

water use, reducing waste and their carbon footprint, and incorporating efficiencies that help them better compete globally. I urge my colleagues to take a look at this legislation and to work with me to move it toward becoming law.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. VITTER):

S. 707. A bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to provide further protection for puppies; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, it might come as a surprise to some to learn that dog breeders who sell animals directly to consumers over the internet are not subject to any Federal regulation. Under the Animal Welfare Act, wholesale dog dealers have to have a Federal license and are subject to U.S. Department of Agriculture inspection. Wholesale dog dealers typically sell their puppies to retail pet stores. But the law exempts any "retail pet store" from the same licensing and inspection requirements, because there was a day when you bought a dog either from a licensed breeder or from a store, who bought their dogs from a licensed breeder.

While it is not defined in statute, the exemption for retail pet stores has been interpreted to mean any outlet that sells dogs directly to the public. With the advent of the internet, many people buy puppies and dogs from breeders that are not licensed. There are plenty of responsible breeders across the country who care about and take great pains to properly look after the dogs in their care. But this statutory loophole leaves the door wide open for unscrupulous and negligent commercial dog breeders.

Today, I am reintroducing the Puppy Uniform Protection and Safety, or PUPS, Act with my colleague Senator VITTER. The PUPS Act would require breeders who sell more than 50 dogs a year directly to the public to obtain a license from the USDA.

This licensing process is simple and inexpensive, but it allows for better oversight of the facilities that keep dogs to ensure that they are complying with minimum Federal standards.

The media regularly reports stories about dogs rescued from substandard facilities—where dogs are housed in stacked wire cages and seriously ill and injured dogs are routinely denied access to veterinary care. This inhumane treatment has a direct bearing on the physical and mental health of the dogs. I have heard from veterinarians in Illinois, who share heart-breaking tales of families who welcomed new puppies into their homes, only to learn later that the animals had serious health or behavioral problems. In some cases, these puppies could be treated, but often at great expense to their owners.

My bill would also require that dogs and puppies housed at all licensed breeding facilities have space to run around, something we all know dogs

love to do, on a surface that is solid, or at the very least non-wire.

It is my hope that extending and improving oversight of this industry through the PUPS Act will help protect the welfare of puppies and dogs in Illinois and across the country. Americans should feel confident about the health and well-being of the dog that they welcome into their family.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. INHOFE):

S. 710. A bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to direct the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to establish a hazardous waste electronic manifest system; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I join the Senator from South Dakota, Mr. THUNE, in cosponsoring a bill to modernize the tracking of hazardous waste. The federal waste law requires the tracking of hazardous waste from "cradle to grave." This tracking system is designed to provide an enforceable chain of custody for hazardous wastes. The law provides a strong incentive for transporters to manage the waste in a responsible fashion. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's economic analysis estimates that over 139,000 regulated entities track between 2.4 and 5.1 million shipments a year.

This system provides for appropriate stewardship of the hazardous waste products of our modern world. Unfortunately, the tracking system itself is in serious need of modernization.

Currently, the tracking is handled entirely through a paper manifest system. The paperwork burden is enormous. Each manifest form has seven or eight copies, which currently must be manually filled out and signed with pen and ink signatures, physically carried with waste shipments, mailed to generators and state agencies, and finally stored among facility records.

The paperwork burden is so great that 22 States and the EPA do not even collect copies of the forms. Those that do so get their copies months after the waste has been shipped. In the vast majority of cases, the only time regulators look at the manifests is during inspections or after a disaster to identify the responsible parties.

Under the Thune-Cardin bill, the paper manifest will be replaced by an electronic manifest. The bill sets up a funding system for the manifest paid for by the users of the system, the generators, and waste companies that handle hazardous waste.

An e-manifest system would remove a tremendous paperwork burden, assist the States in receiving data more readily in a format they can use, improve the public's access to waste shipment information and save over \$100 million every year. First responders could get data in real-time. That is why groups as varied as Dow Chemical, Sierra Club and the Association of State, Terri-

torial, Solid Waste Management Officials support this bill.

EPA does not have the funding to set up this system, so the bill uses a unique way to contract for the work. Companies will "bid" to set up the system at their cost and risk. They will be paid back on a per manifest basis by the users, waste generators, and handlers. This puts the burden on the private company or companies to meet the needs of the users of the system. The legislation is needed so that the funds collected go to the operation of the program rather than go to the general treasury.

