

TRIBUTE TO DAVID BRODER

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, sadly, we lost David Broder yesterday. A lot has been said in the last 24 hours about that distinguished journalist. I wish to add just a brief word of my own.

I will not pretend to have known him well, although we did talk from time to time over the years. I admired him greatly. One could not help but admire him, and a few things truly stand out. First of all, in a city that is full of people in a rush to make an impression, David was the guy who took the time to get it right, day in and day out, without bombast or pretense.

He wasn't looking to make an impression as much as he was trying to do his job and to do it well. The notoriety, of course, took care of itself. He was a workhorse first and foremost—a reporter who seemed to enjoy the work more than any attention he got for it.

Everyone who ever worked with him seems to have a story about watching him knocking on doors while he was in his late seventies or earnestly listening to a Midwest voter out in the cold. It all points to a sort of sturdiness of purpose and to the old virtues of patience, fairness and hard work and a sense that other people's opinions were at least as valuable as his own.

Add to that a deep curiosity and thoughtfulness and a childlike appreciation for the mechanics of democracy, and we have a pretty good model for what political reporting is all about.

I hesitate to say he was conservative in temperament, if not in his politics, but that is what came through.

It became commonplace to say David Broder was the dean of American political reporters. But I think it is worth understanding what people meant by that. It doesn't mean he was the most exciting guy in the room—he wasn't. It doesn't mean he had the most scoops—I am not sure he did. I think what it means, aside from the sheer length of his career, was that more than most people, his life came to take the shape of the profession he chose in life. It became sort of an extension of himself.

That is what seemed to give him so much joy and satisfaction in his work, along with the respect and admiration and maybe even a little bit of envy of so many others.

Republican or Democrat, liberal or conservative, young or old, we could use a few more David Broders.

I yield the floor.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will be in a period of morning

business until 2:15 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The Senator from Oklahoma is recognized.

ENERGY

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I was hoping to have a little bit more time, so I will cover this a little faster than I normally would. It is so critical.

I just got back from the Middle East, and I know the problems that are over there. A lot of people are saying the gas prices that are going up are a result, partially, of what is happening over there, but the real problem is a political problem.

First of all, let me talk about the commitment this administration has to cap and trade. Some people who have been around for a while can remember that way back at the Kyoto treaty I kind of led the opposition to ratifying that treaty. Later on—for the next 10 years—they tried to pass cap-and-trade legislation. Since I chaired the committee of jurisdiction at that time, we thought this was not going to work, even by the admission of the EPA. If we were to pass something such as this in the United States, it wouldn't have any effect on reducing greenhouse gases.

I still say this. Something is happening this morning in the House. They are looking at this issue, and we have introduced legislation that has said the EPA doesn't have the jurisdiction to regulate greenhouse gases. I will get to that in a minute.

My message is simply that higher gas prices are simply a product of this administration's goal. The minority leader, a minute ago, said something. He quoted Steven Chu, the Secretary of Energy. He said: "Somehow we have to figure out how to boost the price of gasoline to the levels in Europe."

In the United Kingdom, gas is \$7.87 per gallon; in Italy, it is \$7.54; in France, it is \$7.50; in Germany, it is \$7.41.

That is what this administration wants to do with gas prices. They have a motive for doing that. I cannot stop talking about the cap-and-trade agenda until we realize how it does affect things. You might remember that back during the campaign, President Obama stated in 2008—when he was running for office—and he has stated it several times: "Under cap and trade, electricity prices would necessarily skyrocket."

He had it right. The whole point of that is, it would skyrocket if we were to pass it. That also has an effect on all forms of energy. The House Energy and Power Subcommittee is voting this morning on the Energy Tax Prevention Act, which I introduced in the Senate, and it was introduced by Congressman UPTON in the House. The bottom line of the Energy Prevention Act is to make it so EPA doesn't have the jurisdiction to do what they could not do legisla-

tively. Starting with the Kyoto treaty and all the way up to the following 10 years, they tried to pass—in 2003 and 2005 and 2008 and 2009—a similar type of cap and trade.

