

there. I think it warrants consideration. We have already seen the growth in the caribou herd relative to Prudhoe Bay. There were 3,000 to 4,000 animals in 1974-1975. There are about 26,000 today.

The Porcupine herd traverses Canada. There is a large number taken for subsistence in that particular area. It is a different herd. But we are not going to develop this area in the summertime. The development will be in the winter.

Here is a little idea of the caribou. These are not stuffed. These are real. These are caribou traversing the Arctic oilfield of Prudhoe Bay. They are not shot at; they are not run down. You can't take a gun in there. You can't hunt. They are very docile unless they are threatened.

Here is a picture of what happens when the bears want to go for a walk. They walk on the pipeline because it is a lot easier than walking on the snow. I think many of my colleagues would recognize that these are bears which are smarter than the average bear. Let us just leave it at that.

As we get into this debate tomorrow, I hope my colleagues will recognize again the magnitude of this area, the very small footprint, and recognize that this area is known to contain more oil than all of Texas. There is absolutely no question about that. The question is, What are the extremes? Again, it is as big as Prudhoe Bay. It will supply this Nation 25 percent more of its total crude oil consumption, and the infrastructure is already built.

Let me conclude with one other point. As the occupant of the chair is well aware, all of the oil from Alaska is consumed on the west coast of the United States. There hasn't been a drop of oil exported outside of Alaska since June 2 years ago. That was a little which was in excess for the west coast. This oil moves in U.S. tankers down the west coast. A significant portion goes into Puget Sound in the State of Washington where it is refined. Oregon does not have any refineries. A portion of the Washington-refined oil goes into the State of Oregon. The rest of it goes down to San Francisco Bay or Los Angeles where the balance is refined. A small portion goes to the refineries in Hawaii.

That is where Alaskan oil goes. When Alaskan oil begins to decline as a consequence of the decline of the Prudhoe Bay field, where is the West going to get its oil? Is it going to get it from Colombia or it is going to get it from Saudi Arabia or Iran or Iraq or wherever. It is going to come in in foreign ships because the Jones Act requires that the carriage of goods between two American ports be in U.S.-flagged vessels.

We are looking at jobs here. We are looking at jobs in the Pacific Northwest, in California. The significance of maintaining those jobs is very real to the American merchant marine.

Primarily, 80 percent of the tonnage in the American merchant marine

today is under the American flag—U.S. tankers. They are in need of replacement. It is estimated that if we open up ANWR, there will be 19 new tankers built in U.S. shipyards employing U.S. crews. If it isn't, you are going to see the oil come into the west coast ports in foreign vessels from foreign ports. Obviously, that will affect our balance of payments and result in sending dollars overseas.

As we begin the debate, I hope my colleagues will recognize that America's environmental community has been pushing very hard on this issue because it has been an issue that has allowed them to raise dollars and generate membership. And they really milk it for all its worth.

I hope Members will reflect on the debate itself, the merits of the debate, and not be prepositioned by having given certain commitments to one group or another.

This is a big jobs issue. About 250,000 U.S. jobs are associated with opening up the ANWR field, the tankers, and the operation. When we get into the debate, hopefully we will have an opportunity to respond to those who have expressed concerns about safety, those who have expressed concerns about the adequacy of the reserves, and those who have expressed concern over how long it would take to get on line.

With this pipeline here, and the proximity, it is estimated that we could expedite the permits and have oil flowing within 3 years. Those are basically the facts from one who has spent virtually his entire life in the State of Alaska.

I can assure you that the Native people of Kaktovik—300 residents—support the issue. As a matter of fact, they are in Washington right now making calls on various Members.

I hope we will do what is right for America in the coming debate; that is, authorize the opening of ANWR.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Madam Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for not to exceed 5 minutes each.

