

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

weekend were a husband and wife team who are researchers who work out of Ohio State University in Columbus, OH. Their names are Dr. Lonnie Thompson and Dr. Ellen Mosley-Thompson.

I ask unanimous consent the full statement of Calvert A. Morgan, who presided at that event, be printed in the RECORD.

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

REMARKS OF CALVERT A. MORGAN

The issue of global warming has been vigorously debated for the past two decades. Is the climate on Earth getting dangerously warmer, and if so, is modern-day air pollution to blame? While many have exchanged rhetoric on the matter, two American researchers have trekked to the world's remote ice fields to dig for answers.

Dr. Lonnie Thompson and Dr. Ellen Mosley-Thompson are husband-and-wife collaborators who study climate change and global warming. They have spent the past 25 years collecting and analyzing ice cores extracted from glaciers on the five continents.

Their research has yielded a remarkable and priceless archive of the earth's ancient climate.

What's more, their findings offer some of the most convincing evidence yet that global warming is real, and human activity is a contributing factor.

For their work in deciphering the Earth's frozen history and its implications for our future, PNC honors these world-class scientists with the 2002 Common Wealth Award for Science and Invention.

The Thompsons conduct their work at the Byrd Polar Research Center at Ohio State University.

Dr. Lonnie Thompson is a professor of geological sciences. He has led some 40 international expeditions to collect ice cores from the mountains of Africa, South America and Asia. Dr. Mosley-Thompson is a professor of geography. She has led similar field programs to Greenland and Antarctica.

To understand the earth's past and present climate, our honorees and their research teams analyze the chemical and physical properties preserved in ice cores.

Lonnie Thompson's research is unique because it focuses on the ice fields of the tropics and sub-tropics instead of polar ice. He believes the hottest part of the globe is crucial to understanding global warming. Tropical glaciers, he says, are "the most sensitive spots on Earth" and serve as "an indicator of the massive changes taking place" in today's global climate.

But to find ice in the tropics, you have to climb pretty high. The physical and logistical challenges of this high-altitude research are staggering. First, there's the climb to a nearly inaccessible mountaintop with about six tons of equipment in tow.

Once the team gets to the expedition site, the challenges continue. Equipment maneuvers over crevasses, the danger of avalanches, frigid temperatures, thin air and frequent windstorms are all part of a day's work.

While six tons of equipment go up the mountain, 10 tons come back down when you add four tons of ice samples. Dr. Thompson has experimented with bringing the ice down in his hot air balloon, the Soaring Penguin. Most often, however, each core sample is carried by hand in an insulated box and brought back to laboratories at Ohio State University for analysis.

For our honorees, the thrill of discovery far outweighs the occupational hazards. For

instance, a 1,000-foot-long ice core, drilled from the Tibetan Plateau, reveals China's climate history for the last 130,000 years. An ice core record of this length from the sub-tropics is unprecedented.

New cores from two sites in central and southern Tibet reveal that the past 50 years have been the warmest in the last 10,000 years in that part of the world.

Using two decades of ice core data and aerial mapping, the Thompsons offer proof that the world's tropical glaciers are melting faster and faster as the years pass.

The icecap on Mount Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest peak, has lost 82 percent of its area since it was first mapped in 1912. One-third of the area has disappeared just since 1989.

Based on this dramatic evidence, Lonnie Thompson predicts that the snow cap of this storied mountain will be gone by 2020. He says the same fate awaits other mountain ice caps in Peru and around the world. These vanishing glaciers "will have a massive effect on humanity," he says, posing an urgent natural and economic threat around the globe.

The Thompsons believe that it is already too late to save the tropical glaciers. Now, they race against time, gathering more core samples before Earth's frozen history is lost forever.

Ladies and gentlemen, please join me in showing our esteem to these dedicated and courageous scientist, Dr. Lonnie Thompson and Dr. Ellen Mosley-Thompson, winners of the 2002 Common Wealth Award for Science and Invention.

Mr. CARPER. I would like to share some excerpts of it today during my own remarks:

The issue of global warming has been vigorously debated for the past two decades. Is the climate on Earth getting dangerously warmer, and if so, is modern-day air pollution to blame? While many have exchanged rhetoric on the matter, two American researchers have trekked to the world's remote ice fields to dig for answers.

Dr. Lonnie Thompson and Dr. Ellen Mosley-Thompson are husband-and-wife collaborators who study climate change and global warming. They have spent the past 25 years collecting and analyzing ice cores extracted from glaciers on the five continents.

