

The Senate Republican High Tech Task Force remains focused on securing final passage of important priorities such as: final passage of the JOBS Bill that includes international tax reform, extension of the R&D Tax Credit and the Invest in the USA Act; preserving broad-based employee stock option plans that are threatened by FASB; class action reform to stop frivolous lawsuits that stifle innovation and drive up costs for consumers; bringing an end to patent fee diversion that harms the ability of U.S. innovators to bring their exciting products to market. Four-year delays to obtain patents hurt innovation; final passage of the Internet Tax Moratorium legislation to keep state, local, and federal tax collectors from driving up the cost of Internet access; final passage of the Spectrum Relocation Bill which will provide additional spectrum for the wireless revolution and has the potential to yield more than \$500 billion in economic and consumer benefits over the next decade, spur \$50 billion or more in capital investment, and create thousands of American jobs.

These priorities are critical to our country's continued leadership in the world, and we are redoubling our efforts to see these issues through to signature by the President. We are more committed than ever to ensuring that American workers are getting the best education in order to become the innovators of the future. And yet there are new issues arising each day. Members of the task force will be intimately involved with rewriting the Telecommunications Act of 1996. Issues such as the regulatory treatment of voice over internet protocol and hastening the availability of spectrum for next-generation wireless broadband, along with many others, will be added to our list of priorities for the coming session of Congress.

In conclusion, we have accomplished much over the past year on many technology issues. The Senate Republican High Tech Task Force has been an effective voice for technology on Capitol Hill. Our members are leaders on every major technology issue and are fighting to protect American innovation. While we have been very successful in pursuing our policy platform, technology is ever-changing. We will work diligently to ensure that we stay ahead of the curve and, if nothing else, help keep government out of the way to allow American innovators and entrepreneurs to bring the latest and greatest to the doorsteps of all Americans.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR NATIVE PEOPLE

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, when troubles befall our Nation, whether it is a hurricane in Florida, a tornado in Oklahoma, or an earthquake in my State of Alaska, America turns to the Federal Emergency Management Agency, FEMA, to help it recover.

FEMA, in turn, relies upon some 4,000 part time, temporary employees called disaster assistance employees to help it meet the heightened workload demands. These disaster reservists, who live in all corners of our Nation, are organized into cadres and are pressed into service when their services are needed.

The Federal Government transports these individuals from their home to the disaster site, houses them, pays a Federal civil service wage for their services and returns them home at Federal expense when their services are no longer needed.

In the native villages of my home State and in native communities across the Nation, the level of unemployment is unacceptably high. Native people are often left with the choice of relocating to urban areas where jobs are in greater supply, leaving their native culture behind or remaining in their communities where jobs are scarce.

I suspect that native people who live in the rural villages of Alaska will find the opportunity for intermittent employment with FEMA desirable. Employment such as that offered by FEMA in the Disaster Assistance Employee cadres allows my native people to participate in the cash economy without completely losing their ties with the traditional subsistence culture in their villages. I expect the same is true for native people who live on our Indian reservations and native Hawaiians.

Last evening, joined by Senator INOUE and Senator STEVENS, I offered an amendment to H.R. 4567, the Homeland Security Appropriations Bill on this subject. This amendment encourages the Secretary of Homeland Security to make an effort to improve the representation of American Indians, Alaska natives and native Hawaiians in the Disaster Assistance Employee cadres by actively recruiting in our native communities. The amendment was adopted by unanimous consent last evening, and I want to thank my colleagues for supporting it.

I hope that this amendment will serve its intended purpose, which is to encourage FEMA to be proactive in identifying opportunities to reduce unemployment among our qualified and motivated native workforce, and I hope that this lesson will not be lost on the other Federal agencies.

As thousands of native people from across our Nation descend on Washington next week for the opening of the National Museum of the American Indian, it is fitting that our Federal Government renew its commitment to provide native people, many of whom reside in the remotest parts of our Nation, with access to Federal employment opportunities. Last night the Senate did just that, and I am grateful to my colleagues for their support of my amendment.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PASSAGE OF THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, today I rise to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the passage of the Violence Against Women Act, VAWA. One of the most prominent woman Latin American writers, Isabel Allende, once said, "How can one not speak about war, poverty, and inequality when people who suffer from these afflictions don't have a voice to speak?" Ten years ago today, this body rose up and spoke for a group in our society that is frequently left voiceless.

