

the Bureau of Land Management land, the orange is the Fish and Wildlife land, the light green is the Forest Service land, the dark green is the National Park Service, and the light blue is the Department of Defense. All of the Outer Continental Shelf is managed by the Federal Government, and oil is under many of these places, but the vast majority of it is locked up by the Obama administration and no one can get to it.

We know the resources are there. They are massive. Everyone has agreed it is there. The Institute of Energy Research recently issued a report based on the most recent, though outdated, government data about these off-limit lands and showed that if we enacted policies that allowed aggressive development of these Federal resources, the process would generate \$14.4 trillion in economic activity and would create 2½ million jobs and reduce the deficit by \$2.7 trillion, all over the next 40 years.

Why is this land locked up? One answer is because of President Obama. He has allowed his alliance with the environmental left to run roughshod over issues as important as encouraging stability in the Middle East through a full isolation of Iran.

If the President would lead, the United States, acting independently, without any assistance from any other nation, could singlehandedly offset all of Iran's oil exports by simply expanding our own domestic production on Federal lands.

This is why I have introduced this Iran Sanctions Implementation Act of 2013. My bill would require the President to establish Iranian oil replacement zones on Federal lands so that the production from these zones will reach the 1¼ million barrels of oil a day. This amount, 1.25 million barrels a day, is what Iran is exporting at the current time.

Here is the point. The reason we are talking about coming up with a very small amount is, if the President wants to continue his war on fossil fuels, that is fine, if he doesn't want to develop our potential public lands. But if he could take a very small amount, such as 1.25 million barrels of oil a day—and do it anywhere, give him the discretion as to where he wants to do this—it could be here if he wants to do it out in the West, or ANWR up in Alaska, it could be over there or offshore on the east coast. By the way, that is off the shore of Virginia, and Virginia wants to be able to develop that land.

This is enough oil to fully offset all current Iranian oil exports. If the President unlocks our energy potential and allows the production of an additional 1.25 million barrels a day in the United States, we would reduce our imports by the same amount. If we are not importing this oil to the United States, then other nations—these are the nations that are currently importing it from Iran—would be able to import it from those places where we no longer would have to.

There are friendly countries—Saudi Arabia, Kuwait—where we are actually importing oil. But they would be able to sell their oil to the other countries, our friends, such as Japan and other countries.

What we are saying is we have an opportunity here. When you look at these areas, you can see why it should be pretty easy for the administration to allow us to open one of these areas. The first one would be ANWR, this right up in Alaska. You can see four potential areas, the first being ANWR. The U.S. Geological Survey reported, in a 1998 study, the latest comprehensive study of its kind, that the oil reserves there are up to 16 million barrels of oil per day.

Imagine what we are talking about there. We are only talking about coming with 1.25 million barrels to offset the amount other countries are importing from Iran, to stop them from doing it. It doesn't require the President to make this area an Iranian oil replacement zone, but it would allow him to do it. This would provide enough oil to offset Iranian oil exports for about 12,000 days or about 35 years.

The second is the Rocky Mountain West—parts of Wyoming, parts of Utah, and parts of Colorado. In 2005 the RAND Corporation estimated that oil shale reserves in this area could be as high as 1.8 trillion barrels of oil.

The third is the Utica shale in Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania—I hear a lot about the Marcellus up there. We are talking about oil now. We are not talking about natural gas. We are talking about oil. But USGS estimated in 2011 that the reserves in this region are up to 940 million barrels of unconventional oil.

The fourth area is the Outer Continental Shelf. I mentioned North Carolina and Virginia. Their legislatures have all encouraged their production. They have a lot they can benefit from. Of course nationally—in national security we have a lot to benefit from, too.

With all those areas, if we stop the flow of oil from Iran, then we can stop the machine that finances Iran's nuclear weapons program. Many say that getting oil from the Rocky Mountains, Alaska, Outer Continental Shelf, will take years. By then Iran will not be a problem. But it doesn't take years to get it out.

