

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 2485. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain machines for molding or forming pneumatic tires; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 2486. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on 2,6-Dichlorotoluene; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 2487. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on crotonic acid; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 2488. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on sodium hypophosphite; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 2489. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 2-Chloro-6-(methylthio)toluene; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 2490. A bill to extend and modify the temporary suspension of duty on certain machine tools for working wire of iron and steel; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 2491. A bill to extend and modify the temporary suspension of duty on certain shearing machines; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 2492. A bill to extend and modify the temporary suspension of duty on certain sector mold press machines; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 2493. A bill to extend and modify the temporary suspension of duty on certain machinery for molding or otherwise forming rubber; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 2494. A bill to renew the temporary suspension of duty on cobalt boron; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 2495. A bill to renew and modify the temporary suspension of duty on ferroboration; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 2496. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on mixtures of tetrakis(hydroxymethyl)phosphonium chloride, polymer with urea, tetrakis(hydroxymethyl)phosphonium chloride, formaldehyde, and water/inters; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 2497. A bill to provide for the liquidation or reliquidation of certain entries of manufacturing equipment entered on or after May 11, 1997, and before October 21, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 2498. A bill to provide for the liquidation and reliquidation of certain entries of manufacturing equipment entered on or after May 11, 1997, and before October 21, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 2499. A bill to provide for the liquidation or reliquidation of an entry of certain manufacturing equipment entered on February 9, 2002; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 2500. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on p-fluorobenzaldehyde; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 2501. A bill to renew the temporary suspensions of duty on acetyl chloride; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 2502. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Dianil; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 2503. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on nPBAL; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 2504. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Primid XL-552; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 2505. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on 1,4-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, polymer with N,N'-bis(2-aminoethyl)-1,2-ethanediamine, cyclized, methosulfate; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 2506. A bill to provide for the liquidation or reliquidation of certain entries of artificial foliage; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 2507. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Primid QM-1260; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 2508. A bill to reduce temporarily the duty on 4-ADPA; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 2509. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Mixtures of N-phenyl-N-(trichloromethylthio)-benzenesulfonamide, calcium carbonate, and mineral oil; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 2510. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Grilamid TR 90; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 2511. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Grilbond IL 6-50°F; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 2512. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain manufacturing equipment; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 2513. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on himic anhydride; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 2514. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on o-Dichlorobenzene; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 2515. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on silver sodium hydrogen zirconium phosphate; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 2516. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on nonwoven diffusion media; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 2517. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 2,2'-Dithioisobenzothiazole; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 2518. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain synthetic staple fibers that are not carded, combed, or otherwise processed for spinning; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 2519. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain tirebuilding machines used in the manufacture of extra-wide pneumatic truck and automobile tires, and parts and accessories thereof; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 2520. A bill to suspend the duty on certain synthetic staple fibers that are not carded, combed, or otherwise processed for spinning; to the Committee on Finance.

#### SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. KERRY (for himself and Mr. LUGAR):

S. Res. 328. A resolution commemorating the 20th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin

Wall, the end of the division of Europe, and the beginning of the peaceful and democratic reunification of Germany; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. FRANKEN, Ms. MIKULSKI, and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. Res. 329. A resolution recognizing the month of October 2009 as "National Principals Month"; considered and agreed to.

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 118

At the request of Mr. KOHL, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) were added as cosponsors of S. 118, a bill to amend section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959, to improve the program under such section for supportive housing for the elderly, and for other purposes.

S. 324

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 324, a bill to provide for research on, and services for individuals with, postpartum depression and psychosis.

S. 456

At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SPECTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 456, a bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Secretary of Education, to develop guidelines to be used on a voluntary basis to develop plans to manage the risk of food allergy and anaphylaxis in schools and early childhood education programs, to establish school-based food allergy management grants, and for other purposes.

S. 819

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KIRK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 819, a bill to provide for enhanced treatment, support, services, and research for individuals with autism spectrum disorders and their families.

S. 985

At the request of Mrs. LINCOLN, the name of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 985, a bill to establish and provide for the treatment of Individual Development Accounts, and for other purposes.

S. 1055

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SPECTER), the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. LUGAR), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1055, a bill to grant the congressional gold medal, collectively, to the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental

Combat Team, United States Army, in recognition of their dedicated service during World War II.

S. 1065

At the request of Mr. BROWNBACk, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. JOHANNs) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1065, a bill to authorize State and local governments to direct divestiture from, and prevent investment in, companies with investments of \$20,000, 000 or more in Iran's energy sector, and for other purposes.

S. 1158

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SPECTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1158, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct activities to rapidly advance treatments for spinal muscular atrophy, neuromuscular disease, and other pediatric diseases, and for other purposes.