The number of women in the United States who have been murdered by an intimate partner is greater than the number of soldiers killed during the Vietnam War. In 1996 alone, over 30 percent of all female murder victims in the United States were slain by their husbands or boyfriends. These women who lost their lives in the war of domestic violence that plagues our country began to have a voice because of the passage of VAWA.

Today, there are roughly 143.4 million women in the United States. Of this population, it is predicted that almost 28.7 million, or 20 percent, will be raped during their lifetime, and one-third will be physically or sexually abused. Battery is the single greatest cause of injury to women in the United States, accounting for more emergency room visits than all other injuries combined. Yet, with these sobering statistics there are three times more shelters for neglected animals than there are shelters for battered women.

Jane Addams said, "Action indeed is the sole medium of expression for ethics." Ten years ago on this day, the United States Congress acted to ensure that all women who are victims of violence receive the protection and support they need and deserve. However, there is still more work to be done. Domestic violence is a problem that continues to afflict our country.

It is estimated that family violence costs our Nation from \$5 to \$10 billion annually in medical expenses, police and court costs, shelters, foster care, sick leave, absenteeism, and non-productivity. Remarkably, the VAWA domestic violence programs have helped to save money, while saving lives. The original VAWA that was authorized 10 years ago saved taxpayers at least \$14.8 billion in net averted social costs. This year, as we move through the appropriations process, I ask all of my colleagues to remember the millions of innocent women in this country who have been the victims of violence and the effects that violence has had, not only on them, but also on their families and our society.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise to commemorate an important event in this country's history. Today marks the tenth anniversary of the passage of Violence Against Women Act. I am proud that I was an original cosponsor of that bill which has done so much to reduce domestic violence.

The Violence Against Women Act, or VAWA, was originally passed in 1994, and reauthorized in 2000, both times by overwhelming bipartisan majorities. It created our current framework for a comprehensive, coordinated response to domestic violence, stalking and sexual assault. Before VAWA, domestic violence was too often considered to be a 'family matter' to which the police turned a blind eye. There were no Federal penalties for stalking, domestic violence or violating a protection order. And in sexual assault cases, a victim's past sexual history was considered a legitimate subject for the defense to bring up in the courtroom. All of these basic considerations became law as a result of VAWA.

As a result of this landmark legislation millions of dollars in grants are distributed to States and local communities to put these cost effective programs into practice. The first VAWA, authorized in 1994, cost \$15.50 per woman and has been estimated to save \$159 per woman, totaling a savings of nearly \$14.8 billion since its creation in averted costs of victimization. VAWA programs have helped train thousands of law enforcement officers, prosecutors, court officials and victim advocates to respond effectively to domestic violence. In the first five years after VAWA became law, intimate partner violence dropped significantly, and by 2002, violent crimes against women were less than half of what they were in 1993. This is a record of which we can be very proud.

On a related note, I am proud to have my name associated with a law that has done a great deal to make families safer, the Domestic Violence Gun Ban. This law prohibits those convicted of a crime involving domestic violence—whether a felony or a misdemeanor—from acquiring or possessing a gun. Research shows that the presence of a gun in a household where a woman is battered increases the chances of her death significantly: often, the only difference between a battered woman and a dead woman is the presence of a gun. Since many abusers do not get convicted of felonies, this law has helped to keep guns out of the hands of thousands of people who are dangerous to their partners and families. Since its passage this law has prevented the sale of almost 30,000 guns, potentially saving countless lives.

We cannot mark the passage of this landmark legislation without making mention of two particular champions in the campaign to stop violence against women. Our friend and former colleague Senator Paul Wellstone and his wife Sheila were tireless fighters against domestic violence. The Sheila Wellstone Institute, in the first year of its existence, has been at the forefront of the movement to institute effective policies to stop violence against women and children. On this anniversary we should remember their wonderful work, and commit to finishing it.

