

Let me suggest a framework that I believe would help Congress craft such an energy policy. We must look at developing all of our energy resource sectors—fossil, nuclear, and renewables. A comprehensive plan must include improved measures for all of the major energy consuming sectors—the transportation, manufacturing, residential, and commercial sectors. A national energy plan needs to address the development and the conservation of our resources. It does no good to be producing more of our energy at home if we are not making further progress to conserve energy as well, especially in a growing economy. We need to develop an effective pipeline for the development of more advanced energy technologies. This will demand that more money and effort must be devoted to research and development, demonstration, and, ultimately, deployment in the market place. This energy strategy must be sound economically and environmentally. We must examine actions that can be taken now as well as actions for the long-term. Finally, while taking these steps domestically, we should also be finding ways that we can increase the export of American-made clean energy technologies to other countries that need these technologies just as much as we do.

As many of my colleagues know, I have been working for many years to provide funding for a range of clean energy technologies. I note that two of these 21st century clean energy technologies, the Clean Coal and fuel cell programs, are being centered at our nation's newest national laboratory, the National Energy Technology Laboratory in Morgantown, WV and Pittsburgh, PA and I believe that Congress should continue to support critical efforts like these in the future.

These are 21st century clean energy technologies—not because this is the 21st century, it is not, until next year. But we are talking about technologies that extend into the future.

These technologies are essential for growing our economy while also ensuring that environmental improvements, energy security, public health, and air and water quality are met. I have been working for 15 years on the Clean Coal Technology Program, and I believe that it is possible to bring together several complementary and mutually beneficial proposals. Let me outline a framework for coal and Clean Coal Technologies that I believe should be included in an energy security bill in the 107th Congress. This package must be bipartisan, and I look forward to working with my Democratic and Republican colleagues who have supported this effort like Senator DASCHLE, Senator MCCONNELL, and others.

Senator LOTT's bill, S. 2557, has requested a report from the Department of Energy regarding coal and the development of an effective research, development, and demonstration program. I agree it is time to do a more com-

prehensive study of Clean Coal Technologies. Among other steps, the Department of Energy should work with the private sector on a study to find ways for achieving higher performance goals and should recommend a road map for the development of these new technologies. The Congress should also consider authorizing additional funding to carry out a more advanced research, development, and demonstration program to achieve these ends. I will certainly put my shoulder to the appropriations wheel in an effort to assist in this regard.

A comprehensive energy package should also include a provision to promote the commercialization of Clean Coal Technologies, similar to that included in S. 2904. This provision, which I and other Senators support, would help to establish incentives to increase the deployment of these advanced Clean Coal Technologies now and in the future.

Finally, it is time that the U.S. turn its attention to the current fleet of coal-fired power plants. These coal-fired powerplants generate approximately 56 percent of our Nation's electricity and are the work horses of our electric generating capacity.

Up here is part of the work. Take a look at the lights in the ceiling. When the curtains of night fall, look at the lights at the top of the Capitol and across both sides of the Capitol, and pause to think that those lights are burning because coal is still being mined.

It is time that we examine market-based incentives to make emission reductions and efficiency improvements for the existing fleet of coal-fired electric power generation.

I believe that Americans witnessed a healthy discussion about our Nation's energy security at Tuesday night's presidential debate between Vice President GORE and Governor Bush. Both candidates put forward their views on how the U.S. can effectively develop a comprehensive national energy policy. Each candidate made what I believe signify complementary goals regarding a comprehensive energy policy. Principally, Governor Bush expressed his belief that the U.S. should take additional steps to increase the availability of our domestic energy resources, and Vice President GORE asserted that the U.S. should also find ways to decrease our energy consumption. Additionally, and particularly, I welcome the comments by both Presidential candidates regarding clean coal technologies.

I have to say that this present administration and some of the budgets that have come to the Hill have sought to defer funding on clean coal technology, and even this year sought to rescind some of the money. That is going in the wrong direction.

