

the international discussions, we will have a limited role in setting the terms for the development of that marketplace.

The costs to our economic competitiveness could be substantial. A 1999 report by the President's committee of advisers on science and technology shows that between now and 2050 investments in new energy technologies in developing nations will likely be between \$15 and \$20 trillion, accounting for more than half of the global investments in energy supply.

Let me restate that. Between \$15 and \$20 trillion, 90 percent of the markets for coal and nuclear and renewable energy technologies that are expected to be developed, 90 percent of those markets are outside the United States. And the question arises: Who will supply those technologies? Given the right incentives, the United States has the technical capability and the human resources to lead in this area.

A recent edition of *Newsweek* demonstrated that a large number of U.S. companies, maybe even a majority, are ready to move forward. These companies want to take climate change seriously because they are fearful of losing a huge part of the growing market for clean energy technology. Clean energy technology is the future cornerstone of a world market, and we should be vying to capture that market. Instead, we are on a track for a future where we will be buying the technology from overseas rather than selling the technology to others.

In contrast to our weak policy on climate change, the Europeans and the Japanese have already made serious commitments to reducing emissions with or without Kyoto. They are poised to corner the market in the developing world while our discussions on climate are being held hostage by those who would like to avoid an honest discussion of the issue. The longer we play politics, the wider this gap will grow as the Europeans and the Japanese and others develop more efficient vehicles and cleaner and superior ways to produce energy.

Mr. President, I recently visited China, and the Chinese are developing at a rapid pace. My impression from that visit was of the enormous number of coal-fired powerplants that are scheduled to be built in that country over the next two decades.

This development illustrates why it is important to engage the developing world in climate negotiations. But by walking away from the table over 3 years ago, the administration did not improve its ability to cause that engagement to occur. Our misguided refusal to engage in the issue lets everyone else off the hook.

The news of Russia's willingness to go forward with the Kyoto Protocol should be a wake-up call to this administration. We should seize it as an opportunity for the United States to start showing leadership on the issue. Only then can we credibly engage

China and the developing world. One way of taking that leadership is for the United States to propel itself forward in the development of cleaner and more efficient technology. If we do not and if Kyoto goes into force, then the United States will run the risk of falling behind in participating in important new markets for energy technology.

There are flexibility mechanisms within the Kyoto structure to allow the United States to participate in a global regime, but we need to take our own first steps.

Two credible first steps could be, first, for us to strengthen our own capabilities for energy technology R&D, and, second, for us to develop a robust and verified national registry for greenhouse gas emissions.

With respect to the registry, if the United States is to develop a strategy for helping to achieve a stable climate in the future, knowing where our emissions are coming from is a necessary first step. The Senate has gone on record in favor of such a registry in the last Congress and again in this Congress.

With time so short in this Congress, frankly, I am not optimistic that we will be able to revisit the issue, but I hope the developments in Russia will drive home the need to start a real debate on a proactive climate policy, and we need to start taking even modest steps to address this extremely important issue.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Florida.

AFTERMATH OF FLORIDA HURRICANES

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. President, I want to give a report to the Senate on the aftermath of our State having been hit by four hurricanes and the recovery efforts that are coming along, and, since the Senate is planning to recess at the end of this week for some number of weeks until after the election, when we will come back in a lameduck session, it is all the more important that we get appropriated the \$10.2 billion that has been requested by the White House for emergency hurricane relief so that all of this emergency relief that is going on can continue.

That is what I want to report to the Senate, having been in Florida this weekend, having been with the volunteers, with FEMA, with the State people, and with the local governments. It is amazing how everybody is pitching in and working together. Yet the hard reality of some parts of our State having been hit by three hurricanes, and especially along the Middle Eastern coast, what is called the treasure coast of Florida, having been hit at almost identically the same place by two major hurricanes, having winds sustained at 120 miles per hour when it hit the coast, with gusts up to 135 miles an hour, naturally people are reeling, they

are tired and, in some cases, their patience is running out.

