

(7) the President, through the Secretary of State, should develop a comprehensive inter-agency stabilization and reconstruction strategy in coordination with the international community and the Government of Afghanistan that—

(A) aligns humanitarian, development, economic, political, counterterrorism, and regional strategies to achieve the objectives of the United States and Afghanistan in Afghanistan; and

(B) orients current and future programs to meet the objectives set forth in this strategy;

(8) the President, through the Secretary of Defense, should evaluate the impact that United States military operations in Iraq are having on the capability of the United States Government to effectively carry out its mission to support reconstruction efforts and to conduct an effective counterterrorism and counterinsurgency campaign in Afghanistan; and

(9) the President, not later than 6 months after the date this resolution is agreed to, should present to Congress a status report on the items referred to in paragraphs (2) through (8), including a projection of future challenges and the resource requirements necessary to continue to support counterterrorism and counternarcotic efforts and Afghanistan's transition to a peaceful, democratic country.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 592—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 5 THROUGH 11, 2006, AS “LONG-TERM CARE AWARENESS WEEK”**

Mr. SANTORUM submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 592

Whereas individuals in need of long-term care should have the opportunity to age with respect and dignity, selecting and receiving services of their choice;

Whereas the United States should seek to ensure that the people of the United States who will require long-term care are able to preserve their independence and receive high-quality care, preventing considerable burdens from being placed on families, communities, businesses, or government programs.

Whereas long-term care spending from all public and private sources was about \$180,000,000,000 for persons of all ages in 2002 and those costs are expected to double by 2025;

Whereas nearly 1 out of every 4 households in the United States provides long-term care assistance to someone 50 years of age or older;

Whereas a significant number of people in the United States are already involved in providing long-term care services for elderly people as well as educating and offering financial planning options, and this number will increase as the average age of the population of the United States increases; and

Whereas the majority of the people of the United States are not planning for or prepared to meet their long-term care needs: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of November 5 through 11, 2006, as “Long-Term Care Awareness Week”; and

(2) urges the people of the United States to use this week as an opportunity to learn more about the potential risks and costs associated with long-term care and the options available to help meet their long-term care needs.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 593—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL CHILDREN AND FAMILIES DAY TO ENCOURAGE THE ADULTS OF THE UNITED STATES TO SUPPORT AND LISTEN TO CHILDREN AND TO HELP CHILDREN THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES ACHIEVE THEIR HOPES AND DREAMS**

Mr. ALLEN (for himself and Mr. WARNER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 593

Whereas the citizens of the United States celebrate National Children and Families Day on the fourth Saturday of June;

Whereas research has shown that spending time together as a family is critical to raising strong and resilient children;

Whereas strong and healthy families assist in the development of children;

Whereas strong and healthy families improve the quality of life of children;

Whereas it is essential for the adults of the United States to celebrate and reflect upon—

(1) the important role that all families play in the lives of children; and

(2) the positive effect that strong and healthy children will have on the future of the United States; and

Whereas the greatest natural resource of the United States is the children of the Nation: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Children and Families Day; and

(2) encourages the adults of the United States—

(A) to support, listen to, and encourage children throughout the United States;

(B) to reflect upon the important role that all families play in the lives of children; and

(C) to recognize that strong and healthy families—

(i) assist in the development of children; and

(ii) improve the quality of life of children.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 594—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT SENATOR PAUL WELLSTONE SHOULD BE REMEMBERED FOR HIS COMPASSION AND LEADERSHIP ON SOCIAL ISSUES AND THAT CONGRESS SHOULD ACT TO END DISCRIMINATION AGAINST CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES WHO LIVE WITH A MENTAL ILLNESS BY MAKING LEGISLATION RELATING TO MENTAL HEALTH PARITY A PRIORITY FOR THE 110TH CONGRESS**

Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. DAYTON, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. REED, Mr. DODD, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. LAUTENBERG) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 594

Whereas Paul Wellstone served with distinction as a Senator from the State of Minnesota;

Whereas, for more than 20 years, Paul Wellstone inspired the students of Carleton College in Northfield, Minnesota;

Whereas Paul Wellstone was a loving father and husband, a loyal citizen of the United States, and a compassionate person;

Whereas Paul Wellstone dedicated his life to bringing equal access to education, economic opportunity, and comprehensive healthcare to all citizens of the United States;

