

substances and other medications. The American Dental Association further recommends that dentists become familiar with their community's substance abuse treatment resources and be able to make referrals when indicated.

(5) Training can greatly increase the degree to which dentists, allied dental personnel, and other health professionals can screen patients for substance abuse, discuss the nature of addiction as it relates to oral health and dental care, and facilitate appropriate help for patients, and family members of patients, who are affected by a substance use disorder.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this title is to provide for enhanced training and technical assistance to ensure that dentists and allied dental personnel are able to recognize the signs of substance abuse in their patients, discuss the nature of addiction as it relates to oral health and dental care, and facilitate appropriate help for patients, and family members of patients, who are affected by a substance use disorder.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this title:

(1) ALLIED DENTAL PERSONNEL.—The term “allied dental personnel” means individuals who assist the dentist in the provision of oral health care services to patients, including dental assistants, dental hygienists, and dental laboratory technicians who are employed in dental offices or other patient care facilities.

(2) CONTINUING EDUCATION.—The term “continuing education” means extracurricular learning activities (including classes, lecture series, conferences, workshops, seminars, correspondence courses, and other programs) whose purpose is to incorporate the latest advances in science, clinical, and professional knowledge into the practice of health care (and whose completion is often a condition of professional licensing).

(3) CONTINUING EDUCATION CREDIT.—The term “continuing education credit” means a unit of study that is used to officially certify or recognize the successful completion of an activity that is consistent with professional standards for continuing education.

SEC. 302. SUBSTANCE ABUSE TRAINING FOR DENTAL PROFESSIONALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out title V of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290 et seq.), the Administrator of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration shall support training and offer technical assistance to ensure that dentists and allied dental personnel are prepared to—

(1) recognize signs of alcohol or drug addiction in their patients and the family members of their patients;

(2) discuss the nature of substance abuse as it relates to their area of expertise;

(3) understand how certain dental therapies can affect the relapse potential of substance dependent patients; and

(4) help those affected by a substance use disorder to find appropriate treatment for their condition.

(b) CONTINUING EDUCATION CREDITS.—The Administrator of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration may collaborate with professional accrediting bodies—

(1) to develop and support substance abuse training courses for oral health professionals; and

(2) to encourage that the activities described in paragraph (1) be recognized for continuing education purposes.

SEC. 303. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of carrying out this title, \$500,000 for each of fiscal years 2010 through 2012. Amounts authorized to be appropriated

under this section are in addition to any other amounts authorized to be appropriated for such purpose.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 49—TO EXPRESS THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

Mr. LUGAR submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 49

Whereas public diplomacy is the conduct of foreign relations directly with the average citizen of a country, rather than with officials of a country's foreign ministry;

Whereas public diplomacy is commonly conducted through people-to-people exchanges in which experts, authors, artists, educators and students interact with their peers in other countries;

Whereas effective public diplomacy promotes free and unfiltered access to information about the United States through books, newspapers, periodicals, and the Internet;

Whereas public diplomacy requires a willingness to discuss all aspects of society, search for common values, foster a long-term bilateral relationship based on mutual respect, and recognize that certain areas of disagreement may remain unresolved on a short term basis;

Whereas a BBC World Service poll published in February 2009 that involved 13,000 respondents in 21 countries found that while 40 percent of the respondents had a positive view of the United States, 43 percent had a negative view of the United States;

Whereas Freedom House's 2008 Global Press Freedom report notes that 123 countries (66 percent of the world's countries and 80 percent of the world's population) have a press that is classified as “Not Free” or “Partly Free”;

Whereas the Government of the United Kingdom, of France, and of Germany run stand-alone public diplomacy facilities throughout the world, which are known as the British Council, the Alliance Francaise, and the Goethe Institute, respectively;

Whereas these government-run facilities teach the national languages of their respective countries, offer libraries, newspapers, and periodicals, sponsor public lecture and film series that engage local audiences in dialogues that foster better understandings between these countries and create an environment promoting greater trust and openness;

Whereas the United States has historically operated similar facilities, known as American Centers, which—

(1) offered classes in English, extensive libraries housing collections of American literature, history, economics, business, and social studies, and reading rooms offering the latest American newspapers, periodicals, and academic journals;

(2) hosted visiting American speakers and scholars on these topics; and

(3) ran United States film series on topics related to American values;

Whereas in societies in which freedom of speech, freedom of the press, or local investment in education were minimal, American Centers provided vital outposts of information for citizens throughout the world, giving many of them their only exposure to uncensored information about the United States;

Whereas this need for uncensored information about the United States has accelerated

as more foreign governments have restricted Internet access or blocked Web sites viewed as hostile to their political regimes;

Whereas following the end of the Cold War and the attacks on United States embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, budgetary and security pressures resulted in the drastic downsizing or closure of most of the American Centers;

Whereas beginning in 1999, American Centers began to be renamed Information Resource Centers and relocated primarily inside United States embassy compounds;

Whereas of the 177 Information Resource Centers operating in February 2009, 87, or 49 percent, operate on a “By Appointment Only” basis and 18, or 11 percent, do not permit any public access;

Whereas Information Resource Centers located outside United States embassy compounds receive significantly more visitors than those inside such compounds, including twice the number of visitors in Africa, 6 times more visitors in the Middle East, and 22 times more visitors in Asia;

Whereas Iran has increased the number of similar Iranian facilities, known as Iranian Cultural Centers, to about 60 throughout the world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the Secretary of State should initiate a reexamination of the public diplomacy platform strategy of the United States with a goal of reestablishing publicly accessible American Centers;

(2) after taking into account relevant security considerations, the Secretary of State should consider placing United States public diplomacy facilities at locations conducive to maximizing their use, consistent with the authority given to the Secretary under section 606(a)(2)(B) of the Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 (22 U.S.C. 4865(a)(2)(B)) to waive certain requirements of that Act.

