

SENATE—Tuesday, June 5, 2001

The Senate met at 12 noon and was called to order by the Honorable MICHAEL B. ENZI, a Senator from the State of Wyoming.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, offered the following prayer:
Let us pray.

Gracious God, Sovereign of this Nation and Lord of our lives, You have blessed us to be a vital part of Your blessing to others. As we return from recess, we commit ourselves to be sensitive to the needs of others around us. Show us the people who particularly need encouragement or affirmation. Give us exactly what we should say to uplift them. Free us of preoccupation with ourselves and our own needs. Help us to remember that people will care about what we know when they know that we care about them. May our countenance, words, and actions communicate our caring. Make us good listeners and enable us to hear what people are expressing beneath what they are saying. Most of all, remind us of the power of intercessory prayer. May we claim Your best for people as we pray for them. Especially we pray for those with whom we disagree on issues. Help us to see them not as enemies but as people who will help sharpen our edge. Lift us above petty attitudes and petulant gossip. And fill this Chamber with Your presence and our hearts with Your magnanimous attitude toward others. For You are our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable MICHAEL B. ENZI led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. THURMOND).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, June 5, 2001.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable MICHAEL B. ENZI, a Senator from the State of Wyoming, to perform the duties of the Chair.

STROM THURMOND,
President pro tempore.

Mr. ENZI thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader.

SCHEDULE

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, the Senate will be in a period of morning business just for 30 minutes or so now. Then we will recess for the weekly policy luncheons to meet. When the Senate reconvenes at 2:15, the education bill will be the pending business. There are a number of pending amendments of significant import. I am sure there will be debate and, hopefully, at least a couple of votes this afternoon, and that we will be able to continue tomorrow, and as long as it takes, to get this very important education reform package completed.

We still have some 300 amendments pending. I would assume that 30 or 40 of those would have to be considered in some form and voted on, maybe even more. So I hope we can make progress on this important legislation today and get an agreement to proceed with it later on this week, no matter what the circumstances may be. We will clarify that schedule later on today or first thing in the morning.

I thank my colleagues for their cooperation.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

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

MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of morning business not to extend beyond the hour of 12:30 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for not to exceed 10 minutes each.

The Senator from Arizona.

THE ENERGY CRISIS

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, it is likely that soon the Senate will undergo a historic change in leadership. I am concerned about some news reports that the new Democratic leadership may not proceed forthwith to the consideration of an energy bill that the admin-

istration very much would like to see us consider. It is my understanding that, at least from news reports, there are some other priorities the new Democratic leadership will probably pursue.

I just want to make it as clear as I can I think we should, as soon as possible, consider the legislative recommendations of President Bush and Vice President CHENEY to deal with this most serious crisis. In fact, I think we saw this past weekend that the President thought it was important enough to travel to California to visit with Governor Davis, who has certainly expressed his views on the importance of the issues facing his State. And his is not the only State that has faced this energy crisis.

There are a couple of statistics worth noting in this regard. Our energy demands are growing very rapidly while our production side is relatively stagnant. Oil consumption, for example, will grow by over 6 million barrels per day over the next 20 years, but oil production is expected to decline by 1.5 million barrels per day. Natural gas consumption will grow by over 50 percent over the next 20 years, but production will only grow by 14 percent. And electricity demand, which is especially of concern on the west coast and in my region of the country, will rise by 45 percent over the next 20 years. This will require 1,300 to 1,900 new power plants. So we have a big job ahead of us. I think we need to get on with some of the solutions as soon as possible.

There has been some criticism that the President's recommendations are primarily longer term solutions. We will make them even longer term the longer we take to get to them. We will have shorter range solutions the quicker we get to the legislation that is required.

I note that many of the recommendations from the commission the Vice President headed are recommendations that can be effectuated by the administration itself. Twelve can be implemented by Executive action; seventy-three are directives to Federal agencies. For example, the President has already directed Federal entities to reduce consumption by 10 percent, including the military. But there are some 20 recommendations for action by the Congress. These are among the things on which we need to get moving:

The plan of the President to modernize and increase conservation, to diversify energy supply, and modify and expand the infrastructure through which those sources of energy are delivered to the American people, and to