

content, format, length of exposure, age of child or adolescent, and nature of parental involvement. Such program shall include extramural and intramural research and shall support collaborative efforts to link such research to other Department of Health and Human Services research investigations on early child health and development.

“(d) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an entity shall—

“(1) prepare and submit to the Director an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Director may require; and

“(2) agree to use amounts received under the grant to carry out activities that establish or implement a research program relating to the effects of media on children and adolescents pursuant to guidelines developed by the Director relating to consultations with experts in the area of study.

“(e) USE OF FUNDS RELATING TO THE MEDIA’S ROLE IN THE LIFE OF A CHILD OR ADOLESCENT.—An entity shall use amounts received under a grant under this section to conduct research concerning the social, cognitive, emotional, physical, and behavioral development of children or adolescents as related to electronic mass media, including the areas of—

“(1) television;

“(2) motion pictures;

“(3) DVD’s;

“(4) interactive video games;

“(5) the Internet; and

“(6) cell phones.

“(f) REPORTS.—

“(1) REPORT TO DIRECTOR.—Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this section, the panel under subsection (a) shall submit the report required under such subsection to the Director.

“(2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than December 31, 2011, the Director shall prepare and submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate, and Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives a report that—

“(A) summarizes the empirical evidence and other results produced by the research under this section in a manner that can be understood by the general public;

“(B) places the evidence in context with other evidence and knowledge generated by the scientific community that address the same or related topics; and

“(C) discusses the implications of the collective body of scientific evidence and knowledge regarding the role and impact of the media on children and adolescents, and makes recommendations on how scientific evidence and knowledge may be used to improve the healthy developmental and learning capacities of children and adolescents.

“(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

“(1) \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2006;

“(2) \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 2007;

“(3) \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 2008;

“(4) \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2009; and

“(5) \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2010.”

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 282—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH AND EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT CONGRESS SHOULD RAISE AWARENESS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE UNITED STATES AND ITS DEVASTATING EFFECTS OF FAMILIES

Mr. BIDEN (for himself, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. JOHNSON, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. BAYH, Mr. KOHL, Mrs. CLINTON, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. AKAKA, Mrs. BOXER, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. DAYTON, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. TALENT, Mr. KERRY, Mr. BYRD, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. FEINGOLD, and Mr. SALAZAR) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 282

Whereas 2005 marks the 11th anniversary of the enactment of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-322, 108 Stat. 1902);

Whereas since the passage of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994, communities have made significant progress in reducing domestic violence such that between 1993 and 2001, the incidents of nonfatal domestic violence fell 49 percent;

Whereas the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 cost \$15.50 per woman to implement, and has been estimated to save \$159 per woman, totaling a savings of nearly \$14,800,000,000 since its creation in averted costs of victimization;

Whereas since it was created by the Violence Against Women Act of 1994, the National Domestic Violence Hotline has been used to answer over 1,000,000 calls;

Whereas States have passed over 660 State laws pertaining to domestic violence, stalking, and sexual assault;

Whereas the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 has helped make strides toward breaking the cycle of violence, but there remains much work to be done;

Whereas the Senate recently passed the Violence Against Women Act of 2005 which reauthorized critical components of the original Act and established additional protections for battered immigrants and victims of human trafficking in order to further combat domestic violence and sexual assault;

Whereas domestic violence affects women, men, and children of all racial, social, religious, ethnic, and economic groups in the United States;

Whereas protecting the economic security of victims can help break the cycle of domestic violence;

Whereas abusers frequently seek to control their partners by actively interfering with the ability of their partners to work, including by preventing their partners from going to work and harassing their partners at work;

Whereas only 28 States and the District of Columbia have laws that explicitly provide unemployment insurance to victims of domestic violence under certain circumstances;

Whereas, on average, more than 3 women are murdered by their husbands or boyfriends in the United States every day;

Whereas women who have been abused are much more likely to suffer from chronic pain, diabetes, depression, unintended pregnancies, substance abuse, and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS;

Whereas only about 10 percent of primary care physicians routinely screen for domestic violence during new patient visits, and 9 percent routinely screen during periodic checkups;

