

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. DODD, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. AKAKA, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. DAYTON):

S. 1085. A bill to provide for paid sick leave to ensure that Americans can address their own health needs and the health needs of their families; read the first time.

By Mr. HATCH:

S. 1086. A bill to improve the national program to register and monitor individuals who commit crimes against children or sex offenses; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself and Mr. SCHUMER):

S. 1087. A bill to amend section 337 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to prescribe the oath or affirmation of renunciation and allegiance required to be naturalized as a citizen of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KYL:

S. 1088. A bill to establish streamlined procedures for collateral review of mixed petitions, amendments, and defaulted claims, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. AKAKA (for himself, Mr. COCHRAN, and Mr. DODD):

S. 1089. A bill to establish the National Foreign Language Coordination Council to develop and implement a foreign language strategy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Mr. SARBANES):

S. Res. 149. A resolution honoring the life and contributions of His Eminence, Archbishop Iakovos, former archbishop of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. SMITH, and Mr. MARTINEZ):

S. Res. 150. A resolution expressing continued support for the construction of the Victims of Communism Memorial; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. FRIST (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. LIEBERMAN, and Mrs. DOLE):

S. Res. 151. A resolution recognizing the 57th Anniversary of the Independence of the State of Israel; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SMITH (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. DURBIN):

S. Con. Res. 35. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the Government of the Russian Federation should issue a clear and unambiguous statement of admission and condemnation of the illegal occupation and annexation by the Soviet Union from 1940 to 1991 of the Baltic countries of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 185

At the request of Mr. NELSON of Florida, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. MARTINEZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 185, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to repeal the

requirement for the reduction of certain Survivor Benefit Plan annuities by the amount of dependency and indemnity compensation and to modify the effective date for paid-up coverage under the Survivor Benefit Plan.

S. 327

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. BUNNING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 327, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the tip credit to certain employers and to promote tax compliance.

S. 392

At the request of Mr. LEVIN, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. SALAZAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 392, a bill to authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of Congress, collectively, to the Tuskegee Airmen in recognition of their unique military record, which inspired revolutionary reform in the Armed Forces.

S. 473

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 473, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to promote and improve the allied health professions.

S. 502

At the request of Mr. NELSON of Florida, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 502, a bill to revitalize rural America and rebuild main street, and for other purposes.

S. 665

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. CLINTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 665, a bill to reauthorize and improve the Spark M. Matsunaga Hydrogen Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1990 to establish a program to commercialize hydrogen and fuel cell technology, and for other purposes.

S. 671

At the request of Mr. LIEBERMAN, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. CLINTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 671, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit against income tax for certain fuel cell property.

S. 914

At the request of Mr. ALLARD, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 914, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a competitive grant program to build capacity in veterinary medical education and expand the workforce of veterinarians engaged in public health practice and biomedical research.

S. 988

At the request of Mr. SESSIONS, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) and the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. DEMINT) were added as cosponsors of S. 988, a bill to permanently repeal the estate and generation-skipping transfer taxes.

S. 1010

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. CORZINE) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. SALAZAR) were added as cosponsors of S. 1010, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve patient access to, and utilization of, the colorectal cancer screening benefit under the Medicare Program.

S. 1022

At the request of Mrs. LINCOLN, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR) and the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) were added as cosponsors of S. 1022, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow for an energy efficient appliance credit.

S. 1064

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1064, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve stroke prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation.

S. 1068

At the request of Mrs. DOLE, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. BURNS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1068, a bill to provide for higher education affordability, access, and opportunity.

S.J. RES. 12

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. SUNUNU) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 12, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing Congress to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States.

S.J. RES. 18

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 18, a joint resolution approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003.

S. CON. RES. 11

At the request of Mr. SESSIONS, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. CLINTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 11, a concurrent resolution honoring the Tuskegee Airmen for their bravery in fighting for our freedom in World War II, and for their contribution in creating an integrated United States Air Force.

AMENDMENT NO. 762

At the request of Mr. NELSON of Florida, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. MARTINEZ) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 762 intended to be proposed to S. 1042, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2006 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy,

to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mrs. LINCOLN (for herself and Mr. TALENT):

S. 1076. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the excise tax and income tax credits for the production of biodiesel; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. TALENT. Mr. President, today Senator LINCOLN and I introduce legislation to extend the current excise tax credit for biodiesel through 2010. This tax credit brings great benefits to our nation's economy and environment while at the same time reducing our dependence on foreign oil.

Biodiesel is a cleaner burning alternative to petroleum-based diesel, and it is made from renewable resources like soybeans and other natural fats and oils, grown here in the United States. It works in any diesel engine with few or no modifications. It can be used in its pure form (B100), or blended with petroleum diesel at a level—most commonly 20 percent (B20). Soybean farmers in Missouri and across the Nation have invested millions of dollars to build a strong and viable biodiesel industry.

In last year's JOBS bill, we created an excise tax credit for biodiesel; a \$1/gallon credit for biodiesel produced from virgin oils, and a \$0.50/gallon credit for biodiesel produced from yellow grease or recycled cooking oil. This important tax credit is set to expire in less than 2 years. It is imperative that we extend this incentive that is expected to increase domestic energy security, reduce pollution and stimulate the economy.