A hearing was held on this issue in 2006 on a similar bill, S. 3871 introduced by Senators THUNE, JEFFORDS, and INHOFE. No serious objections were made at that time and strong support was expressed by all the witnesses including EPA.

In September of 2008, an equally similar bill introduced by Senator THUNE was reported favorably out of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee and passed the Senate. Unfortunately, the House did not take up the measure.

This is legislation that is overdue. I ask members to join us in supporting this legislation which has garnered the backing of industry, states, and environmental groups. It is time for the waste manifest system to move into the 21st century.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 119—RECOGNIZING PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE PUBLIC HEALTH AND ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF CLEANER AIR DUE TO THE SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CLEAN AIR ACT

Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. CARPER, Mr. KERRY, Mr. REID, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mrs. BOXER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. FRANKEN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. REED, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. INOUE, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. COONS, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. NELSON of Florida, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

S. RES. 119

Whereas for more than 40 years since passing with strong bipartisan support, the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) has saved lives and protected public health in the United States while creating jobs and enhancing national security;

Whereas the Clean Air Act has saved hundreds of thousands of American lives since 1970;

Whereas the Clean Air Act has helped industry in the United States lead the way in

creating jobs in pollution reduction technology, creating more than 1,000,000 jobs in the United States and a multibillion-dollar market for pollution reduction technology and leading to tens of billions of dollars in exports each year to other nations looking to improve their own air quality, according to the Institute of Clean Air Companies and The Small Business Majority;

Whereas the Clean Air Act is estimated to provide up to \$40 of health and economic benefits to Americans for every dollar invested;

Whereas the Clean Air Act is credited with reducing air pollution from lead, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, and ozone by 41 percent over the 20 years prior to the date of approval of this resolution, while over the same period, gross domestic product grew by 64 percent;

Whereas the Clean Air Act has protected children by reducing lead pollution in the air by 92 percent since 1980, significantly reducing the number of children with brain damage resulting from lead poisoning;

Whereas the protections offered by the Clean Air Act are credited with saving families in the United States each year from 54,000 cases of chronic bronchitis, 130,000 cases of acute bronchitis, 130,000 heart attacks, 1,700,000 cases of asthma exacerbation, 86,000 emergency room visits, 3,200,000 lost school days for children, and 13,000,000 lost work days;

Whereas the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (Public Law 101-549; 104 Stat. 2399), which also passed with strong bipartisan support, saves more than 160,000 American lives every year, has reduced power plant sulfur dioxide pollution by 64 percent and nitrogen oxides pollution by 67 percent, and has decreased acid rain deposits by 40 percent, all for a total investment of 82 percent less than originally estimated by the Federal Government;

Whereas the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 led to a phase-out by 1996 of the most harmful ozone layer-depleting products, for a total investment of 30 percent less than originally projected by the Federal Government, saving millions of Americans from skin cancer;

Whereas the Clean Air Act vehicle standards for cars, light trucks, and heavy duty trucks help—

(1) to save drivers money at the gas pump by spurring fuel efficiency innovation, at an estimated savings to drivers of \$2,800 over the life of a vehicle; and

(2) to create hundreds of thousands of new jobs while enhancing national security by saving an estimated 2,300,000,000 barrels of oil over the life of those vehicles;

Whereas there remains a need to reduce harmful pollutants under the Clean Air Act, including soot- and smog-forming pollutants, mercury, lead, arsenic, carbon monoxide, and carbon dioxide, to avoid negative health impacts on families and children that include brain damage and developmental problems for unborn children and infants, heart attacks and strokes, aggravated asthma attacks, lung damage, and early deaths;

Whereas according to the American Lung Association 1 in every 10 Americans lives in an area with unhealthy year-round levels of fine particle pollution, and 6 in every 10 Americans live in an area with unhealthy levels of 1 or more air pollutants; and

Whereas many of the leading medical professional and public health organizations of the United States, including the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Association of Cardiovascular and Pulmonary Rehabilitation, the American College of Preventative Medicine, the American Heart Association, the American Lung Association, the American Public Health Association, the

American Thoracic Society, the Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America, the National Association of County and City Health Officials, the National Physicians Alliance, the Trust for America's Health, and the Children's Environmental Health Network, have stated that continued successful implementation of the Clean Air Act is "quite literally a matter of life and death for tens of thousands of people and will mean the difference between chronic debilitating illness or a healthy life for hundreds of thousands more": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the health, economic, and national security benefits of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.);

(2) believes that the people of the United States deserve the cleanest air and healthiest lives possible;

(3) recognizes that the Clean Air Act programs have a record of providing clear short- and long-term health and economic benefits that significantly exceed the initial investments made in pollution reduction technology; and

(4) supports the protection of children and families from harmful pollution through continued implementation of the Clean Air Act.