Their research has yielded a remarkable and priceless archive of the earth's ancient climate.

What's more, their findings offer some of the most convincing evidence yet that global warming is real, and human activity is a contributing factor. . . .

Dr. Lonnie Thompson is a professor of geological sciences. He has led some 40 international expeditions to collect ice cores from the mountains of Africa, South America and Asia. His wife, Dr. Mosley-Thompson, is a professor of geography. She has led similar field programs to Greenland and Antarctica.

To understand the Earth's past and present climate, our honorees and their research teams analyze the chemical and physical properties preserved in ice cores.

Lonnie Thompson's research is unique because it focuses on the ice fields of the tropics and sub-tropics instead of polar ice. He believes the hottest part of the globe is crucial to understanding global warming. Tropical glaciers, he says, are "the most sensitive spots on Earth" and serve as "an indicator of the massive changes taking place" in today's global climate.

Cores have been drawn from mountain tops from throughout the world.

New cores from two sites in central and southern Tibet reveal that the past 50 years have been the warmest in the last 10,000 years in that part of the world.

Using two decades of ice core data and aerial mapping, the Thompsons offer proof that the world's tropical glaciers are melting faster and faster as the years pass.

The icecap on Mount Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest peak, has lost 82 percent of its area since it was first mapped in 1912. One-third of the area has disappeared just since 1989.

Based on this dramatic evidence, Lonnie Thompson predicts that the snow cap of this storied mountain will be gone by 2020. He says the same fate awaits other mountain ice caps in Peru and around the world. These vanishing glaciers "will have a massive effect on humanity," he says, posing an urgent natural and economic threat around the globe.

I think it is important, as we come to the end of the debate on this energy bill, to remind ourselves that, yes, indeed, we import entirely too much oil from around the world from people who do not like us, in some cases, and who, I am convinced, use the resources we send to them to hurt us. I think it is important that we remind ourselves of the economic trouble we create for America by a growing trade deficit, a third of which is attributable to our dependence on foreign oil, on imported oil.

Lost in this discussion are the points that Drs. Thompson have made, of which we were reminded in Delaware just this last Saturday; that is, there is global warming. The climate of the Earth has changed and is changing more rapidly as time goes by. Fully one-quarter of the carbon dioxide that we put into the air comes from the cars, trucks, and vans we drive.

As we prepare to approach the end of this debate, I hope we will not only have done something to reduce our reliance on foreign oil, not only done something to reduce our growing trade deficit, but that we will have taken affirmative steps to reduce the amount of carbon dioxide we are putting into our atmosphere, that literally is destroying the icecaps of Mount Kilimanjaro and any number of other mountains throughout our tropics and sub-tropics.

I used to think global warming was a figment of somebody's imagination. I don't see how any of us anymore can say that is the case. It is real. It is here. It is imminent. It is something we can do something about, and we need to do that in the context of this energy bill. I hope we will.

I yield the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada is recognized.

Mr. REID. Before the Senator from Delaware leaves the floor, I would like to say, the Senator from Delaware and I came here from the House of Representatives together in 1982. The Senator has always been very studious. What I mean by that is that legislation is something he reviews and studies and I am sure worries about. This legislation now before the Senate is no different.

The Senator from Delaware is concerned, as he has indicated, with the need for an energy bill. We had a vote on an issue that is of extreme importance to the country. It did not go the

way a lot of us believed it should. The Senator from Delaware is coming back at such time as I hope he can offer this amendment, with something on which he has spent hours and days, coming up with something that is reasonable and will meet many of the goals that need to be met, allowing the United States to become less dependent on production.

I say to my friend from Delaware, I am very glad he is in the Senate. He has brought to the Senate the same style that he had in the House of Representatives and, I am sure, to the office of Governor, although I am not as aware of his work as a two-term Governor of the State of Delaware. But he has brought, really, a fine dimension to the Senate. I am proud of the work he has done, as should be the people of Delaware.

Mr. CARPER. If the Senator will yield, I say to my friend, our assistant majority leader, those words mean more than you know. I have been called any number of things as Governor, as a Member of Congress, and as a Member of the Senate, and studious is one of the kinder and more generous.

It is an honor to work with the Senator. I thank him for his leadership.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time? Who seeks recognition?

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

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

NATIONAL LABORATORIES PARTNERSHIP IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2001—Resumed

Mr. BAUCUS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate go into legislative session and that the energy bill be the pending business.

