

cannot guarantee 100 percent, just because the House has about \$30 billion in tax incentives, that necessarily any provision the Senate has in mind would be within the scope; it may not be.

Second, if we do not pass our energy tax incentive package, we will be disadvantaged in negotiating with the House. The House will have passed \$33 billion, the Senate zero. One can argue, look at what is in the Finance Committee package, but I can tell you, having worked with the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in conference many times, I know what he is going to say. I know it is going to give him a leg up. It is going to give him an advantage. And it is going to make it more different for us in the Senate to get provisions we want.

Third, that is no way to operate. The Finance Committee has done its business. We had many hearings. We have had a markup. We have debated these issues. We passed out our provision incentives to add, to complement—in fact, supplement—the underlying energy bill. We waited until the rest of the bill was about ready to pass to bring up our package. I think it is only appropriate—in fact, it is for the good of the country, definitely—that these provisions be included.

So with great respect I urge all my colleagues, in the next couple hours, to help all of us together, as 100 Senators, figure out a way we can bring up and pass the Finance Committee tax incentives. They are good. They are good for America—half conservation, half production. I think it is basically by and large agreed to.

I yield the floor.

EXTENSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority whip.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the morning business be extended until the hour of 12:30 and that there be no controlled time, and that Senators be allowed to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that the time from 2:15 to 2:30 be equally divided with the time controlled by Senator DASCHLE or a designee and Senator LOTT or a designee to debate the cloture vote which will occur at 2:30.

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

Mr. REID. 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.

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 Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. FEINSTEIN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE MIDDLE EAST

Mr. WELLSTONE. Madam President, I have about only 5 minutes to speak on an issue that is important for all of us in our country and in the world. That is the Middle East. There is much to say, and 5 minutes is just a beginning.

We were not in session on Friday so today I will briefly present my analysis of Secretary Powell's trip. There was a lot of discussion in some of the media that Secretary Powell was unsuccessful in his endeavor. I actually choose to view his effort as but a first step. It is extremely important—I know the Chair believes as well—that our Government be engaged, even more so now.

Secretary Powell's trip was an important first step. There are now discussions under way, very tough discussions, about security measures. Ultimately, the question is, how do we get from where we are right now to where we all hope we can be so that there can be peace for Israel and for her neighbors? That is the question. The emotion people feel, the sentiment people feel, that I feel, that all of us feel, is very vivid.

When Israelis were murdered at a seder meal, as a first-generation American of a Jewish immigrant who fled persecution from Russia, it sent chills down my spine. When I read about the rise of anti-Semitism in Europe, some of what has happened in France, the targeting of Jewish teenagers, the physical attacks, the hatred, it is frightening. Inside, you feel the indignation, and you say to yourself: We will not let people do this to Jews anywhere in the world.

I called Assistant Secretary Wolfowitz, who spoke at the rally, and said: We also have to be concerned about the loss of life of innocent Palestinians—not terrorists, innocent Palestinians. He is right. I called him and said: I believe, based upon my own background, when I think about my mother and father, who are no longer here, what you said should have been said. I think it was important to say that. It is a very Jewish thing to say in terms of my sense of Jewish justice. I can't imagine my mother and father not saying exactly the same.

I thank Secretary Powell for his trip. Clearly, it takes courage to do what he did. He is out there. Frankly, he is doing the right thing. I believe now, however, we have to come forward with some very creative political ideas about how we can move to some kind of framework. It seems as if the present course will result in a deeper river of blood. How can we get to some kind of a framework that makes some sense so that we can get to where we want to get, which is people living in dignity side by side, with secure borders, and an end to the killing. That is, how do we get there?

I wish I had the answer. Secretary Powell needs to go back. I don't know whether he thinks I should be saying this in the Senate, but we will need

him to go back. Our government has to stay engaged in these negotiations.

