

Mr. REID. When I spoke, I indicated I would be happy to agree to that. Would the Chair indicate again how much time I used?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator used 29 minutes.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the time for morning business on the majority side be extended 29 minutes.

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

The Senator from Wyoming.

WAR IN IRAQ

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Nevada for his courtesy and his previous offer to let me speak. I am glad to have this opportunity to talk about a number of things that have come up today. We have talked a little bit about the war in Iraq. We have talked a little bit about the environment because Earth Day is tomorrow. We have talked a little bit about overtime and we have talked a lot about energy. I am going to cover those topics as well as some other things that need to be known.

I am going to start with the war in Iraq because last week I had the opportunity to go with Senator SESSIONS and Senator CHAMBLISS to visit NATO and then to go into Germany and to visit with some of the troops that have been wounded in Iraq. Some of them have been wounded very severely. In fact, those who are not severely wounded do not leave Iraq. There are hospitals in Iraq that take care of them and then get them back into the fray. Those who have been injured worse are flown to Landstuhl Hospital in Germany where they are stabilized, treated, and then sent back to the United States for more treatment.

The three of us had an opportunity to visit that hospital. We split up into three groups so we could talk to more of the soldiers. We thought we would be able to perhaps pump them up a little bit after what they had been through. Quite the reverse happened. They pumped us up. It was a tremendous experience.

These people, men and women, to a person said: We are making a difference in Iraq. We know the people over there, we know our job, we are doing our job, the people are responding to what we are doing, and we are making a difference.

The other side is so worried that they are bringing in people to take us on. Every one of them wanted to be patched up as fast as possible and go back to help their buddies. They knew what the job was. They knew the people there. It was tremendously inspirational.

The next day we went to an Army training base that a lot of U.S. soldiers in the past had been assigned to and are still assigned to, but they have been moved to Iraq. They have been assigned to Iraq and they had just been on another overseas assignment, had

been back about 8 months and were assigned to Iraq. Some of the spouses there had had husbands extended in Iraq. We wanted to find out what they were feeling, what they were thinking. It was a chance to visit with them, and so we did.

Again, we were the ones who were encouraged. I remember one of the spouses explaining that part of the job of a soldier is to watch the back of his buddy, and when some of the troops are pulled out prematurely there is nobody to watch somebody's back. Then the lady said: If my husband was the one who had to stay and somebody got pulled out, I would not be able to take it. So if my husband is the one who has to stay to protect somebody else, that is their job. That is what I want him to do. That is what he needs to do. That is what will make the difference.

What I noticed at both of those meetings was that other countries of the world say the reason we are the most powerful country in the world is because of the money we spend on being powerful. Some people would say it is because of the technology we have developed that makes us more equipped with more advanced things than any other country in the world. Both of those play a small role, but what makes the difference between the United States and the other countries is the people of this country, the young men and women who are serving in our Armed Forces—their dedication, their innovation, their ability to think, their ability to react, and their patriotism.

Then we have another secret weapon, and that secret weapon is the spouses and the families who are praying for and supporting the troops. That is a force other countries cannot reckon with, and we should be so appreciative.

I want to mention one other thing that might seem unusual. When we were meeting with one of the generals, the general prayed. Now, I am not sure that is acceptable under the Constitution as it might be interpreted by some judges, but he prayed. He knows that will make a difference.

One of the things that occurred to me while he was doing that is we often almost always remember to pray for our troops, but I think we probably ought to be praying for the opposition as well. We ought to be praying for the opposition to soften their hearts, for the opposition to realize what is happening in the world and the role they are playing. Praying can make a difference, and it is up to all of us to try that, with faith, and see if it will not support these admirable troops, their spouses, and their families.

EARTH DAY

Mr. ENZI. I will switch to another topic now. Tomorrow is Earth Day and all of us are concerned about the future of the Earth. We are concerned about the environment, and we are concerned about the activities that happen in that environment. Earlier there was a

comment about wilderness areas and how wilderness study areas can be violated.