SENATE RESOLUTION 120—RECOGNIZING THE 1 YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF THE APRIL 2, 2010, FIRE AND EXPLOSION AT THE TESORO REFINERY IN ANACORTES, WASHINGTON

Mrs. MURRAY (for herself and Ms. CANTWELL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 120

Whereas the State of Washington, the community of Anacortes, the Tesoro Refining and Marketing Company, and the United Steelworkers experienced a tragedy on April 2, 2010, when a fire occurred at the Tesoro refinery in Anacortes, Washington;

Whereas 7 workers died as a result of the tragedy: Daniel J. Aldridge, Matthew C. Bowen, Donna Van Dreumel, Matt Gumbel, Darrin J. Hoines, Lew Janz, and Kathryn Powell;

Whereas the United States Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board continues to investigate and review the April 2, 2010, refinery fire, and procedures and processes to prevent future tragedies from occurring;

Whereas the Washington State Department of Labor and Industries issued a Citation and Notice of Assessment covering 44 violations of State workplace safety and health regulations at the Anacortes work site (which are being appealed); and

Whereas the fire and explosion at the Tesoro refinery is a reminder of the dangerous nature of refinery operations around the Nation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses sincere condolences to the families, loved ones, United Steelworkers, fellow workers, and the Anacortes community concerning the tragedy at the Tesoro refinery in Anacortes, Washington;

(2) honors Daniel J. Aldridge, Matthew C. Bowen, Donna Van Dreumel, Matt Gumbel, Darrin J. Hoines, Lew Janz, and Kathryn Powell; and

(3) expresses support for the efficient and safe operation of our Nation's oil refineries.

SENATE RESOLUTION 121—DESIGNATING APRIL 2011 AS "FINANCIAL LITERACY MONTH"

Mr. AKAKA (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. HAGAN, Mr. INOUE, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. KOHL, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, and Mr. WICKER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 121

Whereas according to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, at least 25.6 percent of households in the United States, or close to 30,000,000 households with approximately 60,000,000 adults, are unbanked or underbanked and, subsequently, have missed opportunities for savings, lending, and basic financial services;

Whereas according to the 2010 Consumer Financial Literacy Survey Final Report of the National Foundation for Credit Counseling, 34 percent of adults in the United States, or more than 77,000,000 adults living in the United States, gave themselves a grade of C, D, or F on their knowledge of personal finance;

Whereas according to the National Bankruptcy Research Center, the number of personal bankruptcy filings reached 1,500,000 in 2010, the highest number since 2005;

Whereas the 2010 Retirement Confidence Survey conducted by the Employee Benefit Research Institute found that only 16 percent of workers were "very confident" about having enough money for a comfortable retirement, a sharp decline in worker confidence from the 27 percent of workers who were "very confident" in 2007;

Whereas according to a 2010 "Flow of Funds" report by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, household debt stood at \$13,400,000,000,000 at the end of the third quarter of 2010;

Whereas according to the 2010 Retirement Confidence Survey conducted by the Employee Benefit Research Institute, less than half of workers (46 percent) in the United States have tried to calculate how much they need to save for retirement;

Whereas according to the 2010 Consumer Financial Literacy Survey Final Report of the National Foundation for Credit Counseling, 28 percent, or nearly 64,000,000 adults, admit to not paying all of their bills on time;

Whereas according to the 2010 Consumer Financial Literacy Survey Final Report of the National Foundation for Credit Counseling, 3 in 10 adults in the United States, or more than 68,000,000 individuals, report that they have no savings, and only 24 percent of adults in the United States are now saving more than they did a year ago because of the current economic climate;

Whereas according to the 2010 Consumer Financial Literacy Survey Final Report of the National Foundation for Credit Counseling, only 43 percent of adults keep close track of their spending, and more than 11,000,000 adults do not know how much they spend on food, housing, and entertainment, and do not monitor their overall spending;

Whereas according to the sixth Council for Economic Education biennial Survey of the States 2009: Economic, Personal Finance, and Entrepreneurship Education in Our Nation's Schools, only 21 States require students to take an economics course as a high school graduation requirement, and only 19 States require the testing of student knowledge in economics;