

“(IV) complying with fire code requirements;

“(V) providing personal protective equipment;

“(VI) installing safety devices (such as alarms and scrubbers);

“(VII) purchasing and maintaining insurance coverage;

“(VIII) conducting appropriate emergency response and contingency planning;

“(IX) conducting employee background checks; and

“(X) potential liability for personal injury and damage to property; and

“(iv) the efficacy of each technology in treating or neutralizing biological or chemical agents that could be introduced into a drinking water supply by a terrorist or act of terrorism.

“(C) USE OF INHERENTLY SAFER TECHNOLOGIES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), not later than 90 days after the date of submission of the options feasibility assessment required under this paragraph, the owner or operator of a high-consequence water facility, in consultation with the Administrator, the Secretary, the United States Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, local officials, and other interested parties, shall determine which inherently safer technologies are to be used by the high-consequence water facility.

“(ii) CONSIDERATIONS.—In making the determination under clause (i), an owner or operator—

“(I) may consider transition costs estimated in the options feasibility assessment of the owner or operator (except that those transition costs shall not be the sole basis for the determination of the owner or operator);

“(II) shall consider long-term security enhancement of the high-consequence water facility;

“(III) shall consider comparable water facilities that have transitioned to inherently safer technologies; and

“(IV) shall consider the overall security impact of the determination, including on the production, processing, and transportation of substances of concern at other facilities.

“(C) ENFORCEMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with the tiers and priority system established under subsection (b)(2)(B), subject to paragraph (2), the Administrator—

“(A) shall prioritize the use of inherently safer technologies at high-consequence facilities listed under subsection (b)(1);

“(B) subject to the availability of grant funds under this section, not later than 90 days after the date on which the Administrator receives an options feasibility assessment from an owner or operator of a high-consequence water facility under subsection (b)(3)(A), shall issue an order requiring the high-consequence water facility to eliminate the use of 1 or more substances of concern and adopt 1 or more inherently safer technologies; and

“(C) may seek enforcement of an order issued under paragraph (2) in the appropriate United States district court.

“(2) DE MINIMIS USE.—Nothing in this section prohibits the de minimis use of a substance of concern as a residual disinfectant.

“(d) GRANTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with the tiers and priority system established under subsection (b)(2)(B), the Administrator shall provide grants to high-consequence facilities (including high-consequence facilities subject to an order issued under subsection (c)(1)(C) and water facilities described in paragraph (6)) for use in paying capital expenditures directly required to complete the

transition of the high-consequence water facility to the use of 1 or more inherently safer technologies.

“(2) APPLICATION.—A high-consequence water facility that seeks to receive a grant under this subsection shall submit to the Administrator an application by such date, in such form, and containing such information as the Administrator shall require, including information relating to the transfer to inherently safer technologies, and the proposed date of such a transfer, described in subsection (b)(3)(B).

“(3) DEADLINE FOR TRANSITION.—An owner or operator of a high-consequence water facility that is subject to an order under subsection (c)(1)(C) and that receives a grant under this subsection shall begin the transition to inherently safer technologies described in paragraph (1) not later than 90 days after the date of issuance of the order under subsection (c)(1)(C).

“(4) FACILITY UPGRADES.—An owner or operator of a high-consequence water facility—

“(A) may complete the transition to inherently safer technologies described in paragraph (1) within the scope of a greater facility upgrade; but

“(B) shall use amounts from a grant received under this subsection only for the capital expenditures directly relating to the transition to inherently safer technologies.

“(5) OPERATIONAL COSTS.—An owner or operator of a high-consequence water facility that receives a grant under this subsection may not use funds from the grant to pay or offset any ongoing operational cost of the high-consequence water facility.

“(6) OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—As a condition of receiving a grant under this subsection, the owner or operator of a high-consequence water facility shall—

“(A) upon receipt of a grant, track all cost savings resulting from the transition to inherently safer technologies, including those savings identified in subsection (b)(4)(B)(iii); and

“(B) for each fiscal year for which grant funds are received, return an amount to the Administrator equal to 50 percent of the savings achieved by the high-consequence water facility (but not to exceed the amount of grant funds received for the fiscal year) for use by the Administrator in facilitating the future transition of other high-consequence water facilities to the use of inherently safer technologies.

“(7) INTERIM TRANSITIONS.—A water facility that transitioned to the use of 1 or more inherently safer technologies after September 11, 2001, but before the date of enactment of this section, and that qualifies as a high-consequence facility under subsection (b)(2), in accordance with any previous report submitted by the water facility under section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(r)) and as determined by the Administrator, shall be eligible to receive a grant under this subsection.

“(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$125,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2011.”

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 483—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE IMPORTANCE OF ORAL HEALTH, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. COCHRAN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 483

Whereas the Surgeon General has determined that oral health is integral to general health;

Whereas the Surgeon General has identified numerous oral-systemic disease connections, including possible associations between chronic oral infections and diabetes, heart and lung diseases, stroke, low-birth-weight, and premature births;

Whereas the burden of dental and oral health diseases restricts activities of an individual at school, at work, and at home, and often significantly diminishes the quality of life of an individual;

Whereas oral health diseases, including dental caries and periodontal disease, are largely preventable;

Whereas the effective treatment and prevention of those diseases are substantially aided by access to highly trained dental primary care professionals;

Whereas the Academy of General Dentistry was officially incorporated in 1952, with the mission to serve as the premier resource for general dentists who are committed to improving patient care through lifelong learning and continuing education;

Whereas the Academy of General Dentistry has grown to represent over 33,000 general dentists who provide primary care, oral health care services;

Whereas the Academy of General Dentistry encourages excellence in continuing education and professionalism through its earned professional designation programs known as “Mastership”, “Fellowship and Lifelong Learning”, and “Service Recognition”; and

Whereas the Academy of General Dentistry has signed a memorandum of understanding with the Department of Health and Human Services to help improve the oral health status of the citizens of the United States and achieve the objectives of the Healthy People 2010 initiative of the Department: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) access to oral health care services and the prevention of oral health care disease is integral to achieving and maintaining good health; and

(2) the Academy of General Dentistry and the members of that organization are recognized for—

(A) promoting—

(i) excellence in continuing dental education; and

(ii) high standards of training and professionalism in the field of primary dental care; and

(B) helping to address the treatment and prevention of oral health disease.

SENATE RESOLUTION 484—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE CONDEMNING THE MILITARY JUNTA IN BURMA FOR ITS RECENT CAMPAIGN OF TERROR AGAINST ETHNIC MINORITIES AND CALLING ON THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL TO ADOPT IMMEDIATELY A BINDING NON-PUNITIVE RESOLUTION ON BURMA

Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. FRIST, Mr. OBAMA, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, and Mr. REID) submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to: