

(2) The second sentence of section 21(c) of such Code is amended by inserting “of dependent care assistance” after “aggregate amount”.

(3) Section 6051(a)(9) of such Code is amended by inserting “and supplemental instructional services assistance” after “dependent care assistance” both places it appears.

(e) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) The heading for section 129 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting “AND SUPPLEMENTAL INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICES ASSISTANCE” after “ASISTANCE”.

(2) The item relating to section 129 in the table of sections for part III of subchapter B of chapter 1 of such Code is amended by inserting “and supplemental instructional services assistance” after “assistance”.

(f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2008.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 695—COM-MENDING THE HONOR FLIGHT NETWORK AND ITS VOLUNTEERS AND DONORS FOR MAKING IT POSSIBLE FOR WORLD WAR II VETERANS TO TRAVEL TO THE NATION'S CAPITAL TO VISIT THE WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL CREATED IN THEIR HONOR.

Mrs. DOLE (for herself, Mr. BROWN) Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. BURR, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. VITTER, Mr. ROBERTS, and Mr. MCCONNELL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 695

Whereas, in 2004, nearly 60 years after World War II ended, veterans of that war and all those who supported the war effort at home received recognition for their service, sacrifice, and victory by the dedication of the national World War II Memorial located on the National Mall in Washington, District of Columbia;

Whereas many veterans of World War II who fought with courage and valor for the United States are now in their 80s and 90s, and have not had the opportunity, or the ability because of physical or financial limitations, to visit the Nation's capital to see the World War II Memorial for themselves;

Whereas Jeff Miller of North Carolina and Earl Morse of Ohio created the Honor Flight Network to enable World War II veterans to travel to the Memorial;

Whereas the Honor Flight Network, now operating in communities in more than 30 States, is a grassroots, nonprofit organization that uses commercial and chartered flights to send veterans on all-expenses paid trips to Washington, District of Columbia;

Whereas the Honor Flights, as those trips are called, are staffed by volunteers and funded by donations;

Whereas former Senator Bob Dole, himself a wounded veteran of World War II, led the fundraising campaign to build the Memorial and often greets veterans arriving at the Memorial through the Honor Flight Network;

Whereas, of the 16,000,000 veterans who served in World War II, an estimated 2,500,000 are alive today, and those veterans are dying at a rate of more than 900 a day; and

Whereas the Honor Flight Network is working against time to thank the Nation's World War II veterans for their service: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate expresses deepest appreciation to the Honor Flight Network and the Network's volunteers and do-

nors for honoring the Nation's World War II veterans with an opportunity to visit the World War II Memorial in Washington, District of Columbia.

SENATE RESOLUTION 696—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2008 AS “NATIONAL YOUTH COURT MONTH”

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

S. RES. 696

Whereas a strong country begins with strong communities in which all citizens play an active role and invest in the success and future of the youth of the United States;

Whereas the seventh National Youth Court Month celebrates the outstanding achievement of youth courts throughout the country;

Whereas 1,255 youth court programs in 49 States and the District of Columbia provide restorative justice for juvenile offenders, resulting in effective crime prevention, early intervention, and education for all youth participants, as well as enhanced public safety throughout the United States;

Whereas, by holding juvenile offenders accountable, reconciling victims, communities, juvenile offenders, and their families, and reducing caseloads for the juvenile justice system, youth courts address offenses that might otherwise go unaddressed until the offending behavior escalates and redirect the efforts of juvenile offenders toward becoming contributing members of their communities;

Whereas Federal, State, and local governments, corporations, foundations, service organizations, educational institutions, juvenile justice agencies, and individual adults support youth courts because youth court programs actively promote and contribute to building successful, productive lives and futures for the youth of the United States;

Whereas a fundamental correlation exists between youth service and lifelong adult commitment to, and involvement in, one's community;

Whereas volunteer service and related service learning opportunities enable young people to build character and develop and enhance life-skills, such as responsibility, decision-making, time management, teamwork, public speaking, and leadership, which prospective employers will value; and

Whereas participating in youth court programs encourages youth court members to become valuable members of their communities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates September 2008 as “National Youth Court Month”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 697—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL CYBER SECURITY AWARENESS MONTH AND RAISING AWARENESS AND ENHANCING THE STATE OF COMPUTER SECURITY IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. ROCKEFELLER (for himself and Mr. BENNETT) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 697