Whereas each year, about 324,000 pregnant women in the United States are battered by the men in their lives, leading to pregnancy complications, such as low-weight gain, anemia, infections, and first and second trimester bleeding;

Whereas every 2 minutes, someone in the United States is sexually assaulted;

Whereas almost 25 percent of women surveyed had been raped or physically assaulted by a spouse or boyfriend at some point in their lives;

Whereas in 2002 alone, 250,000 women and girls older than the age of 12 were raped or sexually assaulted;

Whereas 64 percent of women have reported being raped, physically assaulted, or stalked since age 18 by their current or former intimate partner;

Whereas 1 out of every 12 women has been stalked in her lifetime;

Whereas approximately 503,000 women are stalked by an intimate partner annually in the United States;

Whereas the influence of cultural norms, economics, language barriers, and limited access to legal services and information may render some immigrant women particularly vulnerable to abuse;

Whereas 1 in 5 adolescent girls in the United States becomes a victim of physical or sexual abuse, or both, in a dating relationship;

Whereas 40 percent of girls ages 14 to 17 report knowing someone their age who has been hit or beaten by a boyfriend;

Whereas approximately 8,800,000 children in the United States witness domestic violence each year;

Whereas witnessing domestic violence increases the risk of developing long-term physical and mental health problems, future struggles with substance abuse, and experiencing domestic abuse as a victim;

Whereas a boy who witnesses his father’s domestic violence is 10 times more likely to engage in domestic violence than a boy from a nonviolent home;

Whereas almost 37 percent of all women who sought care in hospital emergency rooms for violence-related injuries were injured by a current or former spouse, boyfriend, or girlfriend;

Whereas the cost of domestic violence, including rape, physical assault, and stalking, exceeds \$5,800,000,000 each year, of which \$4,100,000,000 is spent on direct medical and mental health care services;

Whereas 44 percent of the mayors of the United States have identified domestic violence as a primary cause of homelessness;

Whereas over 50 percent of abused women lose at least 3 days of work per month due to domestic violence, 60 percent of battered women endure reprimands for arriving late to work and displaying other work-related problems associated with abuse, and 70 percent report difficulties in performing their work due to the effects of domestic violence;

Whereas existing statistical data suggests that forced prostitution, trafficking for sex, and sex tourism has increased throughout the world;

Whereas the need to increase the public awareness and understanding of domestic violence and the needs of battered women and their children continues to exist;

Whereas the month of October 2005 has been recognized as National Domestic Violence Awareness Month, a month for activities furthering awareness of domestic violence; and

Whereas the dedication and successes of those working tirelessly to end domestic violence and the strength of the survivors of domestic violence should be recognized: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Domestic Violence Awareness Month; and

(2) expresses the sense of the Senate that Congress should continue to raise awareness of domestic violence in the United States and its devastating impact on families.

SENATE RESOLUTION 283—RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF KOREAN AMERICANS TO THE UNITED STATES AND ENCOURAGING THE CELEBRATION OF “KOREAN AMERICAN DAY”

Mr. ALLEN (for himself and Mr. DURBIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. RES. 283

Whereas on January 13, 1903, the arrival of 102 pioneer immigrants to the United States initiated the first chapter of Korean immigration to the United States;

Whereas members of the early Korean American community served with distinction in the Armed Forces of the United States during World War I, World War II, and the conflict in Korea;

Whereas in the early 1950s, thousands of Koreans, fleeing from war, poverty, and desolation, came to the United States seeking opportunities;

Whereas Koreans Americans, like waves of immigrants to the United States before them, have taken root and thrived as a result of strong family ties, robust community support, and countless hours of hard work;

Whereas the contributions of Korean Americans to the United States include the invention of the first beating heart operation for coronary artery heart disease, development of the nectarine, a 4-time Olympic gold medalist, and achievements in engineering, architecture, medicine, acting, singing, sculpture, and writing;

Whereas Korean Americans play a crucial role in maintaining the strength and vitality of the United States-Korean partnership;

