

proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1545

SUPPORTING THE OBSERVANCE OF BREAST CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 230) supporting the observance of Breast Cancer Awareness Month, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 230

Whereas every 3 minutes a woman is diagnosed with breast cancer;

Whereas another 180,510 new cases of breast cancer are expected to be diagnosed in the United States in 2007;

Whereas breast cancer is the leading cause of death among women between the ages of 45 and 54;

Whereas 1 out of every 8 women who live to the age of 85 will develop breast cancer in her lifetime;

Whereas the survival rate of women who have breast cancer is 98.1 percent when detected in the early stages;

Whereas mammograms and monthly breast self-examinations are the key components of early detection; and

Whereas observing a Breast Cancer Awareness Month would provide a special opportunity to offer education on the importance of monthly breast self-examinations and annual mammograms: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress—

(1) supports the observance of Breast Cancer Awareness Month in order to provide a special opportunity to offer education on the importance of monthly breast self-examinations and annual mammograms;

(2) salutes the more than 2.4 million breast cancer survivors in the United States and the efforts of victims, volunteers, and professionals who combat breast cancer each day;

(3) recognizes and applauds the national and community organizations for their work in promoting awareness about breast cancer, providing information, and offering treatment to its sufferers; and

(4) urges organizations and health practitioners to use this opportunity to promote awareness about breast cancer, to support monthly self-examinations, and to encourage annual mammograms.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Wisconsin.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Con. Res. 230, a resolution supporting the observance of Breast Cancer Awareness Month. As an original cosponsor of this resolution, I am proud to speak out in favor of greater support for breast cancer awareness and prevention. Through my work with Congresswoman SUE MYRICK in reauthorizing the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program, I am well aware of the challenges that lie ahead in preventing and ultimately finding a cure for breast cancer.

As my colleagues may know, breast cancer is the leading cause of death among women between the ages of 45 and 54. Many of us have witnessed a family member or a friend struggle with the devastating effects of breast cancer. We must ensure that these women do not suffer alone.

With this resolution, we affirm our solidarity with the 2 million-plus breast cancer survivors as we seek to find a cure for this and other cancers. We also pay tribute to the volunteers and health care professionals who work to combat breast cancer every day.

H. Con. Resolution 230 supports the observance of Breast Cancer Awareness Month, a time to reemphasize the importance of monthly breast self-examinations and annual mammograms. As in the case of many diseases, early detection goes a long way toward ensuring survival. As many of my colleagues know, approximately 98 percent of women who are able to detect breast cancer in its most early stage survive. We must use this opportunity to educate women, all women, to ensure that they take the necessary steps to protect themselves from this potentially fatal disease.

I also rise to pay tribute to our friend and our colleague, Congresswoman Jo Ann Davis, who lost her life to breast cancer earlier this month. We are reminded that breast cancer can strike anyone. This resolution also expresses our gratitude to national and community organizations, such as the Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation, that have made us all aware of the power of the pink ribbon, been on the forefront in raising awareness about this disease and provided information to better understand this disease.

I also want to thank my colleague Representative GINNY BROWN-WAITE and the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues for their leadership on this resolution, and I urge my colleagues to join me in support of its adoption.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to offer my resolution on the House floor today, House Concurrent Resolution 230, supporting the observance of Breast Cancer Awareness Month.

The effects of breast cancer have touched almost every American, whether through losing a loved one, as

I did, or going through the pain of chemotherapy and a long recovery, as millions of individuals have done.

I introduced this resolution to support the breast cancer education and outreach efforts that have taken place this October. We all know that every 3 minutes, a woman is diagnosed with breast cancer and that this is the leading cause of death among women between the ages of 15 and 54. However, if this disease is detected early, the breast cancer survival rate is 98 percent.

Congress must continue to promote breast cancer awareness and support efforts to defeat this disease. My resolution expresses support for the observance of Breast Cancer Awareness Month, which is this month of October. The resolution provides a special opportunity to offer education on the importance of monthly breast self-examinations and annual mammograms. My resolution also salutes the 2.4 million breast cancer survivors in the United States and the efforts of victims, volunteers and professionals who combat breast cancer every day.

Finally, this measure applauds the national and community organizations for their work in promoting awareness about breast cancer. A woman's risk for developing breast cancer increases if family members have a history of breast cancer, particularly at an early age. However, 85 percent of women who develop breast cancer have no known family history of the disease.

It cannot be stressed enough that early detection is the best chance for survival of a person who has a breast cancer diagnosis. Women must take care of their health and be aware of their risk factors, perform self-examinations and get annual checkups. While breast cancer predominately affects women, we are regularly reminded that a significant number of men are diagnosed with breast cancer each year.

My colleague, Ms. BALDWIN, mentioned Jo Ann Davis. Jo Ann Davis certainly was a very, very brave lady who fought breast cancer. Actually, she fought it twice. She won the first time, and it came back. We all remember her in this Chamber and we remember her desire to make sure that a cure is found. If Jo Ann Davis were here today, she would not only vote in favor of this, but she also would be speaking on behalf of it.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Representative BALDWIN and the 129 Members who co-signed this very important piece of legislation with me. I certainly urge all Members to support H. Con. Res. 230 to ensure that the House continues to bring awareness to this important issue.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I urge my colleagues to support this very important resolution. Observing Breast Cancer Awareness Month gives us an opportunity to educate the

public on the importance of monthly breast self-exams and annual mammograms. It also gives us an opportunity to salute those who work every day in raising awareness about breast cancer and our health care professionals who work with patients to fight it.

