

there. I think it warrants consideration. We have already seen the growth in the caribou herd relative to Prudhoe Bay. There were 3,000 to 4,000 animals in 1974-1975. There are about 26,000 today.

The Porcupine herd traverses Canada. There is a large number taken for subsistence in that particular area. It is a different herd. But we are not going to develop this area in the summertime. The development will be in the winter.

Here is a little idea of the caribou. These are not stuffed. These are real. These are caribou traversing the Arctic oilfield of Prudhoe Bay. They are not shot at; they are not run down. You can't take a gun in there. You can't hunt. They are very docile unless they are threatened.

Here is a picture of what happens when the bears want to go for a walk. They walk on the pipeline because it is a lot easier than walking on the snow. I think many of my colleagues would recognize that these are bears which are smarter than the average bear. Let us just leave it at that.

As we get into this debate tomorrow, I hope my colleagues will recognize again the magnitude of this area, the very small footprint, and recognize that this area is known to contain more oil than all of Texas. There is absolutely no question about that. The question is, What are the extremes? Again, it is as big as Prudhoe Bay. It will supply this Nation 25 percent more of its total crude oil consumption, and the infrastructure is already built.

Let me conclude with one other point. As the occupant of the chair is well aware, all of the oil from Alaska is consumed on the west coast of the United States. There hasn't been a drop of oil exported outside of Alaska since June 2 years ago. That was a little which was in excess for the west coast. This oil moves in U.S. tankers down the west coast. A significant portion goes into Puget Sound in the State of Washington where it is refined. Oregon does not have any refineries. A portion of the Washington-refined oil goes into the State of Oregon. The rest of it goes down to San Francisco Bay or Los Angeles where the balance is refined. A small portion goes to the refineries in Hawaii.

That is where Alaskan oil goes. When Alaskan oil begins to decline as a consequence of the decline of the Prudhoe Bay field, where is the West going to get its oil? Is it going to get it from Colombia or it is going to get it from Saudi Arabia or Iran or Iraq or wherever. It is going to come in in foreign ships because the Jones Act requires that the carriage of goods between two American ports be in U.S.-flagged vessels.

We are looking at jobs here. We are looking at jobs in the Pacific Northwest, in California. The significance of maintaining those jobs is very real to the American merchant marine.

Primarily, 80 percent of the tonnage in the American merchant marine

today is under the American flag—U.S. tankers. They are in need of replacement. It is estimated that if we open up ANWR, there will be 19 new tankers built in U.S. shipyards employing U.S. crews. If it isn't, you are going to see the oil come into the west coast ports in foreign vessels from foreign ports. Obviously, that will affect our balance of payments and result in sending dollars overseas.

As we begin the debate, I hope my colleagues will recognize that America's environmental community has been pushing very hard on this issue because it has been an issue that has allowed them to raise dollars and generate membership. And they really milk it for all its worth.

I hope Members will reflect on the debate itself, the merits of the debate, and not be prepositioned by having given certain commitments to one group or another.

This is a big jobs issue. About 250,000 U.S. jobs are associated with opening up the ANWR field, the tankers, and the operation. When we get into the debate, hopefully we will have an opportunity to respond to those who have expressed concerns about safety, those who have expressed concerns about the adequacy of the reserves, and those who have expressed concern over how long it would take to get on line.

With this pipeline here, and the proximity, it is estimated that we could expedite the permits and have oil flowing within 3 years. Those are basically the facts from one who has spent virtually his entire life in the State of Alaska.

I can assure you that the Native people of Kaktovik—300 residents—support the issue. As a matter of fact, they are in Washington right now making calls on various Members.

I hope we will do what is right for America in the coming debate; that is, authorize the opening of ANWR.

I yield the floor. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Madam Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

#### MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for not to exceed 5 minutes each.

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

#### AWARDING OF SOLDIERS MEDAL TO DONALD S. "STEVE" WORKMAN

Mr. HELMS. Madam President, on April 26, U.S. Army Sergeant First Class Donald S. "Steve" Workman will be awarded the Soldiers Medal for his

courageous actions at the Pentagon on September 11, 2001. The Soldiers Medal is awarded to members of the U.S. Army who distinguish themselves by heroic acts that do not directly involve actual conflict with the enemy.

When you hear Steve's story, I am confident that you will agree that his selfless actions indeed merit this award.

As all of us vividly remember, a hijacked plane crashed into the Pentagon on the morning of September 11, 2001. Instead of leaving the Pentagon, Steve risked his life by reentering the building to help other survivors. He struggled through intense fires, sparking electrical wires, and pools of jet fuel and eventually came upon Navy Lieutenant Kevin Shaeffer, who had been blown to the floor—by a gigantic fireball—from his desk in the Navy Command Center.

After finding Kevin, Steve guided him through flames and dense smoke to one of the infirmaries inside the Pentagon. When they reached the infirmary, Steve realized Kevin was going into shock so he immediately elevated Kevin's legs using a trash can, loosened his belt, and gave him small drops of water. After helping a nurse administer an IV and painkiller, Steve grabbed a small tank of oxygen and led Kevin outside to wait for an ambulance.

Once ambulances began arriving, Steve helped place Kevin in one of them and they rode together to Walter Reed Army Medical Center. En route, the ambulance's oxygen tank ran empty so the small oxygen tank Steve took from the Pentagon infirmary was a godsend. Kevin recalls that the two men talked during the trip and he remembers giving Steve his wife's name, Bianca—also a Navy Lieutenant—and phone number.

When the ambulance arrived at Walter Reed, Steve turned Kevin over to the medical personnel and helped the hospital staff contact Bianca. He then returned to the Pentagon to help anyone else needing it.

Kevin later learned that he had suffered second and third-degree burns over 41 percent of his body. During his three month stay at Walter Reed, Kevin and Steve, and their families, stayed in close contact with each other and have developed a strong relationship. Kevin and Bianca have stated that they consider Steve to be a member of their family.

SFC Steve Workman is a brave, courageous soldier whose actions helped save the life of a fellow servicemen. He is a true hero.

#### TAX DAY 2002—PROGRESS AND UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Mr. CRAIG. Madam President, on this April 15, Congress and the President have solid achievements to be proud of. But there is also much work that remains to be done on a tax code that is still too burdensome and complex.