What is the cost of cap and trade? The cost would be—and this goes back to the Kyoto treaty and when we had the estimates from the Wharton School and MIT—between \$300 billion and \$400 billion a year. In Oklahoma, that translates to \$3,000 a year for each family who files a tax return. What do we get for it? By the admission of the Obama EPA and Lisa Jackson, in response to a question I asked live on TV—I asked: What effect would this have on worldwide emissions of CO₂? The answer was it would not because that only affects the United States. In reality, it could actually increase it, as our jobs go overseas, to places such as China and Mexico and other places where there are fewer emission controls. So it could have the opposite effect.

Nonetheless, I say this because there are people wandering around out there who say we should do something about emissions. Yet I wish to make sure they are listening. Even if we did this, it would not have any effect. They hope, if we restrict enough supply, the price will increase and we can simply shift to what they call green energy.

I think it is important people understand that the Republican position on this is, yes, we want green energy, renewables, but we also want coal and natural gas and nuclear and oil. These are the products that can run America today. This is what we are doing. Back in Oklahoma, there are logical people. They ask: What would it be if they don't want oil, gas or coal? How do we run this machine called America? The answer is, we can't.

Let me state this—I don't have the time. It is not just the administration or Secretary Chu but others in the administration, such as Alan Krueger, Assistant Secretary for Economic Policy, who said: "The administration believes that it is no longer sufficient to address our Nation's energy needs by finding more fossil fuels."

They are antifossil fuels. They admit the tax subsidies are currently provided in the oil and gas industry, and they lead to inefficiency by encouraging overinvestment in domestic resources in this industry.

This is critical. This is an administration official, Alan Krueger: "The small change in domestic producer costs [which I call a tax increase] could cause some production to shift from domestic to foreign suppliers."

There it is, folks. That means we would have to depend on the Middle East—import more of our energy from the Middle East. By the way, I think it is important to note the Congressional Research Service—and I think we all respect their work—came out with a report, and they stated—and nobody has been able to refute this yet—that the United States of America now has

the largest supply of recoverable reserves in gas, oil, and coal. We keep hearing people say it is only 3 percent of the amount—we are using 25 percent of the energy and are producing just 3 percent.

That is flatly not true. I think people understand that because they use that as proven reserves. You can't prove reserves until you drill. We have the political problem that the Democrats don't want us to drill. In that case, we have to fall back on the other way of looking at it; that is, recoverable reserves. I say this: We are in a position right now to have the recoverable reserves. This chart shows these are the recoverable reserves we have right now. This is America's true oil potential. This is what we could produce. These are the proven reserves they talk about. The bottom line is, we have—and this is incontrovertible—the world's largest supply of oil, gas, and coal.

This chart shows the amount of oil, gas, and coal we have is greater than that of China, Iran, and Canada—all three put together. This is what we have here. So people say: Wait a minute. That is a problem. Then why are we importing from foreign countries? It is because we have a political problem. We have a majority in this Senate and they had a majority in the House and the President trying to continue this policy of not allowing us to develop our own resources.

We are the only country in the world that doesn't develop our own resources. I do know there are a lot of problems out there. Certainly, we have problems in the Middle East. But when I talk to my wife at home, the problem is what she is paying for gas. It is not going to get any better. How many people went to school and didn't learn about supply and demand? We have all the supply we need in America—when we add what we get from Mexico and Canada—to be independent from the Middle East. They don't let us develop it. Eighty-three percent of our Federal lands right now are off limits. It is a political problem.

I can remember when we had the oil-spill down in the gulf, some of the far left environmentalists were rejoicing that it happened. They could parlay that into not allowing us to drill for our own natural resources.

