urge anyone who is trying to stage a coup to respect the popularly elected Government of Haiti.

I also urge Mr. Aristide to move forward with OAS efforts to bring an end to Haiti's continued political crisis and bring about positive change. Similarly, I encourage the opposition coalition and its followers to show restraint and work toward a peaceful solution.

I conclude by saying the United States continues to be a friend to the Haitian people. At present, there are no holds on bilateral and U.S. humanitarian assistance to the Haitian people and we are, in fact, providing over $55 million this year alone. There is, however, other money that is being withheld. The American Development Bank, for example, this money will continue to be withheld until there is a political settlement in Haiti, a settlement that must take place. Until the Haitian Government calls for an end to violence, including today's retribution, and distances itself from the kidnappings, political killings, and corruption, then innocent Haitian people will continue to suffer.

I thank my colleague for allowing me to proceed. I have spoken many times about the situation in Haiti. I will continue to do so. I am planning to actually travel to Haiti next month. This is a situation that ultimately is of grave concern to the United States, but ultimately we must realize, as the people of Haiti and this Government must realize, the future of Haiti is in their hands, not in ours. Settling the political disputes, restoring the peace, is in the hands of the Haitians. We call upon them to do that.

I yield the floor.

TRIBUTE TO CUBA WADLINGTON, JR.

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I rise today to honor and pay respect to a great man who was also a great builder: a builder of pipelines, a builder of communities and a builder of dreams. Cuba Wadlington, Jr., president of Williams Gas Pipeline, died on Sunday, December 9, in Tulsa, OK. He was the quintessential pipeline executive. Over the last two decades, there was no one more driven to conceive and build interstate natural gas pipeline projects. The Kern River pipeline, his first, was the longest pipeline built in the 1990's and was the first interstate pipeline to be built into California. His vision also produced Gulfstream pipeline, the first line to connect Alabama and Florida by laying pipe on the floor of the Gulf of Mexico. These projects are a part of the 28,000 miles gas pipeline system that is Williams'. Those who know Cuba also know that he had a passion for Alaska and his early and current work were focused on building a pipeline to bring natural gas from Alaska to the lower 48 States.

However, Cuba had more than just a passion to bring new sources of gas supply to new customers in new States. He had compassion to build up people and the communities in which they lived. Most recently, he worked to raise $30 million for the United Way. A passionate golfer, Cuba was seen nationwide as he appeared in a television commercial with Tiger Woods championing the Woods Foundation through the Williams World Challenge, a PGA golf tournament raising money for children. He was also the chairman-elect of the United Way of America and on the boards of Up with People International, the Tulsa Philharmonic Society, the Nature Conservancy, the March of Dimes and on the Executive Committee of the Indian Nations Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

Beyond communities and children, Cuba was also a champion of his employees. He was a leader in promoting diversity of ideas, cultures and backgrounds. He worked within Williams on its workforce initiatives and on opportunities to attract and advance minority talent.

Cuba often stated his belief that ''to be a true leader you must have a vision for the future and be ruthlessly committed and focused on making that vision a reality. True leaders have the capacity to take a diverse group of employees from all levels and deploy strategies that optimize their capabilities. Leaders do not surround themselves with people in their own image, instead they surround themselves with a diverse and highly talented workforce.'' I find these great words to live by, from an outstanding leader whose many contributions will be greatly missed.

Cuba was born in Arkansas, held degrees from Washington University and St. Louis University and served his country in the U.S. Marine Corps. His service with Williams spanned 22 years. Our thoughts and prayers go out to his wife Ann, their two children and their three grandchildren. His positive contribution to numerous employees, countless friends and all Oklahomans is greatly appreciated.

ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I rise today to address the impact of our existing energy policies on America's environment and public health.

Energy touches every aspect of our lives, from the fuels that heat our homes and businesses, to the electricity that powers our lights, to the electricity that powers our lights, to the gasoline that runs our cars, airplanes and other forms of transportation.

