

Whereas preventing drug use before it begins and educating the public about the dangers of drug use is a critical component of what must be a consistent and comprehensive effort to stunt and decrease drug use rates throughout the country; and

Whereas thousands of community anti-drug coalition leaders and community based substance abuse prevention, treatment, and education specialists come to Washington, D.C. to receive state-of-the-art technical assistance, training, and education on drug prevention at the Community Anti-Drug Coalition of America's Annual National Leadership Forum in February: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of February 10-16, 2008, as "National Drug Prevention and Education Week"; and

(2) urges communities, schools, parents, and youth to engage in, and carry out, appropriate prevention and education activities and programs to reduce and stop drug use before it starts.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President. Today I rise to introduce an important resolution designating the week of February 10-16, 2008 as National Drug Prevention and Education Week. While we have made progress in curbing the rate of illegal drug use among teens in this country, there remains a great deal of work to be done. Key components of staying on top of emerging drug threats and lowering the overall rate of drug use in this country are prevention and education. These efforts start at the local level and this resolution encourages communities, schools, parents, and youth to engage in and carry out community-based prevention and education activities and programs to reduce and stop drug use before it starts.

We have come a long way in combating drug use in this country, in large part because of the good work of so many talented professionals in the prevention and treatment fields. However, the rates of illegal drug use among teens and adults remains too high. The overall rate of current illegal drug use among persons aged 12 or older is 8.3 percent, which has remained stable since 2002. Moreover, the well-known Monitoring the Future survey found "a clear pattern of gradually rising use [of ecstasy] in the upper grades" over the past couple of years. Thus, as the data shows, clearly we have got a lot of work left to do.

The threat of illegal drugs is not our only concern. Newly released data shows that abuse of prescription and over-the-counter medicines is a huge problem that has not declined in recent years. One in ten 12th graders has reported non-medical use of the powerful painkiller Vicodin within the past year and abuse rates of other powerful narcotics are similarly troubling.

Abuse of over-the-counter drugs has also become concerning, with nearly 6 percent of 12th graders having used over-the-counter cough and cold medications in the past year for the purpose of getting high. These problems don't simply pose serious health risks, but they are also closely linked to low edu-

cational achievement and increased risk of illegal activity and crime.

One critical component of stemming drug use is prevention. Over 20 years of research has demonstrated that prevention intervention, designed and tested to reduce risk and enhance protective factors, can help children at every step along their developmental path, from early childhood into young adulthood. The more successful we are at general prevention of drug use in younger adolescents, the less we will have to deal with the concomitant economic and societal consequences of their use—including the more than \$500 billion in societal costs associated with drug and alcohol use. Community anti-drug coalitions provide the flexibility needed to effectively address the local needs of their communities.

Coalitions of local leaders, including parents, teachers, religious leaders, local law enforcement officials, youth, and business leaders have the power to reduce the demand for drugs, and we must support their efforts and applaud them for their outstanding work on these issues.

During the week of February 10-16, thousands of community anti-drug coalition leaders and community based substance abuse prevention, treatment, and education specialists will come to Washington, DC to receive state-of-the-art technical assistance, training, and education on drug prevention at the Community Anti-Drug Coalition of America's Annual National Leadership Forum. I applaud these community leaders—and prevention and treatment professionals around the Nation—for their tireless efforts to curb drug use in our country and, in recognition of these efforts I have introduced this resolution to designate the week of February 10-16, 2008 as National Drug Prevention and Education Week.

NATIONAL DRUG PREVENTION AND EDUCATION WEEK

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I am pleased to join my colleague, Senator BIDEN, in cosponsoring a resolution to designate the week of February 10-16, 2008, as National Drug Prevention and Education Month. Although recent survey data compiled by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration shows illegal drug use among youth has declined by 24 percent since 2001, the number of teens abusing prescription and over-the-counter medicines has rapidly increased. Kids are turning to these dangerous drugs because they are easily accessible and widely used. Many of us do not realize that our left-over prescriptions and cold medicines are just as addictive and dangerous as meth or heroin when not properly used. This is why we must continue our efforts to inform the public about the dangers of these and other drugs. We must continue to do all we can to prevent our kids from falling into a vicious cycle of drug abuse and dependence.

Research has shown that if you can keep a child drug free until they turn 20, chances are very slim that they will ever try or become addicted to drugs. This is why it is essential to maintain a coherent antidrug message that begins early in adolescence and continues throughout the growing years. Such an effort must engage professionals, parents, communities, and young people. While the Federal Government has a role to play in supporting these activities, local, community-based initiatives are better able to target specific concerns and respond to them flexibly.

Local community antidrug coalitions are our first line of defense against the scourge of drug abuse. Each community is different from the other, and each community antidrug coalition is tailored to meet the specific antidrug needs of its community. For example, I formed the Face It Together, FIT, Coalition in an effort to combat drug use in Iowa. My goal with FIT is to bring to the same table parents, educators, businesses, religious leaders, law enforcement officials, health care providers, youth groups, and members of the media to promote new ways of thinking about how to reach and educate Iowans about the dangers of drug abuse. With everyone working together, we will make a difference in our communities. Moreover, together we can build healthy children, healthy families, healthy communities, and a healthy future for society at large.

Community antidrug coalitions would not be able to succeed in fighting drug abuse without the support of the Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America, CADCA. CADCA works to strengthen the ability of new and existing community coalitions to build safe, healthy, and drug-free communities and helps provide vital funding to local coalitions through the Drug Free Communities grant program.

Since the inception of the Drug Free Communities grant program over 1,300 community coalitions have received grants nationwide. There have been 43 coalitions in my State of Iowa that have received grants to provide crucial assistance to combat the abuse of alcohol, tobacco, and illegal drugs. These coalitions have been successful in tracking the use of illegal drugs in their communities, starting after-school and summer programs for kids, holding community events and town-hall meetings, and uniting all sectors of the community to fight drug abuse.