I need to address this wilderness study issue because Wyoming is the only State in the Nation that negotiated its wilderness areas years ago. We wanted to get that figured out. We wanted to protect vast areas, and we did. There is always the recommendation that there be additional wilderness study areas, and we do not have any problem with that, with a small caveat, and that is that the wilderness study areas are often areas that are being used as part of the economy of our State. They are already areas that have had development.

Do my colleagues know what happens when they go into a wilderness study area. They go into an indefinite period of being studied with nothing being allowed to happen on that land. The things that were already happening cannot continue. It moves back to a primitive state, with no activity, for an indefinite period of time.

There are some wilderness impact study areas that have been looked at for 20 years. Do my colleagues not think a decision ought to be able to be made in less than 20 years? There might even be some out there that are longer than that.

The fear of people whose economy relies on an area that they have already been using is it will be designated a wilderness impact study area and they will lose their right to use it for what they have been earning their living at, for years, while it is not being studied. That is a crime.

Another problem we have is it is a big country and things tend to be one size fits all. For instance, I just saw an ad in the paper asking people to send money to help preserve wolves. It was a glorious ad. That is what ads are. They are to sell people on doing things. But they only tell one side of the story, and I hope before people send their money they will check with areas that are being impacted by a wolf population. It has a little bit to do with our Endangered Species Act.

The Endangered Species Act is a Federal policy. It has to be. This is a vast country and we try to save things all over—and we need to. But it is an unfunded mandate for States, for counties, for towns, and particularly for individuals. That is against the law, to put unfunded mandates on the States, the counties, and the people, but we do it with the Endangered Species Act.

Right now, Wyoming's wolf program costs about \$1.2 million a year. That is coming out of the Wyoming pocket; that is not coming out of the Federal pocket. There are county expenses involved in it that are not being paid for by the Federal Government. There are individuals who can no longer use their land, they can't make the living on their land they were making because of a Federal policy. Do we pay them anything for that? No, we don't. We should. There are definitely laws about

takings, but the Endangered Species Act has not adjusted to that.

Just today, in the Wyoming media, there was an article about the failure of the Feds to list the Colorado River cutthroat trout. So far none of the cutthroat trout has been listed as endangered. We have been doing a job in Wyoming of replacing them in traditional streams where they have been. In fact, in Saratoga, WY, we killed off a huge brook trout population and replaced it with cutthroat trout which were the native trout of that area. The people were a little disturbed to find out that the Colorado cutthroat doesn't grow as big as the brook trout which they were used to fishing. The whole stream was poisoned out and these other fish were put in, and they were prohibited from using any fish in this river for a number of years. Most of the people I know do catch-and-release fishing, but there can be fish killed doing that. Under the Endangered Species Act, that would result in Federal action against the fisherman.

I am hoping the fishermen of the country are paying attention, as they are talking about listing some of these endangered species. The fishermen of this country have been doing a marvelous job of making sure species are preserved.

I will tell you an interesting little story. There is a fish hatchery near Saratoga. It doesn't have brook trout or Colorado cutthroat trout in it; it has lake trout in it. How did they come to get in the lake trout business in Wyoming? A number of years ago, some lake trout were caught out of the Great Lakes. They were transported by rail to Montana. They were backpacked into Yellowstone and planted in a lake there and they grew well. Eventually the lake trout in the Great Lakes had a problem. They died off. Where did they go to replace them? We built a hatchery in southern Wyoming. We caught lake trout out of Yellowstone Park, put them in this hatchery, raised them to maturity and got eggs, grew some of those, took some back in the form of eggs and planted them in the Great Lakes. So the loop of preservation was provided by the State of Wyoming.

That is the way species have to be provided for, not by prohibiting and stopping, through regulation, people from being able to use what they have traditionally used. The fishermen are some of the people who are working to overcome this.

There is a little animal called the black-footed ferret. It was extinct. You would think that was supposed to mean there weren't any around. They found some in Wyoming. A little while after they discovered this animal still existed, they found out that a number of them were being wiped out by a plague. The State of Wyoming went in and trapped all of the rest of the black-footed ferret, and the State of Wyoming built a special facility to raise them and try to get as much cross de-

velopment as possible. Today the black-footed ferret has been planted back in rural areas of the western United States. It has made a huge difference. But that was all done at Wyoming expense; that was not done at Federal expense. Something needs to be done about the Endangered Species Act.