S. 1234

At the request of Mr. LIEBERMAN, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1234, a bill to modify the prohibition on recognition by United States courts of certain rights relating to certain marks, trade names, or commercial names.

S. 1304

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1304, a bill to restore the economic rights of automobile dealers, and for other purposes.

S. 1389

At the request of Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1389, a bill to clarify the exemption for certain annuity contracts and insurance policies from Federal regulation under the Securities Act of 1933.

S. 1481

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1481, a bill to amend section 811 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act to improve the program under such section for supportive housing for persons with disabilities.

S. 1521

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1521, a bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to require provider payments under Medicare and Medicaid to be made through direct deposit or electronic funds transfer (EFT) at insured depository institutions.

S. 1524

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1524, a bill to strengthen the capacity, transparency, and accountability of United States foreign

assistance programs to effectively adapt and respond to new challenges of the 21st century, and for other purposes.

S. 1538

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1538, a bill to establish a black carbon and other aerosols research program in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration that supports observations, monitoring, modeling, and for other purposes.

S. 1624

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1624, a bill to amend title 11 of the United States Code, to provide protection for medical debt homeowners, to restore bankruptcy protections for individuals experiencing economic distress as caregivers to ill, injured, or disabled family members, and to exempt from means testing debtors whose financial problems were caused by serious medical problems, and for other purposes.

S. 1628

At the request of Mr. UDALL of Colorado, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1628, a bill to amend title VII of the Public Health Service Act to increase the number of physicians who practice in underserved rural communities.

S. 1652

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1652, a bill to amend part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to provide full Federal funding of such part.

S. 1653

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1653, a bill to provide for the appointment of additional Federal circuit and district judges, and for other purposes.

S. 1703

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1703, a bill to amend the Act of June 18, 1934, to reaffirm the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to take land into trust for Indian tribes.

S. 1713

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1713, a bill to establish loan guarantee programs to develop biochar technology using excess plant biomass, to establish biochar demonstration projects on public land, and for other purposes.

S. 1792

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cospon-

sor of S. 1792, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the requirements for windows, doors, and skylights to be eligible for the credit for nonbusiness energy property.

S. 1832

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1832, a bill to increase loan limits for small business concerns, provide for low interest refinancing for small business concerns, and for other purposes.

S. 1833

At the request of Mr. UDALL of Colorado, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1833, a bill to amend the Credit Card Accountability Responsibility and Disclosure Act of 2009 to establish an earlier effective date for various consumer protections, and for other purposes.

S. 1834

At the request of Mr. AKAKA, the name of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1834, a bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to ensure that all dogs and cats used by research facilities are obtained legally.

S. 1862

At the request of Mr. LIEBERMAN, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1862, a bill to provide that certain Secret Service employees may elect to transition to coverage under the District of Columbia Police and Fire Fighter Retirement and Disability System.

S. 1938

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1938, a bill to establish a program to reduce injuries and deaths caused by cellphone use and texting while driving.

S. CON. RES. 25

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 25, a concurrent resolution recognizing the value and benefits that community health centers provide as health care homes for over 18,000,000 individuals, and the importance of enabling health centers and other safety net providers to continue to offer accessible, affordable, and continuous care to their current patients and to every American who lacks access to preventive and primary care services.

S. RES. 210

At the request of Mrs. LINCOLN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 210, a resolution designating the week beginning on November 9, 2009, as National School Psychology Week.

S. RES. 268

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mrs.

HUTCHISON) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 268, a resolution recognizing Hispanic Heritage Month and celebrating the heritage and culture of Latinos in the United States and their immense contributions to the Nation.

S. RES. 316

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD) and the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 316, a resolution calling upon the President to ensure that the foreign policy of the United States reflects appropriate understanding and sensitivity concerning issues related to human rights, ethnic cleansing, and genocide documented in the United States record relating to the Armenian Genocide, and for other purposes.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. UDALL of Colorado (for himself, Mr. BINGAMAN, and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 2052. A bill to amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to require the Secretary of Energy to carry out a research and development and demonstration program to reduce manufacturing and construction costs relating to nuclear reactors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. President, I rise to speak about the role nuclear energy can play in moving our country toward a more secure energy future. For some, news that a Udall is speaking favorably about nuclear power will come as a stark and perhaps unpleasant surprise. But I also believe public and expert opinion on the risks and benefits of nuclear power has changed.

The environmental and energy security challenges that we faced in the 1970s, when that decade closed in the shadow of Three Mile Island, have changed significantly. When my father Mo Udall campaigned for President in the New Hampshire primary in 1976—and the Presiding Officer remembers that era—and when he was asked about the controversial Seabrook nuclear facility, no one had climate change on their list of environmental concerns.

