

and increase energy security. But just closing the SUV loophole is not enough.

The Feinstein-Snowe legislation would also increase the average fuel economy of the Federal Government's fleet of vehicles. With Federal vehicles comprising about one percent of all vehicles sold in the U.S. each year, the Federal Government should set an example and reduce the Federal fleet's fuel consumption.

Increasing fuel economy includes additional benefits. First, increased efficiency will protect consumers from higher gasoline costs. Our bill would save American motorists billions of dollars per year at the pump.

Second, the Feinstein-Snowe bill would fight global warming by preventing about 240 million tons of carbon dioxide from entering the atmosphere each year.

Still, we should also go beyond the Feinstein-Snowe legislation and increase average fuel economy standards for all cars.

Raising average fuel economy standards to 39 miles per gallon, an achievable goal, would save 51 billion barrels of oil over the next 50 years, 5 to 10 times more than what is technically recoverable from ANWR.

So if this were really a debate on our dependence on foreign oil, we would already have passed legislation to improve fuel economy standards.

Drilling in ANWR, on the other hand, would not significantly increase our energy security and would not fight climate change. Because the price of oil is set on the world market and the quantity of oil in ANWR would not affect the world price, drilling in ANWR also would not save consumers any money.

To sum up, drilling in ANWR is simply not worth the price. The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is a crown jewel of the National Wildlife Refuge system.

ANWR is the only conservation unit in the U.S. encompassing a complete range of arctic ecosystems, and the coastal plain provides essential habitat for many species.

The coastal plain, which proponents of drilling paint as small and insignificant, is the ecological heart of the refuge, the center of wildlife activity, and the calving area of the porcupine caribou herd.

Proponents of drilling would have us risk all of this for a small amount of oil that would not even begin to flow for 10 years and would barely reduce our dependence on foreign oil.

The National Academies' report shows us that we should not consider the drilling provision in isolation. We must consider both the role of the coastal plain in the overall refuge and the cumulative effects of development in surrounding areas.

ANWR is a crucial part of the larger landscape and is now the only sliver of the North Slope coastal plain that the administration is not opening to leasing.

In short, the refuge's coastal plain is too precious, and contains too little oil, for us to allow drilling to take place.

Although the National Academies' report is silent regarding ANWR policy, the chairman of the committee, Dr. Gordon Orians, has said that he hopes the report will inform the debate. The committee's findings should inform our decision. The price of drilling is simply too high.

Future generations will thank us for our foresight in protecting the ANWR coastal plain and its wildlife. They will thank us for finding other avenues to increased energy security.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I rise in support of a patriotic pause amendment to the budget resolution.

America stands on the brink of war. Yet this budget resolution ignores the war and ignores the costs of war. We need to take a patriotic pause and not proceed with huge permanent tax breaks when we don't yet know the cost of this war—or the costs that come after the war, in the rebuilding of Iraq.

This budget resolution calls for a \$1.4 trillion tax cut. These are permanent tax breaks that would add to the structural deficit even without war. The patriotic pause amendment states that before we consider tax cuts, we need to ensure the Federal budget addresses our very real national security needs. That means the cost of deploying our troops; the cost of fighting the war; the cost of keeping troops in the region afterward and the cost of rebuilding Iraq.

The budget must also provide for the continuing war on terrorism. It must cover the costs of other conflicts and potential conflicts, such as standing sentry on North Korea. The budget must ensure that we can help our troops and their families face the hardships of deployment. And it must meet the costs of homeland security—and hometown security.

I supported a multilateral approach to confronting Iraq—to enable the world to share the costs and the burden. I believe that because Saddam Hussein is a danger to the world the world should share the burden of defanging him. America must redouble our diplomatic efforts to broaden the coalition of the willing. That means returning to the U.N. to share the costs of the war and the costs of rebuilding Iraq.

In the meantime, the administration must consider the costs of this war. The former White House economic adviser, Lawrence Lindsay, estimated that the war in Iraq could cost \$100 to \$200 billion. The fact that some of these costs may be hard to predict does not excuse assuming they won't cost anything at all. One thing we know for sure is that the cost is not zero. We must ensure that our national security needs are covered before considering tax cuts. We need to think about national security—and economic security.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting a patriotic pause in the budget process.

MORNING BUSINESS

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business.

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

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. In the last Congress Senator KENNEDY and I introduced the Local Law Enforcement Act, a bill that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred October 30, 2001 in Grand Forks, ND. A 26 year-old man attacked and punched a Saudi Arabian student unconscious in a local bar. The assailant later explained to police that he feared the student might be in Grand Forks training for a future terrorist attack.

I believe that Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

GIDEON v. WAINWRIGHT

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, today marks the 40th anniversary of the Supreme Court's Gideon v. Wainwright decision, which held that all people facing serious criminal charges are entitled to a lawyer, whether they can afford one or not. The anniversary of this watershed moment in American law should be a cause for celebration. Sadly it is not.

Forty years after the Supreme Court ruled that a fair trial requires the right to counsel, people in courtrooms across the country are represented by attorneys who do not have the time, training, or tools to do their jobs. The unfortunate fact is that in some parts of the country, it is better to be rich and guilty than poor and innocent, because the rich will get their competent counsel, but those who are not rich often find their lives placed in the hands of underpaid court-appointed lawyers who are inexperienced, inept, uninterested, or worse.

Just 2 years ago, the Department of Justice declared that public defense in the United States is in a "chronic state of crisis." Around the country there are alarming statistics about the many flaws that continue to plague the