The Vice President, in his September 14, 2000, letter to United Mine Workers President Cecil Roberts remarked, "I strongly support accelerating the development and deployment of tech-

nologies that will allow us to use coal in cleaner and more efficient ways." Following his announced support for clean coal technologies at a campaign stop in Huntington, WV a day before, Governor Bush also voiced his support at the debate by saying, "I want to develop the coal resources in America and have clean coal technologies." Responding to those comments by Governor Bush, Vice President GORE said, "I strongly support new investments in clean coal technology." I am heartened by the comments of both candidates, and I hope that the next administration will be a strong advocate for the increased research and development, demonstration, and deployment of these clean coal technologies in the coming years. The next administration has an obligation to follow through on those commitments to help America's coal miners, develop our own resources and technologies, and to deploy these clean coal technologies in the market at home and abroad. If we want to have a national energy strategy, then we must sit down together and put all of our interests on the table.

I heard a great deal of talk by both Presidential candidates in that debate about what each is going to do. Each is going to do this and each is going to do that, and this is going to happen and that is going to happen. Very little mention was made in that debate about Congress.

Congress has to be a partner in carrying out whatever plans the winning candidate may have in this respect and in other respects. So don't leave out Congress, my friends. Congress is very much a partner. I hope both candidates will recognize that in their future debates. They will think of Congress because it takes help from Congress, because Congress is made up of the elected representatives of the people. You have to have Congress on your side, whoever becomes President. We will sit down together and put all of our interests on the table.

We should judge the success of our energy strategy by how it affects the average person. How will it benefit farmers, coal miners, home owners, and truck drivers? We need to help create more jobs and an even stronger economy and ensure that the U.S. does not quiver each time that OPEC tries to flex its muscles. We must not allow ourselves to be swayed by the winds of the current political movement. The American people are not fools. They realize that last-minute, short-term, quick-fix solutions do little to address the underlying problem: the need for comprehensive national energy policy. It is my hope that Congress will begin to take a serious look at energy security legislation in the 107th Congress. Mr. President, I stand ready to meet these challenges.

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#### ON THE RETIREMENT OF SENATOR CONNIE MACK

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Florida, CONNIE

MACK, has decided to retire from the Senate after serving two successful terms. This Senator from the Sunshine State has served his people and his country well.

Following graduation from the University of Florida with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Marketing, the young Senator-to-be began a successful sixteen-year career as a community banker. Quickly emerging as a local civic leader in Cape Coral, FL, he fought to ensure access to vital health care services in his community by leading the effort to build a local hospital.

Heeding the call of greater professional challenge, CONNIE MACK entered the political arena when he won election to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1982, a position he would occupy for the next six years. As a member of the House, he was recognized by U.S. News and World Report as one of the Nation's most effective "rising political stars." His sincere dedication to public service and love for the art and the process of legislating further propelled him to seek and win a seat in the United States Senate.

It is obvious that his Florida constituents understand and appreciate the degree of skill, dedication, and integrity that Senator MACK has brought to his work. And, as Republican Conference Chairman and third-ranking member of the Senate Republican leadership, it is obvious that his Republican colleagues have understood and valued those qualities in Senator MACK as well.

In 1994, Senator MACK had the distinguished honor of being the first Republican in Florida history to be reelected to the U.S. Senate. He received 70 percent of the vote, more than any other Republican Senate candidate in the nation. In that same year, Senator MACK was named by Campaigns and Elections magazine as one of the 20 most popular elected officials in America.

Mr. President, no Senator has fought more vigorously to protect and preserve the jewel-green waters, the soft, white beaches, and the inland springs that comprise the immense natural beauty of the marvelous peninsula he so effectively represents. He has been an ardent supporter of restoring the natural history and the fragile ecosystem of the Florida Everglades, a true national treasure. Most recently, Senator MACK played a large role in the recent Senate passage of the largest environmental restoration project in history—a \$7.8 billion effort to rescue the Florida Everglades from years of environmental degradation.

Senator MACK has been driven by his personal commitment to doing all that he can to provide a better, healthier life for all Americans and people of the world. He has worked long hours, and with great determination, in an effort to see that Federal dollars are wisely used to combat breast cancer, prostate cancer, heart disease, and Alzheimer's disease. The junior Senator from Florida has long realized the importance of

providing researchers with the tools necessary to continue the tremendous advances being made in biomedical research.