For example, in several mobile home parks I visited this weekend, there are people who cannot inhabit their home. The home is literally destroyed. So where are they staying? Some people are literally staying in tents in their front yards because the temporary housing that is supplied by FEMA is being delayed in the delivery. Once the temporary house is delivered, and it is usually in the form of a small trailer, it is set up usually in the driveway of the home so the homeowner can oversee the complete dismantling of the destroyed home and its removal, or the rebuilding and repair of the home if it is salvageable. In many other cases, people are staying with friends or with family, but they are being delayed in the process of rebuilding their lives until FEMA gets in the trailers.

I was told in one place that was hard hit—it is in south Brevard County, right at the Brevard County-Indian County river line, near the Sebastian River. It is a huge mobile home park called Barefoot Bay. Brevard County is my home county. One can image what 120-mile-an-hour winds do to a bunch of mobile homes. Let me tell you what it did. One could surely see the difference between the mobile homes constructed after the new standards imposed after the monster hurricane, Hurricane Andrew, hit Florida 12 years ago, and one can see what 120-mile-an-hour winds do to a mobile home that was not built according to those standards.

The little pieces of wood that form the ceiling of a mobile home are not very thick or wide. Does anyone think those old construction standards for mobile homes, with a little piece of wood that is a truss for a roof, is going to withstand 120-mile-an-hour winds whipping around when the ceiling is not very thick or very wide? It did exactly what one would expect—it absolutely ripped them up.

Another one of the lessons we are learning is that the new building codes are working. As I flew in helicopters across the barrier islands, when that wall of water came, as well as the 145-mile-an-hour winds on the first hurricane, Hurricane Charley, from that Army National Guard helicopter looking down at the barrier islands, one could clearly see what was constructed according to the new building codes because it was standing and relatively intact and what was old construction because it was history.

That scene was replicated after the third hurricane, Hurricane Ivan, that hit the barrier island up in Pensacola beach. It was the same scene out of the window of an Army National Guard helicopter: The new building codes are working.

My message to the Senate, my plea, my begging is that by the end of this week when we leave Washington, we have to have passed at the bare minimum the \$10.2 billion request which is

not only for FEMA and all of the personal loans and grants, the Small Business Administration low-interest loans so people can rebuild their lives as well as their businesses, but also the money that will go to our military bases to repair the devastation that has occurred at the Kennedy Space Center with NASA. All of that is in this money, and we have to be able to rebuild our lives in Florida for the sake of people and for the sake of this country.

There is something FEMA can do, in addition to getting the temporary housing people are impatiently waiting for. FEMA can also address a chronic problem that does not happen just after one hurricane but gets magnified after multiple hurricanes within a 6-week period, and that is the accumulation of debris.

As I traveled through the mobile home park of Bombay Estates, it was because people from the Mormon Church came there over the weekend to clean up that debris and stack it in areas so those people could get back to their lives. The Red Cross, the Salvation Army—all of these private organizations are doing such a tremendous job, and yet FEMA is taking the position that it will not reimburse local governments for picking up debris unless the debris is on public right of way. That defies reality in Florida.

In Florida, we have many huge senior citizen complexes where the roads in them are private roads, and yet they are still citizens, they are still part of the community, and the debris is accumulating, and FEMA says it will not pay for the pickup of that debris.

Who is going to pay for it? That is part of what FEMA's disaster relief is for. Is the local government to pay for it? The little cities and towns cannot afford all of that expense. So what are they going to do? Assess a fee on all of the senior citizens in this huge senior citizen residential complex?

On fixed incomes, the senior citizens cannot afford it. Yet FEMA is taking the position that they will not pay for the pickup of the debris, but it is not a legitimate position.

Listen to what section 206.224 of the Code of Federal Regulations states. It states that FEMA may provide assistance to remove debris from privately owned lands and waters when it is in the public interest.

What is in the public interest? It is in the public interest to eliminate a threat to public health and safety.

How many canals and water reservoirs did I see littered with debris? If that debris is not picked up, it becomes a hazard for all kinds of pestilence, not even to speak of the danger. As I went through some of that debris yesterday, a lot of those carports in the mobile home parks were just twisted and flung by 120-mile-an-hour winds. They have sharp edges by which people can get really hurt.

