

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

continues to result in extremely favorable outcomes: 98 percent of women with localized breast cancer and 84 percent of those with regional disease will survive 5 years or longer. Government programs will provide free mammograms to those who can't afford them, as well as Medicaid eligibility for treatment if breast cancer is diagnosed. Information about treatment of breast cancer with surgery, chemotherapy, and radiation therapy has exploded, reflecting enormous research developments with regards to this disease. Thanks to the advances in research, screening, and treatment, a diagnosis of breast cancer is not a death sentence, all of us encounter long-term survivors of this disease almost daily, whether we realize it or not.

Recently, there has been discussion among scientists regarding the best and most appropriate screening tool for breast cancer, traditional mammography or more advanced technology like magnetic resonance imaging, MRI. In addition, newspapers have been filled with discussions over whether the scientific evidence actually supports the conclusion that periodic screening mammography saves lives. For those of us who are neither physicians nor scientists in this highly technical area, we look to the experts. The American Cancer Society, the National Cancer Institute, and the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force all continue to recommend periodic screening mammography. However, it is also of note, that in 2007, an expert panel convened by the American Cancer Society released new recommendations for the use of MRIs for women at increased risk. The Society recommended annual screening, including an MRI in addition to mammography for high risk women, lifetime risk of greater than 20 percent, of developing the disease. Women with moderately increased risk of developing the disease, lifetime risk of 15 to 20 percent, should discuss with their physician the option of an MRI in addition to their annual mammogram. Women that do not fall into the high or moderate risk categories have no need to supplement their mammogram with an MRI.

I know that some women don't get annual mammograms due to fear or forgetfulness. It is only human nature for some to avoid mammograms because they are afraid of what the tests will reveal. To those who are fearful, I would say that if you get periodic routine mammograms, and the latest one indicates a possible cancer, even before any symptoms or before detection of a lump through a self-exam, you have great reason to be optimistic. Such early detected breast cancers are highly treatable.

Then there is forgetfulness. I understand how difficult it is to remember to schedule an annual appointment. This is where National Mammography Day comes in. On that day, let's make sure that each woman we know picks a specific date on which to get a mammo-

gram each year, a date that she won't forget: a child's birthday, an anniversary, perhaps even the day her taxes are due. On National Mammography Day, let's ask our loved ones: pick one of these dates, fix it in your mind along with a picture of your child, your wedding, or another symbol of that date, and promise yourself to get a mammogram on that day. Once you pick a date, call your health care provider and make the appointment. If you have access to the internet, go to the American Cancer Society's website and sign up for the mammogram reminder service they'll send you an e-mail to remind you about the date you picked. Do it for yourself and your loved ones who want you to be part of their lives for as long as possible.

Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to join me in the ongoing fight against breast cancer by supporting this resolution to designate October 17, 2008, as "National Mammography Day."

**SENATE RESOLUTION 699—SUPPORTING THE WORK OF FIREFIGHTERS TO EDUCATE AND PROTECT THE NATION'S COMMUNITIES, AND THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF FIRE PREVENTION WEEK, OCTOBER 5-11, 2008, AS DESIGNATED BY THE NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION**

Mr. DODD (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. OBAMA) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 699

Whereas firefighters have maintained their dedication to the health and safety of the American public since the first American fire departments were organized in the colonial era;

Whereas more than 1,140,000 firefighters protect the United States through their heroic service;

Whereas approximately 1,600,000 fires are reported annually;

Whereas 102 firefighters lost their lives in the line of duty in 2007;

Whereas fire departments responded to nearly 400,000 home fires in 2006;

Whereas, in 2006, there were an estimated 396,000 reported home structure fires resulting in 2,580 civilian deaths and 12,500 civilian injuries, and \$6,800,000,000 in direct damage in the United States;

Whereas home fires cause 80 percent of civilian fire deaths and 76 percent of injuries;

Whereas heating equipment and smoking are the leading causes of civilian home fire deaths;

Whereas children under 5 and older adults face the highest risk of home fire death, but young adults face a higher risk of home fire injury;

Whereas electrical distribution and lighting equipment were involved in an estimated 20,900 reported home fires in 2005;

Whereas home fires in 2005 resulted in 500 civilian deaths and 1,100 injuries, with an estimated \$862,000,000 in direct property damage per year;

Whereas working smoke alarms cut the risk of dying in reported home structure fires in half;

Whereas 65 percent of reported home fire deaths in 2000 through 2004 resulted from

fires in homes with no smoke alarms or no working smoke alarms;

Whereas Fire Prevention Week is the longest running public health and safety observance on record;

Whereas we have honored firefighters for educating the American public since President Harding declared the first Fire Prevention Week in 1922;

Whereas the National Fire Protection Association has designated the week of October 5-11, 2008, as Fire Prevention Week; and

Whereas educating Americans on methods to prevent home fires continues to be a priority for all firefighters: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the work of firefighters to educate and protect the Nation's communities; and

(2) supports the goals and ideals of Fire Prevention Week, October 5-11, 2008, as designated by the National Fire Protection Association.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 700—CONGRATULATING MICHAEL PHELPS AND THE MEMBERS AND COACHES OF THE UNITED STATES OLYMPIC SWIMMING TEAM FOR THEIR RECORD-BREAKING PERFORMANCE AT THE 2008 SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES IN BEIJING, CHINA**

Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. DOLE, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. BURR, Mrs. BOXER, and Mr. LAUTENBERG) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 700

Whereas, on August 10, 2008, Michael Phelps of Baltimore, Maryland, set a world-record time of 4:03.84 and won the gold medal in the men's 400-meter individual medley event, and Ryan Lochte of Daytona Beach, Florida, won the bronze medal in the same event;

Whereas, on August 10, 2008, Katie Hoff of Towson, Maryland, won the bronze medal in the women's 400-meter individual medley event;

Whereas, on August 10, 2008, Natalie Coughlin of Vallejo, California, Lacey Nymeyer of Tucson, Arizona, Kara Lynn Joyce of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and Dara Torres of Los Angeles, California, set a record time for athletes from the United States of 3:34.33 and won the silver medal in the women's 400-meter freestyle relay event;

Whereas, on August 10, 2008, Larsen Jensen of Bakersfield, California, set a record time for athletes from the United States of 3:42.78 and won the bronze medal in the men's 400-meter freestyle event;

Whereas, on August 11, 2008, Michael Phelps, Garrett Weber-Gale of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Cullen Jones of Irvington, New Jersey, and Jason Lezak of Irvine, California, set a world-record time of 3:08.24 and won the gold medal in the men's 400-meter freestyle relay event, with anchor Jason Lezak coming from behind to edge the team from France by  $\frac{1}{100}$  of a second in 1 of the most dramatic finishes in Olympic swimming history;

Whereas, on August 11, 2008, Katie Hoff won the silver medal in the women's 400-meter freestyle event;

Whereas, on August 11, 2008, Christine Magnuson of Tinley Park, Illinois, won the silver