

a small portion of the project as a whole. This bill would allow the people in Terrebonne Parish to begin protecting themselves while we work towards a complete water resources bill.

The Melancon-Baker partial authorization bill includes only two reaches of levees, tying into the already existing system of levees. These levees would provide the most protection possible with the limited resources currently available.

The bill also authorizes the lock complex on the Houma Navigation Canal to protect against devastating storm surges, such as the one during Hurricane Katrina that ran up the Mississippi River-Gulf outlet and destroyed St. Bernard Parish. In addition, Houma would be protected from salt water intrusion in their drinking water and the degradation of the wetlands.

I urge passage of H.R. 6428. I wish to thank Mr. OBERSTAR and Mr. YOUNG and the committee for all of their kindnesses to help us move this forward.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to point out that I have toured St. Bernard Parish with my wife who is from New Orleans, and we have seen the extraordinary destruction caused by Hurricane Katrina to the residents and the absolute abject devastation of an area that hasn't experienced anything of this nature in 138 years.

This legislation is vitally important to correct the failures of the past and prevent them from happening in the future. The gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. MELANCON) and the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. BAKER), both members of our committee, have been strong advocates for this project.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6428.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds of those voting having responded in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### DAM SAFETY ACT OF 2006

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2735) to amend the National Dam Safety Program Act to reauthorize the national dam safety program, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2735

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

#### SECTION 1. DAM SAFETY.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Dam Safety Act of 2006”.

(b) NATIONAL DAM INVENTORY.—Section 6 of the National Dam Safety Program Act (33 U.S.C. 467d) is amended to read as follows:

#### “SEC. 6. NATIONAL DAM INVENTORY.

“The Secretary of the Army shall maintain and update information on the inventory of dams in the United States. Such inventory of dams shall include any available information assessing each dam based on inspections completed by either a Federal agency or a State dam safety agency.”.

#### (c) NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM.—

(1) DUTIES.—Section 8(b)(1) of the National Dam Safety Program Act (33 U.S.C. 467f(b)(1)) is amended by striking “and target dates to” and inserting “performance measures, and target dates toward effectively administering this Act in order to”.

(2) ASSISTANCE FOR STATE DAM SAFETY PROGRAMS.—Section 8(e)(2)(A) of the National Dam Safety Program Act (33 U.S.C. 467f(e)(2)(A)) is amended—

(A) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “substantially”;

(B) by redesignating clauses (iv) through (x) as clauses (v) through (xi), respectively;

(C) by inserting after clause (iii) the following:

“(iv) the authority to require or perform periodic evaluations of all dams and reservoirs to determine the extent of the threat to human life and property in case of failure.”; and

(D) in clause (vii) (as redesignated by subparagraph (B)), by inserting “install and monitor instrumentation,” after “remedial work.”.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 13 of the National Dam Safety Program Act (33 U.S.C. 467j) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “\$6,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2006” and inserting “\$6,500,000 for fiscal year 2007, \$7,100,000 for fiscal year 2008, \$7,600,000 for fiscal year 2009, \$8,300,000 for fiscal year 2010, and \$9,200,000 for fiscal year 2011”;

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “\$500,000 for each fiscal year” and inserting “\$650,000 for fiscal year 2007, \$700,000 for fiscal year 2008, \$750,000 for fiscal year 2009, \$800,000 for fiscal year 2010, and \$850,000 for fiscal year 2011”;

(3) in subsection (c), by striking “\$1,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2006” and inserting “\$1,600,000 for fiscal year 2007, \$1,700,000 for fiscal year 2008, \$1,800,000 for fiscal year 2009, \$1,900,000 for fiscal year 2010, and \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 2011”;

(4) in subsection (d), by striking “\$500,000 for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2006” and inserting “\$550,000 for fiscal year 2007, \$600,000 for fiscal year 2008, \$650,000 for fiscal year 2009, \$700,000 for fiscal year 2010, and \$750,000 for fiscal year 2011”; and

(5) in subsection (e), by striking “\$600,000 for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2006” and inserting “\$700,000 for fiscal year 2007, \$800,000 for fiscal year 2008, \$900,000 for fiscal year 2009, \$1,000,000 for fiscal year 2010, and \$1,100,000 for fiscal year 2011”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alaska.

□ 0045

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 2735, known as the Dam Safety Act of 2006, reauthorizes the National Dam Safety Program for 5

years, through fiscal year 2011, and makes a number of improvements to the national inventory of dams.

I want to thank Mr. KUHL of New York for his dedication to the National Dam Safety Program. He has been a steadfast proponent of reauthorization and deserves credit for strengthening the program.

The National Dam Safety Program is administered by FEMA and was established to improve safety around dams. The program provides grants to State dam safety agencies to assist them in improving their regulatory programs, training, and research, and to create a national inventory of dams in existence.

With the passage of S. 2736 today, we clear the bill for the President and ensure authorization of this successful program through the year 2011. I support the bill and encourage my colleagues to do the same.

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

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

(Mr. OBERSTAR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, the structural integrity of dams throughout the United States has been a concern of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and its predecessors going back to the Rivers and Harbors Committee in the very beginning of this Nation. We have repeatedly visited the issue of dam safety and enacted dam safety programs in years past, reauthorizing in 1996, and this legislation is an update of the 1996 legislation.

