

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2010—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
United States	Dollar				5,459.60				5,459.60
Turkmenistan	Manat		2,064.00						2,064.00
United States	Dollar				8,887.90				8,887.90
Kyle Parker:									
Poland	Zloty		798.97						798.97
United States	Dollar				8,038.20				8,038.20
Josh Shapiro:									
Czech Republic	Koruna		1,248.00						1,248.00
United States	Dollar				3,034.70				3,034.70
Cynthia Efrid:									
Sweden	Krona		1,322.77						1,322.77
United States	Dollar				1,118.80				1,118.80
Austria	Euro		1,938.10						1,938.10
United States	Dollar				1,246.00				1,246.00
Orest Deychakivsky:									
Denmark	Krone		647.00						647.00
United States	Dollar				4,023.20				4,023.20
Fred Turner:									
Kazakhstan	Tenge		459.00						459.00
United States	Dollar				8,607.00				8,607.00
Alex Johnson:									
Kazakhstan	Tenge		459.00						459.00
Republic of Korea	Won		510.00						510.00
United States	Dollar				9,509.40				9,509.40
Total			44,107.83		71,754.90				115,862.72

SENATOR BENJAMIN L. CARDIN,
Chairman, Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, July 22, 2010.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), FOR THE REPUBLICAN LEADER FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2010

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Tom Hawkins:									
Turkey	Dollar		546.00						546.00
Syria	Pound		138.00						138.00
Total			684.00						684.00

SENATOR MITCH McCONNELL,
Republican Leader, June 30, 2010.

SECURE AND RESPONSIBLE DRUG DISPOSAL ACT OF 2010

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 495, S. 3397.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3397) to amend the Controlled Substances Act to provide for take-back disposal of controlled substances in certain instances, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments, as follows:

[Omit the part in boldface brackets and insert the part printed in italic.]

S. 3397

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 “Secure and Responsible Drug Disposal Act of 2010”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The nonmedical use of prescription drugs is a growing problem in the United States, particularly among teenagers.

(2) According to the Department of Justice’s 2009 National Prescription Drug Threat Assessment—

(A) the number of deaths and treatment admissions for controlled prescription drugs (CPDs) has increased significantly in recent years;

(B) unintentional overdose deaths involving prescription opioids, for example, increased 114 percent from 2001 to 2005, and the number of treatment admissions for prescription opioids increased 74 percent from 2002 to 2006; and

(C) violent crime and property crime associated with abuse and diversion of CPDs has increased in all regions of the United States over the past 5 years.

(3) According to the Office of National Drug Control Policy’s 2008 Report “Prescription for Danger”, prescription drug abuse is especially on the rise for teens—

(A) one-third of all new abusers of prescription drugs in 2006 were 12- to 17-year-olds;

(B) teens abuse prescription drugs more than any illicit drug except marijuana—more than cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine combined; and

(C) responsible adults are in a unique position to reduce teen access to prescription drugs because the drugs often are found in the home.

(4)(A) Many State and local law enforcement agencies have established drug disposal programs (often called “take-back” programs) to facilitate the collection and destruction of unused, unwanted, or expired medications. These programs help get outdated or unused medications off household

shelves and out of the reach of children and teenagers.

(B) However, take-back programs often cannot dispose of the most dangerous pharmaceutical drugs—controlled substance medications—because Federal law does not permit take-back programs to accept controlled substances unless they get specific permission from the Drug Enforcement Administration and arrange for full-time law enforcement officers to receive the controlled substances directly from the member of the public who seeks to dispose of them.

(C) Individuals seeking to reduce the amount of unwanted controlled substances in their household consequently have few disposal options beyond discarding or flushing the substances, which may not be appropriate means of disposing of the substances.

(D) Long-term care facilities face a distinct set of obstacles to the safe disposal of controlled substances due to the increased volume of controlled substances they handle.

(5) This Act gives the Attorney General authority to promulgate new regulations, within the framework of the Controlled Substances Act, that will allow patients to deliver unused pharmaceutical controlled substances to appropriate entities for disposal in a safe and effective manner consistent with effective controls against diversion.

(6) The goal of this Act is to encourage the Attorney General to set controlled substance diversion prevention parameters that will allow public and private entities to develop a variety of methods of collection and disposal of controlled substances in a secure and responsible manner.

SEC. 3. DELIVERY OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES BY ULTIMATE USERS FOR DISPOSAL

(a) REGULATORY AUTHORITY.—Section 302 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 822) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(g)(1) An ultimate user who has lawfully obtained a controlled substance in accordance with this title may, without being registered, deliver the controlled substance to another person for the purpose of disposal of the controlled substance if—

“(A) the person receiving the controlled substance is authorized under this title to engage in such activity; and

“(B) the disposal takes place in accordance with regulations issued by the Attorney General to prevent diversion of controlled substances.