Whereas Paul Wellstone worked tirelessly to advance mental health parity for all citizens of the United States;

Whereas more than 44,000,000 citizens of the United States suffer from some form of a mental health-related condition;

Whereas only 1/3 of those citizens seek or receive treatment for their mental health-related condition;

Whereas 34 States have enacted laws that require some form of access to mental health treatments that is similar to physical health coverage; and

Whereas the tragic and premature death of Paul Wellstone on October 25, 2002, silenced 1 of the leading voices of the Senate who spoke on behalf of the citizens of the United States who live with a mental illness: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) on the fourth anniversary of his passing, Senator Paul Wellstone should be remembered for his compassion and leadership on social issues throughout his career;

(2) Congress should act to help citizens of the United States who live with a mental illness by enacting legislation to provide for equal coverage of mental health benefits with respect to health insurance coverage unless comparable limits are imposed on medical and surgical benefits; and

(3) mental health parity legislation should be a priority for consideration in the 110th Congress.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 595—RECOGNIZING THE LAWRENCE BERKELEY NATIONAL LABORATORY AS 1 OF THE PREMIER SCIENCE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS OF THE WORLD**

Mr. DOMENICI (for himself, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mrs. BOXER, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted the following resolution; which was:

S. RES. 595

Whereas the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory was founded on August 26, 1931, by Ernest Orlando Lawrence, winner of the 1939 Nobel Prize in physics for his invention of the cyclotron, a circular particle accelerator that opened the door to modern high-energy physics;

Whereas the belief of Mr. Lawrence that scientific research is best done through teams of individuals with different fields of expertise left a legacy that has yielded rich dividends for the United States in basic knowledge and applied technology;

Whereas that distinguished legacy of accomplishment includes 10 Nobel Laureates associated with the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, and a dozen scientists of the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory who have won the National Medal of Science;

Whereas, in 2006, the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory continues to be used to conduct research across a wide range of scientific disciplines with key efforts in fundamental studies of the universe, quantitative biology, nanoscience, new energy systems, environmental solutions, and the use of integrated computing as a tool for discovery;

Whereas scientists at the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory discovered the revolutionary new truth of the accelerating expansion of the universe, are pioneering the promising new scientific field of synthetic biology, and are harnessing the secrets of the genome to help solve the grand challenges of the world;

Whereas, through those accomplishments and others, including finding the antiproton, advancing energy efficiency and conservation technologies, deciphering the photosynthetic process, pioneering the field of nuclear medicine, and spearheading the development of alternative energy sources, scientists of the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory have played a critical role in advancing the world leadership of the United States in fundamental and applied sciences;

Whereas the national scientific user facilities of the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory provide the highest level of scientific, engineering, and technical support to thousands of scientists each year whose published works continue to consistently enrich their respective research fields;

Whereas the newest user facility of the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, the Molecular Foundry, opened its doors on March 24, 2006, to enable the design, synthesis, and characterization of nanoscale materials, thereby opening the door to unimaginable scientific and technological advancements;

Whereas the Advanced Light Source of the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory is a national user facility that generates intense light for scientific and technological research that, among other accomplishments, has helped reveal how bacteria resist antibiotics, how inexpensive and efficient solar cells can be fabricated, and how unique substances like quasicrystals possess properties never before seen by humans;

Whereas the National Center for Electron Microscopy of the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory houses several of the most advanced microscopes and tools for microcharacterization in the world, including the One-Angstrom Microscope and the Spin Polarized Low-Energy Electron Microscope, that allow scientists to gain a basic scientific understanding of new energy-efficient materials, as well as to analyze the behavior of materials such as magnets, superconductors, ceramics, and high-temperature alloys; and

Whereas the National Energy Research Scientific Computing Center of the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory is the flagship scientific computing facility for the Office of Science of the Department of Energy, and is 1 of the largest facilities in the world that is devoted to providing computational resources and expertise for basic scientific research: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the outstanding and unique role that the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory has played over the past 75 years in the scientific and technological advancement of the United States and the international community; and

(2) congratulates the dedicated past and present scientists and researchers who have worked at the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory to make the institution 1 of the greatest research resources in the world.

