

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, today I am introducing two bills, S. 2287 and S. 2288, to help advance commercial deployment of clean coal technologies. The Carbon Capture and Sequestration Deployment Act of 2014 and the Expanding Carbon Capture through Enhanced Oil Recovery Act of 2014. These pieces of legislation would invest in carbon capture and sequestration, CCS, research and development; expand tax credits for companies investing in CCS technologies; and create loan guarantees for construction of new CCS facilities and retrofits of existing facilities.

As I have said many times before, the reality remains for West Virginia and our Nation—we need coal and we simply cannot meet our energy demands without coal.

That being said, it is unrealistic to think that coal is as clean as it could be, or that it will be around forever. Yet to think that we can stop burning coal and shift to cleaner sources of energy immediately is simply not viable. We must place our focus on a feasible alternative, and carbon capture and sequestration technologies can provide just that.

The legislation I am introducing today combines several of my proposals in past years with new ideas for improving CCS deployment, including an expansion of tax credits for companies utilizing and improving upon CCS technology.

The Carbon Capture and Sequestration Deployment Act of 2014 would authorize \$1 billion over 15 years for an industry-government research program through the Department of Energy and authorize \$20 billion in loan guarantees to be used for the construction or retrofitting of facilities utilizing CCS technology, and for the construction of CO₂ transmission pipelines. Moreover, it modifies the existing Carbon Dioxide Sequestration Tax Credit, 45Q, currently capped and available on a first come-first served basis, by allowing projects to apply for an allocation of credits to use in the future, and ensuring that multiple projects will have the opportunity to take advantage of these important credits. Finally, it creates a new investment tax credit. Carbon capture and sequestration facilities that operate with at least a 65 percent capture rate would receive an investment tax credit of 15 percent of their costs. Those operating with a higher capture rate, up to 100 percent of CO₂ emissions, would receive a maximum credit of 30 percent of their costs.

The second piece of legislation, the Expanding Carbon Capture through Enhanced Oil Recovery Act of 2014, expands the Carbon Dioxide Sequestration Tax Credit, 45Q, tax credit to help advance capture technology through the greater use of carbon dioxide enhanced oil recovery, CO₂-EOR, in the United States.

A decades-old and proven practice, CO₂-EOR involves injecting CO₂ into already-developed oil fields to coax addi-

tional production. According to the National Energy Technology Laboratory, increasing the supply of CO₂ captured from man-made sources has the potential to increase American oil production by tens of billions of barrels, while safely storing billions of tons of CO₂ underground.

The existing 45Q tax credit remains insufficient to take advantage of CO₂-EOR's potential. New, additional 45Q credits would be awarded via competitive bidding in a way that will make certain that the government is incentivizing carbon capture to be used in EOR without overpaying, and that credits are available and sufficient for the range of potential man-made sources of CO₂.

According to the National Enhanced Oil Recovery Initiative's analysis, new 45Q credits allocated over ten years would generate more than 8 billion barrels of oil, while storing 4 billion tons of CO₂ over 40 years.

I remain committed to meeting the challenges facing the coal industry while also protecting our environment for current and future generations. I hope that others with a stake in meeting coal's challenges will join me in this effort as well.

By Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) (by request):

S. 2289. A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2015 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, Senator INHOFE and I are introducing, by request, the administration's proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2015. As is the case with any bill that is introduced by request, we introduce this bill for the purpose of placing the administration's proposals before Congress and the public without expressing our own views on the substance of these proposals. As Chairman and Ranking Member of the Armed Services Committee, we look forward to giving the administration's requested legislation our most careful review and thoughtful consideration.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 434—ELECTING ANDREW B. WILLISON AS THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER OF THE SENATE

Mr. REID (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 434

Resolved, That Andrew B. Willison of Ohio be, and he is hereby, elected Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.

SENATE RESOLUTION 435—NOTIFYING THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE ELECTION OF A SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER OF THE SENATE

Mr. REID (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 435

Resolved, That the President of the United States be notified of the election of the Honorable Andrew B. Willison as Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.

SENATE RESOLUTION 436—NOTIFYING THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ELECTION OF A SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER OF THE SENATE

Mr. REID (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 436

Resolved, That the House of Representatives be notified of the election of the Honorable Andrew B. Willison as Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.

SENATE RESOLUTION 437—RECOGNIZING THE HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MEXICAN HOLIDAY OF CINCO DE MAYO

Mr. UDALL of Colorado (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. HELLER, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. REID, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. BENNETT, and Mr. KIRK) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 437

Whereas May 5, or "Cinco de Mayo" in Spanish, is celebrated each year as a date of great importance by the Mexican and Mexican-American communities;

Whereas the Cinco de Mayo holiday commemorates May 5, 1862, the date on which Mexicans who were struggling for independence and freedom fought the Battle of Puebla;

Whereas Cinco de Mayo has become widely celebrated annually by nearly all Mexicans and Mexican-Americans, north and south of the United States-Mexico border;

Whereas the Battle of Puebla was but one of the many battles that the courageous Mexican people won in their long and brave struggle for independence and freedom;

Whereas the French army, confident that its battle-seasoned troops were far superior to the less-seasoned Mexican troops, expected little or no opposition from the Mexican army;

Whereas the French army, which had not experienced defeat against any of the finest troops of Europe in more than half a century, sustained a disastrous loss at the hands of an outnumbered and ill-equipped, but highly spirited and courageous, Mexican army;

Whereas, after 3 bloody assaults on Puebla in which more than 1,000 French soldiers lost their lives, the French troops were finally defeated and driven back by the outnumbered Mexican troops;

Whereas the courageous spirit that Mexican General Ignacio Zaragoza and his men