The Corps of Engineers, at the direction of our committee and through the reauthorization we provided, working with the Federal Emergency Management Agency, has identified 79,777 public and private dams in the United States of which 11,811 are high-hazard dams. What is troubling to us on the committee is that the number of high-hazard dams has increased by over 20 percent in the last 6 years. Clearly action has to be taken. We have had 125 failures between 1999 and 2004.

This legislation will put FEMA on alert, put the Corps of Engineers on alert, raise visibility of these issues and provide the tools necessary to take action to protect citizens living below these structures from catastrophic failure that can wipe out whole communities.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 2735, the National Dam Safety Program Act, which reauthorizes and amends the National Dam Safety Program. The National Dam Safety Program is a partnership of the States, Federal agencies, and other stakeholders to encourage individual and community responsibility for dam safety.

The purpose of the National Dam Safety Program is to “reduce the risks to life and property from dam failure in the United States through the establishment and maintenance of an effective national dam safety program to

bring together the expertise and resources of the Federal and non-Federal communities in achieving national dam safety hazard reduction.”

S. 2735 reauthorizes the National Dam Safety Program through fiscal year 2011. The dam safety program, administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), provides grants to state regulatory agencies, funds research projects aimed at improving dam safety, and trains safety officials and dam operators.

Of the 79,777 public and private dams in the United States, there are currently 11,811 High Hazard dams across the country. If one of these dams fails, it could cost lives and damage the economy and the environment. From 2000 to 2006, the number of hazard dams increased by almost 20 percent.

These dams can pose a significant threat. Between 1999 and 2004, States reported 1,090 dam safety incidents including 125 failures. Deficient or unsafe dams mean that these dams have been identified as having hydrologic or structural deficiencies that make them susceptible to a failure triggered by a large storm event, an earthquake, progressive deterioration, or inadequate maintenance. Currently, States have identified approximately 3,400 dams as being deficient or unsafe—an increase of 33 percent since 1998.

Since the creation of the National Dam Safety Program in 1996, dam safety inspections have increased significantly. In addition, the Program has provided funding to increase the amount and the quality of dam safety research and has increased the amount of direct assistance for training state officials and providing technical seminars and workshops.

Presently, many states lack the financial resources to effectively carry out the program and many State regulatory programs lack the support they require at a time when these critical program funds are truly needed. Clearly, there is a need for this program, the funds it provides, and the technical support it offers States.

Mr. Speaker, I support the bill and urge its approval.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2735.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds of those voting having responded in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bills just passed, H.R. 6428 and S. 2735.

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

There was no objection.

#### PROVIDING FOR CORRECTION TO ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 5946, MAGNUSON-STEVENSON FISHERY CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2006

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 123) providing for correction to the enrollment of the bill H.R. 5946.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. CON. RES. 123

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That in the enrollment of the bill H.R. 5946, the Clerk of the House shall make the following corrections:

(1) In the table of contents, strike the item relating to section 702 and redesignate the item relating to section 703 as relating to section 702.

(2) In title VII, strike section 702 and redesignate section 703 as section 702.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

This resolution corrects the text of H.R. 5946, Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 2006. The Senate amendment to that bill included a provision not in the jurisdiction of the Committee on Resources, and with the passage of this resolution, that provision will be deleted when the bill is enrolled.

And, Mr. Speaker, the Magnuson-Stevens Act is an act 30 years old that manages the Nation's fisheries out 200 miles. It is a bill that deals with an industry that is nearly \$100 billion annually. And what we have done with this bill, with the Members, with the chairman of the Resources Committee, Mr. POMBO; with the former chairman of the Resources Committee, Mr. DON YOUNG; Mr. RAHALL; FRANK PALLONE; JIM SAXTON; and a number of Members; and I also want to compliment the staff on the House side, the staff on both committees, personal staff. And those people who helped us with the Senate, they have made a bill that is going to be successful, the Magnuson-Stevens Act, because this act enables the management of a public resource that is worth about \$100 billion to be integrated with fishermen, with processors, with distributors, with university scientists, government scientists, council members, and private citizens. The bill goes a long way to sustain and restore

the Nation's fishery. It ends overfishing, rebuilds depleted stocks, improves safety and life at sea, protects fish habitat, enables us to better understand the ecology of our oceans, improves the management of our councils, fairly and equitably deals with overcapitalization, and numerous other provisions.

This is a good piece of legislation. It further restores and goes a long way into enabling us to carry out the traditions of Senator Magnuson and Senator STEVENS.

I urge my colleagues to vote for this most sustainable fisheries act.

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

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, as I understand it, this is a technical measure, and we have no problems with it on our side. I support it.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 123.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds of those voting having responded in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MAGNUSON-STEVENSON FISHERY CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2006

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 5946) to amend the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act to authorize activities to promote improved monitoring and compliance for high seas fisheries, or fisheries governed by international fishery management agreements, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) *SHORT TITLE.*—This Act may be cited as the “Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Reauthorization Act of 2006”.

(b) *TABLE OF CONTENTS.*—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Amendment of Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act.

Sec. 3. Changes in findings and definitions.

Sec. 4. Highly migratory species.

Sec. 5. Total allowable level of foreign fishing.

Sec. 6. Western Pacific Sustainable Fisheries Fund.

Sec. 7. Authorization of appropriations.

#### TITLE I—CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

Sec. 101. Cumulative impacts.

Sec. 102. Caribbean Council jurisdiction.