

Mr. THOMAS. I thank the Senator very much.

Mr. REID. I say to the Senator from Wyoming, the Democrats have an important meeting we are going to have from 12:30 until 2 o'clock. So during part or all of that time, we will ask to be in recess.

Mr. THOMAS. Until 2 o'clock?

Mr. REID. From 12:30 to 2 o'clock.

Mr. THOMAS. Then at 2 o'clock we would go into morning business for as long as people want to speak?

Mr. REID. Yes.

Mr. THOMAS. I thank the Senator.

#### RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of morning business, not to extend beyond the hour of 10:30 a.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The Senator from Minnesota.

(The remarks of Mr. WELLSTONE pertaining to the submission of S. Res. 172 are printed in today's RECORD under "Statements on Submitted Resolutions.")

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, what is the allocation of time between now and 10:30?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Senators may speak for up to 10 minutes each.

Mr. THOMAS. It is not allocated between the two sides?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. No.

Mr. THOMAS. I yield 10 minutes to the Senator from Idaho.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Idaho is recognized.

#### ENERGY

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I again rise to focus the Senate on an issue that is without question a high priority one for the Congress and for the American people and one I hope we can deal with before we recess or adjourn this first session of the 107th Congress. I am talking about the critical need for a national energy policy.

For over a decade, we have wandered in the energy world without a policy that truly directed our resources and our public policy toward assuring that our Nation was self-reliant on its primary energy sources. Over that time, we have grown increasingly dependent upon foreign sources for those primary resources.

As a result, if what is now going on in the Middle East were to erupt in a

broader shooting war, it is possible we could see a curtailment of supplies out of those oil-rich countries that could not only create a critical crisis here but would drive up fuel prices at the pump dramatically. It is not happening right now. It is not happening largely because of a flat economy, less use, and because the OPEC nations recognize that the world economy is soft at this moment and have chosen not to turn the spigots on their oil wells down; therefore, driving up the price.

It is temporary, and we all know that it is temporary. Over a year and a half ago, they made it very public that it was their intent to drive the world price of crude oil up to \$28 to \$30 a barrel and to try to sustain that price. It is now below that.

It is obvious to me and to all of us who watch this issue that they are intentionally holding the price down because of the world economy and their fear of its softening.

That is one side of the issue. The other side of the issue for us is a quick examination of our infrastructure and the systems of our infrastructure and the failure of that to deliver the kind of energy our growing economy and our growing Nation needs. We saw that for almost a year in California with rolling blackouts that truly crippled the economy of that great State, largely because they had chosen the wrong policy as it related to continuing to develop energy sources and to upgrade the infrastructure that served the public.

As a result of all of that, we had a new President come to town not quite a year ago and say that without question one of the most critical needs of this Nation is a national energy policy. He established that as a very high priority.

Well, while he was doing that, we in the Senate, and our colleagues on the other side of the rotunda in the House, were busily working at the crafting of such a policy. We have spent countless hours and over 3 years in the Senate, with literally 100 or more very detailed investigative kinds of committee gatherings for the purpose of trying to determine how that policy ought to look, how we ought to shape it, and how we ought to present it to the American people.

All of that work has been done. In fact, the House worked rather quickly. They sensed the urgency, as we did, and before the August recess they had produced their version of a national energy policy. It appeared to me—and I think to all of us—that by late fall we would have a similar bill and we would be voting on it on the floor of the Senate because the Energy Committee, under the guidance of Chairman BINGAMAN, was working its will, starting a markup. Our attempt was going to be considerably more extensive than that of the House. But that work was well underway.

Then comes September 11. We are refocused for a moment, as you know, and for all the right reasons. But this

Senate is not a single-action Senate. There are 100 Senators, and there are multiples of committees and lots of chairmen, and there are hundreds of staff people. Clearly, the Energy Committee of the Senate should have been, and could have been, continuing its work toward the production of a bill to come to the floor of the Senate.

Then, in a rather unprecedented move, over a week and a half ago, the majority leader of the Senate basically told the chairman of the Energy Committee to cease and desist. No longer was he to mark up a bill and get it to the floor. Why? The argument was that it was politically too divisive. Too divisive to talk about a national energy policy, to tell the citizens that this Senate was going to work with the President to develop a policy to move us toward energy self-sufficiency, that is divisive? I don't think so. I think that is leadership. I think that is what our country calls out for at this moment, and people certainly are getting it in most instances.

But in the area of national energy policy, the leader of the Senate is not leading at this moment. Now he says he has instructed the chairman of the Energy Committee to craft a bill that they will build up through the office of the majority leader and it will come to the floor, or it could come to the floor, or it is possible to have a vote on it prior to a recess or adjournment of the first session.

Well, that is not good enough. I don't believe so. I believe a strong majority of the Senate agrees with me that it is time we dealt with a national energy policy and let the chips fall where they may, let the votes fall where they may. As a result of that, FRANK MURKOWSKI, our ranking member of the committee, I, having served on the committee for a good number of years, and a lot of other folks are engaged in trying to craft an energy bill. It won't be as broad or expansive as it might have been had we had the will to work the committee and had the committee not been instructed to stand down and desist, but we will introduce that bill. We believe that can be done on Monday.