Whereas the use of the Internet in the United States, to communicate, conduct business, or generate commerce that benefits the overall United States economy, is ubiquitous;

Whereas more than 216,000,000 people use the Internet in the United States, 70 percent

of whom connect through broadband connections, to communicate with family and friends, manage finances and pay bills, access educational opportunities, shop at home, participate in online entertainment and games, and stay informed of news and current events;

Whereas the nearly 27,000,000 United States small businesses, which represent more than 99 percent of all United States employers and employ more than 50 percent of the private workforce, increasingly rely on the Internet to manage their businesses, expand their customer reach, and enhance the management of their supply chain;

Whereas nearly 100 percent of public schools in the United States have Internet access to enhance children's education, with a significant percentage of instructional rooms connected to the Internet to enhance children's education by providing access to educational online content and encouraging self-initiative to discover research resources;

Whereas almost 9 in 10 teenagers between the ages of 12 and 17, or approximately 87 percent of that age group, use the Internet;

Whereas the number of children who connect to the Internet at school continues to rise, and teaching children of all ages to become good cyber-citizens through safe, secure, and ethical online behaviors and practices is essential to protect their computer systems and potentially their physical safety;

Whereas the growth and popularity of social networking websites has attracted millions of teenagers, providing access to a range of valuable services, making it all the more important to teach teenagers users how to avoid potential threats like cyber bullies, predators, and identity thieves they may come across while using such services;

Whereas cyber security is a critical part of the United States overall homeland security;

Whereas the United States critical infrastructures and economy rely on the secure and reliable operation of information networks to support the United States financial services, energy, telecommunications, transportation, health care, and emergency response systems;

Whereas cyber attacks have been attempted against the United States and the economy of the United States, and the mission of the Department of Homeland Security includes securing the homeland against cyber terrorism and other attacks;

Whereas Internet users and information infrastructure owners and operators face an increasing threat of malicious crime and fraud attacks through viruses, worms, Trojans, and unwanted programs such as spyware, adware, hacking tools, and password stealers, that are frequent and fast in propagation, are costly to repair, and may disable entire systems;

Whereas coordination between the numerous Federal agencies involved in cyber security efforts, including the Department of Homeland Security, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and the National Science Foundation, is essential to securing the cyber infrastructure of the United States;

Whereas millions of records containing personally identifiable information have been lost, stolen, or breached, threatening the security and financial well-being of United States citizens;

Whereas consumers face significant financial and personal privacy losses due to personally identifiable information being more exposed to theft and fraud than ever before;

Whereas national organizations, policy-makers, government agencies, private sector companies, nonprofit institutions, schools,

academic organizations, consumers, and the media recognize the need to increase awareness of computer security and the need for enhanced computer security in the United States;

Whereas the National Strategy to Secure Cyberspace, published in February 2003, recommends a comprehensive national awareness program to empower all people in the United States, including businesses, the general workforce, and the general population, to secure their own parts of cyberspace; and

Whereas the Department of Homeland Security, in conjunction with the National Cyber Security Alliance and the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center, has designated October 2008 as the fifth annual National Cyber Security Awareness Month which serves to educate the people of the United States about the importance of computer security; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Cyber Security Awareness Month;

(2) congratulates the National Cyber Security Division of the Department of Homeland Security, the National Cyber Security Alliance, the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center, and other organizations working to improve cyber security in the United States on the fifth anniversary of the National Cyber Security Month during October 2008; and

(3) continues to work with Federal agencies, national organizations, businesses, and educational institutions to encourage the development and implementation of voluntary standards, practices, and technologies in order to enhance the state of computer security in the United States.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, today I am pleased to submit, along with Senator BENNETT, a resolution supporting National Cyber Security Awareness Month.

The connectivity provided by the Internet has profoundly changed almost every aspect of our lives, but it has also given rise to what I view as the next great threat to our national security and our economic security, the danger of cyber attack, cyber espionage, and cyber crime.

At the policy level, responding to this threat requires the development of advanced technologies combined with creative new Government policies. Above all, we need to focus on improving the cyber security of the Federal Government and the critical infrastructure, including our electric power grid, communications, banking, and transportation systems. These are all critical to our way of life and we must work together to ensure they are secure.

Of course, whatever we do to monitor and thwart bad actors on the Internet, we must be careful to preserve the privacy and civil liberties of U.S. persons, especially during the transition from a legal structure based on older technologies to a legal structure designed for the Internet age.

