limit development so there will be no disturbance to calving during the June-July calving season. This is not about protecting the environment and the caribou that live in it. Mr. Anderson's objection must be about something else.

Look at the objections that opponents voice to exploring in ANWR. One is that it is an insignificant amount of oil, not worth developing. If it isn't, we will make a park out of it. But that is nonsense. The USGS estimates Alaska's portion of the Coastal Plain—I would say the occupant of the chair has been up there—the estimate is it contains between 6 and 16 billion gallons of economically recoverable oil. If it is 10 billion barrels alone, the average, it is equivalent to 30 years of oil we would import from Saudi Arabia at the current rate, and 50 years equal to what we import currently from Iraq.

By the way, 16 billion barrels is 2.5 times the size of the published estimate of the new Canadian reserves in the Mackenzie Delta area, here. It is absurd to think that ANWR only represents a 6-month supply of oil as some opponents say. That would assume that ANWR is this country's only source of oil.

Some say it will take too long to get ANWR oil flowing. But it certainly will take less time to produce than some of the potential deposits in Canada. And if we are truly at war against terrorism, we have the national will to develop Alaska oil quickly, while still protecting the environment.

We built the Pentagon in 18 months, the Empire State Building in a year and built the 1,800-mile Alaska Highway in 9 months. Oil could be flowing out of ANWR quickly if we made a total commitment to make that happen. I believe we could do this in 12 months instead of the five years, some predict.

There are many other misstatements about Alaska's potential for oil development. We will have time to discuss those in this body as we work on a national energy policy that makes sense for America. That debate must occur soon; we must give the President the tools he needs to ensure our energy security. I know members on both sides of the aisle are anxious to make this happen.

But I wanted to come and respond to the comments made by Canada's environment minister, because they were horribly unbalanced in light of Canada's oil drilling program in the migratory route of the Porcupine caribou herd.

I encourage an opportunity to debate Mr. Anderson, and I stand behind my assertion that, indeed, his comments don't reflect the reality nor the true picture of what is going on in Canada.

Again, I have fondness for our Canadian friends and Canada itself. I am not saying they are harming the environment in the least. I am pointing out what they are doing. The Members of this body need to know that as well.

I welcome additional oil production in North America, as long as it is done in an environmentally sound manner. Again, I remind all of us that we give very little thought to where our oil comes from as long as we get it. We should do it right in North America, Canada, and Alaska, as opposed to it coming from overseas, over which we have really no control.

I find the objections to be unbalanced and grossly unfair since they totally ignore the environmental issues involved in oil development in the Arctic.

I also find the Environment Minister's statement just days after the tragedy in New York and Washington not only untimely but unfortunate.

I thank the Chair. I yield the floor. I wish my colleagues a good day.

NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I rise in opposition to the energy policy-related amendments filed by the Senator from Oklahoma. While I support moving forward with comprehensive national energy policy, the underlying bill is too important to our national security to bog it down with controversial amendments.

There are many substantive problems with these amendments, not the least of which is their probable negative impact on public health and environmental quality. They take us back to the polluting past, rather than forward into a cleaner, more efficient and sustainable future.

There are also serious procedural problems with moving on these amendments. The committees of jurisdiction, including the Environment and Public Works Committee, have not completed work on important parts of comprehensive energy legislation.

Also, I would remind Senators that the administration has completed very few, if any, of the reports recommended by the Vice-President's National Energy Policy Development group. I believe these reports were intended to inform and justify to the public and Congress the need for any changes to existing law and programs.

These amendments drive us further and further away from making the truly fundamental changes in our national energy policy that are necessary to address global climate change.

The amendments will dramatically increase U.S. greenhouse gas emissions. That further violates our commitment in the Rio Agreement to reduce to 1990 levels.

The next Conference of Parties to the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change begins in late October. Despite the terrorist attacks on our Nation, the attendees will hope for U.S. leadership to combat global warming.

Whatever the administration may present, I hope the message from the U.S. Senate will not be the recent adoption of a national energy policy that blatantly undermines our Senate-ratified commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The underlying bill already sets us up to violate the Anti-Ballistic Missile Defense Treaty. That is enough to weigh down one bill.

We should not further encroach on the good will of our global neighbors at a time when we are seeking their support in our efforts against terrorism. I urge the defeat of these amendments when and if they are offered.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JEFFORDS. I am happy to yield.

Mr. INHOFE. Is the Senator aware that since back to and including the First World War the outcome of every war has been determined by energy? Is the Senator aware that we are now 56.7-percent dependent upon foreign countries for our ability to fight a war and that half of it is coming from the Middle East? And is the Senator aware that the largest increase in terms of our dependency on any one country is Iraq, a country with which we are in war right now?

Mr. JEFFORDS. I am aware of the situations the Senator describes. I am just concerned about the methodology being utilized to try to solve that. I would like to work together with the members of the committee to try to see if we can find common ground.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. I thank the Chair.

EVENTS OF THE LAST TWO WEEKS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise today to reflect on some of the experiences I have had over the last 2 weeks, and also the activity of the U.S. Congress, and in particular the Senate.

It is hard to believe it has only been 2 weeks and 1 day since the tragedy of September 11. It seems such a longer period of time because of all the emotions and all the experiences and all the visual images which have been burned into our minds and our hearts.

I think so many times of that day and what happened to me. Yet when I meet anyone on the street in Chicago or any part of Illinois and Springfield, they all go through the same life experience. They want to tell me where they were and how their lives were touched and changed by September 11. It was a defining moment for America. It is one which none of us will ever forget.

Over 6,500 innocent Americans lost their lives on that day—the greatest loss of American life, I am told, of any day in our history, including the battles of the Civil War.

Of course, we weren't the only country to lose lives in the World Trade Center. It is reported in the papers today that more German citizens lost their lives to terrorism on September 11 at the World Trade Center than in any of the terrorist acts on record in Germany. The stories are repeated many times over.

Yesterday, the father of one of the victims of American Flight 77 that