

shall be for the use of the Joint Committee on Printing; or

(2) such number of copies of the document as does not exceed a total production and printing cost of \$215,000 with distribution to be allocated in the same proportion as described in paragraph (1), except that in no case shall the number of copies be less than 1 for each Member of Congress.

SEC. 3. A BOTANIC GARDEN FOR THE NATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There shall be printed as a Senate document under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing the book entitled “A Botanic Garden for the Nation”, prepared by the United States Botanic Gardens.

(b) SPECIFICATIONS.—The Senate document described in subsection (a) shall include illustrations and shall be in the style, form, manner, and binding as directed by the Joint Committee on Printing.

(c) NUMBER OF COPIES.—In addition to the usual number of copies, there shall be printed with suitable binding the lesser of—

(1) 3,075 copies of the document, of which 725 copies shall be for the use of the Senate and 1,470 for the use the House of Representatives with distribution determined by the Joint Committee on Printing, 880 copies for the use of the Botanic Gardens with distribution determined by the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library; or

(2) a number of copies that does not have a total production and printing cost of more than \$102,000.

DESIGNATING “NATIONAL VETERANS AWARENESS WEEK”

DESIGNATING OCTOBER 20, 2006, AS “NATIONAL MAMMOGRAPHY DAY”

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged en bloc from consideration of the following, and that the Senate then proceed en bloc to their consideration: S. Res. 507, S. Res. 508.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the resolutions by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 507) designating the week of November 5 through 11, 2006, as “National Veterans Awareness Week.”

A resolution (S. Res. 508) designating October 20, 2006, as “National Mammography Day.”

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be agreed to en bloc, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc, the preambles be agreed to en bloc, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc, and that the consideration of these items appear separately in the RECORD with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolutions (S. Res. 507 and S. Res. 508) were agreed to en bloc.

The preambles were agreed to en bloc.

The resolutions, with their preambles, read as follows:

S. RES. 507

Whereas tens of millions of Americans have served in the Armed Forces of the United States during the past century;

Whereas hundreds of thousands of Americans have given their lives while serving in the Armed Forces during the past century;

Whereas the contributions and sacrifices of the men and women who served in the Armed Forces have been vital in maintaining the freedoms and way of life enjoyed by the people of the United States;

Whereas the advent of the all-volunteer Armed Forces has resulted in a sharp decline in the number of individuals and families who have had any personal connection with the Armed Forces;

Whereas this reduction in familiarity with the Armed Forces has resulted in a marked decrease in the awareness by young people of the nature and importance of the accomplishments of those who have served in the Armed Forces, despite the current educational efforts of the Department of Veterans Affairs and the veterans service organizations;

Whereas the system of civilian control of the Armed Forces makes it essential that the future leaders of the Nation understand the history of military action and the contributions and sacrifices of those who conduct such actions; and

Whereas, on November 2, 2005, President George W. Bush issued a proclamation urging all the people of the United States to observe November 6 through November 12, 2005, as “National Veterans Awareness Week”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of November 5 through November 11, 2006, as “National Veterans Awareness Week”; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe the week with appropriate educational activities.

S. RES. 508

Whereas, according to the American Cancer Society, in 2006, 212,920 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer and 40,970 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 African-American women suffer a 30-percent greater mortality rate from breast cancer than White women and more than 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 80 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 more than 97 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 20, 2006, as “National Mammography Day”; and

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

DESIGNATING “NATIONAL FETAL ALCOHOL SPECTRUM DISORDERS AWARENESS DAY”

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration, and the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 499.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 499) designating September 9, 2006, as “National Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders Awareness Day.”

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, in June of this year, parents of children afflicted with fetal alcohol spectrum disorders and their advocates traveled to our Nation’s Capital for the annual FASD Hill Day. FASD Hill Day is sponsored by the National Organization on Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and organizations that support those who care for FASD children in our States and communities.

Nobody knows better than a parent of a child afflicted with FASD how challenging it is to raise a child who was exposed to alcohol before birth. Nobody knows better the physical, mental, behavioral and learning disabilities that can have lifelong implications. I hope that my colleagues had the opportunity to meet with the parents and advocates who participated in FASD Hill Day because they had a very important story to tell. I am sure their stories moved you, as they did me.

At the conclusion of FASD Hill Day, the National Organization on Fetal Alcohol Syndrome hosted its annual Leadership Awards Benefit Reception, which was attended by the parents and advocates, as well as the children. I am pleased to inform my colleagues that the distinguished Senator from North Dakota, Mr. DORGAN, received the 2006 Leadership Award at the benefit reception. As a Senator who represents a State with one of the highest incidence rates of fetal alcohol spectrum disorders, I appreciate the leadership of Mr. DORGAN and the support of all our colleagues, in the crusade to eradicate FASD.

The term “fetal alcohol spectrum disorders” was coined by experts as an umbrella term to describe the range of effects that can occur in an individual whose mother drank alcohol during pregnancy. It refers to conditions such as fetal alcohol syndrome, fetal alcohol effects, alcohol-related neurodevelopmental disorder and alcohol-related birth defects.

The only cause of FASD is alcohol use during pregnancy. When a pregnant woman drinks, the alcohol crosses the placenta into the fetal blood system, reaching the fetus, its developing tissues, and organs. This is how brain damage occurs, which in turn can lead to mental retardation, social and emotional problems, learning disabilities and other problems. It will shock my

colleagues to know that FASD is the leading cause of mental retardation in all of Western civilization, including the United States.

By abstaining from the consumption of alcohol during pregnancy a woman can be 100 percent certain that her baby will not be born with any of the conditions regarded as fetal alcohol spectrum disorders. Every day of the year we must remind women that no amount of alcohol consumed during pregnancy is safe for their baby. No alcohol during pregnancy is safe. None at all.

