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Senate

The Senate met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable JEAN CARNAHAN, a Senator from the State of Missouri.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, offered the following prayer:

Gracious God, we thank You for the privilege of living in this land You have blessed so bountifully. You have called the United States to be a demonstration of freedom and equality, righteousness and justice, opportunity and hope that You desire for all nations. O God, help us to be faithful to our heritage in this time of war against terrorism.

Today we gratefully remember the memory of Johnny Michael "Mike" Spann, marine and CIA agent who gave his life in the battle in Afghanistan, in his own words, "to make this world a better place in which to live."

Now we praise You for the way that You have blessed this Senate with great leaders in each period of our history. Through them You continue to give Your vision for the unfolding of the American dream. Bless the Senators with a renewed sense of their calling to greatness through Your grace. You have appointed them; now anoint them afresh with Your spirit. As they confront the soul-sized, crucial issues today, give them a spirit of unity and cooperativeness. The workload is great, the pressure is heavy, the challenges formidable, but nothing is impossible for You.

Fill this Chamber with Your presence. You are the judge of all that will be said and done today. Ultimately, we have no one to please or answer to but You. With renewed commitment to You and reignited patriotism, we press on to live the page of American history that will be written today. Through our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable JEAN CARNAHAN led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. BYRD).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, November 29, 2001.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable JEAN CARNAHAN, a Senator from the State of Missouri, to perform the duties of the Chair.

ROBERT C. BYRD,
President pro tempore.

Mrs. CARNAHAN thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MAJORITY LEADER

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

SCHEDULE

Mr. REID. Madam President, this morning the Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to H.R. 10. There will be 60 minutes of debate equally divided between the two leaders. The Senate will vote on cloture on the motion to proceed at approximately 10 a.m.

MEASURE PLACED ON CALENDAR—H.R. 2938

Mr. REID. Madam President, I understand H.R. 2983 is at the desk and due for its second reading.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The leader is correct.

Mr. REID. I ask that H.R. 2983 be read a second time and then I would object to any further proceedings on this legislation at this time.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read the title of the bill.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2983) to extend indemnification authority under section 170 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, and for other purposes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection having been heard, the bill will be placed on the calendar.

NOTICE

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Michael F. DiMario, *Public Printer*

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

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

COMPREHENSIVE RETIREMENT SECURITY AND PENSION REFORM ACT OF 2001—MOTION TO PROCEED

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will now resume consideration of the motion to proceed to H.R. 10, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to the bill (H.R. 10) to provide for pension reform, and for other purposes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there shall be 60 minutes of debate prior to the cloture vote.

Who yields time? If neither side yields time, time will be charged equally to both sides.

The Senator from Nevada is recognized.

REPUBLICAN ENERGY PLAN

Mr. REID. Madam President, yesterday there was considerable talk on the Senate floor regarding the Republican energy plan, using that term loosely, talking about the need for us to move forward. The majority leader has announced that we are going to take up an energy bill in February. He has given a date. I guess it is difficult for some to take yes for an answer. We are going to go to an energy bill just as soon as we get back. It is important we do that.

In the meantime, there is this constant harangue from the other side about how important it is that we go to an energy bill right now. We agree that there should be an acknowledged policy in this country. It is very important we do that.

We have to understand that under their plan, an increase in oil import dependence would go from 56 percent today to well over 60 percent by the year 2010.

According to the Energy Information Administration, which is part of the DOE, by 2010, cars, light trucks, and SUVs will use an additional 1.8 million barrels of oil a day. Total oil use will increase by twice that much to about 3.6 million barrels a day. The Republican plan does virtually nothing to address oil consumption. Their mantra is supply, supply, supply.

Nothing the United States does will have any impact on the price of oil. That price is determined in the world market. If we don't address our consumption, we might drive the price higher.

The United States currently uses 25 percent of the world's oil supply.

U.S. oil production has been declining since 1970. Even if ANWR were opened to oil development, the most optimistic scenario would only result

in a net increase of less than half a million barrels a day. That is a lot of oil, but certainly it will not do anything to address the major problems we have in this country. Those problems relate to consumption.

This assumes that oil companies don't shift production from other places in the United States. There are 32 million acres in the Gulf of Mexico that have been leased but not developed.

