based Education Programs of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to include expansion of information access points to the public;

(C) the creation of a physician education program that includes the full spectrum of scientific research related to Lyme and other tick-borne diseases; and

(D) the sponsoring of scientific conferences on Lyme and other tick-borne diseases, including reporting and consideration of the full spectrum of clinically-based knowledge, with the first of such conferences to be held not later than 24 months after the date of enactment of this Act.

(4) CLINICAL OUTCOMES RESEARCH.—Such activities include—

(A) the establishment of epidemiological research objectives to determine the long term course of illness for Lyme disease; and

(B) determination of the effectiveness of different treatment modalities by establishing treatment outcome objectives.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For the purposes of carrying out this section, and for the purposes of providing for additional research, prevention, and educational activities for Lyme and other tick-borne diseases, there is authorized to be appropriated \$20,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2006 through 2010. Such authorization is in addition to any other authorization of appropriations available for such purpose.

SEC. 5. REPORTS ON LYME AND OTHER TICK-BORNE DISEASES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the activities carried out under this Act.

(b) CONTENT.—Reports under subsection (a) shall contain—

(1) significant activities or developments related to the surveillance, diagnosis, treatment, education, or prevention of Lyme or other tick-borne diseases, including suggestions for further research and education;

(2) a scientifically qualified assessment of Lyme and other tick-borne diseases, including both acute and chronic instances, related to the broad spectrum of empirical evidence

of treating physicians, as well as published peer reviewed data, that shall include recommendations for addressing research gaps in diagnosis and treatment of Lyme and other tick-borne diseases and an evaluation of treatment guidelines and their utilization;

(3) progress in the development of accurate diagnostic tools that are more useful in the clinical setting for both acute and chronic disease; and

(4) the promotion of public awareness and physician education initiatives to improve the knowledge of health care providers and the public regarding clinical and surveillance practices for Lyme disease and other tick-borne diseases.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 207—RECOGNIZING AND HONORING THE 15TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ENACTMENT OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990

Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. HATCH, Mr. REID, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. SMITH, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. DOLE, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mrs. BOXER, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. OBAMA, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. DAYTON, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. REED, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. BURR, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. MARTINEZ, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. HAGEL, and Mr. COLEMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 207

Whereas July 26, 2005, marks the 15th anniversary of the enactment of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990;

Whereas prior to the passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act, it was commonplace for individuals with disabilities to experience discrimination in all aspects of their everyday lives—in employment, housing, public accommodations, education, transportation, communication, recreation, voting, and access to public services;

Whereas prior to the passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act, individuals with disabilities often were the subject of stereotypes and prejudices that did not reflect their abilities, talents, and eagerness to fully contribute to our society and economy;

Whereas the dedicated efforts of disability rights advocates, such as Justin Dart, Jr. and others too numerous to mention, served to awaken Congress and the American people to the discrimination and prejudice faced by individuals with disabilities;

Whereas Congress worked in a bipartisan manner to craft legislation making such discrimination illegal and opening doors of opportunity to individuals with disabilities;

Whereas Congress passed the Americans with Disabilities Act and President George Herbert Walker Bush signed the Act into law on July 26, 1990;

Whereas the Americans with Disabilities Act pledged to fulfill the Nation's goals of equality of opportunity, economic self-sufficiency, full participation, and independent living for individuals with disabilities;

Whereas the Americans with Disabilities Act prohibited employers from discriminating against qualified individuals with dis-

abilities, required that State and local governmental entities accommodate qualified individuals with disabilities, encouraged places of public accommodation to take reasonable steps to make their goods and services accessible to individuals with disabilities, and required that new trains and buses be accessible;

Whereas since 1990, the Americans with Disabilities Act has played an historic role in allowing some 54,000,000 Americans with disabilities to participate more fully in our national life by removing barriers in employment, transportation, public services, telecommunications, and public accommodations;

Whereas accommodations such as curb cuts, ramps, accessible trains and buses, accessible stadiums, accessible telecommunications, and accessible Web sites have become commonplace since passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act, benefitting not only individuals with disabilities but all Americans; and

Whereas the Americans with Disabilities Act is our Nation's landmark civil rights legislation for people with disabilities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes and honors the 15th anniversary of the enactment of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990;

(2) salutes all people whose efforts contributed to the enactment of such Act; and

(3) encourages all Americans to celebrate the advance of freedom and the opening of opportunity made possible by the enactment of such Act.

SENATE RESOLUTION 208—COMMEMORATING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' CRIME PREVENTION CAMPAIGN

Mr. SPECTER (for himself and Mr. LEAHY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 208

Whereas crime prevention improves the quality of life in every community;

Whereas crime prevention is central to maintaining a sound criminal justice system at the national, State, and local level and to ensuring safer and more secure communities;

Whereas 2005 marks the 25th anniversary of the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign, featuring McGruff the Crime Dog, conducted by the National Crime Prevention Council;

Whereas McGruff the Crime Dog is an icon, recognized as the Nation's symbol for crime prevention;

Whereas the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign has inspired and directed millions of citizens to take action, individually and collectively, to reduce crime, drug abuse, and the fear of crime;

Whereas the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign has led a multitude of community organizations, including law enforcement, other State and local agencies, civic and community groups, faith-based organizations, schools, and businesses, to play a vital role in reducing crime and building safer communities; and

Whereas the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign is a leading example of a campaign conducted by public and private individuals and entities on a national, State, and local level to improve the quality of life throughout the Nation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the 25th anniversary of the National Citizens' Crime Prevention

Campaign, and commends all individuals and organizations involved in the campaign for advancing the principles and practice of effective crime prevention;

(2) asks the people of the United States to join in the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign, and of the campaign's icon (McGruff the Crime Dog), and of the campaign's managing organization (National Crime Prevention Council); and

(3) encourages the National Crime Prevention Council and the Crime Prevention Coalition of America to continue to promote, through the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign, individual and collective action, in collaboration with law enforcement and other supporting agencies, to reduce crime and build safer communities throughout the United States.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I seek recognition today to submit a Senate Resolution commemorating the 25th anniversary of the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign. This effort is being led by the National Crime Prevention Council, NCPC, and its icon, McGruff the Crime Dog.

NCPC is a private, nonprofit educational organization. NCPC is well known by the general public for coordinating the public service advertising efforts featuring McGruff. Yet the National Crime Prevention Council provides comprehensive crime prevention technical assistance and training to communities throughout the United States; develops and implements highly acclaimed and innovative programs; and disseminates information on effective crime prevention practices to thousands of individuals and organizations every year. The council also publishes books, program kits, posters, and consumer education materials that can be localized by crime prevention activists everywhere.

On July 1, 2005, the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign and McGruff the Crime Dog celebrated their 25th anniversary. I, along with Senator LEAHY, acknowledge this significant milestone with a resolution that: 1. Commemorates the 25th anniversary and commends all individuals and organizations involved in the Campaign for advancing the principles and practices of effective crime prevention; 2. Asks all Americans to join in the celebration of the 25th anniversary; and 3. Encourages the efforts of the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign to promote individual and collective action, in collaboration with law enforcement and other supporting agencies, to reduce crime and build safer communities throughout the United States of America.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am proud to join my friend and colleague, Senator SPECTER, in submitting this bipartisan resolution commemorating the 25th anniversary of the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign, which is managed by the National Crime Prevention Council. I applaud all individuals and organizations involved in the Campaign for their efforts to advance the principles and practice of effective crime prevention throughout the United States.