

will find willing hands in Congress, wanting to help him lift the kinds of policies necessary to boost this economy.

Some are talking, I know, about, for example, tax cuts, a capital gains tax cut. Frankly, I do not think we ought to be talking about a tax cut that will persuade people to sell stock at the moment. If you substantially create more demand for selling stock at a time that the stock market is moving downward, you are creating exactly the wrong influences. So a capital gains reduction is not, in my judgment, the right medicine; at least it is the wrong medicine for this illness.

I think, for example, investment tax credits might be something that could provide some stimulus. There are a whole series of things you could put in a menu that you could conceive would provide stimulus to this economy. But I think we have to have that discussion. And we have to work with President Bush and the Congress to put something together that says to the American people: We understand this economy has some difficulty. We are going to move quickly and decisively to respond to it, to give you hope that this country's economy will have a bright future and this country's economy will continue to grow.

In addition to all of that, what happened in this country ought to remind all of us that there is, in fact, an urgency to write an energy policy for America.

Without energy, this country doesn't work. Without energy, we don't have an economy. Without energy, America's lights are off. America's machines are shut down. The American economic engine doesn't run. We are a country that consumes an enormous amount of energy with a set of energy policies that are very vulnerable to terrorists. We are far too dependent on foreign sources of energy, and we have a system of energy for our country that is far too vulnerable to potential terrorist attacks.

We need a new domestic energy policy, one that says, yes, we are going to produce more, more oil and more natural gas, not necessarily from the most fragile lands in the world. We don't need to do that. Yes, we are going to produce more. We are going to produce more coal, and we will do that using clean coal technology. We don't have to sacrifice our environment even as we use more coal.

Importantly, we are also going to begin to conserve. Conservation is a very important ingredient in an energy policy that works. We also need to begin to focus more of our resources and more of our determination to find renewable and limitless sources of energy. It makes good sense for us to take the energy from the wind. The new technology wind turbines are remarkable. Why not use that energy from the wind that is limitless and renewable?

It makes good sense to take a drop of alcohol from a kernel of corn. You ex-

tend America's energy supply with that alcohol, and you still have the protein feedstock left from the corn.

It makes good sense to do things in a different way. Yes, we need to produce more, more oil, more natural gas, and more coal. Yes, we need to do that while we pay attention to this country's environment. We can and must do that. But also we need conservation. We need more efficiency of appliances, and we need renewable and limitless sources of energy developed in a very significant way.

I say that because when we talk about these three elements of public policy that require an urgency on the part of Congress, dealing with counterterrorism, trying to provide lift to an economy that is in trouble, and writing an energy bill that makes us less vulnerable to terrorist attacks and the shutoff of the supply of oil from the Middle East, all of these represent an urgency that Congress must tackle.

We must do this in a way that makes sense. This can't be business as usual. It can't be, "The President believes this and we believe that. Let's have a fight for 5 or 6 months." It must be taking from the President and from Members of Congress the best of what all have to offer and from that developing a public policy that will strengthen our country, strengthen our country in the area of fighting terrorism, in trying to give our economy the lift it needs at this point and in making us less dependent on a source of energy that is vulnerable.

All of these represent an agenda that is critical to our country.

Could I talk about other things? Yes, there are plenty of other things yet to do. We know we need the kinds of things we were debating before the terrorist act last week. We were debating campaign finance reform, a Patients' Bill of Rights, the cost of prescription drugs. All of those things are important. None of them have lost their importance in the scheme of trying to do the people's business in the Congress. But there is an urgency to several of the elements of public policy that we must pay attention to first: terrorism, the economy, and energy.

I, for one, pledge to this President and my fellow Members of the Senate that we must come together in a way that we have never before done—at least in recent years—to grab these policy issues and try to find the best that everyone in the Chamber has to offer and work with the President to make the changes necessary to strengthen America.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002—Continued

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, the pending amendment is the Johnson amendment; is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Johnson amendment be set aside.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 1575

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I intend to send to the desk a managers' package that I have worked together with Senator CAMPBELL to construct. On behalf of Senator CAMPBELL and myself, I send a package to the desk that includes two technical amendments regarding the National Archives; a Campbell for Domenici technical correction of a provision in the fiscal year 2001 Treasury appropriations law regarding a road leading to the Columbus, NM, border crossing; a Dorgan for Nelson and Graham amendment transferring a parcel of land in Orlando, FL; an amendment making available certain funds for agency personnel training at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center at Glynco, GA; a Dorgan for Byrd technical amendment changing a reporting date for the U.S.-China Security Review Commission; a Dorgan amendment regarding HIDTA; a Dorgan-Campbell amendment regarding the directors of the Presidential libraries; a Dorgan-Campbell amendment for Feinstein regarding extending the printing date of the breast cancer awareness semipostal stamp; a Campbell amendment for Senator SHELBY regarding canine training.