I mentioned a while ago Harold Hamm, the person who is the biggest independent in the country. I called him up because I was going to be on a major television show one night and I knew they were going to challenge me. The President has always said it doesn't do any good to open up public lands because if you do that it could take 10 years before that could reach the economy. I asked him, I said: Harold Hamm, make sure you give me an accurate response to what I am going to ask you because I am going to use your name on national TV. Make sure you are accurate. If you had a rig set up right now, off limits on public land,

in New Mexico, how long would it take you to lift the first barrel of oil and get it into the economy?

He said, without a flinch: Seventy days.

I said: Seventy days? We are talking about 10 weeks, not 10 years.

So he described what would happen each day. You could do it in 10 weeks. We are talking about all of this could take place in 10 weeks.

By the way, I have to say no one has challenged me on this ever since I used his name and his speculation a few weeks ago.

I know this is a little bit complicated, but there is another reason. The reason I think the President would be willing to do something like this is we are not asking him to lift the restrictions on all of the public land. It would be great if he did that. Just think, we would be totally independent of any other country for our ability to develop our own energy. But we are saying find a zone where we can actually pick up an additional 1.25 million barrels a day. We can take that away from where we are currently importing it from friendly countries and allow them to export it to nations that are currently buying oil from Iran.

I think we have made it very clear that if you want to do something that is going to have the effect of stability in the Middle East, you have to get rid of Iran. As I said before, Iran is a direct threat to the United States once they reach what our intelligence says is going to be a nuclear capability and a delivery capability by 2015.

Over and above that, today we could stop them because 70 percent of their revenue comes from oil exports. We could stop the exports altogether with this legislation. That is something I certainly hope the President will look at. We are not asking for hundreds and hundreds of millions of barrels a day to be released from our Federal sources. We are asking only for 1.5 million barrels a day. On top of that, we don't have any obligation with this legislation to go any further. This would be something he could do that would provide stability in the Middle East and would keep Iran from funding the terrorist activity that is currently taking place by Asad in Syria.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HEINRICH). The Senator from Connecticut.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

FOOD ALLERGY AWARENESS WEEK

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, Food Allergy Awareness Week recognizes how

serious and how wide spread food allergies are in this country. One in every 13 children in the United States is affected by a life-threatening food allergy. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, food allergy reactions send someone to the emergency room every 3 minutes.

The rising prevalence of food allergies is an important public health issue that is already felt in schools, restaurants, and workplaces across the country. According to the National Institutes of Allergy and Infectious Disease, food allergies cause 30,000 cases of anaphylaxis and more than 200 deaths every year. We need to support research to develop new therapies and understanding to ultimately prevent and cure food allergies.

As the number of kids living with dangerous and in some cases deadly food allergy attacks at school has increased, some States and cities have responded by improving access to epinephrine auto-injectors as an important strategy to respond safely and quickly when students experience anaphylaxis. While many children with known food allergies are permitted to bring their epinephrine auto-injectors to school, 25 percent of epinephrine administrations in schools involve individuals without a previously known allergy. Many students who will need epinephrine have no history of food allergies and therefore do not carry epinephrine. Further, schools provide a setting where children are exposed to new foods that may trigger severe allergy attacks. Therefore, the decision for schools to stock their own epinephrine can be lifesaving.

I commend the state of Illinois for being a leader in this fight and passing legislation in 2011 to allow schools to stock emergency epinephrine auto-injectors. Last Congress, I worked with my colleague, Senator KIRK, to introduce legislation that would encourage states to require schools to stock epinephrine and to allow trained designated personnel to administer epinephrine in an emergency.

My hope is that Food Allergy Awareness Week can help the public to appreciate the extent of the problem and, importantly, the severity of the disease. It is a health threat that affects every race, age, income group and geographic area, and is growing at a frightening pace. What the public increasingly needs to understand is that this is not simply an inconvenient condition. As the tragic deaths of children each year show, it is frequently a life-threatening disease. Food Allergy Awareness Week is a first step to a better understanding and a greater commitment to our response.

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS 150TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize a group of American workers celebrating an impressive anniversary this month.

On July 1, 1862, President Abraham Lincoln signed the Pacific Railroad Act into law and set the Nation on a course to complete the transcontinental railroad.