To dramatize this point, a group of parents raising children afflicted with FASD came together on the Internet and wondered in cyberspace, "What if a world full of FASD parents came together on the 9th hour of the 9th day of the 9th month of the year and asked the world to remember that during the 9 months of pregnancy a woman should not consume alcohol?" If this were to occur, they wondered, "Would the world listen?"

These pioneering activists, many of whom were adoptive and foster parents, organized the first International Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Awareness Day, which was observed on September 9, 1999. On the 9th hour of the 9th day of the 9th month every year they call upon all the peoples of this Nation, and all the peoples of this world, to observe a moment of silence to remind women of childbearing age that no amount of alcohol is safe during pregnancy. Their group continues to grow, including more than 70 volunteer coordinators in eight countries. Through this grassroots awareness effort, many women of childbearing age are learning that no amount of alcohol during pregnancy is safe.

On September 9, 2004, for the first time, the moment of silence was observed on the Senate floor. It is my hope that the Senate honor this moment every year until fetal alcohol spectrum disorders are eradicated.

The resolution that I have introduced, S. Res. 499, designates September 9, 2006, as National Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Awareness Day. I thank my colleagues for their consideration and support of this resolution, which is so very important to the millions of Americans who are touched by FASD.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 499) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 499

Whereas the term "fetal alcohol spectrum disorders" includes a broader range of conditions and therefore has replaced the term "fetal alcohol syndrome" as the umbrella term describing the range of effects that can

occur in an individual whose mother drank alcohol during pregnancy;

Whereas fetal alcohol spectrum disorders are the leading cause of mental retardation in western civilization, including the United States, and are 100 percent preventable;

Whereas fetal alcohol spectrum disorders are a major cause of numerous social disorders, including learning disabilities, school failure, juvenile delinquency, homelessness, unemployment, mental illness, and crime;

Whereas the incidence rate of fetal alcohol syndrome is estimated at 1 out of 500 live births and the incidence rate of fetal alcohol spectrum disorders is estimated at 1 out of every 100 live births;

Whereas the economic cost of fetal alcohol syndrome alone to the Nation was \$5,400,000,000 in 2003 and it is estimated that each individual with fetal alcohol syndrome will cost taxpayers of the United States between \$1,500,000 and \$3,000,000 in his or her lifetime;

Whereas, in February 1999, a small group of parents of children who suffer from fetal alcohol spectrum disorders came together with the hope that in 1 magic moment the world could be made aware of the devastating consequences of alcohol consumption during pregnancy;

Whereas the first International Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Awareness Day was observed on September 9, 1999;

Whereas Bonnie Buxton of Toronto, Canada, the co-founder of the first International Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Awareness Day, asked "What if . . . a world full of FAS/E [Fetal Alcohol Syndrome/Effect] parents all got together on the ninth hour of the ninth day of the ninth month of the year and asked the world to remember that during the 9 months of pregnancy a woman should not consume alcohol . . . would the rest of the world listen?"; and

Whereas on the ninth day of the ninth month of each year since 1999, communities around the world have observed International Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Awareness Day: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 9, 2006, as "National Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders Awareness Day"; and

(2) calls upon the people of the United States—

(A) to observe National Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders Awareness Day with appropriate ceremonies—

(i) to promote awareness of the effects of prenatal exposure to alcohol;

(ii) to increase compassion for individuals affected by prenatal exposure to alcohol;

(iii) to minimize further effects of prenatal exposure to alcohol; and

(iv) to ensure healthier communities across the United States; and

(B) to observe a moment of reflection on the ninth hour of September 9, 2006, to remember that during the 9 months of pregnancy a woman should not consume alcohol.

NATIONAL MOTTO OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration, and the Senate now proceed to S. Con. Res. 96.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 96) to commemorate, celebrate, and reaffirm the

national motto of the United States on the 50th anniversary of its formal adoption.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 96) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 96

Whereas the phrase "In God We Trust" is the national motto of the United States;

Whereas, from the colonial beginnings of the United States, citizens of the Nation have officially acknowledged their dependence on God;

Whereas, in 1694, the phrase "God Preserve Our Carolina and the Lords Proprietors" was engraved on the Carolina cent and the phrase "God Preserve Our New England" was inscribed on coins that were minted in New England during that year;

Whereas, while declaring the independence of the United States from Great Britain, the Founding Fathers of the Nation asserted: "We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.;"

Whereas those signers of the Declaration of Independence further declared: "And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.;"

Whereas, in 1782, one of the great leaders of the United States, Thomas Jefferson, wrote: "[C]an the liberties of a nation be thought secure when we have removed their only firm basis, a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are the gift of God? That they are not to be violated but with His wrath?";

Whereas the distinguished founding statesman, Benjamin Franklin, when speaking in 1787 at the Constitutional Convention, declared: "Our prayers, Sir, were heard, and they were graciously answered. All of us who were engaged in the struggle must have observed frequent instances of a Superintending providence in our favor. To that kind providence we owe this happy opportunity of consulting in peace on the means of establishing our future national felicity. And have we now forgotten that powerful friend? or do we imagine that we no longer need His assistance. I have lived, Sir, a long time and the longer I live, the more convincing proofs I see of this truth — that God governs in the affairs of men. And if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without His aid? We have been assured, Sir, in the sacred writings that 'except the Lord build they labor in vain that build it.' I firmly believe this; and I also believe that without His concurring aid we shall succeed in this political building no better than the Builders of Babel. . . .";

Whereas the national hero and first President, George Washington, proclaimed in his first inaugural address in 1789: "[I]t would be peculiarly improper to omit in this first official act my fervent supplications to that Almighty Being who rules over the universe, who presides in the councils of nations, and