Over the next couple of days, I will try to talk about some of the discussions I have had with people about ways in which we can move to a different framework—not the present course but a different course. It is terribly important. I am not naive about this. It is very complicated, and it is very difficult.

Since we were not in session Friday, I didn't want to let some of the interpretation of Secretary Powell's work be the only interpretation. Again, the emotion we feel and the indignation that many of us have is quite understandable. The real question is, how can we be constructive? What can we do gestaltwise that makes sense? What kind of proposals can we propose that are credible, that somehow will result in a place and time when Israel lives in peace and Israel's neighbors also live in peace. That is the question.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

THE ENERGY BILL

Mr. MURKOWSKI. I thank the Chair. Madam President, I want to take a moment to discuss where we are currently in the continued movement on the energy bill.

A cloture motion was filed last Thursday, and we are looking forward to moving forward on this bill. I know many Members have been somewhat frustrated with the pace. We have been on the bill almost 6 weeks, not continually but certainly for the most part.

I know the majority leader is working in good faith, and I support his efforts to move the bill forward in a timely manner, but I remind my colleagues that we are on an extremely difficult and complex piece of legislation. We have divisive issues, and we have dealt with them as best we could through a process of amendments.

Since the debate on this issue began, we have had 172 amendments—some 60 Republican, 112 Democratic. We have dispensed with 92 amendments—35 Republican, 57 Democratic. Most of the remaining amendments are currently on the other side of the aisle, but that is neither here nor there. I am sure we can deal with them in a relatively short timeframe.

Some of the more difficult amendments we have dealt with are: Whether Congress should decide on new vehicle standards or leave that discretion to the experts, specifically CAFE standards; whether Congress should impose a renewable portfolio standard on some

electricity producers or leave the decision on appropriate renewable portfolio standards to the States; whether the Federal Government should continue the liability and introduce protection on our nuclear plants; that is, Price-Anderson. I think the sustainability and expansion of the nuclear industry certainly represents protection on that particular issue of limiting the liability for the industry if we are ever going to get nuclear power generation in this country. Further, how best to ensure reliability on our electricity grid—that was the reliability issue and significant progress was made on that—and whether to create a renewable fuels requirement, ethanol.

Our work is not complete. There are still many significant issues to resolve. We need to close out the issues dealing with electricity. We need to reach some agreement on the massive climate change provision in the bill. We must address the tax provisions for renewables, conservation, alternative fuels, efficiency, and production. We need to decide how best to increase our domestic production of energy sources since there are no real production provisions in the substitute we have before us.

On the issue of supporting cloture, a vote in favor of cloture would cut off any opportunity to adopt a rational tax component on energy legislation, which I believe is so important in this package—taxes that would encourage the use of renewables, alternative fuels, increase our efficiency relative to conservation, increase our production of conventional fuels.

As far as oil is concerned, as this bill now stands, there is not one single provision that would increase our domestic production of oil because the tax package is not part of the bill at this time.

There are numerous studies and authorizations regarding oil production in title VI but no specific new production. As it stands now, this measure, in my opinion, is neither balanced nor comprehensive. In fact, many provisions in the legislation specifically exclude production of oil from the energy incentives.

The irony is that while there are provisions in the bill dealing with wind, solar, and biomass, these energy sources are not currently threatened by events around the world. I know of no world leaders calling for—or with the ability to—cutting off our wind supply or our Sun, although Saddam Hussein may be up to it. In any event, we are at a time when many in the Arab world are calling for using oil as a weapon against the United States.

We have seen today a release from Iraq where Saddam Hussein is quoted as indicating he will pay \$25,000 for any of the Palestinians who may have lost their homes in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. That comes after a previous statement by Saddam Hussein about providing payment to the survivors and family members of any of the individ-

uals who saw fit to strap themselves with bombs and be used to initiate terrorist attacks associated with the issue in Israel, providing \$25,000 to their families. I think that clearly is an incentive that those of us in the Western world find totally unacceptable and reprehensible.

