

day, 365 days every year, in more than 140 different languages, with a TTY line available for the deaf, the Hotline offers confidential and anonymous help for victims of domestic violence, their families and friends.

Located in Austin, TX, the National Domestic Violence Hotline was created in the Violence Against Women Act of 1994. As I began to draft that Act over 15 years ago, I held many Congressional hearings and listened to hours of testimony from experts about how to craft an effective, coordinated community response to battering. One of the realities that was raised over and over in those hearings was how very difficult it was, and still is, for a battered woman to admit the abuse. It was, and still is, very difficult for a battered woman to report the abuse to the police or local prosecutor. In the Violence Against Women Act we created a safe haven—a place to talk about the abuse that offered lots of solutions and total anonymity, the National Domestic Violence Hotline.

On February 21, 1996, the Hotline answered its first call, and since then has received over 1.5 million calls. Today, Hotline advocates answer as many as 600 calls per day and an average of 16,500 calls per month from women, men and children across the nation. These are real lives that have been dramatically changed by their first call to the National Domestic Violence Hotline. Over 60 percent of the Hotline callers report that this is their very first attempt to deal with the abuse—they hadn't told a friend yet, or reported it to the police.

Each day Hotline advocates listen and respond to heart-wrenching pleas for help and information, and each day they offer their callers hope and help. I am pleased that the Senate can recognize their hard work with today's Senate Resolution commemorating its 10th anniversary. It is but a small token of this body's gratitude for the National Domestic Violence Hotline.

SENATE RESOLUTION 374—TO AUTHORIZE TESTIMONY, DOCUMENT PRODUCTION, AND LEGAL REPRESENTATION IN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA V. DAVID HOSSEIN SAFAVIAN

Mr. FRIST (for himself and Mr. REID) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 374

Whereas, in the case of *United States of America v. David Hossein Safavian*, Crim. No. 05-370, pending in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, testimony and documents have been requested from Bryan D. Parker, an employee on the staff of the Committee on Indian Affairs;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§288b(a) and 288c(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent employees of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for testimony relating to their official responsibilities;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Stand-

ing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial or administrative process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate;

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistently with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved that Bryan D. Parker, and any other employee of the Committee on Indian Affairs from whom testimony or the production of documents may be required, are authorized to testify and produce documents in the case of *United States of America v. David Hossein Safavian*, except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

SEC. 2. The Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent Bryan D. Parker, and any other Members, officers, or employees of the Senate, in connection with the testimony and document production authorized in section one of this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 375—TO AUTHORIZE TESTIMONY AND LEGAL REPRESENTATION IN STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE V. WILLIAM THOMAS, KETA C. JONES, JOHN FRANCIS BOPP, MICHAEL S. FRANKLIN, DAVID VAN STREIN, GUY CHICHESTER, JAMILLA EL-SHAFEI, AND ANN ISENBERG

Mr. FRIST (for himself and Mr. REID) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 375

Whereas, in the cases of *State of New Hampshire v. William Thomas* (C-05-49153-AR), *Keta C. Jones* (C-05-49153-A-AR), *John Francis Bopp* (C-05-49153-B-AR), *Michael S. Franklin* (C-05-49153-C-AR), *David Van Strein* (C-05-49153-D-AR), *Guy Chichester* (C-05-49153-E-AR), *Jamilla El-Shafei* (C-05-49153-F-AR), and *Ann Isenberg* (C-05-49153-G-AR), pending in Concord District Court, New Hampshire, testimony has been requested from Carol Carpenter, an employee in the office of Senator Judd Gregg;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§288b(a) and 288c(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent an employee of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for testimony relating to their official responsibilities;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial or administrative process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate;

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistent with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved that Carol Carpenter and other employees of Senator Gregg's office from whom testimony may be required are authorized to testify in the cases of *State of New Hampshire v. William Thomas*, *Keta C. Jones*, *John Francis Bopp*, *Michael S. Franklin*, *David Van Strein*, *Guy Chichester*, *Jamilla El-Shafei*, and *Ann Isenberg*, except

concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

SEC. 2. The Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent Carol Carpenter and other employees of Senator Gregg's office in connection with the testimony authorized in section one of this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 376—TO AUTHORIZE REPRESENTATION BY THE SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL IN THE CASE OF KEYTER V. MCCAIN, ET AL.

