

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

one State that has an increase in the amount of natural gas it is producing. That is Wyoming. The rest of them are declining.

Let us see what happens if the use slows up and the supply goes down. Oh, the price goes up. You could be seeing the lowest prices in energy that you are ever going to see if we could use some of that U.S. ingenuity and figure out ways to make hydrogen out of the coal or other things. But I do have a lot of faith in U.S. ingenuity, provided we don't regulate them out of business.

#### OVERTIME

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I will take 1 last minute to thank Secretary Chao for the work she did on overtime. We had a lot of discussions about the proposed overtime rule that was put out for comment. What you saw on this floor was an action to try to stop reviewing the 80,000 comments that have come in. We allowed her to look at those 80,000 comments. I commend the Secretary for the work she did in paying attention to what people were saying. We don't see much of that in the Government, but the Department of Labor, under Secretary Chao, took a look at what people have been saying and made corrections in the rule before the final rule was published.

She raised the amount to the maximum. We had already raised the amount on the minimum. She made sure that first responders would not lose overtime; that nurses would not lose overtime; and that veterans trained and going into the job force would not lose overtime.

I commend her for reading those 80,000 letters. I commend her and the Department for taking the corrective action. Doing the process makes a difference. She did the process and she made sure they responded.

I yield the floor. I reserve the remainder of our time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

#### THE ROTATION OF U.S. FORCES INTO AND OUT OF IRAQ

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I rise today to inform the Senate of an undertaking that has, in my view, not received adequate attention in the press or by the American public. This undertaking has required tremendous planning, and has been on a massive scale.

As the news from Iraq dominates our attention, an important and notable success story has gone largely unnoticed. I refer to the massive troop rotation in the Iraq theater that is now nearing completion by our Armed Forces. This is the largest U.S. troop rotation since World War II—more than 250,000 U.S. service members have been involved.

Planning for this rotation of forces in Iraq has been underway for many months. The meticulous quality of that planning, the absolute attention to de-

tail by thousands of military planners, logisticians, and transportation specialists has resulted in a near flawless rotation of forces.

Consider for a moment the sheer size of the logistics effort involved in rotation over a quarter million combat troops, in mobilizing them, in transporting them by sea or air, supplying them, and in simply keeping them sheltered and fed. And now, consider doing all of that in a place that is nearly half a world away, and at the same time, continuing the pace of military operations and combat in Iraq, without skipping a beat.

New units began flowing into the region in December of last year, and to date, over 95 percent of the service members deploying to Iraq have arrived in the region.

I would like the Senate to consider some of the facts and figures for the deployment and redeployment, or return, of forces in that area.

Over 900,000 short tons of equipment and supplies have been shipped to support operation Iraqi Freedom.

Over fifty-seven sealift ships have sailed, delivering more than 426,000 short tons into theater, and 13 ships have returned 88,000 short tons back stateside.

Nearly 3,000 airlift missions have been completed, and over 63,000 flight hours.

Ninety-seven thousand soldiers scheduled for redeployment have returned home from Iraq.

Over 91,000 reserve component soldiers were mobilized for Operation Iraqi Freedom 1, and over 54,000 for Operation Iraqi Freedom 2.

Last month I was privileged to travel to the Central Command Theater to see first hand the magnitude of this effort. I traveled with my good friends the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, and JOHN WARNER, and the senior Senator from South Carolina, FRITZ HOLLINGS. We saw our forces in Baghdad and in Balad, Iraq and traveled into Afghanistan to visit our forces there.

I simply cannot say how absolutely impressed we were with the fighting spirit and combat power displayed by these young Americans.

We spent some time with the 1st Armored Division in Baghdad, and MG Martin Dempsey's absolutely impressive forces. General Dempsey's forces are providing stability and security in a dangerous part of Baghdad. They know they have an important mission. You could see the dedication and courage in each of their faces. They know why they are there.

We also spent some time with Joint Task Force 180, in Baghram, Afghanistan. MG Lloyd Austin, a really impressive commander of the 10th Mountain Division. His soldiers are pursuing Taliban and al-Qaida remnants in the mountains of Afghanistan. His forces, too, are remarkably bright and dedicated young men and women. Spending time with them was inspiring to us all.

We had planned to visit the 1st Battalion of the 501st Parachute Infantry Regiment from Alaska. They are deployed to Khost, Afghanistan, in the rough mountains near the Pakistan border.

Unfortunately, an aircraft malfunction required that we change planes, and that delay meant we were unable to make that stop to see those Alaskan forces. We are terribly proud of them and all of the forces there around the country in that area.

My friends and I also went to Kuwait and saw forces moving into and out of Iraq. Kuwait is where much of the logistics operation for the troop rotation is based. The level of this effort is nothing short of remarkable to see.

In Kuwait, we visited with troops from the 4th Infantry Division, the division that captured Saddam Hussein, as they were moving home and preparing their gear for return. We visited with these troops at the "wash rack" where each vehicle is cleaned from top to bottom before returning home so there is no contamination from the wartime area.

It takes nearly 8 hours to fully clean a vehicle of all the dirt, sand and wear that accumulate. Dozens of these wash racks were operating day and night, 24/7, until every last piece of gear is cleaned and ready to return home.

Many of the division's vehicles were staged and lined up, ready to return home. That was truly a sight to see—rows of rows and rows of all types of military vehicles, scores of vehicles. I saw the remarkable size and scope of our logistics effort to rotate these forces in Iraq, and the magnitude of that effort is simply amazing.

General Robert Barrow, a former commandant of the Marine Corps, in 1980 said: "Amateurs talk about tactics, but professionals study logistics." That statement has again been proven true by the nearly flawless rotation of U.S. forces in and out of Iraq. That rotation is now nearly complete, and it is a remarkable achievement. This massive movement of forces and equipment, the largest since World War II, has largely gone unreported and little noticed by the American people. However, it is a true success story and one that needs to be told, and needs to be told on the floor of the Senate.

This rotation of forces is an absolute testament to the will, dedication and commitment of our men and women in uniform. They are to be commended for what they do for all Americans, and once again, they have made us proud.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I ask to proceed as in morning business.

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

#### OVERTIME

Mr. GREGG. I join the senior Senator from Alaska, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, in his excellent statement congratulating our