SENATE RESOLUTION 596—DESIGNATING TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 2006, AS “NATIONAL FIREFIGHTER APPRECIATION DAY” TO HONOR AND CELEBRATE THE FIREFIGHTERS OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. INHOFE (for himself, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. KERRY, and Mr. MENENDEZ) submitted the following resolution; which was:

S. RES 596

Whereas there are more than 1,100,000 firefighters in the United States;

Whereas approximately 75 percent of all firefighters in the United States are volunteers who receive little or no compensation for their heroic work;

Whereas there are more than 30,000 fire departments in the United States;

Whereas thousands of firefighters have died in the line of duty since the date that Benjamin Franklin founded the first volunteer fire department in 1735;

Whereas 346 firefighters and emergency personnel died while responding to the terrorist attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001;

Whereas firefighters respond to more than 20,000,000 calls during a typical year;

Whereas firefighters also provide emergency medical services, hazardous materials response, special rescue response, terrorism response, and life safety education;

Whereas, in 1922, President Harding declared the week of October 9 to be “Fire Prevention Week”; and

Whereas the second Tuesday in October is an appropriate day for the establishment of a “National Firefighter Appreciation Day”: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate designates Tuesday, October 10, 2006, as “National Firefighter Appreciation Day” to honor and celebrate the firefighters of the United States.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, every year in the United States, over one million firefighters working with approximately thirty thousand fire departments risk their lives to protect our Nation. Nearly seventy-five percent of those firefighters are volunteers; they put their lives on the line and get almost nothing in return. Volunteer and paid firefighters alike are often forgotten until tragedy strikes and they valiantly come to the rescue. I think that it is regrettable that many of us fail to recognize the sacrifice these brave men and women make every day.

Therefore, today I submit a resolution to establish the first annual National Firefighter Appreciation Day on October 10, 2006.

National Firefighter Appreciation Day will be a day for all Americans to take time to appreciate the firefighters in their communities. National Firefighter Appreciation Day will fall on the second Tuesday in October, during Fire Prevention Week, which has been held over the week of October ninth since 1922. I seek to have this day annually celebrated on the second Tuesday in October for many years to come.

Firefighters are often the first responders at the scene of a disaster. Their rigorous training and determination equip them to put out fires, provide first aid, and stabilize volatile sit-

uations. In their long shifts at the fire station, these strong men and women are prepared for disaster, large or small.

Firefighters also provide life safety education, installing fire alarms and distributing information on fire prevention, working to prevent disasters before they occur. One notable time that firefighters and fire marshals engage with the community is when they educate children about ways to prevent fires during Fire Prevention Week. Now, these children will have a reminder on National Firefighter Appreciation Day to stop and thank the firefighters who protect them when the blazes get out of control.

In my State of Oklahoma we know the pain of dealing with loss from a terrorist attack and the importance of firefighters in the aftermath. In 1995, when Timothy McVeigh bombed the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, 168 people lost their lives. Firefighters and everyday citizens bravely responded to this horrendous act. They accomplished the task of bringing out all victims from the building without loss of life or significant injury to the firefighters and rescue personnel. According to Oklahoma City National Memorial Museum, seventy-five fire departments across Oklahoma participated in the rescue recovery for fifteen days and fifteen hours. In addition, seven states were represented with the FEMA emergency personnel that aided in recovery. Sadly, ten of the firefighters that came to help were from New York City and later died honorably in the September 11th attacks. The entire world watched while every available resource of the city, state, and federal government was mobilized to respond to the attack at the Murrah building.

Most of us are aware of firefighters' efforts in such major disasters. However, we often do not hear about their seemingly smaller acts of heroism. For example, two years ago firefighters in Oklahoma City dove into an ice covered lake to save an eight-year-old boy who had fallen through the ice. The boy had been treading water and holding onto the ice on the edge of the pond for 15 minutes before he was saved by the firefighters. Had he not been rescued by those men, this young boy would have probably died.

In a similar incident a few years before, firefighters responded to a sighting of two young brothers swept downstream in the waterway in Oklahoma City. The rescuers had to take into account a number of factors, including a very rapid current and the physical condition of the boys, to rescue them from the water. Everyday, firefighters protect the public and save lives.

Probably the most notable firefighter response of our time occurred in New York City after the September 11th terrorist attacks. In the midst of a tragic situation, New York City firefighters rushed into the World Trade Center buildings to rescue those left inside. When the buildings collapsed,