

Mr. Kroeker calls his project The Ripple Effect, and sells water bottles from his Web site in order to raise funds. Keeping nothing for himself, Mr. Kroeker takes all of the profits and puts them toward purchasing more water bottles to sell. A portion of the profits go to Living Water International, an organization that builds wells in villages where water is either unsanitary or difficult to obtain. Living Water International strategically places these wells near schools so women are able to get an education rather than travel long distances for unclean water.

Now wells do not last forever, which can be a problem with this type of program, but Living Water International has worked to find a solution to this. The organization works alongside the villagers teaching them how to build and maintain the wells. By doing this, the villagers are able to maintain the wells and fix them even after Living Water International has left.

Mr. Kroeker really liked how the fact that the organization did not just build the well and leave, but rather taught the villagers so they could become independent. Even though he is leaving for college in the fall of 2011, Mr. Kroeker still plans on managing his company from Blinn College in College Station, Texas. His company operates through a Web site, which will make it very convenient for Mr. Kroeker to balance his school work and continue to provide clean and safe water to people in need.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud this young Texan for taking action and making a difference in the lives of others.

And that's just the way it is.

THE BREAST DENSITY AND MAMMOGRAPHY REPORTING ACT OF 2011

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 5, 2011

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Breast Density and Mammography Reporting Act of 2011, which will provide women and their health care providers with the information they need about identifying breast cancer risks and help to detect this deadly disease at the earliest possible stage.

One in eight women in the United States will develop breast cancer in their lifetime. This year alone, more than 230,000 Americans will be diagnosed with breast cancer and nearly 40,000 women will die of the disease. We know that there are risk factors, things that increase an individual's chance of developing for breast cancer—gender, family history of cancer, certain genetic mutations, and numerous others.

Among them is dense breast tissue. Women with more dense breast tissue have a relative risk of developing breast cancer that is four or more times higher than individuals with less dense breast tissue. And dense breast tissue may also make it more difficult to identify potential problems on mammograms.

This bill seeks simply to update the information that women and their health care providers receive after a mammogram. By including information on an individual's breast density in these reports, we can raise awareness

among both patients and their physicians. We can help ensure appropriate screening, and help make sure that more women are diagnosed at an earlier stage of cancer.

This legislation has been endorsed by several national organizations, whose letters of support I hereby submit for the record. And it is based on strong legislation already enacted in my home state of Connecticut. But women should not live or die because of geography—we owe it to women across the country to ensure that they have access to the information they need to make informed decisions about their health. This legislation will help the women in our lives and their health care professionals access critical, potentially life-saving information, and I urge my colleagues to support our efforts.

OCTOBER 3, 2011.

Hon. ROSA L. DeLAURO,
House of Representatives, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE DeLAURO: On behalf of the Board of Directors of Are You Dense, Inc., we are pleased to support the Breast Density and Mammography Reporting Act of 2011. The grassroots breast density information effort began in Connecticut in 2004 when I was diagnosed with an advanced stage breast cancer after a decade of "normal" mammograms. When I questioned my breast surgeon why my cancer was detected at such an advanced stage, since I received a "normal" mammography report a few months earlier, her response was that I have dense breast tissue. This was the first time that I was informed about this critically important aspect of my breast health and what dense breast tissue meant to me for access to an Early Cancer Diagnosis. I began working with Connecticut State Senators Joan Hartley and Joseph Crisco and, with their unwavering support for Early Detection for women with dense breast tissue, Connecticut established itself as a leader in state legislation for breast density notification and expanded insurance coverage for women with dense breast tissue. I am so proud that you are leading the federal efforts to change the outcome of an advanced cancer to an early stage cancer for women across the country with dense breast tissue.

Research for more than a decade demonstrates that women with dense breast tissue are at increased risk of breast cancer and have only a 40% chance of having their cancer detected by mammography alone. As density increases, the sensitivity of mammogram to "see" cancer decreases. Breast density is one of the strongest predictors of the failure of mammography screening to detect cancer.

A Harris Poll found that less than 1 in ten women team about their breast density from their health care providers and ninety-five percent of women do not know their breast density even though it is one of the highest risk factors for breast cancer. The Breast Density and Mammography Reporting Act of 2011 will correct this fatal flaw in the Early Detection of Breast Cancer by standardizing the communication of breast density to the patient across our country. Breast Density notification will help bring about a new era in which women, in conjunction with their doctors, can make fully informed choices about their breast screening and personal surveillance.

Thank you for giving Are You Dense, Inc. the opportunity to support this important and timely legislation.

Sincerely,

NANCY M. CAPPELLO, PH.D.,
President and Founder,
Are You Dense, Inc.

OCTOBER 3, 2011.

