

day of prayer and rededication for the men and women of the U.S. Armed Forces and their mission.

As my colleagues know, when 73,000 Americans stormed the beaches at Normandy, France, on June 6, 1944, President Franklin Roosevelt went on national radio to lead the Nation in prayer for their success.

With more than 350,000 men and women of the U.S. Armed Forces deployed worldwide today, and many of these troops directly engaged in armed combat in Iraq and Afghanistan against determined and ruthless enemies, President Roosevelt's words calling on all Americans to "devote themselves to a continuance of prayer" for American soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines in harm's way are as appropriate today as they were in June of 1944.

As we have witnessed, the war on terror will be long and hard. Unfortunately, the sacrifice will continue to be immeasurable in human terms. It is appropriate to make every anniversary of D-day, June 6, a national day of prayer for the men and women of the U.S. Armed Forces.

Now I wish to read President Roosevelt's D-day radio prayer:

MY FELLOW AMERICANS

Last night, when I spoke with you about the fall of Rome, I knew at that moment that troops of the United States and our Allies were crossing the Channel in another and greater operation. It has come to pass with success thus far.

And so, in this poignant hour, I ask you to join with me in prayer:

Almighty God: Our sons, pride of our nation, this day have set upon a mighty endeavor, a struggle to preserve our Republic, our religion, and our civilization, and to set free a suffering humanity.

Lead them straight and true; give strength to their arms, stoutness to their hearts, steadfastness in their faith.

They will need Thy blessings. Their road will be long and hard. For the enemy is strong. He may hurl back our forces. Success may not come with rushing speed, but we shall return again and again; and we know that by Thy grace, and by the righteousness of our cause, our sons will triumph.

They will be sore tried, by night and by day, without rest—until the victory is won. The darkness will be rent by noise and flame. Men's souls will be shaken with the violences of war.

For these men are lately drawn from the ways of peace. They fight not for the lust of conquest. They fight to end conquest. They fight to liberate. They fight to let justice arise, and tolerance and goodwill among all Thy people. They yearn but for the end of battle, for their return to the haven of home.

Some will never return. Embrace these, Father, and receive them, Thy heroic servants, into Thy kingdom.

And for us at home—fathers, mothers, children, wives, sisters, and brothers of brave men overseas, whose thoughts and prayers are ever with them—help us, Almighty God, to rededicate ourselves in renewed faith in Thee in this hour of great sacrifice.

Many people have urged that I call the nation into a single day of special prayer. But because the road is long and the desire is great, I ask that our people devote themselves in a continuance of prayer. As we rise to each new day, and again when each day is

spent, let words of prayer be on our lips, invoking Thy help to our efforts.

Give us strength, too—strength in our daily tasks, to redouble the contributions we make in the physical and the material support of our armed forces.

And let our hearts be stout, to wait out the long travail, to bear sorrows that may come, to impart our courage unto our sons wheresoever they may be.

And, O Lord, give us faith. Give us faith in Thee; faith in our sons; faith in each other; faith in our united crusade. Let not the keenness of our spirit ever be dulled. Let not the impacts of temporary events, of temporal matters of but fleeting moment—let not these deter us in our unconquerable purpose.

With Thy blessing, we shall prevail over the unholy forces of our enemy. Help us to conquer the apostles of greed and racial arrogances. Lead us to the saving of our country, and with our sister nations into a world unity that will spell a sure peace—a peace invulnerable to the schemings of unworthy men. And a peace that will let all of men live in freedom, reaping the just rewards of their honest toil.

Thy will be done, Almighty God.

Amen.

This same prayer will be read in the Chamber of the House of Representatives today, and I hope this Chamber will take up this resolution at some point and make June 6 a day of prayer for our Nation.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 36—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL TEEN DRIVER SAFETY WEEK

Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. OBAMA) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. CON RES. 36

Whereas motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death for adolescents and young adults in the United States, and many of these deaths are preventable;

Whereas almost 7,500 drivers between the ages of 15 and 20 years were involved in fatal crashes in 2005 throughout the United States;

Whereas the fatality rate in the United States for drivers between the ages of 16 and 19 years, based on miles driven, is 4 times the fatality rate for drivers between the ages of 25 and 69 years;

Whereas the majority of teen driver crashes in the United States are due to driver error and speeding, and 15 percent of the crashes are due to drunk driving;

Whereas roughly two-thirds of the teenagers killed in motor vehicle accidents in the United States each year do not use seatbelts;

Whereas approximately 63 percent of teen passenger deaths in the United States occur while other teenagers are driving;

Whereas it is necessary to explore effective ways to reduce the crash risk for young drivers by focusing research and outreach efforts on areas of teen driving that show the most promise for improving safety;

Whereas the National Teen Driver Survey, developed with input from teenagers and administered by The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, demonstrates a national need to increase overall awareness about the safe use of electronic handheld devices, the risk

of nighttime and fatigued driving, the importance of consistent seatbelt use, and the practice of gradually increasing driver privileges over time as a young driver gains more experience under supervised conditions;

