

Today, the senior Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. KENNEDY, delivered an incendiary speech in Washington that deserves a strong rebuttal. We should all remember that last September Senator KENNEDY made news and raised eyebrows with an astonishing claim that the war in Iraq was "made up in Texas" and that "the whole thing was a fraud" because it was going "to be good politically" for the President.

Of course, that suggestion was so absurd that the senior Senator from Massachusetts was roundly criticized for the recklessness of the charge, as well he should have been. Today the Senator has mounted another vicious attack on the President by leveling claims so outrageous, so completely outrageous I am not going to repeat them here on the Senate floor, although they are being carried on television across the world, presumably even in Baghdad where those who are fighting Americans in the street can view them.

I would simply say this to the Senator from Massachusetts, that the only one responsible for the attack on America is al-Qaida. Further, I would say we need to focus on routing out global terrorism by fighting the terrorists and not each other. It is this Senator's opinion America would be much better served if the Senator from Massachusetts would remember who the enemy is. The enemy is terrorism and the enemy is al-Qaida.

But the political season is upon us and this will not be the last attack on President Bush. But while the debate over the election proceeds, I am hopeful the tone set by the Senator from Massachusetts will not become the standard.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico.

THE AMERICAN ECONOMY

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I just heard the distinguished Senator from Iowa talk about the American economy. It seems to this Senator that for some it doesn't matter what happens to the American economy; it is not good or it is not good enough. That seems to me to be playing politics with the reality of the American economy.

Job growth in the first quarter of this year averaged more than 170,000 per month. The Friday number was not an aberration. The increase on Friday was 308,000 jobs for that quarter. That is not an aberration. It is a continuation of month after month of growth, once we got out of this recession.

Fiscal and monetary policy still matter. The tax cuts President Bush pushed through Congress and the steadiness of the Federal Reserve Board have been able to bring this economy to a true test. Truly, we have been involved in a war, a recession, and come out of it with the American economy growing rapidly. With productivity gains continuing, with corporate

earnings improving, job growth should continue to accelerate.

Every time you have a set of good things happen to America, which we have all been waiting to share with each other as Americans, it is instantly politicized and spoken of by some as if the good things didn't happen. It is like changing the subject because you don't like the subject even if it is true, so you turn to the other subject and you talk about something else.

I assume there will be a vote on those issues raised by the distinguished Senator from Iowa before this year is out. But I don't believe they have anything to do with whether America's economy grows, how much it grows, or whether we have productivity increases. You know historically when you had productivity increases, it meant there was more to be distributed. Generally it meant more people could be paid more, that corporations could make more profit so they could grow and prosper. We have been having incredible productivity growth, the highest and most sustained in our Nation's history, and we all knew sooner rather than later that would begin to respond in jobs. Everyone who looked at the economy kept saying it is a matter of when. That "when" happened in this last quarter. The "how" is very simple—a well-managed set of policies by the Federal Government, especially directed at small business.

If you look at the tax cuts, America's small businesses, millions of them, were in the front lines receiving assistance so they could grow and invest and hire. I bet if we could look at these new jobs, we would find it is the small businesses that were helped by the tax cuts that are finally getting around to hiring people.

Instead of realizing this is good for everyone, watch; today they on the other side tried to find excuses as to why this is not good. I think the facts are going to prevail. We have all been saying let the economy recover, let jobs come back, and that is happening.

THE ENERGY BILL

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I want to change the subject for a minute. Today the United States-Canada Power System Outage Task Force released their final report on the causes of the August 14, 2003 blackouts and the ways to reduce the possibility of future blackouts. The Chair remembers, it was not too long ago when they had this northeastern blackout. The August 14 blackout was the worst blackout in North American history. It affected Ontario, Quebec, the States of Michigan, Ohio, New York, northern New Jersey, and parts of Massachusetts and Connecticut. Approximately 62,000 megawatts of customer load was lost, leaving close to 50 million people without power. Economic losses related to the blackout are estimated to range between \$4 and \$10 billion.

