

OVARIAN CANCER

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, ovarian cancer, the fifth most fatal cancer among women in the United States, is a serious and underrecognized threat to women's health.

This year alone, there will be an estimated 21,650 new cases of ovarian cancer in the United States and it will cause more than 15,000 deaths. In Delaware, there were 322 cases of ovarian cancer between 1999 and 2003—the most recent data—and 211 deaths during that time.

Unfortunately, there is no screening test currently available for the early detection of ovarian cancer despite the fact that it is highly treatable when detected early.

Increased public awareness of this disease, its risk factors and its subtle symptoms can save the lives of women across Delaware. Moreover, women's doctors must learn to recognize the warning signs of ovarian cancer, which are often the only early indication of illness.

Throughout this past September, the Delaware Chapter of the National Ovarian Cancer Coalition has promoted ovarian cancer awareness activities and encouraged every Delaware woman to become educated about the symptoms and risk factors of ovarian cancer.

More ovarian cancer research will help to develop reliable diagnostics, better therapies and prevention strategies, offering women in Delaware and throughout the United States an opportunity to win their battle against this tragic gynecologic cancer.

It is time for all women and their doctors to become more aware of the warning signs of ovarian cancer and to become better educated about early treatment options, because lives depend on it.

RENEWABLE ENERGY AND JOB CREATION ACT

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I am pleased to support the Renewable Energy and Job Creation Act of 2008, which includes a provision that extends a credit under section 45 of the Tax Code to "steel industry fuel." Steel industry fuel is a feedstock for the production of coke that is important to our Nation because it provides significant energy, environmental, economic, and financial benefits.

The energy and environmental benefits include utilizing a high Btu content hazardous waste in a fuel product that is created using a process that has been approved by the Environmental Protection Agency. The use of steel industry fuel makes our domestic steel industry economically more competitive by lowering production and operational costs. This in turn provides national defense benefits from a stronger domestic manufacturing base. It also provides financial benefits to steel company employees and retirees who

all gain from a more competitive steel industry.

The addition of steel industry fuel to the section 45 credit is intended to promote the use of the steel industry fuel process to manufacture a feedstock for the production of coke that recaptures the Btu content of "coal waste sludge." Coal waste sludge is the tar decanter sludge and other byproducts of the coking process. These materials have generally been treated as hazardous wastes under applicable Federal environmental rules (and in the past have been stored in the ground and in lagoons). Coal waste sludge has an energy content ranging from 7,000 Btus to 16,000 Btus per pound.

Coal waste sludge can generally be disposed of by one of several methods—use as part of a fuel product, steel industry fuel, incineration, or foreign land-filling. The most favorable method, from an energy resource and environmental perspective, is to use a process that liquefies the coal waste sludge and combines the liquefied coal waste sludge with coal to create steel industry fuel for use as a fuel product in steel producers' coke batteries. This method recaptures the significant energy content of the coal waste sludge and can be performed onsite at the steel producers' coke operations. The disposal of coal waste sludge in this manner has been approved by the Environmental Protection Agency. See 50 Federal Register No. 120, June 22, 1992.

The alternative methods of disposal are to transport the coal waste sludge offsite for incineration or to foreign countries for landfilling. Offsite disposal has significant drawbacks, including the need to physically convey a hazardous waste, which is a dangerous, cumbersome, and expensive undertaking, and the failure to recapture the energy content of the coal waste sludge if it is incinerated or landfilled in a foreign country. Incineration of coal waste sludge also requires the utilization of energy resources to burn up another energy resource, the coal waste sludge.

Steel industry fuel is produced using a facility that liquefies and distributes on each ton of coal approximately one-quarter to one-half gallon of coal waste sludge. Liquefied coal waste sludge in these amounts avoids operational and equipment problems with the coke batteries that use steel industry fuel as a feedstock to produce coke. An excessive amount of coal waste sludge in the coke battery causes adverse and irreparable damage to the coke battery. Steel industry fuel facilities include a facility that is comprised of one or more batch tanks and/or one or more storage tanks, steam and spray pipes, processing pumps, variable speed drives, a flowmeter, and related electrical equipment.

Explanation of Credit: The refined coal credit for steel industry fuel in the act is intended to provide an incentive for the expanded production of steel industry fuel. This expanded production

is intended to provide energy and environmental benefits by promoting the use of an alternative fuel that recaptures the energy content of a byproduct of the coking process, coal waste sludge, which would otherwise be treated as a hazardous waste. Accordingly, a credit is provided for the barrel-of-oil-equivalent production of steel industry fuel. The steel industry fuel provision the Senate approved would modify the current credit under section 45 with regard to the amount of the credit and the time period for the availability of the credit. This is necessary to differentiate the refined coal product that becomes steel industry fuel from the refined coal product currently eligible for a credit under section 45. Without the distinctions passed in this legislation, steel industry fuel would continue to be denied the tax treatment that will enable the steel industry to continue to produce coke domestically and prevent having to bury toxic waste into landfills.

To reflect differences between the refined coal currently eligible for a credit and refined coal credit that is steel industry fuel, such as higher coal costs for the metallurgical coal used to manufacture steel industry fuel, the steel industry fuel provision modifies Section 45 with regard to the amount of the credit, the placed in service period, the credit period, and other items.

The steel industry fuel provision in the act is drafted to provide greater certainty to steel industry fuel producers that their fuel production is eligible for the credit by providing specific definitions for both "steel industry fuel" and "coal waste sludge." This greater specificity is designed to attract the outside investment that is needed to finance steel industry fuel projects and expand the use of the steel industry fuel process.

IMMIGRATION REFORM

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I rise today to talk about an important issue for the people of the state of Wyoming. It is one that this body has attempted to address several times over the last three years, but never successfully: immigration reform.

Last year I introduced a "Ten Steps to Health Care" plan. This plan set forth 10 pieces of legislation that enacted as a group or individually would make positive changes in America's health care situation. I believe this approach will work well for the topic of immigration reform so I created a principles document of six steps to address this issue. This is not intended to be a comprehensive list—we have tried comprehensive approaches in the past and it doesn't work. This is a proposal of six reasonable items, based generally on proposals and ideas in other pieces of legislation.

Amnesty for illegal immigrants is not a part of this proposal. Amnesty rewards people for breaking the law and sends the wrong message to those