Whereas the centennial year of 2003 marked an important milestone in the now more than 100-year history of Korean immigration; and

Whereas the Centennial Committees of Korean Immigration and Korean Americans have designated January 13th of each year as “Korean American Day” to memorialize the more than 100-year journey of Korean Americans in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of a “Korean American Day”;

(2) commemorates the 103rd anniversary of the arrival of the first Korean immigrants to the United States; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to—

(A) share in such commemoration in order to greater appreciate the valuable contributions Korean Americans have made to the United States; and

(B) to observe “Korean American Day” with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I am pleased to join Senator ALLEN as an original cosponsor in submitting a resolution recognizing the contributions of Korean Americans and encouraging the celebration of “Korean American Day.”

On January 13, 1903, a group of 102 men, women and children arrived on the shores of Honolulu, HI, after a long journey across the Pacific Ocean from Korea. The story of these pioneers is a familiar one to all of us who trace our roots to a foreign nation.

Like countless other immigrant groups before them, Koreans came to America in search of a better future. Others came to flee a devastating war, repressive government, and poverty. They traded in their sweat equity and homesickness for the priceless opportunity to achieve better economic and educational opportunities and freedom for themselves and for their families in America.

During the past century, the Korean American population has grown to over one million, and Korean Americans now live in every single State of our union. Today, they represent one of the largest Asian American populations in the Nation. I am proud to note that my State of Illinois is home to over 50,000 Korean Americans, making it the fourth most populated State for Korean Americans, according to the 2000 census data.

The contributions made by Korean Americans to our Nation include numerous achievements in the fields of economics, education, science, architecture, medicine, athletics, religion, and the arts. Their entrepreneurial spirit and dedication to hard work have allowed Korean American-owned businesses to become the commercial and economic foundations in countless American cities and counties. The unique traditional customs, cultures, and the foods of the “Land of the Morning Calm” have enhanced the mosaic of our society.

Thousands of Korean Americans have served in our Armed Services, from the two World Wars to the current wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. They have also served in public and private ways to enhance the long standing relationship between the United States and Korea that is based on our shared economic and security interests.

The 102 pioneers who made that fateful decision to leave their home country in 1902 for Hawaii probably wished for not much more than a chance to live on the rich American soil. Never in their wildest imagination could they have known that, a century later, and just a few miles from where they landed in Honolulu, a sixteen-year-old Korean American girl would announce to an eagerly awaiting world that she would become a professional golfer.

Michelle Wie’s announcement from earlier this month instantly places her among the most recognizable American celebrities, and makes her the third highest-paid female athlete in any

sport, based on commercial endorsement deals she has accepted. Yet, in her very first act as a professional golfer, Michelle donated \$500,000 to the hurricane relief effort. And, she will continue to attend high school where she is an honors student.

Korean Americans have indeed come a long way in their rich one hundred year history. In January 2003, Korean Americans all across the Nation celebrated this centennial anniversary. Leading up to that significant milestone, the United States Senate unanimously adopted a resolution during the 107th Congress.

To continue recognizing this history of Korean Americans, I believe it is appropriate to celebrate the 13th day of each January as “Korean American Day.” The Allen-Durbin resolution would encourage such a tradition.

I ask my colleagues to support this resolution honoring the continuing contributions of Korean Americans to our great Nation.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2149. Ms. STABENOW proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3058, making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, Treasury, and Housing and Urban Development, the Judiciary, District of Columbia, and independent agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes.

SA 2150. Ms. SNOWE (for herself, Mr. THUNE, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. JOHNSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3058, supra.

SA 2151. Mr. LOTT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3058, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2152. Mr. COLEMAN (for himself, Mr. DAYTON, and Mr. DEWINE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3058, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2153. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3058, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2154. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3058, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2155. Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself and Mr. CORZINE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3058, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2156. Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself and Mr. CORZINE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3058, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2157. Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. REED, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. OBAMA, Mr. KOHL, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. NELSON, of Florida, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. KERRY, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. DODD, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. SALAZAR, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. DAYTON, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. BINGAMAN, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BAYH, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. CHAFEE, and Mr. TALENT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3058, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.