SENATE RESOLUTION 50—AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Ms. LANDRIEU submitted the following resolution; from the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 50

Resolved, That, in carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing Rules of the Senate, in accordance with jurisdiction under rule XXV of such rules, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by paragraphs 1 and 8 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship is authorized from March 1, 2009, through September 30, 2009, and October 1, 2009, through September 30, 2010, and October 1, 2010, through February 28, 2011, in its discretion—

(1) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate;

(2) to employ personnel; and

(3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to use on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2. (a) The expense of the committee for the period March 1, 2009, through September 30, 2009, under this resolution shall not exceed \$1,693,240, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$25,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof

(as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946); and

(2) not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

(b) For the period of October 1, 2009, through September 30, 2010, expenses of the committee under this resolution shall not exceed \$2,976,370, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$25,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, organizations thereof (as authorized by section 292(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946); and

(2) not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

(c) For the period of October 1, 2010, through February 28, 2011, expenses of the committee under this resolution shall not exceed \$1,267,330, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$25,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946); and

(2) not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

SEC. 3. The committee may report its findings, together with such recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than February 28, 2011.

SEC. 4. Expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee, except that vouchers shall not be required—

(1) for the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate;

(2) for the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate;

(3) for the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery, United States Senate;

(4) for payments to the Postmaster, United States Senate;

(5) for the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate;

(6) for the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services; or

(7) for payment of franked mail costs by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate.

SEC. 5. There are authorized such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee from March 1, 2009, through September 30, 2009, October 1, 2009, through September 30, 2010, and October 1, 2010, through February 28, 2011, to be paid from the Appropriations account for "Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations".

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 7—HONORING AND REMEMBERING THE LIFE OF LAWRENCE "LARRY" KING

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 7

Whereas Larry King was a 15-year-old boy from Oxnard, California who was shot by a fellow student during English class on February 12, 2008 and died in the hospital 2 days later;

Whereas the police classified the murder as a hate crime;

Whereas in 2008, more than 150 vigils were held across the Nation in Larry's memory, and more than 18,000 students from more than 6,500 middle and high schools came together to commemorate his death;

Whereas one year later, vigils continue to be organized to call for an end to violence, bullying, and harassment in schools in the United States;

Whereas in 2007, 85 percent of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender students were verbally harassed at school because of their sexual orientation, and more than 20 percent of those students were physically assaulted because of their sexual orientation;

Whereas the Gay, Lesbian, and Straight Education Network's 2007 National School Climate Survey showed that when students are harassed or assaulted at school, they find it difficult to focus on their school work, their grades drop, and they attend school less often; and

Whereas schools should be a place where all children can learn and grow in a safe environment, free from bullying and harassment: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) honors and remembers the life of Lawrence "Larry" King;

(2) condemns all hate crimes; and

(3) calls on the Federal Government, States, localities, schools, and the people of the United States to take immediate steps to stop bullying and harassment in the Nation's schools.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise to introduce a resolution to honor the memory of Lawrence "Larry" King, a 15-year-old boy who was shot and killed at a California junior high school on this day last year.

Larry's story is a tragic and is a poignant reminder of why it is so important to stop bullying and violence in our schools.

Larry King was a spirited boy who grew up in Oxnard, California.

At the age of 10, he told the other kids at school that he was gay, and many of them teased and taunted him as a result. At his first school, the bullying became so harsh that his parents had to transfer him to a different school. But the transfer seemed like a good one, and although Larry still endured teasing, he made some very close friends.

Near the beginning of last year, Larry decided to change the way he dressed. He started wearing girls' accessories, makeup, and a pair of high heels that he bought for himself at Target.

In February, he asked one of his male classmates to be his Valentine. The boys exchanged heated words, and the next morning Larry came to school dressed plainly and looking nervous and out of sorts.

He had English as his first class and he sat with the other students, including the boy he had asked to be his Val-

entine. The class was in the school's computer lab and the students sat typing up their papers.

At 8:30 a.m., the other boy stood up and fatally shot Larry. He had hidden a handgun in his bag, which he took out, and simply stood up silently and shot Larry twice in the back of the head. Larry died in the hospital two days later.

This act of violence is shocking and devastated his parents, and the Oxnard community.

I strongly oppose hate crimes of all kinds. When victims are targeted because of who they are—because of their race, their religion, their sexual orientation, or national origin—the harm runs very deep.

Hate crimes can cause lengthy emotional trauma; they can make people afraid to express their identities; and they are deeply divisive and can tear our communities apart.

Hate crimes and bullying in schools can cause even deeper harm.

According to a School Climate Survey in 2007, over 85 percent of gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender students were verbally harassed at school. And more than 20 percent of these students had been physically assaulted.

The survey also found that when children were bullied or harassed, they attended school less and their grades began to drop.

This bullying and violence has to stop. I am introducing this resolution today to commemorate the life of this young boy and to draw attention to the need for increased efforts to end bullying and violence in our schools. Schools should be safe places where children can learn and grow, free from harassment or any threat of physical attack.

I also want to take this opportunity to urge my colleagues to pass hate crimes legislation this year so that our federal law will be clear that crimes based on a person's sexual orientation, gender identity, or disability are crimes of hate and must be vigorously prosecuted because of the great harm that they cause to our communities.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate, off the Senate floor, during a roll call vote on February 13, 2009.

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