Unfortunately, our current energy use comes at a price.

We are heavily dependent on oil imported from politically unstable areas of the world. Vehicle emissions are one of the major air pollutants, yet our vehicle fuel efficiency standards have been at a virtual standstill for more than a decade, and we have made very little movement toward real use of alternative, nonpetroleum fueled vehicles.

Emissions from our Nation's power plants degrade air quality, pollute our water, and contribute a whopping 40 percent of our national carbon dioxide emissions, the main cause of global warming. We in the Northeast live downwind from virtually the entire Nation. Pollution from many of the Nation's most industrialized regions makes its way to my State, bringing acid rain that is destroying Vermont's forests and lakes, and mercury that is contaminating our fish. Regional haze significantly reduces visibility in the Northeast, diminishing views in the Green Mountains and across our beautiful Lake Champlain, and affecting other of our most scenic natural areas.

So I have a very personal interest in how energy is used and developed in this country.

As chairman of the Environment and Public Works Committee, I also have a very strong interest in how energy use affects our national air quality, water quality, and wildlife. I am concerned about emissions that cause global warming, and that harm our natural environment and the health of our children, our seniors and those who suffer from respiratory diseases.

We must also manage to have affordable energy without having to destroy pristine natural areas such as the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

Nuclear energy is also an important component of our energy mix. We must find ways to deal with the environmental and public health risks associated with production, storage and disposal of nuclear energy. We must also thoroughly and quickly address facility security, an issue of compelling concern for nuclear as well as chemical plants following the attacks of September 11.

As chairman of the Senate EPW Committee, I have held numerous hearings on these issues. I have also introduced legislation that would mandate strict emissions standards and create incentives for the use of clean, alternative power. I have introduced legislation that would provide tax incentives to support alternative fuel and new technology vehicles. And I have introduced legislation to promote alternative energy sources through the use of renewable energy trading credits, through the establishment of matching funds to States to promote energy efficiency programs and through net metering which gives consumers credit for their own production of solar or wind energy.

I will continue to review emissions from the electricity and transportation sectors and related air, water and human health concerns in the EPW Committee in the upcoming session.

I wish to express my strong commitment to continuing to work with Senator DASCHLE and Senator BINGAMAN on legislation to advance our national energy policy in the right direction. I congratulate them on introduction of

S. 1766, the Energy Policy Act of 2001. This comprehensive energy package sends a strong message about our need to achieve energy efficiency, and to diversify into clean, domestically produced renewable energy.

I applaud my colleagues for stepping forward on these issues. It is imperative that we create a national energy policy that will provide adequate and affordable energy supplies, but will leave a heritage of clean air, clean water and pristine wild places, while also reducing harmful carbon emissions that destabilize our global climate. Senators DASCHLE and BINGAMAN and their staffs have put in long hours to make this a consensus bill, and I commend them for their leadership on these complex issues.

Certainly there is much to support in the Daschle/Bingaman legislation.

I thank them for including a modified version of S. 950, the Federal Reformulated Fuels Act, a bill that was approved by the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee earlier this year. That inclusion should help reduce MTBE contamination of water supplies and enhance fuel suppliers' flexibility in meeting market demand. That part of the bill also includes a provision to grow the renewables share of the transportation fuels market. That benefits the environment and reduces our petroleum dependency.

I am glad to see provisions in the Daschle/Bingaman bill allowing those who generate wind, solar and other clean renewable energies to connect to the energy grid, and to receive credit for their renewables generation through net metering. These provisions are essential for allowing entry of renewable technologies into the market. While some issues in these provisions still need to be worked out, I strongly support addressing them in comprehensive energy legislation.

I also support the bill's provisions on efficiency standards for homes, schools and public buildings, as well as the efficiency standards for appliances and other consumer and commercial products.

I support the provisions that fund additional research and development for expanding our energy efficiency technologies, for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and for promoting renewable energy.