I certainly would prefer to fill up my tank with a clean burning fuel grown by farmers in our Nation's heartland instead of petroleum imported from the Saudis. Our farmers pose no security risks. I'm not alone in this preference. More than 400 major fleets use biodiesel commercially nationwide. About 300 retail filling stations make biodiesel available to the public, and more than 1,000 petroleum distributors carry it nationwide.

I am pleased that we will soon have a biodiesel plant in Missouri. Missouri Soybean Association and Mid-America Biofuels LLC recently announced plans to build a biodiesel plant in Mexico, MO. The plant is expected to produce 30 million gallons of biodiesel annually. There is strong support for this endeavor and they have exhibited exceptional leadership by bringing this plant to Missouri. I look forward to working with them.

As I've said before, biodiesel is a fuel of the future that we can use today. It is nontoxic, biodegradable and essentially free of sulfur and aromatics. Biodiesel offers similar fuel economy, horsepower and torque to petroleum

diesel while providing superior lubricity. It significantly reduces emissions of carbon monoxide, particulate matter, unburned hydrocarbons and sulfates. On a lifecycle basis, biodiesel reduces carbon dioxide emissions by 78 percent compared to petroleum diesel. In other words, biodiesel is good for your car and the environment.

Additionally, this new value added market for soybeans brings jobs to our economy and benefits to farmers. Based on the USDA baseline estimates for future soybean production, over a five year time period the biodiesel tax incentive could add almost \$1 billion directly to the bottom line of U.S. farm income. In addition, the provisions will significantly benefit the U.S. economy and could increase U.S. gross output by almost \$7 billion.

I want to thank Senator LINCOLN and Senator GRASSLEY for their leadership on this important issue. We need to prevent this tax credit from expiring. It is expected to increase biodiesel demand from an estimated 30 million gallons in fiscal year 2004 to at least 124 million gallons per year, based on a U.S. Department of Agriculture study.

By Mr. JEFFORDS (for himself, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mrs. BOXER, and Mr. LIEBERMAN):

S. 1080. A bill to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act to require the use of nontoxic products in the case of hydraulic fracturing that occurs during oil or natural gas production activities; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I would like to thank Senators LAUTENBERG, BOXER, and LIEBERMAN for working with me to introduce this important legislation, the Hydraulic Fracturing Safety Act of 2005.

Over half of our Nation's fresh drinking water comes from underground sources. The process of hydraulic fracturing threatens our drinking water supplies. Hydraulic fracturing occurs when fluids are injected at high rates of speed into rock beds to fracture them and allow easier harvesting of natural oils and gases. It is these injection fluids that are of high concern.

In a recent report, the EPA acknowledged that these fluids, many of them toxic and harmful to people, are pumped directly into or near underground sources of drinking water. This same report cited earlier studies that indicated that only 61 percent of these fluids are recovered after the process is complete. This leaves 39 percent of these fluids in the ground, risking contamination of our drinking water.

Let me share with you the story of Laura Amos, a resident of Colorado who suffers from ill health effects today. In May of 2001, while an oil and gas well was being hydraulically fractured near her home, the metal top of her drinking well exploded into the air. At the same time, her water became bubbly and developed a horrible odor.

For three months, she was provided alternate drinking water by Ballard,

later known as Encana, the company that owned the well near her home. It took this long until her water appeared normal again. Laura and her family drank from this well over the next couple of years. It was then that Laura developed a rare adrenal-gland tumor. During this time, Laura began actively investigating the chemicals used during the hydraulic fracturing of a well near her home. She learned about a chemical called 2-BE, which was later linked to adrenal-gland tumors in rodents.

Litigation over the last several years has resulted in findings that hydraulic fracturing should be regulated as part of the underground injection control program in the Safe Drinking Water Act. Yet, EPA indicates in writing that they have no intention of publishing regulations to that effect or ensuring that state programs adequately regulate hydraulic fracturing.

I ask unanimous consent that a series of letters to EPA and their responses dated October 14, 2004 and December 7, 2004, be inserted in the RECORD.

In June of 2004, an EPA study on hydraulic fracturing identified diesel as a "constituent of potential concern." Prior to this, EPA had entered into a Memorandum of Agreement with three of the major hydraulic fracturing corporations, whom all voluntarily agreed to ban the use of diesel, and if necessary select replacements that will not cause hydraulic fracturing fluids to endanger underground sources of drinking water. However, all parties acknowledged that only technically feasible and cost-effective actions to provide alternatives will be sought.

Hydraulic fracturing needs to be regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act and it has got to start now. It is unconscionable to allow the oil and gas industry to pump toxic fluids into the ground.

My bill, the Hydraulic Fracturing Safety Act of 2005, clarifies once and for all that hydraulic fracturing is part of the Underground Injection Control Program regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

This legislation also bans the use of diesel and other toxic pollutants for oil and natural gas exploration.

Lastly, this legislation requires EPA to ensure that States adequately regulate hydraulic fracturing activities in all States to ensure that companies are adhering to our Nation's laws and conducting business in a manner safe for all Americans.

We need to do the right thing, and take action now to protect our Nation's drinking water supply. According to the oil and gas industry, 90 percent of our oil and gas wells will be accessed through hydraulic fracturing. Congress and the EPA have to work together to provide a consistent and safe supply of drinking water for all Americans.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.