Finally, last week, the EPA issued its first permit for deepwater drilling in the gulf, due to a lot of political pressure being put on and the realization that the American people are not dumb. We can develop our own resources and resolve this problem we have. If we look at what we have right now in reserves, in terms of recoverable reserves in oil and in gas, we have enough oil right now to run this country—this is in recoverable reserves—for 90 years. Again, we have enough gas in recoverable reserves to run this country for 90 years. That is not including shale. We all know about the great shale deposits in the Western part of

the United States. That is gigantic compared to what we have available to us. We also hear about methane hydrates. The reason I don't include shale and methane hydrates is because they are not recoverable today. It is not something we use today. If we lifted all restrictions, that would not give us, tomorrow, the shale reserves that are out there, nor the methane hydrates. What we would be able to do is start further developing those.

Even without them, we can run this country called America for 90 years on our own oil and gas. Then we go to coal and the significance of the oil reserves. Right now, we have 28 percent of the world's coal and, in fact, the CRS states America's recoverable coal reserves to be 262 billion short tons. For perspective, the United States only uses \$1.2 billion of short tons of coal each year. So what we have is oil, gas, and coal.

The only problem is, we have an administration that, by its own admission, wants to kill oil, gas, coal, and fossil fuels. We can't do this without a change in the administration or a change in policy. I think, as you can see, when the gas prices go up—and all of America should listen—all they have to do is remember what this administration's position is, and that, as Steven Chu said—as the Secretary of Energy told the Wall Street Journal in 2008: "Somehow we have to figure out how to boost the price of gasoline to the levels in Europe."

This is President Obama's position. If we take this position, we are going to have gas prices going up. You can talk around it all you want, but supply and demand is very simple. We have the potential supply to run this country for the next almost 100 years on just what we have developed.

I know the Senator from Kansas is anxious to make his statement. I yield the floor.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Under the previous order, the Senator from Kansas is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak to the Senate for up to 25 minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMERICA'S FISCAL HEALTH

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, I am humbled today to deliver my initial, my very first speech on the floor of the Senate and to discuss a topic of vital

importance to our country's future—our Nation's fiscal health.

It is a privilege to join the distinguished Members of this Chamber and to work alongside my friend of nearly 40 years now, Senator PAT ROBERTS. We met some time ago when I came to Washington, DC, as a summer intern in the summer of 1974 and Watergate for a Congressman named Sebelius. My colleague PAT ROBERTS was his Chief of Staff and has been my friend since.

I am also humbled to follow in the footsteps of Gov. Sam Brownback and the many who came before him and whose names are etched in this desk where I now stand. I am mindful of their service and particularly that of Senator Bob Dole who served Kansans for nearly three decades in this seat.

During nearly 36 years on Capitol Hill, Senator Dole became known as the leader who worked relentlessly to forge alliances in order to pass significant legislation. Today he serves as a role model for those who have dedicated their lives to public service. I thank Senator Dole for his call yesterday wishing me well today, but I thank him more for his distinguished service to our country and to Kansans. I know that love and respect the people of his hometown of Russell have for him. I will work to honor his legacy.

I grew up just down the road from Bob Dole's hometown in a smaller town, Plainville, a place where folks know their neighbors and look after them. Much of what I know about people I learned early in my life by working at the local hardware store, the swimming pool, the drugstore, and on my paper route. I learned there is good in every person and that satisfaction in life comes from what you do for others rather than what you do for yourself. I learned that each family's joys and sorrows are increased and diminished when they are shared with their neighbors and friends. And I learned what it means to put others first, as my mom and dad always have. I was fortunate to grow up with loving parents who taught me the value of hard work, the importance of education, and the necessity of integrity. In fact, they once made me return the 3 cents I had found when I turned in a pop bottle from my neighbor's back porch.

My dad, a World War II veteran, worked in the oilfields of western Kansas, and my mom, who grew up in the Depression, was the lady you paid your light bill to. They were my Sunday School teachers and my Boy Scout leaders, and they always encouraged me to do my best. My parents worked hard, avoided debt, paid their bills, and wanted to make sure my sister and I would have the chance to pursue our dreams.

I was also fortunate to have many teachers who instilled in me a love for learning and a desire to explore the world beyond our city limits. As a kid, I enjoyed reading about politics and history and government. People such as my fourth grade teacher Mrs. Pruter