Having long been a champion of energy assistance to low-income families, I applaud the provisions which increase funding for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Programs, LIHEAP, the Weatherization Assistance Program and the State Energy Programs. Price spikes in home heating fuels hit low-income consumers the hardest. We should give strong support to these programs which help families pay their bills, and which address the underlying energy efficiency problems associated with high energy costs such as better airsealing, insulation, and furnace and cooling replacements.

The Daschle/Bingaman legislation also sets us on a path to seriously address global climate change. The bill directs the development of a comprehensive energy research and development strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. it incorporates a sense-of-the-Senate resolution urging the administration to re-engage constructively on international negotiations on climate change. And, the legislation creates a mandatory greenhouse gas emission reporting and registry system.

For all its good provisions, however, the bill has several serious shortcomings. These shortcomings must be addressed if we are to meet our obligation for a clean, effective and responsible energy policy.

The renewable energy portfolio standard in the bill falls well below what is technologically achievable. In so doing, it fails to capitalize on the very realistic goal of significantly diversifying our energy supply with clean, domestic resources.

Consistent with my longstanding interest in renewable energy, in August of this year I introduced S. 1333, which sets a renewable portfolio standard, or RPS, of 20 percent by the year 2020.

An RPS is a market-based mechanism that uses tradable ''renewable energy credits'' to enable utilities to gradually increase the percentage of electricity produced from renewables such as wind, biomass, geothermal and solar energy. Twelve States, including Texas, have successfully enacted RPS requirements.

The U.S. Department of Energy's Energy Information Administration estimates that an RPS providing 20 percent of U.S. electricity from wind, solar, geothermal and biomass energy by 2020 would raise consumer electricity prices by only 0.7 percent in 2010, and by 2020, total consumer electric bills would actually be declining with an RPS. Yet, the Daschle/Bingaman bill imposes a requirement of only 10 percent by 2020.

I note that even this 10 percent is a vast improvement over existing proposals. The administration to date has refused to endorse any RPS, despite successful introduction of an RPS in Texas and other States. HR 4, the House-passed energy bill, contains no RPS. Instead, HR 4 directs approximately $30 billion in taxpayer subsidies to traditional oil, gas and coal production. This is both unwise and unacceptable.

It is essential that this Congress reverse the trend of overreliance on fossil fuels, a trend that weakens our national security and limits economic and technological opportunities in the energy and commercial sectors. Like most of my colleagues, I too believe we must decrease our dangerous addiction to foreign oil. However, this will not be accomplished by spending billions of dollars on subsidies to promote the status quo. In a world where the U.S. is 56-percent dependent upon foreign imports, but holds only 3 percent of the oil reserves, we are foolish at best to undervalue emerging renewable technologies. I will continue to work in the upcoming session with my colleagues and the administration to raise our commitment to wind, solar and other clean and domestically produced renewable energy by enacting a strong renewable portfolio standard.

I am encouraged by provisions in S. 1731, the farm bill being considered on the floor this week, that will provide mandatory spending to promote the expanded use and production of renewable energy in the agricultural sector.

The bill provides grants to farmers, ranchers and small businesses to convert biomass into fuels, chemicals and other products. It also finances the purchase of renewable energy technologies such as windmill turbines. It provides specific financial aid to rural electric coops and utilities to aid in the development of renewable energy, and requires Federal agencies to purchase biobased products.

These are types of creative measures needed to strengthen renewable energy in this country.

Comprehensive energy legislation must also address global climate change. Fossil fuel combustion accounts for more than 85 percent of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions.

While the Daschle/Bingaman bill does have many sound provisions addressing global climate change, I am deeply concerned that administration of the greenhouse gas database is not placed with the EPA. EPA is clearly the agency most qualified and appropriate to run this program. No other agency has the experience with air emissions data or the capability to run such a program more effectively. The Agency already collects detailed carbon dioxide emissions information from the utility sector, and leads the Federal agencies in preparation of the national inventory, pursuant to the Global Climate Protection Act of 1987 and other authorities. Placing this responsibility elsewhere in the Federal bureaucracy seems duplicative and illogical.