As some in this Chamber may recall, on Thursday we passed, by a vote of 88 to 10, a sanction against Iraqi oil. The logic for that was the very fact that Saddam Hussein had seen fit to foster terrorism by providing incentives for human beings to be used as bombs in crowded areas. Furthermore, a justification for that deserves another reflection because we also saw several years ago sanctions against Libya, and the sanctions against Libya were justified because of terrorist attacks associated with the downing of the Pan Am flight over Scotland. Previous to that, we had initiated sanctions against Iraq under the same rationale. The attack on our U.S. Embassy in Iran is evidence of the country fostering terrorism.

So for anyone, including the administration, who might be critical of the action taken by the Senate, I remind them there is a principle involved, as our President stated on numerous occasions, that we will not stand by and let anyone or any country or any leader foster terrorism or use it as an incentive. That, clearly, is the case with Saddam Hussein. Hence, I think the action by the Senate last Thursday was most appropriate in terminating any imports of oil from Iraq.

So as we recognize today, again, some in the Arab world are calling for using oil as a weapon against this country. They do this at the same time they use the hard currency revenues from our dependence on their oil to fund homicide bombers and state-supported terrorism.

We must protect ourselves, and the tax title in the bill would help to slightly rectify this by providing incentives for marginal oil production, and heavy oil production as well, which would decrease our dependence on imported oil.

In the area of natural gas, we do have a provision dealing with the Alaskan natural gas pipeline and the underlying provisions in the development of that gas. The majority has indicated they recognize this is a provision that would create somewhere in the area of 400,000 jobs. However, as it currently stands, the provision would not create one job if cloture is invoked.

So without any real economic security, the project, of course, may not become a reality. I am sure we are all aware of this, but I certainly cannot agree to have moved this position this far and not see it completed.

In the interest of moving forward—I know the majority leader wants to move forward, and the minority leader as well. I understand that amendments involving the death and estate tax complicated the efforts. Certainly, clo-

ture would end that provision. However, I think there is a better way. I propose we try to enter into a unanimous consent agreement—I understand there has been a shot at it now—that would limit the number of remaining amendments to be debated on energy-related amendments and limit that number by first-degree amendments. These would be specific amendments so the issue of germaneness would not come up.

If we are able to get such an agreement, I believe we could be off this bill by the end of the week. I would certainly be willing to work toward that end. Of course, it is not going to be an easy task. We still have the divisive issues of climate change to deal with, but I think it is possible to do that.

My purpose is to pledge my support to improve the legislation before us and get a bill to the President as soon as possible. I urge my colleagues to recognize the weight of the task before us to push aside some of the personal agendas and do what is right for the Nation, and that is to adopt an energy policy as developed in this bill by an amendment process.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware is recognized.

GLOBAL WARMING

Mr. CARPER. Madam President, today marks, I believe, the 6th week during which we have been debating the energy legislation that is before us. In my own view, among the bills we will debate and discuss and vote on this year in this Chamber, few, if any, are as or more important.

I am encouraged there is a growing likelihood we actually may vote on cloture and begin to reduce the scope of the amendments and the amount of time that remains for this critical debate, to get to final passage, and hopefully to enter a conference with the House and provide a compromise the President can sign into law.

It is in our naked self-interest as a nation to finish our work and to do so with some dispatch. We have heard countless times about our growing dependence on foreign sources of oil, which is now approaching 60 percent. We have heard concerns from a number of Members related to the trade deficit our Nation continues to run, a trade deficit that exceeded \$400 billion last year and roughly a third of which is attributable to the oil we import.

I will take the next few minutes and share one other reason why we should feel a sense of urgency in passing this legislation and attempting to finalize a compromise with the House and the administration. That deals with what is happening in the atmosphere of our Earth: global warming.

This past Saturday, in Wilmington, DE, the annual Commonwealth Awards were bestowed upon a variety of some of the most famous, remarkable people in the world. Among the people who received the Commonwealth this past