

private business contribution requirement for qualified zone academy bonds.

S. 1599

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1599, a bill to reform the authorities of the Federal Government to require the production of certain business records, conduct electronic surveillance, use pen registers and trap and trace devices, and use other forms of information gathering for foreign intelligence, counterterrorism, and criminal purposes, and for other purposes.

S. 1645

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) were added as cosponsors of S. 1645, a bill to limit the authority of States to tax certain income of employees for employment duties performed in other States.

S. 1710

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1710, a bill to require Amtrak to propose a pet policy that allows passengers to transport domesticated cats and dogs on certain Amtrak trains, and for other purposes.

S. 1723

At the request of Mr. VITTER, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1723, a bill to clarify that the anti-kickback laws apply to qualified health plans, the federally-facilitated marketplaces, and other plans and programs under title I of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, and for other purposes.

S. 1827

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1827, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the American Fighter Aces, collectively, in recognition of their heroic military service and defense of our country's freedom throughout the history of aviation warfare.

S. 1837

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1837, a bill to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to prohibit the use of consumer credit checks against prospective and current employees for the purposes of making adverse employment decisions.

S. 1844

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1844, a bill to restore full military retirement benefits by closing corporate tax loopholes.

S. 1845

At the request of Mr. REED, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER), the Senator from Oregon

(Mr. MERKLEY), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1845, a bill to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes.

S. 1848

At the request of Mr. ROBERTS, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) and the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) were added as cosponsors of S. 1848, a bill to amend section 1303(b)(3) of Public Law 111-148 concerning the notice requirements regarding the extent of health plan coverage of abortion and abortion premium surcharges.

S. 1867

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1867, a bill to provide protection for consumers who have prepaid cards, and for other purposes.

S. 1880

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1880, a bill to provide that the annual adjustment of retired pay for members of the Armed Forces under the age of 62 under the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 shall not apply to members retired for disability and to retired pay used to compute certain Survivor Benefit Plan annuities.

S. 1881

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. COATS), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZEMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1881, a bill to expand sanctions imposed with respect to Iran and to impose additional sanctions with respect to Iran, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 75

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 75, a resolution condemning the Government of Iran for its state-sponsored persecution of its Baha'i minority and its continued violation of the International Covenants on Human Rights.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 1888. A bill to facilitate a land exchange involving certain National Forest System land in the Inyo National Forest, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Inyo National Forest Land Exchange Act.

This legislation will facilitate a land exchange between the operators of the

Mammoth Mountain Ski Area in the Eastern Sierra Nevada region of California and the Inyo National Forest. Enactment of this bill will allow the ski resort to redevelop the parcel of land it currently leases from Forest Service, while providing the Forest Service with a combination of high resource value lands and a cash payment equal to the value of the exchanged land.

Since the Mammoth Mountain Ski Area, LLC, MMSA, began operations in 1953, Mammoth Mountain has grown to be one of the most popular ski areas in the United States, attracting up to two million visitors a year.

However, the Main Lodge area, which is located on approximately 21 acres of land leased by MMSA, has become outdated and inadequate to meet visitor needs. The Main Lodge building and Mammoth Mountain Inn are now more than 50 years old and require significant improvements and upgrades. Insufficient employee housing, parking and guest amenities must be corrected and skier staging and lift line queuing areas must be modernized. In order to make the necessary long-term investments, resort operators are seeking fee title to the land and have been working with the Inyo National Forest since 1998 to complete a land exchange.

Equal-value land exchanges involving Forest Service land are permitted under the Exchange Act. However, the typical land exchange procedures do not conform well to this particular exchange due to the complexity, size and scarcity of large, high resource value parcels in the Inyo National Forest. Consequently, this legislation would authorize a one-time exception to the Exchange Act to accomplish the proposed land exchange. Specifically, the bill would require the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire two parcels of private land outside, totaling approximately 1,500 acres, the boundary the Inyo National Forest in exchange for the conveyance of the 21 acre parcel within the forest currently leased to MMSA; accept a cash equalization payment in excess of the 25 percent value of the federal lands to fully compensate the Forest Service for the exchanged lands; and use the cash payment to acquire land or interests in land for additions to the National Forest System as such lands become available.

