

109<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# S. RES. 408

Expressing the sense of the Senate that the President should declare lung cancer a public health priority and should implement a comprehensive interagency program that will reduce lung cancer mortality by at least 50 percent by 2015.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 28, 2006

Mr. HAGEL (for himself and Mrs. CLINTON) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

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## RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Senate that the President should declare lung cancer a public health priority and should implement a comprehensive interagency program that will reduce lung cancer mortality by at least 50 percent by 2015.

Whereas lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death for both men and women, accounting for 28 percent of all cancer deaths;

Whereas lung cancer kills more people annually than breast cancer, prostate cancer, colon cancer, liver cancer, melanoma, and kidney cancer combined;

Whereas, since the National Cancer Act of 1971 (Public Law 92-218; 85 Stat. 778), coordinated and comprehensive

research has elevated the 5-year survival rates for breast cancer to 87 percent, for prostate cancer to 99 percent, and colon cancer to 64 percent;

Whereas the survival rate for lung cancer is still only 15 percent and a similar coordinated and comprehensive research effort is required to achieve increases in lung cancer survivability rates;

Whereas 60 percent of lung cancer is now diagnosed in nonsmokers and former smokers;

Whereas  $\frac{2}{3}$  of nonsmokers diagnosed with lung cancer are women;

Whereas certain minority populations, such as black males, have disproportionately high rates of lung cancer incidence and mortality, notwithstanding their lower smoking rate;

Whereas members of the Baby Boomer generation are entering their sixties, the most common age for the development of cancer;

Whereas tobacco addiction and exposure to other lung cancer carcinogens such as Agent Orange and other herbicides and battlefield emissions are serious problems among military personnel and war veterans;

Whereas the August 2001 Report of the Lung Cancer Progress Review Group of the National Cancer Institute stated that funding for lung cancer research was “far below the levels characterized for other common malignancies and far out of proportion to its massive health impact”;

Whereas the Report of the Lung Cancer Progress Review Group identified as its “highest priority” the creation of integrated, multidisciplinary, multi-institutional research

consortia organized around the problem of lung cancer rather than around specific research disciplines; and

Whereas the United States must enhance its response to the issues raised in the Report of the Lung Cancer Progress Review Group: Now, therefore, be it

1       *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that the  
2 President should—

3           (1) declare lung cancer a public health priority  
4       and immediately lead a coordinated effort to reduce  
5       the mortality rate of lung cancer by 50 percent by  
6       2015;

7           (2) direct the Secretary of the Department of  
8       Health and Human Services to increase funding for  
9       lung cancer research and other lung cancer-related  
10      programs within a coordinated strategy and defined  
11      goals, including—

12           (A) translational research and specialized  
13      lung cancer research centers;

14           (B) expansion of existing multi-institu-  
15      tional, population-based screening programs in-  
16      corporating state of the art image processing,  
17      centralized review, clinical management, and to-  
18      bacco cessation protocols;

19           (C) research on disparities in lung cancer  
20      incidence and mortality rates;

1 (D) graduate medical education programs  
2 in thoracic medicine and cardiothoracic surgery;

3 (E) new programs within the Food and  
4 Drug Administration to expedite the develop-  
5 ment of chemoprevention and targeted therapies  
6 for lung cancer;

7 (F) annual reviews by the Agency for  
8 Healthcare Research and Quality of lung cancer  
9 screening and treatment protocols;

10 (G) the appointment of a lung cancer di-  
11 rector within the Centers for Disease Control  
12 and Prevention with authority to improve lung  
13 cancer surveillance and screening programs;  
14 and

15 (H) lung cancer screening demonstration  
16 programs under the direction of the Centers for  
17 Medicare and Medicaid Services;

18 (3) direct the Secretary of Defense, in conjunc-  
19 tion with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, to de-  
20 velop a broad-based lung cancer screening and dis-  
21 ease management program among members of the  
22 Armed Forces and veterans, and to develop techno-  
23 logically advanced diagnostic programs for the early  
24 detection of lung cancer;

1           (4) appoint the Lung Cancer Scientific and  
2           Medical Advisory Committee comprised of medical,  
3           scientific, pharmaceutical, and patient advocacy rep-  
4           resentatives to work with the National Lung Cancer  
5           Public Health Policy Board and to report to the  
6           President and Congress on the progress and the ob-  
7           stacles in achieving the goal described in paragraph  
8           1; and

9           (5) convene a National Lung Cancer Public  
10          Health Policy Board comprised of multiagency and  
11          multidepartment representatives and at least 3  
12          members of the Lung Cancer Scientific and Medical  
13          Advisory Committee, that will oversee and coordi-  
14          nate all efforts to accomplish the mission of reducing  
15          lung cancer mortality rate by 50 percent by 2015.

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