“(2) *In developing regulations under this subsection, the Attorney General shall take into consideration the public health and safety, as well as the ease and cost of program implementation and participation by various communities. Such regulations may not require any entity to establish or operate a delivery or disposal program.*

“(2)(3) The Attorney General may, by regulation, authorize long-term care facilities, as defined by the Attorney General by regulation, to dispose of controlled substances on behalf of ultimate users *who reside, or have resided, at such long-term care facilities in a manner that the Attorney General determines will provide effective controls against diversion and be consistent with the public health and safety.*

“(4) *If a person dies while lawfully in possession of a controlled substance for personal use, any person lawfully entitled to dispose of the decedent's property may deliver the controlled substance to another person for the purpose of disposal under the same conditions as provided in paragraph (1) for an ultimate user.*”

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 308(b) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 828(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (2) and inserting “; or”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) the delivery of such a substance for the purpose of disposal by an ultimate user or long-term care facility acting in accordance with section 302(g) of this title.”

SEC. 4. DIRECTIVE TO THE UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION.

Pursuant to its authority under section 994 of title 28, United States Code, the United States Sentencing Commission shall review and, if appropriate, amend the Federal sentencing guidelines and policy statements to ensure that the guidelines and policy statements provide an appropriate penalty increase of up to 2 offense levels above the sentence otherwise applicable in Part D of the Guidelines Manual if a person is convicted of a drug offense resulting from the authorization of that person to receive scheduled substances from an ultimate user or long-term care facility as set forth in the amendments made by section 3.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported amendments be agreed to; the bill, as amended, be read a third time and passed; the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements related to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill (S. 3397), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

NATIONAL OVARIAN CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. I ask unanimous consent the Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 555, and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 555) supporting the goals and ideals of National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements related to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 555) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 555

Whereas ovarian cancer is the deadliest of all gynecologic cancers;

Whereas ovarian cancer is the 5th leading cause of cancer deaths among women in the United States;

Whereas more than 22,000 women will be diagnosed with ovarian cancer this year, and more than 15,000 will die from it;

Whereas these deaths are those of our mothers, sisters, daughters, family members, and community leaders;

Whereas the mortality rate for ovarian cancer has not significantly decreased since the “War on Cancer” was declared, nearly 40 years ago;

Whereas all women are at risk for ovarian cancer, and 90 percent of women diagnosed with ovarian cancer do not have a family history that puts them at higher risk;

Whereas the Pap test is sensitive and specific to the early detection of cervical cancer, but not to ovarian cancer;

Whereas there is currently no reliable early detection test for ovarian cancer;

Whereas many people are unaware that the symptoms of ovarian cancer often include bloating, pelvic or abdominal pain, difficulty eating or feeling full quickly, urinary symptoms, and several other symptoms that are easily confused with other diseases;

Whereas in June 2007, the first national consensus statement on ovarian cancer symptoms was developed to provide consistency in describing symptoms to make it easier for women to learn and remember them;

Whereas, due to the lack of a reliable early detection test, 75 percent of cases of ovarian cancer are detected at an advanced stage, making the overall 5-year survival rate only 45 percent;

Whereas there are factors that are known to reduce the risk for ovarian cancer and that play an important role in the prevention of the disease;

Whereas awareness of the symptoms of ovarian cancer by women and health care providers can lead to a quicker diagnosis;

Whereas, each year during the month of September, the Ovarian Cancer National Al-

liance and its partner members holds a number of events to increase public awareness of ovarian cancer; and

Whereas September 2010 should be designated as “National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month” to increase the awareness of the public regarding the cancer: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate supports the goals and ideals of National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month.

NATIONAL ESTUARIES DAY

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 596, and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 596) to designate September 25, 2010, as “National Estuaries Day.”

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 596) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 596

Whereas the estuary regions of the United States comprise a significant share of the national economy, with 43 percent of the population, 40 percent of the employment, and 49 percent of the economic output of the United States located in the estuary regions of the United States;

Whereas coasts and estuaries contribute more than \$800,000,000,000 annually in trade and commerce to the United States economy;

Whereas more than 43 percent of all adults in the United States visit a sea coast or estuary at least once a year to participate in some form of recreation, generating \$8,000,000,000 to \$12,000,000,000 in revenue annually;

Whereas more than 28,000,000 jobs in the United States are supported by commercial and recreational fishing, boating, tourism, and other coastal industries that rely on healthy estuaries;

Whereas estuaries provide vital habitat for countless species of fish and wildlife, including many that are listed as threatened or endangered;

Whereas estuaries provide critical ecosystem services that protect human health and public safety, including water filtration, flood control, shoreline stabilization and erosion prevention, and the protection of coastal communities during extreme weather events;

Whereas 55,000,000 acres of estuarine habitat have been destroyed during the 100 years preceding the date of agreement to this resolution;