Mr. REID submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 376

Whereas, pursuant to Senate Resolution 213, 109th Congress, the Senate Legal Counsel is currently representing Senators John McCain and Jon Kyl in the case of *Keyter v. McCain, et al.*, filed in the United States District Court for the District of Arizona, Civ. No. 05-1923-PHX-DGC;

Whereas, the plaintiff filed an amended complaint naming Senators Bill Frist, Joseph I. Lieberman, Mitch McConnell, Rick Santorum, and Ted Stevens as additional defendants in the action;

Whereas the District Court dismissed the action for lack of jurisdiction and for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted;

Whereas the plaintiff has appealed the dismissal of the action to the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit; and

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(1) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§288b(a) and 288c(a)(1), the Senate may direct its counsel to defend Members of the Senate in civil actions relating to their official responsibilities: Now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent Senators Bill Frist, Joseph I. Lieberman, Mitch McConnell, Rick Santorum, and Ted Stevens in the case of *Keyter v. McCain, et al.*

SENATE RESOLUTION 377—HONORING THE LIFE OF DR. NORMAN SHUMWAY AND EXPRESSING THE CONDOLENCES OF THE SENATE ON HIS PASSING

Mr. FRIST submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 377

Whereas Norman Shumway was an inspirational leader and medical pioneer;

Whereas Dr. Norman Shumway performed the first successful heart transplant in the United States, and was considered the father of heart transplantation in America;

Whereas Dr. Norman Shumway's seminal work with Dr. Richard Lower at Stanford Medical Center set in motion the longest and most successful clinical cardiac transplant program in the world;

Whereas Dr. Norman Shumway co-edited a definitive book on thoracic organ transplantation along with his daughter who is also a cardiac surgeon;

Whereas Dr. Norman Shumway continued to research the medical complexities of heart transplants when many were abandoning the procedure because of poor outcomes due to rejection;

Whereas Dr. Norman Shumway trained hundreds of surgeons who have gone on to lead academic and clinical cardiac surgical programs around the world;

Whereas Dr. Norman Shumway served our country in the United States Army from 1943 to 1946, and in the United States Air Force from 1951 to 1953;

Whereas Dr. Norman Shumway earned his medical degree from Vanderbilt University in 1949, and his doctorate from the University of Minnesota in 1956;

Whereas Dr. Norman Shumway was awarded with numerous honorary degrees by his peers, including the American Medical Association's Scientific Achievement Award and the Lifetime Achievement Award of the International Society for Heart and Lung Transplantation;

Whereas Dr. Norman Shumway is survived by his son, Michael, and three daughters, Amy, Lisa and Sara, and his former wife, Mary Lou; and

Whereas Dr. Norman Shumway has left a legacy of life around the world thanks to his tireless work of understanding and perfecting heart transplantation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) mourns the loss of Dr. Norman Shumway;

(2) recognizes his contribution to medical science and discovery;

(3) expresses its sympathies to the family of Dr. Norman Shumway; and

(4) directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the family of Dr. Norman Shumway.

SENATE RESOLUTION 378—DESIGNATING FEBRUARY 25, 2006, "NATIONAL MPS AWARENESS DAY"

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. KOHL, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. SNOWE, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mrs. DOLE, Mr. JEFFORDS, and Mr. SPECTER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 378

Whereas Mucopolysaccharidosis (referred to in this preamble as "MPS") is a genetically determined lysosomal storage disorder that renders the human body incapable of producing certain enzymes needed to breakdown complex carbohydrates;

Whereas complex carbohydrates are then stored in almost every cell in the body and progressively cause damage to those cells;

Whereas the cell damage adversely affects the human body by damaging the heart, respiratory system, bones, internal organs, and central nervous system;

Whereas the cellular damage caused by MPS often results in mental retardation, short stature, corneal damage, joint stiffness, loss of mobility, speech and hearing impairment, heart disease, hyperactivity, chronic respiratory problems, and, most importantly, a drastically shortened life span;

Whereas the nature of the disorder is usually not apparent at birth;

Whereas without treatment, the life expectancy of an individual afflicted with MPS begins to decrease at a very early stage in the life of the individual;

Whereas recent research developments have resulted in the creation of limited treatments for some MPS disorders;

Whereas promising advancements in the pursuit of treatments for additional MPS disorders are underway;

Whereas, despite the creation of newly developed remedies, the blood brain barrier continues to be a significant impediment to effectively treating the brain, thereby preventing the treatment of many of the symptoms of MPS;

