

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, BOCP, O,
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