Today, more than 30 years on, we have a less parochial and more global view about the challenges of energy security, climate change, and the problems associated with carbon-based energy production.

Given the economic, national security, and environmental threats our current energy system creates, we need a comprehensive and cleaner national energy policy. In this regard, clearly, nuclear energy has emerged as an important player in our search for a stable and domestic energy source that has less greenhouse gas emissions.

A cleaner energy economy will spur innovation in and accelerate the shift to clean and domestic energy sources.

It will create a new industrial sector, employing millions of Americans in the research, development, manufacturing, sale, installation and servicing of new energy technologies. And it will help reduce our dependence on foreign oil from unstable regions of the world.

Moreover, like it or not, we must address the climate challenge we face. My State of Colorado is already seeing the indirect impacts of carbon pollution in the form of a devastating bark beetle infestation that is killing our forests.

Looking beyond environmental concerns and as we face perhaps our greatest economic crisis since the Great Depression, we also need an “all of the above” solution to jump-start our economy. That means continuing our development of renewable energy sources such as wind, solar, and biomass, as well as traditional energy resources like coal and oil, and cleaner fuels like natural gas.

That also means we should continue to invest in energy efficiency and conservation technology. And that means that nuclear energy and new nuclear power plants must be a part of the mix.

As I said earlier, a growing number of skeptics and even opponents of nuclear power are taking a second look at this industry. I count myself among them, and these are some of the reasons why:

First, in the last few decades, the performance and safety record of nuclear plant operations in the United States has greatly improved. Safety is and always must be the No. 1 priority at nuclear facilities. There is always more we can do on safety, but the industry has built a good record and we should recognize that fact.

Then there are the environmental benefits to nuclear power. Unlike fossil fuel plants, nuclear plants do not emit appreciable amounts of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, mercury or particulate matter. That means they cause less acid rain, as well as fewer asthma complications and other health ailments.

Further, nuclear plants release minimal amounts of carbon pollution. In fact, nuclear power plants are one of the few low-carbon, large-scale sources of baseload power that we know how to build today.

Let me note that carbon-capture and storage technologies at coal and natural gas plants could also potentially provide low-carbon baseload power at large scales too. And it is very important that we build these first commercial CCS plants and do all we can to develop economically viable carbon-capture and sequestration technologies.

I have long been a supporter of renewable energy and energy efficiency, and I will continue to be. But the scale of the energy changes we must make dictates that we be open to the widest variety of energy options, particularly those with domestic potential and those with cleaner emissions. In other words, there is no silver bullet that will solve all of our energy challenges; we are going to need, in the parlance of

the West, silver buckshot. Examining all the pros and cons, I have come to the view that nuclear energy is a part of that silver buckshot.

I know there are many who remain skeptical of nuclear power, including good friends of mine. Nuclear power is not trouble-free. No energy source is. I hope we can all agree, however, on our clean energy goals: more jobs, greater energy security, and a cleaner environment for our children.

Supporters and opponents of nuclear power share another concern in common. Neither knows for sure how much new nuclear plants are going to cost. We have a new licensing process that has never been tested. We have not ordered a new nuclear plant in three decades. Many nuclear technology components, for at least the first wave of nuclear plants, will likely be manufactured in other countries, and the future cost of construction materials is unknown. These uncertainties, along with others, led the National Academy of Sciences to estimate that electricity from new nuclear plants would likely cost in the range of 8 to 13 cents per kilowatt hour, which is a considerable span. Given the large potential of nuclear energy, however, we need to build new nuclear plants over the next decade.

This first wave of new plants will go a long way toward telling us whether new plants can be built on budget and on schedule in the United States. I hope the answers are yes and yes, and that the final cost of electricity is at the lower end of the uncertainty range. I say this because if nuclear energy is to survive as a viable option, it will need to compete against other low-carbon technologies in the long run.

Some may object to the building of new nuclear plants before we have a long-term solution to the question of what to do with nuclear waste. It is true we do not have a permanent solution right now. It is also true that the answers about the viability, both environmental and political, of Yucca Mountain as a permanent waste facility continue to elude us. I fully acknowledge that as a Member of the House of Representatives, I shared these concerns and voted accordingly. But uncertainty about a long-term and permanent solution to waste storage is not a reason to halt nuclear power. I am confident that we have the technical capabilities and knowledge to safely and responsibly store nuclear waste for the required time periods. This is not a technology problem. It is a challenge to find a fair and safe path forward, and I support the President's intention to appoint a blue ribbon commission to make such a recommendation.

In the meantime, dry cask storage provides a safe, proven option for at least 100 years. We have time to get this right, so let us not rush into anything out of a false sense of emergency.

Let me turn to another subject tied to nuclear power production, and that