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

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 517) to authorize funding the Department of Energy to enhance its mission areas through technology transfer and partnerships for fiscal years 2002 through 2006, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Daschle/Bingaman further modified amendment No. 2917, in the nature of a substitute.

Dayton/Grassley amendment No. 3008 (to amendment No. 2917), to require that Federal agencies use ethanol-blended gasoline and biodiesel-blended diesel fuel in areas in which ethanol-blended gasoline and biodiesel-blended diesel fuel are available.

Landrieu/Kyl amendment No. 3050 (to amendment No. 2917), to increase the transfer capability of electric energy transmission systems through participant-funded investment.

Schumer/Clinton amendment No. 3093 (to amendment No. 2917), to prohibit oil and gas drilling activity in Finger Lakes National Forest, New York.

Dayton amendment No. 3097 (to amendment No. 2917), to require additional findings for FERC approval of an electric utility merger.

Feinstein/Boxer amendment No. 3115 (to amendment No. 2917), to modify the provision relating to the renewable content of motor vehicle fuel to eliminate the required volume of renewable fuel for calendar year 2004.

Murkowski/Breaux/Stevens amendment No. 3132 (to amendment No. 2917), to create jobs for Americans, to reduce dependence on foreign sources of crude oil and energy, to strengthen the economic self determination of the Inupiat Eskimos and to promote national security.

Reid amendment No. 3145 (to amendment No. 3008), to require that Federal agencies use ethanol-blended gasoline and biodiesel-blended diesel fuel in areas in which ethanol-blended gasoline and biodiesel-blended diesel fuel are available.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is recognized.

Mr. BAUCUS. Madam President, I appreciate the recognition. If no further statements are to be made at this time, I yield the floor.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—H.R. 8

Mr. DASCHLE. Madam President, throughout the morning we have attempted to find ways to move the process along. I thank a number of Senators on both sides of the aisle for their cooperation. We are at a point now where procedurally I think we are in a position to move forward. We will make a unanimous consent request following this one having to do with amendments to the energy bill. But that is a separate matter. This has primarily to do with the question of estate taxes.

I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate considers Calendar No. 33, H.R. 8, the estate tax bill, no later than June 28, the only amendments in order are as follows:

Senator GRAMM of Texas, an estate tax amendment; the majority leader, or his designee, an estate tax amendment which shall be subject to two second-degree amendments to be offered by Senator DASCHLE, or his designee, with Senator DASCHLE's amendment being the first one offered; that all of the above amendments deal solely with the subject of estate tax; that all of the above estate tax amendments be subject to a 60-vote Budget Act point of order and that no other amendments or motions be in order to the bill, except

motions to waive the Budget Act; and that if any of the above amendments, after each has had its motion to waive vote, is adopted, the bill be read a third time and the Senate vote on final passage of the bill without any intervening action or debate, and that if none of the amendments achieve 60 votes to waive the Budget Act, the bill be placed back on the calendar; further, that there be 2 hours for debate on each of the above amendments equally divided in the usual form; further, that upon the granting of this consent, Senator BAUCUS be recognized to offer the Baucus-Grassley Finance Committee tax amendment to the energy bill, and that the amendment be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, without any intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. DASCHLE. Madam President, let me just say, it is the intention of Senator LOTT and me to offer the unanimous consent request shortly which would make in order a number of amendments pertaining to the energy bill that, hopefully, will bring us to closure.

What we have done in this case is simply agree to a debate on the estate tax legislation sometime prior to June 28. Senators will have an opportunity to debate the estate tax bill. I know there is a great deal of interest on both sides of the aisle.

We will also now entertain the Baucus amendment as it relates to the tax provisions of the energy bill. All Senators, of course, still retain their right to offer amendments on taxes prior to cloture.

Madam President, I yield the floor and thank all of my colleagues for their cooperation.

NATIONAL LABORATORIES PARTNERSHIP IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2001—Continued

AMENDMENT NO. 3286 TO AMENDMENT NO. 2917
(Purpose: To provide energy tax incentives)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the pending amendments are set aside.

The clerk will report the Baucus amendment.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Montana [Mr. BAUCUS], for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. HATCH, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. HAGEL, and Mrs. CARNAHAN, proposes an amendment numbered 3286.

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

Mr. BAUCUS. Madam President, this amendment consists of the energy tax incentives reported by the Finance Committee.

Let me explain why this amendment is necessary.

The short term energy crisis has ended. But the long term problem has not.