

proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 216 submitted earlier today by Senators KERRY and BOND.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 216) to honor Milton D. Stewart for his years of service in the Office of Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. KERRY. Madam President, I speak in support of a sense of the Senate Resolution honoring the work and dedication of Milton D. Stewart, the first Chief Counsel for the Office of Advocacy at the U.S. Small Business Administration. Today, March 5, 2002 Milt turns 80 years-old and it is only fitting that we pass this Resolution in honor of his commitment to America's small businesses. I am pleased to say that this bi-partisan Resolution has been sponsored by myself and Ranking Member Bond, along with a great majority of the members of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship. I am also pleased that this Resolution has been cleared for passage and I thank the floor staff for their quick work in facilitating passage of this Resolution.

One of the most highly successful innovations of the House and Senate Small Business Committees came twenty-six years ago with the creation of the Office of Advocacy within the Small Business Administration. This Office was established to represent and advance small business interests before other Federal agencies and even with Congress. Congress recognized the importance of small business to the competitiveness of the American economy and understood that government sometimes can get in the way of small businesses doing what they do best—creating jobs.

Advocacy has done a commendable job looking out for the interests of small business. It is, ironically, a government agency that has the task of making sure that other government agencies take into account the special problems and needs of small businesses as those agencies go about their rule-making activities. Over the years, Advocacy has had a great deal of success and its hand has been strengthened by further Congressional action, such as the Regulatory Flexibility Act in 1980 and the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act in 1996.

This success is due in no small part to the solid beginnings of the Office of Advocacy under the leadership of the very first Chief Counsel for Advocacy, Milton D. Stewart. Milt, in his tenure as Chief Counsel, laid the groundwork for the Regulatory Flexibility Act, the first White House Conference on Small Business, the Small Business Innovation Development Act, and many other programs that are now considered part of the core small business policy within this country.

He came by his small business roots honestly. He spent his youth in a family-owned small business begun and managed by his father and mother. Early on, he acquired great respect for the skill and courage of small business entrepreneurs. Later in his life, Milt served at one time or another as President of the National Association of Small Business Investment Companies, President of the National Small Business Association, and as President of the Small Business High Technology Institute.

Milt also had significant government service beginning with the Office of War Information during World War II. He was even a staff member of the original Senate Committee on Small Business. He served as special counsel to Governor Harriman of New York and to the New York State Thruway Authority. All of this preceded his tenure as the first Chief Counsel for Advocacy.

While he was Chief Counsel, his charisma and vision inspired many of those who worked with him to catch the "small business bug" and to direct their energies toward helping develop sound small business policy for our Nation. They, and we, owe Milt a deep debt of gratitude.

The Office of Advocacy is fortunate to have had such a sound beginning. Those of us who care deeply for small business policy recognized how crucial Advocacy has become to sound regulatory debate within our country. The Office is a sterling example of an experiment that worked and continues to work to this day.

Milt, who deserves all the best on his birthday, can certainly take pride in the legacy that he has left by setting all the precedents that made the Office of Advocacy what it is today—an effective voice promoting the best interests of small business within our government.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the resolution and preamble be agreed to en bloc, the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, and any statements relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 216) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

#### ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 2002

Mr. REID. Madam President, I note the presence of the Senator from Ohio. I will make sure the Senator from Ohio, in this unanimous consent agreement, is allowed to speak in relation to S. 517. It is my understanding the Senator from Ohio wishes to make an opening statement on this most important bill.

I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business

today, it adjourn until the hour of 10 a.m., Wednesday, March 6; that following the prayer and the pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate resume consideration of S. 517, the energy bill.

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

#### ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. REID. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order following the remarks of the Senator from Ohio in relation to S. 517.

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

The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. VOINOVICH. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for as much time as I may need to read my opening statement on the underlying bill that will provide a national energy policy for our country.

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

#### ENERGY

Mr. VOINOVICH. Madam President, we are facing a problem that every other nation that we share the planet with hopes it will have some day. That is, our country's economic growth will soon outpace our supply of available energy.

The growth of both the high tech and advanced manufacturing sectors in America has created jobs and has created enormous opportunity for our people, and they have created a new demand for energy. One reason these industries have flourished in America is because we have the fuel they need to succeed. We have the "people" fuel, the skilled workers with committed hearts and hands; we have the "idea" fuel, the smart minds that dream big and can take ideas from the drawing board on to the street; and we have "good old-fashioned" fuel, inexpensive, reliable sources of energy that literally make everything move and connect and work.

Other nations have some of these pieces, but they rarely have all of them. That won't always be the case. The world is shrinking, and our competitors, strategic and otherwise, are in hot pursuit. What will we do to stay ahead? What will we do to fuel America's continued success?

Our future success will require us to produce more energy to keep up with the growing demand for it. How big will that demand be? Big. You can see from this chart that there is a large gap currently in terms of the domestic production of energy and consumption. In other words, this open space on this chart is a gap between what we produce domestically and what we consume.