

Armory, not after an individual. Likewise, this metro station should be named National Airport.

Now, many people will think this is a petty picayune issue, but it is a principle. We voted unanimously against unfunded Federal mandates. This is an unfunded Federal mandate. That principle should be preserved, and so should respect for local government wishes.

Mr. Speaker, this Congress should reject this language that purports to honor Ronald Reagan, but actually defiles his legacy.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2299, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

Mr. REYNOLDS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 107-110) on the resolution (H. Res. 178) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2299) making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

THE ENERGY SHORTAGE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. McINNIS) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, this evening I want to devote my comments to a focus on energy and the energy shortage that we have. On one hand I think in some areas we have an energy crisis, on the other hand I think at times we really have an energy problem. In either case, whether an energy crisis or an energy problem, the fact is we need to apply an ingredient called common sense.

There is a lot of areas of common sense. We can find a lot of common sense, like conservation. Issues like conservation, when applied to energy, can be done without a lot of pain. It does not affect our life-style. In fact, it is a contribution to our country's energy woes, so to speak. So I will visit a little about conservation this evening.

I also want to address where we are, what kind of problem we are facing in future generations. I think it is incumbent upon us, as leaders, to exercise some leadership not for today, which obviously we have to do, but for the future. Our questions about energy should not be questions about energy today exclusively, but should in fact include questions about energy for tomorrow. Of course issues like conservation and issues like alternative power, solar and other types, wind power, et

cetera, are a part of our leadership obligations to help address or at least help prepare some answers for future generations on their energy problems.

I thought it would be very good this evening to take a look at what common sense does for us. For example, hydropower. Hydropower does not use coal. Hydropower does not use electricity. It generates electricity. Hydropower does not require natural gas. Hydropower does not require fuel. The fuel that generates hydropower is the natural flow of water. So we are going to talk a little about hydropower. We are going to talk about why hydropower is important for our environment.

In our mad rush to supply energy, regardless of the source, we always have to consider what is the impact to the environment and how can we mitigate the environment. In some cases, not just mitigate the environment, and in fact mitigation of the environment may be old news, the new news for the environment may mean that we have to enhance the environment, a step higher than mitigation of the environment. But I want to stress here this evening that mitigation or enhancement of the environment is not an exclusive set of its own. In other words, we can have the environment, and we can have power production regardless of the source. In fact, through utilization of common sense, we can have protection of an environment and production of energy resources that every one of my colleagues in this room and every one of their constituents is dependent upon.

Something a little interesting happened the other day. I like to mountain bike. I like to ride bikes, though I am just learning. My wife, Lori, Carey and Bruce are trying to get me educated on riding these bikes in a little more sophisticated form, but I saw someone the other day on a mountain bike and we were talking and this individual said to me, he says, You know, mining is so terrible and the energy companies are so terrible, look what they are doing. So I said, You know what, that bike you have got, that bike you paid \$3,000 or \$4,000 for, has titanium in it. It is interesting to me you criticize on one side but you take advantage on the other.

My reason for using this example this evening is to tell my colleagues that I think this mountain biker can have a titanium bike because I think we can have production of the metals and production of the energy we need while maintaining a balance with the environment. If we do not think, and if that individual does not think, we can, then that individual should give up his titanium mountain bike. I think we can, and I think common sense will allow us.

Of course, the most basic thing that common sense can do for us is conservation.

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Mr. Speaker, I have addressed my colleagues any number of times about conservation, things that do not impact one's life; for example, making sure that your ceiling fan is going in a clockwise motion so it draws the cool air up to the ceiling. If it is going counterclockwise, it defeats your purpose.

We talked about the fact and I recommend to people across this country, take out your owner's manual on your car and take a look at the people who designed that car, who test drove that car, who manufactured that car, who sold that car; take a look at how often they say you should change the oil on that car, and then take a look at a quick lube recommendation, and I am not referring specifically to any quick lube. They will tell you change your oil every 3,000 miles. Guess what the manufacturer, the engineer, the salesman of that car, the owner's manual of that car will tell you? You do not need to change it every 3,000 miles. You can change it every 6,000 miles, and they will warranty the car. They will still warranty the car for 3 years or 24,000 miles.

It is not painless to turn off the lights in your house when you leave. In fact, in Europe in many of the hotels, you actually have to have a card. When you go into your hotel room, you take a card, there is a slot, and before you can turn your lights on, you slide in the card. What happens, when you leave, as you pull the card out, all of the lights go off in your hotel room. Now you can program it in such a way that if for security purposes you needed a light on, it would leave that single light on or a couple of lights, but it helps you remember to turn them off.

These are common-sense approaches on conservation. The good news is conservation can be employed by all of us without a lot of pain in our life-style. The bad news is conservation is not the answer. Conservation is a part of the answer. Imagine that we are putting a model together. Conservation is about 10 percent of that model. Maybe we can push it to 20 percent of that model.

Alternative energy, exercising leadership in the future will allow us to go from 2 or 3 percent of alternative energy to making that a bigger part of our model. But in the meantime, we have to go to what we have been doing, and that is we have got to continue to explore for oil-based resources. There is no other way around it. You can have all kind of pie-in-the-sky wishes. You can have all kinds of people lecture from a podium like this to you saying alternative energy is the answer. It is not the answer. Conservation is the answer. It is not the answer. It is a part of the answer.

Alternative energy is a very important part of the answer. Take a look. If you took all of the alternative energy known to mankind today throughout