The Daschle/Bingaman Energy Policy Act of 2001 also leaves out several key provisions which are essential to a balanced energy policy. These include a public benefits trust fund, tax incentives for energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies, and updated CAFE, or corporate average fuel economy, standards. It is my understanding that it is the leader's intention to include provisions in all three areas before the bill comes to the floor.

A public benefits trust fund is necessary to provide local funding for clean energy programs, and to encourage energy efficiency in the electricity system. My bill, S. 1333, would establish a State matching grant program. Eligible areas on which the States can spend the grants include energy efficient programs; investments in promising renewable energy technologies; low-income energy assistance; and universal access to the transmission grid. I urge Senate DASCHLE to include a

similar provision in any final energy package, along with other tax incentive programs for promoting renewables and energy efficiency.

As to CAFE standards, it almost goes without saying that improving the fuel efficiency of our cars and trucks is of the highest priority. The National Academy of Sciences tells us what we already know, which is that improving fuel efficiency will save consumers money, cut greenhouse gas emissions and decrease our dependence on foreign oil. Efficiency in both cars and trucks, and in the electricity sector, are essential to cutting emissions and addressing global warming.

As chairman of the Environment Committee, the environmental and public health impacts of emissions are on the top of my list of concerns. I will be considering legislation that would cap greenhouse gas emissions from the transportation sector, which is responsible for approximately one-third of U.S. emissions.

I look forward to working with Senators DASCHLE and BINGAMAN and my other colleagues to ensure strong provisions in the energy package to address these issues.

I also note that S. 1766 contains provisions that would exempt hydraulic fracturing, a natural gas production technique, from regulation under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Legislation proposing this has been referred to the EPW Committee, and I intend to hold hearings on this matter at the earliest possible time in the upcoming session. Once the EPW Committee has acted on this matter, it is likely I will have amendments to propose to this provision.

S. 1776 also reauthorizes the Department of Energy contractor provisions of the Price Anderson Act. The EPW Committee will be holding hearings early in the session on Price Anderson reauthorization of commercial nuclear powerplants licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, as well as on security at nuclear powerplants. Senator REID and I will work with the leader on appropriate language to be included in any energy package debated on the floor.

CBO ESTIMATE ON H.R. 3009

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, on December 14, 2001, I filed report 107–126 to accompany H.R. 3009, a bill to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional benefits under the act, and for other purposes. At the time the report was filed, the estimates of the Congressional Budget Office were not available.

I wish to correct a statement made in the report as filed. At section VI.A, the report states that the Andean Trade Preference Expansion Act involves no new or increased budget authority. In fact, the wool provisions contained in section 201 of the bill involve $24 million in increased budget authority and outlays for fiscal year 2002 and $12 million in increased budget authority and outlays for fiscal year 2003.

I ask unanimous consent that a letter of transmittal and the CBO estimate be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, December 14, 2001.

Hon. MAX BAUCUS,
Chairman, Committee on Finance,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 3009, the Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Erin Whitaker, who can be reached at 226–2720.

Sincerely,

BARRY B. ANDERSON,
(For Dan L. Crippen, Director).

Enclosure.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

H.R. 3009—Andean Trade Preference Expansion Act

Summary: H.R. 3009 would extend the period during which preferential treatments is provided to certain products of countries under the Andean Trade Preference Act (ATPA). In addition, he bill would provide preferential treatment under ATPA for additional articles, including certain footware and petroleum products. The bill also would provide certain ceiling fans and certain steam-generating boilers.

The Congressional Budget Office estimates that enacting the bill would reduce revenues by $43 million in 2002, by $218 million over the 2002–2006 period, and by the same amount over the 2002–2011 period. CBO also estimates that enacting the bill would increase direct spending by $24 million in 2002 and by $12 million in 2003. Because enacting H.R. 3009 would affect receipts and direct spending, pay-as-you-go procedures would apply.

