

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 $\frac{3}{100}$ 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