We still have much more to do. Even today, approximately 4.9 million inti-

mate partner rapes and physical assaults are perpetrated against U.S. women annually and nearly one in every four women experiences at least one physical assault by a partner. When I think about my legislative agenda I look to my family: my three daughters and son, and my ten grandchildren. The thought that a woman could be the subject of abuse is repulsive. Domestic violence doesn't just happen to women; it happens to families. That is why we must continue to fund programs to help victims, enforce laws protecting women, and teach respect and nonviolent problem-solving to our children. We need to make this country a place where women and children are safe, whether walking down a city street or in their own homes. I hope that my colleagues will join me in making this goal a reality.

FUNDING FOR HURRICANE DAMAGE

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the letter from Lieutenant General Steven Blum, Chief of the National Guard Bureau to me regarding funding for hurricane damage repair for National Guard facilities in Florida be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF,
Arlington, VA, September 14, 2004.

Hon. BILL NELSON,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR NELSON: Major General Doug Burnett, The Adjutant General of Florida, has identified approximately \$5 million of repairs to Florida National Guard facilities which were damaged by the recent hurricanes.

As I indicated to General Burnett and reiterate to you, I am committed to immediately providing sufficient funding from the National Guard Bureau to accomplish the necessary repairs. I would surmise that most, if not all, the required work will be able to be accomplished with National Guard Operations and Maintenance funding and within my authority to allocate. However, if there are instances where reprogramming will require Congressional approval, I will ask for your assistance in expediting that action.

Thank you for your continued support of our National Guard. The 21st Century Minutemen of the Florida National Guard are proving themselves through their stellar actions both in the state and abroad.

Sincerely,

H. STEVEN BLUM,
Lieutenant General, U.S. Army, Chief,
National Guard Bureau.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

SUSANNA GOODIN

• Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I take this time to congratulate Susanna Goodin for being honored with the Wyoming Professor of the Year Award in 2003.

This recognition represents the culmination of a great deal of hard work

and determined effort. It recognizes her outstanding dedication to teaching and exceptional commitment to her students. She should be very proud of this honor.

Now more than ever before, Wyoming needs the skills and talents of college professors like Susanna Goodin. She understands the importance of a well-rounded college education for students if we are to produce the next generation of our State's and our Nation's leaders. We are very grateful for all she does to make a difference. Her efforts are greatly appreciated.

Congratulations again to one of Wyoming's special citizens. Diana joins in sending our best wishes.●

CAPTAIN KRISTINE GEDDINGS

• Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I rise to recognize a dedicated patriot, sailor, wife and mother: CAPT Kristine Geddings, U.S. Navy. I had the privilege of getting to know Captain Geddings when she served in my office on Capitol Hill as a legislative fellow, and I have continued to follow her career. I am pleased to offer this tribute to her achievements.

Before joining the Navy, this remarkable lady spent 15 years as a housewife and mother. As her daughter entered high school, and having gained her Bachelor of Science degree at the University of North Florida, Captain Geddings decided upon a Naval Career, and applied to and was accepted into Officer Candidate School at Newport, RI. At the age of 34, she was one of the oldest cadets to ever graduate from OCS, yet she met all the qualifications, including physical requirements, that were designed for cadets closer to the age of her daughter.

By the time her granddaughter Amber commences sixth grade this fall, Captain Geddings will have retired from active duty after 23 years of service in the United States Navy. Captain Geddings has served the Nation and the Navy faithfully and well over these many years. Her personal leadership, intelligence, stewardship, and compassionate commitment to her sailors and the United States Navy mark a career most worthy of our recognition.

Captain Geddings' initial assignment was to Patrol Squadron Thirty, Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, FL, where she served both as personnel and legal officer. She next reported to Naval Management Engineering Center, Detachment Jacksonville as a Management Analyst and team leader. During this tour, she completed her Master of Arts in Administration through Central Michigan University.

Next, she was assigned to Navy Recruiting District, Jacksonville, FL, where she took on the most challenging assignment in recruiting, the Enlisted Programs Officer. Seeking the next most challenging job in recruiting, she accepted the job of executive officer of the recruiting station in New Orleans, LA. Finally, in 1998, Captain