CBO has determined that H.R. 3009 contains no private-sector or intergovernmental mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates reform Act (UMRA) and would not affect the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

Estimated cost to the Federal Government: The estimated budgetary impact of H.R. 3009 is shown in the following table.

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—				
	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006
CHANGES IN REVENUES					
Estimated Revenues	−43	−44	−49	−60	−23
CHANGES IN DIRECT SPENDING					
Estimated Budget Authority	24	12	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	24	12	0	0	0

Basis of estimate

Revenues

Andean Trade Preference Expansion (Title I). ATPA expired on December 4, 2001. H.R. 3009 would extend the ATPA program until February 28, 2006. Several products of beneficiary countries would continue to receive preferential duty treatment if the bill were enacted. Based on information from the International Trade Commission and other trade sources, CBO estimates the ATPA program would reduce revenues by $17 million in 2002 and by $101 million over the 2002–2006 period.

Under current law, ATPA does not extend preferential treatment to footwear that is ineligible for treatment under the generalized system of preferences (GSP), tuna packed in cans, petroleum and certain products derived from petroleum, watches and watch parts containing material that is the product of countries not receiving normal trade relations (NTR) treatment, certain sugars and molasses, and certain leather goods. H.R. 3009 would allow the President to extend duty-free treatment to those products. CBO expects that all imports of these products would receive duty-free treatment.

Tuna packed in cans would receive duty-free treatment for amounts equal to 20 percent of United States production (in kilograms) for the preceding calendar year. Under current law, all imports of tuna packed in cans are subject to a tariff-rate quota. Global imports of tuna packed in cans are subject to a rate of duty of 6 percent when imports in kilograms are less than 20 percent of United States production. Thereafter, imports of tuna packed in cans are subject to a rate of duty of 12.5 percent. Based on information from the National Marine Fisheries Service, the United States Customs Service, and the International Trade Commission, CBO expects that imports from the ATPA program would rapidly fill the global quota for imports, and would continue to receive duty-free treatment until ATPA imports equaled the quantitative limit of 20 percent of U.S. production. Based on information from the above sources, CBO does not expect ATPA imports to exceed the global quota limit. CBO estimates that the provision that would alter the treatment for canned tuna would reduce revenues by $2 million in 2002 and by $10 million over the 2002–2006 period.

Under current law, certain apparel articles that are the product or manufacture of an ATPA beneficiary country are entitled to preferential treatment. The bill would allow apparel articles assembled from fabrics formed or knit-to-shape in the United States and certain other apparel articles to receive duty-free treatment. Apparel articles assembled from fabrics produced in the ATPA region would also receive preferential treatment if they do not exceed certain percentages of imports on apparel articles. All preferential treatment would expire after February 28, 2006. Based on information from the International Trade Commission, the Office of Textiles and Apparel in the Department of Commerce, and private-sector sources, CBO estimates that if enacted, all provisions that expand ATPA treatment to new products (including canned tuna) would reduce revenues by $19 million in 2002 and by $101 million over the 2002–2006 period.

Miscellaneous Trade Provisions (Title II). H.R. 3009 would provide temporary duty-free treatment to ceiling fans from Thailand through July 30, 2002. The bill also would provide duty-free treatment to certain steam or vapor generating boilers used in nuclear facilities through December 31, 2006. Based on information from the International Trade Commission and other trade sources, CBO estimates that, if enacted, these provisions would reduce revenues by $7 million in 2002 and by $19 million over the 2002–2006 period. H.R. 3009 also would alter a program that has provided refunds of duty to certain wool manufacturers. This change is detailed in the section describing changes to direct spending. CBO estimates that this provision would increase revenues by $1 million in 2002 and by $3 million over the 2002–2003 period.

Direct spending

Under current law, certain manufacturers of selected wool articles are eligible for refunds of duties paid on those articles. H.R. 3009 would change the method of which those payments to manufacturers are computed and would appropriate about $36 million for