I believe that we have a moral obligation to ensure that our young people have a chance to grow up without being accosted by drug dealers at every turn, whether on TV, in the movies, or on the way to school. We need, as a country, to create a strong moral context to help our kids know how to make the right choices. They need to know how to say "no." They need to know that saying "no" is OK. They need to know that saying "no" to drugs is the right thing to do, not just the safe thing or the healthier thing

but the right thing. I urge my colleagues to join us in passing this resolution to show our ongoing support for community antidrug coalitions that work to eliminate drug abuse throughout the Nation.

SENATE RESOLUTION 435—RECOGNIZING THE GOALS OF CATHOLIC SCHOOLS WEEK AND HONORING THE VALUABLE CONTRIBUTIONS OF CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. VITTER (for himself and Ms. LANDRIEU) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 435

Whereas Catholic schools in the United States have received international acclaim for academic excellence while providing students with lessons that extend far beyond the classroom;

Whereas Catholic schools present a broad curriculum that emphasizes the lifelong development of moral, intellectual, physical, and social values in the young people of the United States;

Whereas Catholic schools in the United States today educate 2,363,220 students and maintain a student-to-teacher ratio of 15 to 1;

(2) commends Catholic schools, students, parents, and teachers across the United States for their ongoing contributions to education, and for the vital role they play in promoting and ensuring a brighter, stronger future for the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 436—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 4 THROUGH FEBRUARY 8, 2008, AS “NATIONAL SCHOOL COUNSELING WEEK”

Mrs. MURRAY (for herself and Mr. SMITH) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 436

Whereas the American School Counselor Association has declared the week of February 4 through February 8, 2008, as “National School Counseling Week”;

Whereas the Senate has recognized the importance of school counseling through the inclusion of elementary and secondary school counseling programs in the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965;

Whereas school counselors have long advocated that the education system of the United States must leave no child behind and must provide opportunities for every student;

Whereas personal and social growth results in increased academic achievement;

Whereas school counselors help develop well-rounded students by guiding them through their academic, personal, social, and career development;

Whereas school counselors have been instrumental in helping students, teachers, and parents deal with the trauma that was inflicted upon them by hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma, and other recent natural disasters;

Whereas students face myriad challenges every day, including peer pressure, depression, the deployment of family members to serve in conflicts overseas, and school violence;

Whereas school counselors are usually the only professionals in a school building who are trained in both education and mental health matters;

Whereas the roles and responsibilities of school counselors are often misunderstood, and the school counselor position is often among the first to be eliminated in order to meet budgetary constraints;

Whereas the national average ratio of students to school counselors of 476-to-1 is almost twice the 250-to-1 ratio recommended by the American School Counselor Association, the American Counseling Association, the American Medical Association, the American Psychological Association, and other organizations; and

Whereas the celebration of National School Counseling Week would increase awareness of the important and necessary role school counselors play in the lives of students in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of February 4 through February 8, 2008, as “National School Counseling Week”; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies and activities that promote awareness of the role school counselors perform in the school and the community at large in preparing students for fulfilling lives as contributing members of society.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3960. Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. KERRY, and Mr. MENENDEZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3911 proposed by Mr. ROCKEFELLER (for himself and Mr. BOND) to the bill S. 2248, to amend the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, to modernize and streamline the provisions of that Act, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3961. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2483, to authorize certain programs and activities in the Forest Service, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Energy, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3962. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2483, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3963. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2483, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3964. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2483, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

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SA 3966. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2483, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3967. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2483, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3968. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2483, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3969. Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. SMITH, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERRY, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. MURRAY, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. OBAMA, Mrs. CLINTON, and Ms. STABENOW) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3911 proposed by Mr. ROCKEFELLER (for himself and Mr. BOND) to the bill S. 2248, to amend the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, to modernize and streamline the provisions of that Act, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3970. Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. SMITH, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERRY, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. MURRAY, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. OBAMA, Mrs. CLINTON, and Ms. STABENOW) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3918 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill S. 2248, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3971. Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. SMITH, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERRY, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. MURRAY, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. OBAMA, Mrs. CLINTON, and Ms. STABENOW) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2556, to extend the provisions of the Protect America Act of 2007 for an additional 30 days; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3960. Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. KERRY, and Mr. MENENDEZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3911 proposed by Mr. ROCKEFELLER (for himself and Mr. BOND) to the bill S. 2248, to amend the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, to modernize and streamline the provisions of that Act, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 6, line 13, strike “and” and all that follows through page 10, line 5, and insert the following:

“(4) shall not intentionally acquire any communication as to which the sender and all intended recipients are known at the time of the acquisition to be located in the United States; and

“(5) shall be conducted in a manner consistent with the fourth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

“(c) CONDUCT OF ACQUISITION.—An acquisition authorized under subsection (a) may be conducted only in accordance with—

“(1) a certification made by the Attorney General and the Director of National Intelligence pursuant to subsection (f); and

“(2) the targeting and minimization procedures required pursuant to subsections (d) and (e).

“(d) TARGETING PROCEDURES.—

“(1) REQUIREMENT TO ADOPT.—The Attorney General, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, shall adopt targeting procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that any acquisition authorized under subsection (a) is limited to targeting persons reasonably believed to be located outside the United States and does not result in the intentional acquisition of any communication as to which the sender and all intended recipients are known at the time of the acquisition to be located in the United States.

“(2) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—The procedures referred to in paragraph (1) shall be subject to judicial review pursuant to subsection (h).

“(e) MINIMIZATION PROCEDURES.—