We are working with the administration. Now we are asking in a very straightforward way, and I think an honest and responsible way, for the majority leader of the Senate to give us time to bring his bill to the floor; let us bring our bill to the floor and let us work out our differences. Everyone knows the issues at hand and all of us have a pretty good idea of what a national energy policy ought to look like. Then we can work with the House. Prior to adjournment, or following adjournment, we can rest assured that a national energy policy bill will be on the desk of the President of the United States, so that if there is a dramatic energy shock in the future, we will have done the right thing. We will have prepared the country, directed our resources, directed the infrastructure of this country toward the development

of a greater sense of self-reliance because my guess is that if we fail and gas lines mount in a time of crisis, this Senate will be scrambling to make up politically what they are now trying to do.

It is not a time for politics. We have worked very cooperatively together on a lot of issues since September 11. Energy should not be one issue that is politicized. But by the very action of the majority leader himself, he is on the verge of risking that possibly happening. So I ask him to honor his commitment that he made publicly—and I have no reason to believe he would not—to get an energy bill to the floor, allow us to get ours to the floor, allow us to offer amendments, and let the Senate work its will. Two or three days of debate, don't we have time to do that when we are standing idle, waiting for decisions to be made, waiting for judicial nominees to come to the floor, and waiting for appropriations bills to come to the floor?

Remember, there are 100 Senators. There are numerous chairmen. This Senate can work in multiples of ways beyond just a single issue and a single action. I think it is time that we as Senators insist that the leadership of the Senate allow us to bring what I believe is one of the top issues in America today, a national energy policy, to the floor so that the American people will know we did the right thing in trying to protect them and their future and the economy of this country from any major shock, should we ever get into a situation in the Middle East, or in those primary production areas on which we are now so reliant, which are well beyond our border and well out of our control.

With those comments, I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Vermont is recognized.

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#### CONTINUING THE WORK OF THE SENATE

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I commend Senator DASCHLE for having us in session today. I think he has done the right thing. A great deal of work will get done that needs to be done and can be done quickly. Frankly, I believe we should be here. I hope we will very soon have these galleries open to all tourists. I hope very soon we can have the Capitol Building open to all tourists. I was in my office on Saturday. I came through this building and it was empty. I asked one of the guards why tourists are blocked out.

I remember as a teenager coming to Washington for the first time with my parents, the thrill of going through this building, through the Smithsonian and the Library of Congress, because they were open to the American people, as they should be now. I have to think there are a whole lot of parents and their children who can't do that. I am on the Board of Regents at the Smith-

sonian, and I see that the number of visitors is going way down. That is free to everybody.

It should not be that way. This is one of the most beautiful cities in the world, one of the best cities in the world. The people are among the best people anywhere. Washington should be a magnet not only for Americans throughout the country but visitors throughout the world. I want us back here. I have my staff squeezed into cubbyholes and my Capitol office and working out of their homes. We are all connected to the Internet and everything else. We are going to work throughout this weekend. We are going to get the terrorism bill finished, with the bioterrorism piece that I added here in the Senate and the Senators passed.

All that is going to be done this weekend because very brave men and women, on my staff and others, are going to work straight through the weekend, but they are going to take 20 hours to do what they might do in 10 hours on other days because of all the disruptions.

We have to set the example that the Senate is open and ready for business. We cannot ask some 18-year-old on duty in our armed services in Kosovo to stand sentry duty in the middle of the night next to a minefield and say: But U.S. Senators are not here.

The distinguished Presiding Officer has been a Governor, and he is a Senator. He is here. I see my good friend from California who was mayor of San Francisco and stood there at a most difficult time. We are ready to go to work. We will go to work, and the Senate will continue to be the conscience of the Nation.

I yield the floor.

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#### CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

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#### MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002—CONFERENCE REPORT

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will now proceed to consideration of the conference report to accompany H.R. 2904, which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2904) "making appropriations for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes," having met have agreed that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, and agree to the same with an amendment, and the Senate agree to the same, signed by all of the conferees on the part of both Houses.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate will proceed to the consideration of the conference report.

(The report is printed in the House proceedings of the RECORD of October 16, 2001.)

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will now be 30 minutes for debate to be equally divided and controlled between the Senator from California, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and the Senator from Texas, Mrs. HUTCHISON, or their designees.

Who yields time?

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, as my distinguished chairman, the Senator from California, is preparing to speak about the conference report accompanying the military construction appropriations bill, I want to make a few comments about what is going on today.

I am very pleased to say the Senate is open for business, and we are preparing to take up very important legislation as it relates to the U.S. war on terrorism. Before we talk about that, I want to say that what we are doing is important as an example to our country. We have had severe threats to the people who work in the U.S. Capitol. The Capitol is the symbol of freedom and democracy for the whole world. It represents the United States.

Our people made the decision that we would close the office buildings so our staff would be protected. We are checking the office buildings to see what kind of anthrax might be present. We are doing the prudent thing. We are trying to take care of our people.

On the other hand, we are also keeping the Capitol open as the symbol that the business of Government is going on, and many of us are working out of our Capitol offices. We have our staffs with us. They are very happy to be here. There is a spirit of comradeship up and down the halls of the Capitol where people are spilling out from the various small offices to make room in the tiny little offices from where we are now operating. But everybody is happy to do it because we know this is important for our country. It is our way of saying to those who are in the field representing us in Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Uzbekistan that we are here, too, and we are taking care of your needs.

I am very proud we are in session. Our staffs are happy to be here, and we are doing our duty for our country. The people of America should know we are going to do everything that is on our agenda for this week—business as