Most of the dollars spent on developing new oil supplies are invested outside the United States. Why? Because there is more oil outside the United States. We, who are so proud of our natural resources, must acknowledge, reluctantly but truthfully, that we don't have a lot of oil in the United States. It is estimated that out of 100 percent of the oil reserves in the world, we have 3 percent in the United States. Most of the dollars spent in developing new oil supplies are in places such as Russia, Africa, Brazil, the Caspian and, of course, the Middle East.

Major oil companies, led by Exxon, just committed \$30 billion to develop gas and water projects in Saudi Arabia. This is a picture of the signing of that deal. Mobil has done well. We don't need to cry about how Mobil is doing in the economic world. Let's talk about ExxonMobil. I am glad they are doing well, but let's not cry about how they are doing. Profits in 2000 were \$12.40 billion, total upstream profits. Profits from the U.S. oil and gas production is this much; you can see that. Investment in U.S. production is this much. We have learned how much they are doing with the Saudi Arabia program. The picture is of Lee Raymond of Exxon signing that deal. It was for \$30 billion. The United States is spending that much. Investment in non-U.S. production in Saudi Arabia, Angola, Qatar, and others, is \$5.2 billion. Madam President, we should understand where the money is going.

Natural gas: On the other hand, natural gas is currently being produced from existing oilfields on the North Slope of Alaska, and then reinjected because there is no pipeline to bring the gas to the lower 48 States.

Natural gas demand is projected to increase by 24 percent by 2010. We in the United States have a choice. We can build a pipeline to bring the gas to market. We can do that. It would be expensive, but it would be very productive and good for the consumer. Or we can become dependent on liquefied natural gas from oil and gas exporting countries as we are for our other oil.

So the question is: Arctic gas or liquefied natural gas from OPEC. Eleven of the world's gas-exporting nations gathered in Iran in May of this year for the inaugural meeting of the Gas Exporting Countries Forum. They control two-thirds of the world's natural gas reserves.

According to the OPEC bulletin of June 2001, "Not only was the Gas Exporting Countries Forum born in the

capital city of an OPEC member, but the two groups also have five members in common: Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Nigeria, and Qatar. They can unite and coordinate their policies in much the same way as OPEC has done in the past four decades." That should give us pause.

We need a stimulus from the energy policy. Some argue that opening ANWR to oil development would be a great economic stimulus. As we now know, the job numbers thrown around have been grossly exaggerated.

CRS estimates job creation from ANWR might be between 60,000 and 130,000. Again, this assumes jobs are not just shifted from the Gulf of Mexico or the Rocky Mountain region.

Construction of an Arctic natural gas pipeline would create between 350,000 and 400,000 jobs in steel production, pipe manufacturing, trucking and shipping, and construction jobs for 3 to 4 years for assembling the pipeline. These projections are derived from the estimated construction costs and the Bureau of Labor Statistics for pipeline construction, and this is the same approach as the CRS analysis used for ANWR.

This pipeline would be a mammoth project, requiring 4 times as much steel as used for all the cars produced globally in 1999. The steel for the pipe would be enough to give each person on Earth enough stainless steel to make cutlery for six elaborate table settings. The potential natural gas resources could supply the American market for 50 to 60 years.

It seems that we have an easy choice to make. We can do it ourselves or we can be dependent on foreign oil. In the speeches we hear from the other side, I hope they will recognize that we can't continue to consume, consume, consume and meet our energy needs. We are going to have to cut back on consumption. We can do that in a number of simple ways. We can make cars more fuel efficient. We can save millions of barrels of oil a day by making our cars more efficient. Also, we need to look at what we are going to do with alternative energy sources, such as sun, wind, geothermal, biomass, and also spend some money—real dollars—in hydrogen development. For example, Senator HARKIN, for years, has worked with me in trying to come up with a hydrogen program in the United States. It can be done, but we can't get the research dollars to do it. We know it is a safe product. If you had a container of hydrogen that started leaking, you would get water vapor. That is what you would get—not the sludge and these terrible messes that we get in the ocean and on land.

In short, we are no longer going to stand by and let the other side speak about what a terrible thing is happening and that we are not doing something about energy policy. We want to do something. We want to have a full and complete debate, recognizing that