We must also think about the best way to communicate our national cyber security policy to the public. Though some elements of the threat and our response must be kept classified, the public needs to understand the general nature of the threat we face, the Government's responsibility to se-

cure the internet, and how Government involvement will affect U.S. persons and privacy.

Fortunately, I am happy to report an increasing level of interest and debate on Capitol Hill and around the country. Here in Washington, in the past year, the Senate Intelligence Committee has held two hearings and many Member briefings, setup a working group with seven staff, sponsored two Technical Advisory Group studies, and worked with other congressional committees in a bipartisan manner on cyber issues.

Back home in West Virginia, at our State Homeland Security Summit, we held a productive session focused on cyber security for State and local leaders. I have taken on this issue as a priority of increasing importance, but much work remains to be done. I encourage everyone to help me raise awareness and develop effective channels of communication on this issue.

One of the ways we can raise awareness is by supporting National Cyber Security Awareness Month, coming up in October. Each year, the National Cyber Security Division of the Department of Homeland Security joins with the National Cyber Security Alliance, the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center, and other organizations working to improve cyber security in the U.S. to support National Cyber Security Awareness Month.

The goal is to educate and empower Internet users to take simple steps to safeguard themselves from the latest online threats and respond to cyber crime; and to bring Federal agencies, national organizations, businesses, and educational institutions together to encourage development and implementation of cyber security best practices.

I thank my distinguished colleague, Senator BENNETT, for cosponsoring this resolution and for his leadership on this issue. I look forward to working with Senator BENNETT and other members of Congress to improve our cyber security in the future.

SENATE RESOLUTION 698—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 17, 2008, AS “NATIONAL MAMMOGRAPHY DAY”

Mr. REID (for Mr. BIDEN (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. CASEY, Mrs. DOLE, Mr. LEAHY, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. BAYH)) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 698

Whereas, according to the American Cancer Society, in 2008, 182,460 women will be diagnosed with invasive breast cancer and 40,480 women will die from that disease;

Whereas it is estimated that about 2,000,000 women were diagnosed with breast cancer in the 1990s, and that in nearly 500,000 of those cases the cancer resulted in death;

Whereas approximately 3,000,000 women in the United States are living with breast cancer, about 2,300,000 have been diagnosed with the disease, and an estimated 1,000,000 do not yet know they have the disease;

Whereas African-American women suffer a 36 percent greater mortality rate from breast cancer than White women and more than a 100 percent greater mortality rate from breast cancer than women from Hispanic, Asian, and American Indian populations;

Whereas the risk of breast cancer increases with age, with a woman at age 70 having twice as much of a chance of developing the disease as a woman at age 50;

Whereas at least 90 percent of the women who get breast cancer have no family history of the disease;

Whereas mammograms, when operated professionally at a certified facility, can provide safe screening and early detection of breast cancer in many women;

Whereas mammography is an excellent method for early detection of localized breast cancer, which has a 5-year survival rate of 98 percent;

Whereas the National Cancer Institute and the American Cancer Society continue to recommend periodic mammograms; and

Whereas the National Breast Cancer Coalition recommends that each woman and her health care provider make an individual decision about mammography: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates October 17, 2008, as “National Mammography Day”; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate programs and activities.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, today I am submitting a resolution designating October 17, 2008, as “National Mammography Day.” This is the 16th straight year I have introduced such legislation, and I am proud to say that on each occasion the Senate has shown its support for the fight against breast cancer by approving the resolution.

Each year, as I prepare to introduce this resolution, I review the latest information from the American Cancer Society about breast cancer. For 2008, it is estimated that nearly 182,460 women will be diagnosed with invasive breast cancer and 40,480 women will die of this disease.

The first several times I introduced this resolution, I commented on how gloomy the statistics surrounding breast cancer were. While we still must address the unfortunate trend of a higher mortality rate in African American women when compared to that of White women and women from other minority groups, there are some numbers that give us hope in our struggle to defeat this disease. As I mentioned last year, the trend over time is that the number of deaths from breast cancer is fairly stable and falling from year to year. According to the American Cancer Society, the death rate from breast cancer in women has decreased since 1990: between 1975–1990, the death rate increased by 0.4 percent; between 1990–2004, the death rate decreased by 2.2 percent annually.

This decline in the breast cancer mortality rate has been attributed to improvements in breast cancer treatment, as well as early detection from mammograms and other screening methods. New digital techniques make the process of mammography more rapid and precise than before. In addition, early detection of breast cancer