In the Senate, CONNIE MACK has been a true champion of the fight against cancer. He impressively co-chairs the Senate Cancer Coalition with Senator DIANE FEINSTEIN to heighten awareness of cancer research, early detection programs, improving cancer prevention, and exploring various innovative cancer treatment options. Senator MACK and his wife Priscilla, have both escaped the clutches of cancer, and have led the charge to ensure that all Americans take to heart the message that early detection of cancer saves lives. The Senator and his wife have received numerous honors and awards in their crusade against cancer, such as the National Coalition for Cancer Survivorship Ribbon of Hope Award in 1998 and the National Coalition for Cancer Research Lifetime Achievement Award in 1999.

Drawing upon his experience as a community banker, Senator MACK played a key role in defining the framework of landmark legislation in the Senate to modernize our nation's banking laws and offer more convenience for consumers. I supported this legislation. It has helped to shape the financial industry, enabling more efficient and appropriate responses to the burgeoning demands of an aggressive global marketplace.

And so, Mr. President, as he prepares to leave the Senate, I offer my sincere gratitude to Senator CONNIE MACK for his professionalism, for his friendship, for his leadership, for his candor, and for his many years of dedicated service to our nation.

Always a gentleman, and that means a lot in this body and in life, he brought to this Senate floor and to his committee work some of the best that Florida has to offer this Nation—a willingness to work hard, to make tough and principled decisions, and to seek common ground in order to serve the common good. It is these notable qualities which will be so sorely missed.

I wish my distinguished colleague from the Sunshine State well.

Next week I will have something to say about other colleagues who are retiring and about whom I have yet to state a farewell message.

I yield the floor.

#### HATE CRIMES LEGISLATION

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I rise today to note my deep disappointment that hate crimes legislation has been dropped from the Department of Defense authorization bill in conference, despite the fact that both the Senate and the House have voted to include it. This is a major step backward for our commitment to civil rights.

The Senate passed the Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2000, sponsored by Senators KENNEDY and GORDON SMITH, on June 20 by a strong

bipartisan vote of 57–42. This legislation would strengthen current law by making it easier for federal authorities to investigate and prosecute crimes based on race, color, religion, and national origin. It also focuses the attention and resources of the federal government on the problem of hate crimes committed against people because of their sexual orientation, gender, or disability.

The Senate bill also shows full respect for principles of federalism. It strengthens Federal jurisdiction over hate crimes as a back-up, but not a substitute, for state and local law enforcement. It has received strong bipartisan support from state and local law enforcement organizations across the country, support that is particularly significant to me as a former prosecutor.

On September 13, the House voted 232–192 to instruct their conferees to agree to the Senate language, showing that a strong bipartisan majority of the House also wanted to strengthen and expand our laws against hate crimes.

But the conferees have now ignored the will of both the Senate and the House. They have dropped the Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act, which has the support of not just the Congress but the President and the American people.

Their objection cannot be that this legislation is unimportant. Hate crimes affect more than just their victims and their victims' families—they inspire fear in those who have no connection to the victim beyond a shared characteristic such as race or sexual orientation. When James Byrd, Jr. was dragged behind a pickup truck and killed by bigots in Texas for no reason other than his race, many African-Americans throughout the United States surely felt diminished as citizens. When Matthew Shepard was brutally murdered in Wyoming because he was gay, many gay people throughout the United States felt less safe on our streets and in their homes. These crimes promote fear and insecurity that are distinct from the reactions to other crimes, and House and Senate have both agreed that they should have distinct punishments.

The conferees' objection cannot be that this legislation is unnecessary. Bigotry and hatred are corrosive elements in any society, but especially in a country as diverse and open as ours. We need to make clear that a bigoted attack on one or some of us diminishes each of us, and it diminishes our Nation. As a Nation, we must say loudly and clearly that we will defend ourselves against such violence. All Americans have the right to live, travel and gather where they choose. In the past we have responded as a nation to deter and to punish violent denials of civil rights. We have enacted Federal laws to protect the civil rights of all of our citizens for more than 100 years. The hate crimes amendment this Senate