So I hope we do not have to direct FEMA to do this by putting language in the Department of Homeland Security

funding bill on FEMA's particular funding. We should not have to do that. FEMA has the authority already. It is just an interpretation of the law, and I think this is clearly a case, in the interest of the public safety and welfare, that FEMA should recognize this is not one hurricane but this is four hurricanes within 6 weeks in one State. That is my plea to the Senate, to the House of Representatives, and especially to FEMA.

I yield the floor, and 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. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. REID. How much time does the minority have remaining in morning business?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The minority has 7 minutes remaining.

LANCE ARMSTRONG, A POSITIVE ROLE MODEL

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I flew to Las Vegas Friday, and on the way out there I read the anniversary edition of *Sports Illustrated*. It had in it what has transpired in the world of athletics during the last 50 years. The thing that struck my eye was *Sports Illustrated* said the most definitive role model during these past 50 years is not the name that one would think, but it is Lance Armstrong, the cyclist. Out of all the athletes, they said Lance Armstrong was the most positive role model of all the athletes in some 50 years. The reason that was important to me is I was going to Las Vegas Friday for an event with Lance Armstrong.

This man has done some tremendous things, and not only athletically. Just a few years ago, he was dying of cancer. Many of his sponsors, when he was sick—in fact, most of them—no longer would support him. They pulled their support and left him for dead because of his advanced cancer.

We all know that Lance Armstrong is in a class by himself as a cyclist, but he represents a growing population of cancer survivors.

In June, the Centers for Disease Control found that the number of cancer survivors in the United States had tripled over the past 30 years, a 300-percent increase. Unfortunately, people in my State have lower rates of cancer survivorship than our neighboring States.

Nevada is home to world-class physicians, but we have lacked a research institution that can provide cutting edge treatments for patients who have been helped by traditional therapies. As a result, many Nevadans have been

forced to travel out of State for cancer care or to simply forego nontraditional treatments.

Just over 2 years ago, a young couple, Jim and Heather Murren, came to Las Vegas. Jim Murren came to work for MGM as one of its top executives, and he was accompanied by his wife, or vice versa, however one wants to state it. Heather Murren was a financial specialist in New York who worked for a large firm on Wall Street and was an important person in her own right. She came to Las Vegas, and discovered there was a need for a world-class cancer research institute in Las Vegas.

It was a vision she had. The Nevada Cancer Institute has taken shape at a breathtaking pace. The institute, which is set to open its doors next year, has already assembled a team of world-class scientists. They have recruited Dr. Nicholas Vogelzang, who had been the director of the University of Chicago's cancer research center, to direct the new Nevada Cancer Institute.

The Nevada Cancer Institute is offering hope to Nevadans and hope that more Nevadans will beat this dread disease and become like Lance Armstrong, a cancer survivor.

I mention this today because Friday evening, Nevadans celebrated the hope of greater cancer survivorship when Lance and the Tour of Hope cyclists rode down the Las Vegas strip. It is not often the Las Vegas strip is closed, but it was closed Friday for a short period of time.

The Tour of Hope is a week-long journey across America by a team of 20 cyclists who have been touched by cancer. Some are survivors. Others are research scientists, advocates and healers.

At the rally in Las Vegas on Friday, the Tour of Hope team members shared their inspiring stories. Lance Armstrong spoke about his experience and his passion for cancer research. He has done tremendous works on behalf of cancer patients. He founded the Lance Armstrong Foundation, which helps individuals living with, through, and beyond cancer. His historic six consecutive Tour de France victories inspired millions of Americans touched by cancer and the Tour of Hope is carrying his message across the country. Every American can help by signing the Cancer Promise, which is a pledge to support the search for a cure by learning about cancer prevention and research.

This weekend I had the opportunity to collect these promises from my fellow Nevadans and send them across the country with the Tour of Hope cyclists. In addition to signing these promises, many people showed their support by wearing these simple, little yellow plastic wristbands Lance had 5 million of these made. They were gone within a couple of weeks. Now over 12 million have been sold and millions more are being manufactured: "Live strong," it says. These are to be worn all of the time.