The principal recommendation of the task force is that Congress enact man-

datory reliability rules like those included in S. 2095. Guess what that is. That is the Energy bill. Everyone speaks as if it has provisions in it that they like to tell the public about. The truth of the matter is that bill is loaded with important provisions, matters of policy for America's future, and one is it provides us, if and when it is signed, with a mandatory system to regulate the customer load and the kinds of things that would prevent us from having another blackout.

Its principal recommendation was mandatory reliability rules, such as the ones included in the Energy bill. Mandatory reliability rules are not the only requirement necessary to prevent blackouts. These standards by which our transmission grid should operate are the rules of the road, if you will, but we also need to upgrade our transmission system. The road itself, not just the rules of the road, needs to be improved. To avoid future blackouts and provide our industry and consumers with the reliable electricity they need, we need to invest in critical transmission infrastructure; provide limited Federal siting authority of transmission lines to ensure the transmission of national interest lines, and avoid the most significant areas where we had gridlock; streamline the permitting of siting for transmission lines to assure adequate transmission, develop advanced transmission technology and open access to the grid through regional transmission organizations. We need all these parts of the Energy bill.

In addition, we need similarly important provisions relating to our growing dependence on natural gas: relicensing of hydroelectric plants, building a new generation of clean coal-powered plants, ethanol, the Alaska natural gas pipeline and conservation, and obviously we need some kind of tax incentive to start up again the nuclear powerplant business in America.

The electricity reliability crisis was easy to see. Millions of people lost power. We are facing a similarly troubling time. It is more difficult to see the crisis because of our growing dependence upon imported oil and gas. By 2005, we will import 70 percent of our oil and 30 percent of our natural gas.

As economies grow around the world, where current demand is growing at extraordinary rates, we will become less influential in setting world prices and guaranteeing supply. We are literally slowly but surely allowing our economy to fall under the control of oil and natural gas exporting countries. We are worried about it now because of gas prices.

If we don't pass this Energy bill, we will worry about it more each year, and we will become more dependent on more kinds of products and be less capable of handling our own business in our own way.

From what I can see with the Chinese and the Indians out in the market, who want to buy up all the oil they can

find, we had better come to our senses and pass an energy bill that will do many things, the least of which will produce much more natural gas for America than we are producing today and maximize crude oil production over which we have control.

To this point, I have insisted, because aspects of such a broad policy are so complicated and need to be considered together, that we move on one comprehensive bill. However, last week I proposed to the Republican leader and to others—and he has agreed—to attach the energy tax bill provisions to the pending foreign sales corporation tax bill.

We need to get the energy package done. It renews the urgently needed wind production tax credit. This package for the first time also extends those credits to solar and geothermal. The tax package includes incentives for a natural gas pipeline. Without the incentives, there will be no pipeline. It includes tax incentives for clean coal. Coal is our most abundant energy source. If we can make it burn cleaner,

we will have enough coal to keep the lights on halfway into the 31st century.

Once we get this package through, I will work with those who want to work with me on S. 2095. We will make sure we get it through.

We have enough popular provisions in the authorizing package to power it through the Senate. We have ethanol, electricity reliability and loan guarantees relating to the pipeline, just to name a few.

In addition, the balance of the bill scores our minus \$1.2 billion which actually results in increased revenue to the Treasury over 10 years.

In conclusion, I strongly support the effort that our leader has made today. I think it will add considerable support to the foreign sales corporation bill, because the tax bill, in addition to the items I have just told you, provides tax incentives for people to buy alternative powered cars. It provides tax credits for consumers to buy energy efficient appliances and houses; technology to reduce energy consumption; new incentives to provide oil and gas from marginal—that is small—wells; expands the research and development tax cred-

it for energy-related research universities; and involves tax provisions necessary to ensure that increased use of ethanol does not reduce the funds available to the Highway Trust Fund.

When you add it up, we have now before the Senate an excellent tax package. Each one helps the other, and both together assure their passage.

Then we have what is left: the authorizing parts of this bill. I have enumerated a few of them. I am certain that will become very much wanted once we get the tax package beyond us. Then we will proceed because the Senate will find that to delay the residual package any longer is sheer folly.

I yield the floor.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M.
TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in adjournment until 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 4:04 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, April 6, 2004, at 10 a.m.