I send the managers' package to the desk and I ask my colleague from Colorado to comment on it as well. I understand it is cleared.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CARPER). The Senator from Colorado.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, this amendment has been cleared by the minority.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN], for himself and Mr. CAMPBELL, proposes an amendment numbered 1575.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The text of the amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Amendments Submitted.")

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, am I correct the managers' amendment is pending?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The managers' amendment is pending.

Mr. DORGAN. I ask unanimous consent that the managers' amendment be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 1575) was agreed to.

Mr. DORGAN. I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. STEVENS. I ask unanimous consent that I be recognized as in morning business for the purpose of introducing a resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The Senator from Alaska is recognized.

Mr. STEVENS. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. STEVENS pertaining to the submission of S. Con. Res. 66 are located in today's RECORD under "Submission of Concurrent and Senate Resolutions.")

Mr. STEVENS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOMINATION OF ROBERT BONNER

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I rise to urge the Senate to act very swiftly to confirm the nomination of Robert Bonner to be Commissioner of Customs.

I remind my colleagues that Customs is one of the first lines of defense we have in our country. They inspect baggage and the goods of people coming into the United States. They help to assure that we are safe by inspecting any item that might threaten our national security and public welfare. They do a good job.

Last week's attacks demonstrate how important it is that Customs and

all of our agencies have our full support. We must make sure that the agency is as robust as we possibly can.

What is the problem? The problem is that the Finance Committee has reported out Mr. Bonner to be Customs Commissioner, and someone on the Senate floor is holding him up. We cannot put him in place because there are a few Senators who for some reason don't want him to be Customs Commissioner.

I strongly urge this body to quickly and immediately confirm Robert Bonner to be Commissioner of Customs. He is more than eminently qualified. I cannot think of a more qualified person. He has been a Federal district judge. He has been the head of the DEA. He has an extensive background and experience for the job.

I have personally met with him. I have spoken with him. I have asked many questions of him. He is one of those people who—as soon as you sit down and talk with him—you immediately know has it. He is qualified. He is going to do a great job. I guarantee you that he will be terrific.

This is the very time that we need him to get on the job. The Acting Commissioner, Mr. Winwood, is doing a great job. I met with him for a good couple of hours last week getting a security briefing on what Customs is doing. He is terrific, too. But he needs help. He very much urged me to do all I could to help the Senate confirm the nomination of Mr. Bonner.

I call upon my colleagues. Come on. We are Americans. Let's work together. Let's get the job done. Mr. Bonner is a great man. Let's confirm him so we can get him on the job and so Customs can begin to do the things it wants to do and continue to do in helping protect our country.

I also say that part of that is strengthening our Customs Service along the northern border. I am quite concerned. In my State of Montana there are reports of a lot more goods coming across the border—sometimes, of all places, Glacier National Park because it is unprotected and particularly in the summertime. But there is a lot coming across. It is particularly drugs and illegal substances of all kinds. It is becoming a problem. We need stronger Customs enforcement along the northern border.

But to sum up, I plead with my colleagues. Come on. Let's confirm him. He is a good man.

I see my good friend from North Dakota on the floor. I think he has some of the same concerns.

I yield the floor.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, if my colleague from Montana will yield for a question, I heard the statement by my colleague from Montana, and I couldn't agree more. It is critically important at this point in time to have this Congress confirm the President's nominee for the head of Customs. The Customs Commissioner job has been open for some long while.

The President, in my judgment, submitted the name of someone who is a well-qualified person who will do a good job. It is hung up. There is a hold on it over some other issue. It doesn't make any sense.

The Customs Service at this point is right at the center with a range of other agencies having to deal with this terrorist threat. A significant amount of our law enforcement is embedded in the Customs Service. We need good leadership.

The Senator from Montana says the Acting Commissioner is a good guy. I agree with that. I have great confidence in him. But there is nothing quite like having someone there who has been confirmed by the Congress to say: Here is the direction we are going to take with this agency.

It is important this week that we explore our colleagues who are holding nominees up—especially in critical areas—for the sake of this country, to get out of the way and to get the President's appointees, especially for an agency such as this, in place.

Mr. Bonner is a well-qualified man who will do a great job.

I just wanted to say how much I appreciate the statement by the Senator from Montana.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, if I might, I very much thank my colleague for his statements as well. This Senate, when it is business as usual, probably is not quite as efficient and productive as it could be. I am a firm believer in the basic underpinnings of democracy. We don't want to be too efficient, because as representatives of our people from different parts of the country, there are different aspirations, different hopes, and different points of view. We want a melting pot kind of basis to work together and pass legislation. But this is not the time for business as usual. We have a national crisis. We are virtually at war. There is a lot of talk of unity and of working together. There has been tremendous cooperation in both Houses, by both parties, and at both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue. But on something as vital as this, I just very much hope that whoever the one, or two, or three Senators are who for extraneous, independent, and separate reasons—whatever they may be—are holding up Mr. Bonner, that they will reconsider for the sake of our country, and particularly with an agency as important as this at this time.

I yield the floor. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.