ENERGY

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I want to talk a little bit about energy. We have regulated ourselves out of business. We have regulated ourselves to higher prices. We have regulated ourselves so the source of our oil is in the Middle East.

In 1973 we had a crisis. Senator Hansen was the Senator from Wyoming who held this seat. I had him speak to a Wyoming Jaycees session about what was happening when we got cut off from oil in the Middle East. Beginning then, Senators were saying we needed to do something so we would never have an oil crisis again, that we could not be dependent on the Middle East.

I think we were at 35 percent use from the Middle East at that time. We are now at 60 percent use from the Middle East. They hold us in the palm of their hand for our money. Our money is sponsoring whatever happens in the Middle East. They don't base the price on true supply and demand. They control the price.

I once got to meet the fellow who determined how many barrels they ought to ship, to raise the price or lower the price. Lower the price, you say? Yes, lower the price. If you lower the price drastically you can drive production in the United States out of business. They have done it twice. They have driven it out of business. What happens when the price shoots back up and we buy more oil from them? The U.S. production cannot recover because the people who used to be in that business had to find other work. Finding trained people in that business, to do what they had been doing, is impossible. That is how the Middle East has manipulated us twice that I know of. I think they do it, on a much more minute basis, on a regular basis now.

Earlier there were some numbers over there on a chart. It showed 77 cents as the cost of a gallon of crude oil. Then it showed manufacture, and it showed the filling station—manufacture at 25 cents, filling station at 10 cents, and Federal taxes at 52 cents, which came to \$1.64, which was listed as the fair price for a gallon of gas.

I love to get into the numbers because I am the only accountant in the Senate. That is based, I guess, on 42 gallons of oil to the barrel. But 42 gallons at the current price would be 88 cents a gallon, not 77 cents a gallon. But that is based on the whole 42 gallons being able to be made into gasoline when in fact you end up with 19.4 gallons—yes, less than half of what was in that barrel actually is able to go

into your car gas tank. So instead of 88 cents—well, there are byproducts they get to sell, too, and that is how they are able to hold it down, I guess.

I want to comment a little bit on the 25 cents, the 25 cents that goes to the refiner. The 25 cents that goes to the refiner is not profit. Boy, I bet they wish it were. The 10 cents that goes to the filling station is not profit. That is the difference between what they buy it for and what they sell it for. All of them have to provide employees, they have to provide facilities, and they have to pay taxes. So there are a lot of costs that go into it.

Particularly with the refinery again, we need to have regulations to make sure we keep our environment clean, but we have to be sure what we are doing is what really needs to be done. Nobody is building a refinery in this country anymore—nobody. In fact, we are reducing the number of refineries, which means we are reducing our capacity to provide what needs to be provided, and at the same time we are saying there have to be a whole bunch of different kinds of gasoline.

These gasolines are going to be designed which means they are more complicated for particular parts of the country. If you keep doing that, you keep driving up the price. That is part of the 25 cents that the refiner has to use. The more you increase the cost and reduce that 25 cents, the less gas you are going to have in this country.

I was out in California a while ago. The Senator from California was making some of these speeches.

I have to say I don't think you have seen anything in the way of an energy crisis yet, unless we can do something with an energy bill.

I was out in California. As you go from Las Vegas, you will see this real dark cloud that appears. That is coming from California. When I was there, I found that they have a pooling lane for high-occupancy vehicles. You need two people in the car to be a high-occupancy vehicle. I have never driven on a wide road like that in Wyoming, but out there they have five and six lanes. One of those lanes is saved for people who carpool. I think it was rush hour. I can tell you that the other five lanes were jammed with traffic. They weren't going anywhere. My wife and I in our car constituted the two and we could use the pooling lane. We just zipped right through. It was absolutely amazing.

But I thought I must be seeing half of California's population stalled, creating pollution and not carpooling like they are suggesting the rest of us ought to do.

There are some things that can be done, which need to be done and hopefully will be done.

But you haven't seen anything in the way of energy prices, if we don't get a national energy policy and don't get some reliability as to what we have in the United States.

We have been touting natural gas as clean fuel, and it is. But there is only