Less than a year later, in 1863, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Trainmen was founded to represent the thousands of individuals working to build one of the largest infrastructure projects in the history of this country.

In the century and a half since, the rail industry has served as the lifeblood of rural America, a critical player in our Nation's transportation network, and as one of the largest private employers in the United States.

My home State of Illinois, both then and now, has relied heavily on strong rail infrastructure to propel us forward. From my hometown of East St. Louis and across our State, railroads have written our history.

As one of the first States in the union to embrace freight rail and rail travel, we saw Chicago grow, spoke by spoke and mile after magnificent mile, into the metropolis it is today. And with more lines of track radiating in more directions than anywhere else in the Nation, it's hard to imagine our great city without its railroads.

Even today, we are continuing our long tradition with the construction of a high-speed rail network that is both innovative and important to Illinois' economy and future competitiveness. But without the workers who construct, operate and maintain it, that high-speed network likely would not be possible.

One hundred-fifty years after its birth, the Brotherhood's 55,000 active and retired members continue to devote their lives to the rail industry and improving the American transportation system.

That's an impressive achievement, and I hope my colleagues will join me in recognizing their hard work as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Trainmen celebrates its 150th anniversary. Thank you and congratulations.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Ms. WARREN. Madam President, during the period of April 15, 2013 through April 24, 2013, I was unavoidably absent from the following votes as a result of events related to the tragic terrorist bombings in Boston, MA—roll call votes 96, 104, 105, 106, 108, 109, and 110. Had I been present, I would have voted yes on vote 96 on the nomination of Beverly Reid O'Connell of California, to be U.S. District Judge for the Central District of California; no on vote 104 on Amendment No. 717 to S. 649, the Safe Communities, Safe Schools Act of 2013; yes on vote 105 on Amendment No. 730 to S. 649, the Safe Communities, Safe Schools Act of 2013; yes on vote 106 on the nomination of Derrick Kahala Watson, of Hawaii, to be United States District Judge for the District

of Hawaii; yes on vote 108 on the nomination of Jane Kelly, of Iowa, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Eighth Circuit; yes on vote 109 on the nomination of Sylvia Mathews Burwell, of West Virginia, to be Director of the Office of Management and Budget; and yes on vote 110 on adoption of the Motion to Proceed to S. 743, the Marketplace Fairness Act.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I was necessarily absent for votes on amendments to the Water Resources Development Act on Tuesday, May 14, 2013, and Wednesday, May 15, 2013. Had I been present, I would have voted against amendment No. 868 and amendment 815. I would have voted to in favor of amendment 889.

RETIREMENT OF AIR FORCE SECRETARY MICHAEL DONLEY

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, today I honor an outstanding leader and public servant. After over 30 years of service to our Nation both in and out of uniform, Secretary Michael Donley is retiring from his current position as Secretary of the U.S. Air Force. On this occasion, I believe it is fitting to recognize Secretary Donley's years of service to our great Nation.

Mr. Donley has over 30 years of experience in the national security community, including service in the Senate, White House, and the Pentagon, as well as in the private sector. Mr. Donley served in the U.S. Army from 1972 to 1975 with the XVIIIth Airborne Corps and 5th Special Forces Group, Airborne. He was also a professional staff member on the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Mr. Donley supported two Presidents and five National Security Advisers during his service at the National Security Council from 1984 to 1989. He conceived and organized the President's Blue Ribbon Commission on Defense Management, coordinated White House policy on the Goldwater-Nichols DOD Reorganization Act of 1986, and wrote the national security strategy for President Reagan's second term. Prior to assuming his current position, Mr. Donley served as the Director of Administration and Management in the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Air Force Secretary Michael Donley will retire from public service June 21, after nearly 5 years in the position. Prior to his confirmation as the Secretary of the Air Force, he served as Acting Secretary—making him the longest serving Secretary of the Air Force in the service's history.

Secretary Michael Donley's leadership will be missed throughout the government. I join many past and present members of the Senate Armed Services Committee in my gratitude to Secretary Donley for his outstanding leadership and his unwavering support of servicemembers. Secretary Donley's