Again, I want to commend the work of my colleague, Representative GINNY BROWN-WAITE, for her work on this important issue, and I urge all my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time and yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 230.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DAM REHABILITATION AND REPAIR ACT OF 2007

Mr. SALAZAR. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3224) to amend the National Dam Safety Program Act to establish a program to provide grant assistance to States for the rehabilitation and repair of deficient dams, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H. R. 3224

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Dam Rehabilitation and Repair Act of 2007".

SEC. 2. REHABILITATION AND REPAIR OF DEFICIENT DAMS.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—Section 2 of the National Dam Safety Program Act (33 U.S.C. 467) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), and (13) as paragraphs (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (12), (13), (14), and (15), respectively;

(2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

“(3) **DEFICIENT DAM.**—The term ‘deficient dam’ means a dam that the State within the boundaries of which the dam is located determines—

“(A) fails to meet minimum dam safety standards of the State; and

“(B) poses an unacceptable risk to the public.”; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (10) (as redesignated by paragraph (1)) the following:

“(11) **REHABILITATION.**—The term ‘rehabilitation’ means the repair, replacement, reconstruction, or removal of a dam that is carried out to meet applicable State dam safety and security standards.”.

(b) **PROGRAM FOR REHABILITATION AND REPAIR OF DEFICIENT DAMS.**—The National Dam Safety Program Act is amended by inserting after section 8 (33 U.S.C. 467f) the following:

“SEC. 8A. REHABILITATION AND REPAIR OF DEFICIENT DAMS.

“(a) **ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.**—The Director shall establish, within FEMA, a program

to provide grant assistance to States for use in rehabilitation of publicly-owned deficient dams.

“(b) **AWARD OF GRANTS.**—

“(1) **APPLICATION.**—A State interested in receiving a grant under this section may submit to the Director an application for such grant. Applications submitted to the Director under this section shall be submitted at such times, be in such form, and contain such information, as the Director may prescribe by regulation.

“(2) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to the provisions of this section, the Director may make a grant for rehabilitation of a deficient dam to a State that submits an application for the grant in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Director. The Director shall enter into a project grant agreement with the State to establish the terms of the grant and the project, including the amount of the grant.

“(3) **APPLICABILITY OF STANDARDS.**—The Director shall require States that apply for grants under this section to comply with the standards of section 611(j)(9) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5196(j)(9)), as in effect on the date of enactment of this section, with respect to projects assisted under this section in the same manner as recipients are required to comply in order to receive financial contributions from the Director for emergency preparedness purposes.

“(c) **PRIORITY SYSTEM.**—The Director, in consultation with the Board, shall develop a risk-based priority system for use in identifying deficient dams for which grants may be made under this section.

“(d) **ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.**—The total amount of funds appropriated pursuant to subsection (f)(1) for a fiscal year shall be allocated for making grants under this section to States applying for such grants for that fiscal year as follows:

“(1) One-third divided equally among applying States.

“(2) Two-thirds among applying States based on the ratio that—

“(A) the number of non-Federal publicly-owned dams that the Secretary of the Army identifies in the national inventory of dams maintained under section 6 as constituting a danger to human health and that are located within the boundaries of the State; bears to

“(B) the number of non-Federal publicly-owned dams that are so identified and that are located within the boundaries of all applying States.

“(e) **COST SHARING.**—The Federal share of the cost of rehabilitation of a deficient dam for which a grant is made under this section may not exceed 65 percent of the cost of such rehabilitation.

“(f) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

“(A) \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2008;

“(B) \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 2009;

“(C) \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2010;

“(D) \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 2011; and

“(E) \$100,000,000 for fiscal year 2012.

“(2) **STAFF.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to provide for the employment of such additional staff of FEMA as are necessary to carry out this section \$400,000 for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2010.

“(3) **PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY.**—Sums appropriated pursuant to this section shall remain available until expended.”.

SEC. 3. RULEMAKING.

(a) **PROPOSED RULEMAKING.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall issue a notice of proposed rulemaking regarding the amendments made by section 2 to the National Dam Safety Program Act (33 U.S.C. 467 et seq.).

(b) **FINAL RULE.**—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Federal Emergency Management

Agency shall issue a final rule regarding such amendments.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SALAZAR) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SALAZAR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3224.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

Mr. SALAZAR. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, many people are not aware that there are approximately 80,000 dams in the United States; and, of these, the Association of State Dam Safety Officials has identified 3,500 dams that are considered deficient or unsafe. In my State of Colorado, we have over 1,800 dams. Of those, 131 are high hazard public dams, and an additional 19 dams are deficient. The State has determined that they are in serious need of repair.

Without proper maintenance, these dams are an obvious threat to public safety. It is critical that we help to ensure the safety and security of these dams. H.R. 3224, introduced by myself and the gentleman from New York, Mr. RANDY KUHL, is a bill that does help to ensure such safety and security by addressing rehabilitation and repair of safety-deficient State-owned dams.

This bill is direct, quite simple, and will go a long way to mitigate significant hazards to our communities. First, the bill adds “deficient dam” and “rehabilitation” to the definition section of the Dam Safety Act and thus makes this category of dams eligible for funding for rehabilitation. Second, the bill directs the administrator of FEMA to establish within FEMA a program to provide grant assistance to States for use in rehabilitation of publicly owned deficient dams. The grants will be awarded so that each State will get an equal share of one-third of the total amount, while the remaining two-thirds will be awarded by risk. The Federal cost share is capped at 65 percent.

The program’s goal is to reduce the risks to life and property by establishing an effective national dam safety rehabilitation program that utilizes the resources and expertise of the Federal and non-Federal communities to achieve the reduction of dam safety hazards. In other words, one of the primary purposes of the Dam Rehabilitation and Repair Act of 2007 is to provide financial assistance to the States for strengthening their dam safety programs.

Mr. Speaker, I support this bill and urge its passage.

I reserve the balance of my time.