Whereas treatments for MPS will be greatly enhanced with continued public funding;

Whereas the quality of life for individuals afflicted with MPS, and the treatments available to them, will be enhanced through the development of early detection techniques and early intervention;

Whereas treatments and research advancements for MPS are limited by a lack of awareness about MPS disorders;

Whereas the lack of awareness about MPS disorders extends to those within the medical community;

Whereas the damage that is caused by MPS makes it a model for many other degenerative genetic disorders;

Whereas the development of effective therapies and a potential cure for MPS disorders can be accomplished by increased awareness, research, data collection, and information distribution;

Whereas the Senate is an institution that can raise public awareness about MPS; and

Whereas the Senate is also an institution that can assist in encouraging and facilitating increased public and private sector research for early diagnosis and treatments of MPS disorders: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates February 25, 2006, as "National MPS Awareness Day"; and

(2) supports the goals and ideals of "National MPS Awareness Day".

SENATE RESOLUTION 379—RECOGNIZING THE CREATION OF THE NASCAR-HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES CONSORTIUM

Mr. SANTORUM (for himself, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. BURR, Mrs. DOLE, and Mr. ALLEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 379

Whereas the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that, while there are 1,300,000 automotive technicians currently employed, industry figures confirm that an additional 50,000 technicians are needed to fill open positions each year;

Whereas the National Automotive Dealers Association reports that 57 percent of the operating profit of automotive dealers is generated by the parts and service departments of automotive dealers;

Whereas the findings of the National Automotive Dealers Association reveal that dealers consider it difficult to locate qualified technicians;

Whereas 42 percent of all dealer technicians have been engaged in that line of work for less than 1 year;

Whereas the National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing, Inc. (referred to in this preamble as "NASCAR"), the NASCAR Universal Technical Institute, and a collaboration of Historically Black Colleges and Universities (referred to in this preamble as "HBCUs") have agreed to create a consortium to increase the number of quality job opportunities available to African American students in key racing and other related automotive business activities, including automotive engineering and technology, automotive safety, sports marketing, and other automotive industry areas;

Whereas the NASCAR-HBCUs Consortium is establishing a formal plan to increase the number of quality job opportunities available to African American students within NASCAR in key racing and other related automotive business activities through the NASCAR Universal Training Institute and the NASCAR Diversity Internship Program;

Whereas NASCAR has agreed to enhance their identification of employment opportunities, including internships, full time jobs, entry level management positions, part-time jobs for college students, and post-graduate job placement for students pursuing undergraduate and graduate degrees at partner HBCUs;

Whereas the NASCAR-HBCUs Consortium has developed a program to increase the awareness, access, and participation of African American students in the NASCAR Universal Training Institute and NASCAR Diversity Internship Program for the racing and other related automotive industries; and

Whereas the NASCAR-HBCUs Consortium will seek opportunities to establish and enhance the funding of targeted job development activities by partner HBCUs, and generate support for the HBCUs in their efforts to enhance curriculum development in sports marketing, finance, human resource management, and other automotive industry areas: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing, Inc. (referred to in this resolution as "NASCAR"), the NASCAR Universal Technical Institute, and a collaboration of Historically Black Colleges and Universities (referred to in this resolution as "HBCUs"), for their creation of a consortium to increase the number of quality job opportunities available to African American students in key racing and other related automotive business activities;

(2) commends HBCUs, including Alabama A&M University, Alabama State University, Bethune Cookman College, Howard University, North Carolina A&T University, Talladega College, and Winston-Salem State University, for their efforts to increase the number of quality job opportunities available to African American students in key racing and other related automotive business activities; and

(3) encourages the Departments of Education and Labor and other appropriate agencies of the Federal Government to provide suitable assistance and support to ensure the success of that effort.

SENATE RESOLUTION 380—CELEBRATING BLACK HISTORY MONTH

Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself, Mr. COLEMAN, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. COBURN, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. JOHNSON, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. FEINSTEIN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mrs. DOLE, Mr. REID, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. TALENT, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. OBAMA, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. KOHL, and Mr. FRIST) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 380

Whereas the first African Americans were brought forcibly to the shores of America as early as the 17th century;

Whereas African Americans were enslaved in the United States and subsequently faced the injustices of lynch mobs, segregation, and denial of basic, fundamental rights;