Hon. ROSA L. DeLAURO,
House of Representatives, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE DeLAURO, the Black Women's Health Imperative is very pleased to support the introduction of the Breast Density and Mammography Reporting Act of 2011.

Women with dense breast tissue are more likely to get breast cancer, it is more likely to be aggressive, and very likely to be missed on a mammogram. The Breast Density and Mammography Reporting Act of 2011 corrects a fatal flaw in the post-mammography patient communication. The inclusion of breast density information in the lay letter, sent from radiologist to patient, recognizes the importance of patient notification of this risk factor. Without the provision for this notification, the opportunity for an informed and educated patient is tragically compromised. This legislation will ensure that the 40% of women with dense breasts, armed with critical information about their own physiology, can have equal access to early detection of breast cancer.

Breast Density notification will help bring about a new era in which women, in conjunction with their doctors, can make fully informed choices about breast screening and surveillance.

Thank you for giving us the opportunity to support this important and timely legislation.

Sincerely,

ELEANOR HINTON HOYT,
President & CEO,
Black Women's Health Imperative.

OCTOBER 3, 2011.

Hon. ROSA L. DeLAURO,
House of Representatives, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE DeLAURO, Are You Dense Advocacy, Inc. is pleased to support the introduction of the Breast Density and Mammography Reporting Act of 2011. It is in the interest of public safety to enact a standard that requires doctors to inform women of their breast density, its inherent risk factor, and apprise them of the limitations of mammography in dense breasts. Without this simple notification, women with dense breast tissue, unaware of this critical piece of their own physiology, and kept in the dark about density's inherent risk factor, can hardly be considered informed participants in their own health surveillance.

Women with dense breasts are more likely to get breast cancer, it is more likely to be aggressive, and is more likely to be missed on a mammogram. Over the past decade, peer reviewed scientific studies have demonstrated that mammography misses breast cancer at least 40% of the time in women with dense breasts. The inclusion of breast density information in the lay letter, sent from radiologist to patient, recognizes the fundamental right of a patient to be aware of her own density, her personal risk factor, and supplemental screening tools which may be appropriate.

We strongly support this timely legislation which will prove life saving for so many American women.

Sincerely,

JOANN PUSHKIN,
Director of Government Relations,
Are You Dense Advocacy, Inc.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF
BREAST CARE PROFESSIONALS,
Houston, TX.

DEAR CONGRESS: The American Association of Breast Care Professionals (AABCP) in collaboration with the AABCP Foundation, strongly supports all legislation regarding

research, education and early diagnosis of breast cancer for individuals with dense breast tissue. We ask all congressional leaders for consideration and co-sponsorship of this legislation.

AABCP is a non-profit trade association and foundation dedicated to educating the public and promoting public policy that is in the interest of the breast cancer patient, the post-mastectomy amputee, and the providers who serve them.

Currently, more than 2,500,000 individuals in the United States are living with breast cancer. Each year, more than 200,000 people, 97% women and 3% men, are diagnosed with breast cancer. Additionally, women with more dense breast tissue have at least a four-time greater risk of developing breast cancer than individuals with less dense tissue.

Physicians and health care providers are the first line of information during diagnosis and treatment. The provision of more scientific and appropriate information regarding the risks of dense breast tissue to individuals, immediately after a mammogram, ensures receipt of timely information and allows an individual to make a more informed decision regarding their health care.

The American Association of Breast Care Professionals believes that women will benefit from knowing both that they have denser breast tissue and the associated risks. When dealing with cancer, knowledge is survival.

We thank you again for your leadership and consideration of this very important issue.

Respectfully,

RHONDA F. TURNER, PHD, JD, BOCOPO,
President.

RECOGNIZING THE U.S. WOMEN'S CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 5, 2011

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the U.S. Women's Chamber of Commerce, an organization that has been vital to fostering entrepreneurship among females. Today, the number of women-owned businesses is growing at a rate double of all other firms. In 2007, women owned 7.8 million businesses and accounted for 28.7 percent of all businesses nationwide, according to the U.S. Census Bureau's Survey of Business Owners. These firms generated \$1.2 trillion in receipts, about 3.9 percent of all business receipts nationwide.

As this dynamic sector continues to evolve, it is vital women have a strong voice representing them and the Women's Chamber of Commerce has been a stalwart champion for female entrepreneurs.

Founded ten years ago, the Women's Chamber is the only national organization of its kind, working with over 500,000 members to eliminate barriers to female entrepreneurship. Throughout its history, the Chamber has secured a series of key victories that have helped small firms owned by women flourish and grow. In 2005, the U.S. Women's Chamber of Commerce won a lawsuit against the government for failing to implement the "Women's Procurement Program," an initiative helping female entrepreneurs secure federal contracts. The Women's Chamber has also fought to expand access to capital among female en-

trepreneurs, which is often a key impediment to women seeking to launch a new venture.