Whereas in 2005, 1,553 crash fatalities involving a teen driver occurred in the fall, when teenagers are in the first months of the school year and faced with many decisions involving driving, including whether to drive with peer passengers and other distractions; and

Whereas designating the third week of October as National Teen Driver Safety Week is expected to increase awareness of these important issues among teenagers and adults in communities throughout the United States, as additional research is conducted to develop and test effective interventions that will help teenagers become safe drivers: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—*

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Teen Driver Safety Week; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe the week with appropriate activities that promote the practice of safe driving among the Nation's licensed teenage drivers.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce, along with my colleagues, Senators SPECTER, DURBIN and OBAMA, a Senate concurrent resolution that will recognize a National Teen Driver Safety Week during the third week of October. This resolution will focus increased public attention and positive action upon the No. 1 cause of death of adolescents in our country—motor vehicle crashes. The fatality rate for drivers ages 16 to 19 is approximately four times that of drivers ages 25 to 69. In 2005, approximately 7,500 of our Nation's teenagers were involved as drivers in fatal car crashes.

According to data from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 13 of 67 counties in Pennsylvania had six deaths or more in 2005 as a result of traffic accidents involving teens. In Lackawanna County alone, where I reside, there were 13 accidents among drivers ages 19 and under that resulted in death or an incapacitating injury.

It is essential that we focus a heightened degree of public attention and awareness upon this tragic—and preventable—crisis. A majority of teen driver crashes are due to driver error and speeding. We must provide more numerous and effective interventions that will help reduce accidents involving teen drivers.

We all know that learning to drive is an important rite of social passage and independence for teenagers. The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, in partnership with the State Farm Insurance Companies, is conducting ongoing research on teen drivers and recently completed the National Young Driver Survey, questioning thousands of students across the country. The survey was designed to be representative of the 10.6 million public high school students in the United States. Thanks to this new data, we know more about what teens themselves think about driving and how we can more effectively instill safe driving habits.

I would like to mention three key findings from this survey:

1. The critical role of parents. As parents, we are often our children's first driving teachers. But our role does not end when our children get their licenses. Parents play a major role in setting and enforcing safe driving behavior, supervising their teen drivers, and ensuring that teens assume responsibility for driving, including financial responsibility.

2. The prevalence of risky distractions. With 80 percent of teen drivers reporting that they own cell phones, these technological advances pose a serious threat to our children's safety while driving. Nearly all—93 percent of—teens in the survey report that they witness distractions such as cell phone calls, loud music, other teens in the car, and their own emotions. Nearly half of all teens say they have witnessed road rage in fellow teen drivers.

3. The prevalence of risky driving behaviors. While 50 percent of teens report seeing other teens drive drunk, nearly three fourths of teens report seeing their peers drive while fatigued. Half of teens report driving 10 miles over the speed limit at least some of the time. Only 65 percent of teens say they consistently use seat belts.

This superb research from Children's Hospital will continue to provide us greater insight and strategies for reaching our young people.

Our resolution will designate the third week in October, when schools are back in session, as a time for intensive outreach and programming to encourage teens to drive more safely—to minimize risky driving conditions, to manage peer-to-peer interactions around driving, and to learn the skills they need to detect and react to hazards more appropriately.

As a member of the Senate, and as a father, I want to do everything in my power to ensure our children are safe on the road. Losing even one child to a preventable death is a tragedy beyond words. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution recognizing a National Teen Driver Safety Week.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1334. Mr. DOMENICI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1335. Mr. DOMENICI (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1336. Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1337. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1338. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1339. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1150 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. SPECTER)) to the bill S. 1348, supra.

SA 1340. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1341. Mr. LEVIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1342. Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1343. Mr. LEVIN (for himself, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. TESTER, and Mr. SCHUMER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1344. Mr. BYRD (for himself, Mr. GREGG, and Mr. COCHRAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1345. Mrs. DOLE (for herself, Mr. BURR, and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1346. Mr. MARTINEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1347. Mr. HATCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1348. Mr. VOINOVICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1349. Mr. VOINOVICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1350. Mr. SPECTER (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1351. Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1352. Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1353. Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

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SA 1355. Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1356. Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1357. Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1358. Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1359. Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the

bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1360. Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1361. Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1362. Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1363. Mr. STEVENS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1364. Mr. STEVENS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1365. Mr. ALEXANDER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1366. Mr. ALEXANDER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1367. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1368. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1369. Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1370. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1371. Mr. ENSIGN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1372. Mr. ENSIGN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1373. Mr. ENSIGN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1374. Mr. ENSIGN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1150 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. SPECTER)) to the bill S. 1348, supra.

SA 1375. Mr. ENSIGN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1376. Mr. ENSIGN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1377. Mr. ENSIGN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1378. Mr. ENSIGN (for himself and Mr. MARTINEZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1379. Mr. CRAIG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1380. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.