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

AWARDING OF SOLDIERS MEDAL TO DONALD S. "STEVE" WORKMAN

Mr. HELMS. Madam President, on April 26, U.S. Army Sergeant First Class Donald S. "Steve" Workman will be awarded the Soldiers Medal for his

courageous actions at the Pentagon on September 11, 2001. The Soldiers Medal is awarded to members of the U.S. Army who distinguish themselves by heroic acts that do not directly involve actual conflict with the enemy.

When you hear Steve's story, I am confident that you will agree that his selfless actions indeed merit this award.

As all of us vividly remember, a hijacked plane crashed into the Pentagon on the morning of September 11, 2001. Instead of leaving the Pentagon, Steve risked his life by reentering the building to help other survivors. He struggled through intense fires, sparking electrical wires, and pools of jet fuel and eventually came upon Navy Lieutenant Kevin Shaeffer, who had been blown to the floor—by a gigantic fireball—from his desk in the Navy Command Center.

After finding Kevin, Steve guided him through flames and dense smoke to one of the infirmaries inside the Pentagon. When they reached the infirmary, Steve realized Kevin was going into shock so he immediately elevated Kevin's legs using a trash can, loosened his belt, and gave him small drops of water. After helping a nurse administer an IV and painkiller, Steve grabbed a small tank of oxygen and led Kevin outside to wait for an ambulance.

Once ambulances began arriving, Steve helped place Kevin in one of them and they rode together to Walter Reed Army Medical Center. En route, the ambulance's oxygen tank ran empty so the small oxygen tank Steve took from the Pentagon infirmary was a godsend. Kevin recalls that the two men talked during the trip and he remembers giving Steve his wife's name, Bianca—also a Navy Lieutenant—and phone number.

When the ambulance arrived at Walter Reed, Steve turned Kevin over to the medical personnel and helped the hospital staff contact Bianca. He then returned to the Pentagon to help anyone else needing it.

Kevin later learned that he had suffered second and third-degree burns over 41 percent of his body. During his three month stay at Walter Reed, Kevin and Steve, and their families, stayed in close contact with each other and have developed a strong relationship. Kevin and Bianca have stated that they consider Steve to be a member of their family.

SFC Steve Workman is a brave, courageous soldier whose actions helped save the life of a fellow servicemen. He is a true hero.

TAX DAY 2002—PROGRESS AND UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Mr. CRAIG. Madam President, on this April 15, Congress and the President have solid achievements to be proud of. But there is also much work that remains to be done on a tax code that is still too burdensome and complex.

First the good news.

We continue to see the many benefits of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001. This year, hardworking Americans and their families have a little more freedom, and the Federal Government has a little less control over their lives.

Most taxpayers saw the immediate results of this tax relief last summer, when rebate checks arrived in mailboxes across the country. These checks were the first installment in replacing the old 15-percent tax rate bracket with a new 10-percent bracket. Low- and modest income families were given the highest priority, both in timing and in relation to their income tax burden.

But help for families didn't stop there. The 2001 law has increased and expanded the child tax credit, increased the adoption tax credit to \$10,000 per child, and provided relief from the marriage penalty, including the expansion and simplification of the earned income credit for working, low-income couples.

Education benefits for families include deductions for college expenses, improvements to education savings accounts, student loan interest deductions, and the continued allowance of employer-provided educational assistance. There are also tax benefits for governmental bonds for public school construction.

The phase-out of the death tax by 2010 is a major achievement in fairness for family-owned farms and small businesses.

Individuals and families will be able to prepare for a more secure future because of increases to contribution limits on pensions and individual retirement accounts, fairer retirement provisions for women, and overall reductions in individual tax rates.

The first major tax relief legislation in over twenty years has helped lighten the burden on taxpayers this year. President Bush and Congress came together last year for the good of the American taxpayer, in a bipartisan compromise that was only a good start.

There is much more we can and need to accomplish.