Beyond its work advocating for female entrepreneurs, the Women's Chamber has helped to promote career advancement for women and protect the rights of female employees. The Chamber was a strong advocate for the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act and has stalwartly fought for female advancement in the workplace.

Mr. Speaker, this week the U.S. Women's Chamber of Commerce celebrates ten years of service to American female entrepreneurs. As our economy continues to evolve, we can expect female entrepreneurship will only further blossom and play a greater role in American commerce. As that happens, the U.S. Women's Chamber will continue its role as a strong advocate for women-owned businesses and female employees.

HONORING ROSE LENOX

HON. TOM MARINO

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 5, 2011

Mr. MARINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of my constituent, Rose Lenox, on the occasion of her 80th birthday.

Rose Lenox nee Homan was born on October 19, 1931 in Towanda, Pennsylvania at Mills Hospital. She attended school through fourth grade in a one-room school house in Black, Pennsylvania, and then transferred to Ulster Elementary. Rose had daily responsibilities at the family farm, which she had to balance with her studies at Towanda High School. Rose met her future husband, James Lenox, in ninth grade.

After graduating, Rose was one of the first on the job training students to earn a clerical job at the DuPont plant in Towanda. After raising her children, Rose went on to work at Finlan Insurance and the Towanda Country Club.

On October 20, 1951, Rose married James Lenox at the Saints Peter and Paul Roman Catholic Church. Together, Rose and James have three children (Kathy, David, and Rosemary) and eight grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my constituent, Rose Lenox, on the occasion of her 80th birthday, and ask my colleagues to join in praising her commitment to her family and country.

INTRODUCTION OF THE "RENEWABLE FUEL STANDARD ELIMINATION ACT" AND THE "RENEWABLE FUEL STANDARD FLEXIBILITY ACT"

HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 5, 2011

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, it is past time for us to have a serious conversation about the federal government's role in supporting ethanol. One of the big drivers of ethanol is an artificial market, created by the federal government. The Renewable Fuel Standard, RFS, mandates that 36 billion gallons of

renewable fuels be in our nation's fuel supply. This mandate is being fulfilled by grain ethanol that comes from corn.

The federal government's creation of an artificial market for the ethanol industry has quite frankly created a chain reaction that is hurting consumers. It is expected that this year about 40 percent of the U.S. corn crop will be used for ethanol production. With increasing food and feed stocks being diverted into fuel, we are seeing diminished supplies for livestock and food producers. This year livestock and poultry producers will use 1.1 billion fewer bushels of corn than they used in the 2004/2005 crop year, the last crop year before the RFS. This will be the first year ever that ethanol production has used more of our corn supplies than feeding livestock and poultry in the U.S.

The RFS mandate has created a domino effect. Tightening supplies are driving up the price of corn. The higher cost for corn is passed on to livestock and food producers. In turn, consumers see that price reflected in the price of food on the grocery store shelves. In the debate over ethanol, the government is picking winners and losers and livestock and food producers, and the consumers of livestock and food products are the losers. As we confront the reality of the tightening corn supplies, there are real concerns about having enough corn supplies to satisfy the RFS and the needs of our food producers. We should not be in a position where we are choosing between fuel and food. That is why I am introducing two bills that would alter this artificially created government market.

The first bill, the Renewable Fuel Standard Elimination Act is simple; it would eliminate the RFS and make ethanol compete in a free market. The government should not be creating a market to sustain an entire industry. While I believe that we should completely eliminate the RFS, I recognize that there may not yet be the political will in Congress to completely eliminate this mandate. And while there may not yet be the political will to eliminate this mandate we have to address the reality that we are being confronted with, tightening corn supplies, and our livestock producers, our food manufacturers, and our consumers need relief now.

That is why I have joined with several colleagues in introducing legislation to reform the RFS. This reform will provide relief to our livestock and food producers and consumers of these products. This legislation, the Renewable Fuel Standard Flexibility Act will link the amount of ethanol required for the RFS to the amount of the U.S. corn supplies. This legislation would provide a mechanism that when the USDA reports that U.S. corn supplies are tight, based upon the ratio of corn stocks to expected use, there would be a corresponding reduction of corn ethanol made to the RFS. For example, if this policy was in place now, the legislation would trigger a 25 percent reduction in the RFS. This is a common sense solution to make sure that we have enough corn supplies to meet all of our demands.

I am a strong supporter of renewable fuels, when they compete fairly in the marketplace but the current policy is unfair and is causing unintended and negative consequences for American consumers, livestock farmers, and food manufacturers. Congress created this artificial market that is distorting the food and feed market, and we must provide relief of its