First, we need to make permanent the tax relief in last year's law. The House is poised to pass a bill to do just that. I call upon my Senate colleagues to follow suit. Because of the technicalities of budget law, last year's tax relief sunsets after 2010. That kind of sunset doesn't make sense for families, farms, and small businesses that need certainty and consistency for long-term planning.

Second, Americans deserve more relief. Even after last year's tax relief bill, this still remains the most heavily taxed generation in American history.

A typical family pays well over a third of its income in taxes at all levels. That is more than they spend on food, clothing, and housing combined.

Every year, the Tax Foundation computes Tax Freedom Day, the day on

which Americans stop working to pay taxes to government at all levels and start keeping what they earn. This year, Tax Freedom Day comes on April 27, 2 days earlier than 2001 and 4 days earlier than 2000.

This is progress, but it still means Americans work 117 days a year for the government, instead of for their families and their futures. Looked at another way, out of each 8-hour workday, Americans work more than two and one-half hours for the tax man.

Third, Americans need and deserve a fairer, flatter, simpler Tax Code.

In 2002, Americans will spend an estimated 5.8 billion hours and \$194 billion to comply with the Internal Revenue Code, or about \$700 for each man, woman, and child in America. More than half of taxpayers go to paid tax preparers, many out of the sheer fear of an intimidating Tax Code, because millions of those taxpayers file only the simplest forms. Combined, the Federal Tax Code and its regulations number 7 million words in more than 700 separate sections.

This April 15, Americans are better off than last April 15, because they are keeping more of their own, hard-earned income. But we can and must do better.

When Americans are not strapped down by excessive taxes and red tape, they work, save, spend, and invest according to their needs, and their dreams. This means more secure jobs, better wages, innovative products and services, and a stronger nation.

Helping Americans meet their needs and realize their dreams, with tax relief and reform, remains a major challenge before the Senate this year.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Madam President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY in March of last year. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred March 28, 1994 in Smithton, PA. A gay man, Paul Edward Steckman, was beaten to death. The attacker, a minor, said that he beat Mr. Steckman for making unwanted sexual advances.

I believe that government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

IN RECOGNITION OF THE INAUGURATION OF SISTER ROSE MARIE KUJAWA AS THE 6TH PRESIDENT OF MADONNA UNIVERSITY

• Mr. LEVIN. Madam President, I ask that the Senate join me today in commemorating the inauguration of Sister Rose Marie Kujawa as the 6th president of Madonna University. For over three decades, Sister Rose Marie has dedicated her time to educating the mind and spirit of youth in southeastern Michigan.

Sister Rose Marie, a 1966 graduate and mathematics major of Madonna College, returned to her alma mater in 1975 after a decade of teaching high school. During her first appointment in the mathematics department, Sister Rose Marie organized and taught the first computer courses at the college. Soon thereafter, she gained additional responsibilities in the planning and development office.

Madonna College underwent dramatic change in the years following Sister Rose Marie's promotion to the position of Academic vice president in 1978. Numerous undergraduate programs were introduced in areas such as applied science, biochemistry, computer science, international studies, Japanese, and psychology. At the same time, a number of departments and programs sought and received professional accreditations. The college also established writing and computer requirements for graduation.

The greatest change for the college, which came in 1991, was largely due to the dedication of Sister Rose Marie. As chairperson of the "University Study" committee, Sister Rose Marie compared the academic quality and support structures of Madonna with 13 other private universities and discovered that Madonna favorably compared with all of them. The college then took her findings to the regional accrediting body and the State of Michigan Department of Education. Both organizations concurred with her conclusions and soon thereafter Madonna College became Madonna University.

In addition to her work at the university, Sister Rose Marie committed a great deal of time to community service and sits on the boards of numerous community organization. She has also traveled to over 20 countries, where she has developed important overseas relationships for the University.

The importance of dedication such as Sister Rose Marie's cannot be overstated. I know that my Senate colleagues will join me in congratulating Sister Rose Marie and Madonna University on this significant occasion. •