This bill will provide both economic and environmental benefits. The new construction that this bill will help facilitate will not only create new construction jobs during renovations, but will also allow the Ski Area to expand and improve its operations, creating more sustainable and permanent jobs. Additionally, the land MMSA will be transferring to the Forest Service includes high resource value lands that have long been desired for protection by local environmentalists and the Forest Service. This includes lands within the view shed of the Mono Basin

National Scenic Area, the first designated National Scenic Area and a place of incredible natural beauty.

This legislation has bipartisan support. The bill was first introduced by Rep. BUCK McKEON in June 2011 and passed the House in April 2012 by a vote of 376–2. It was reintroduced by Rep. PAUL COOK earlier this year with the support of both Democratic and Republican cosponsors and passed the House a second time on December 3, 2013.

Local government and community organizations also support this legislation, including the Mono County Board of Supervisors, the Mammoth Lakes Town Council, the Mammoth Lakes Chamber of Commerce, Mammoth Lakes Tourism, the Mono Lake Committee, and the Eastern Sierra Land Trust.

This trade has long been supported by noted environmentalists, including the late Andrea Mead Lawrence, after whom Congress earlier this year named a mountain in the nearby Sierra Nevada.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation. Enactment of this bill will ensure the long term success of one of the Nation's top ski resorts and benefit the local and regional economy, while allowing the Forest Service to acquire high resource value lands that will be enjoyed by Americans for generations to come.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1888

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Inyo National Forest Land Exchange Act”.

SEC. 2. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to modify the use of land exchange authorities available to the Secretary of Agriculture as of the date of enactment of this Act with respect to certain land in the Inyo National Forest, California.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this section:

(1) **FEDERAL LAND.**—The term “Federal land” means certain National Forest System land located within the boundaries of the Inyo National Forest, California, as depicted on the map entitled “Federal Parcel” and dated June 2011.

(2) **NON-FEDERAL LAND.**—The term “non-Federal land” means certain non-Federal land in California located outside the boundaries of the Inyo National Forest, California, as depicted on the maps entitled “DWP Parcel-Interagency Visitor Center Parcel” and “DWP Parcel-Town of Bishop Parcel” and dated June 2011.

(3) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 4. SPECIAL RULES FOR INYO NATIONAL FOREST LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) **AUTHORITY TO ACCEPT LAND OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF INYO NATIONAL FOREST.**—In any land exchange involving the conveyance of the Federal land, the Secretary may accept the conveyance of the non-Federal land

in exchange for the conveyance of the Federal land, if the Secretary determines that acquisition of the non-Federal land is desirable for National Forest System purposes.

(b) **CASH EQUALIZATION PAYMENT; USE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In an exchange of land under subsection (a), the Secretary may accept a cash equalization payment in excess of 25 percent of the value of the Federal land.

(2) **DISPOSITION AND USE OF FUNDS.**—Any cash equalization payment received by the Secretary under this subsection shall be—

(A) deposited into the fund established under Public Law 90–171 (commonly known as the “Sisk Act”) (16 U.S.C. 484a); and

(B) available to the Secretary for the acquisition of land or interests in land for addition to the National Forest System.

(c) **NO NEW LAND EXCHANGE AUTHORITY.**—Nothing in this section grants the Secretary new land exchange authority.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. HATCH):

S. 1889. A bill to direct the United States Sentencing Commission with respect to penalties for the unlawful production of a controlled substance on Federal property or intentional trespass on the property of another that causes environmental damage; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise to introduce the Protecting Lands Against Narcotics Trafficking or PLANT Act of 2013 with my colleague and friend, Senator ORRIN HATCH.

This bill, which is similar to House legislation introduced by Representative JARED HUFFMAN, will help curb the severe environmental damage caused by illegal marijuana grows. I thank my friend and fellow Californian, Representative HUFFMAN, for his leadership on this issue.

Across our Nation, but especially in California, drug traffickers cultivate marijuana with zero regard for the environmental destruction it causes. Motivated solely by profits, these criminals illegally divert streams, poison wildlife, pollute watersheds and destroy the natural heritage that we have worked so hard to protect.

Recognizing the destructive ecological impact of illegal marijuana cultivation, this legislation directs the United States Sentencing Commission to review and amend Federal sentencing guidelines to account for the environmental crimes drug traffickers commit on public and trespassed lands.

Specifically, the bill instructs the Sentencing Commission to put in place sentencing guidelines that increase penalties for individuals who engage in any of the following activities while cultivating illegal drugs on Federal lands or while trespassing on another person's property:

Use of poisons or hazardous chemicals, such as pesticides and rodenticides; the diversion, redirection, obstruction, draining or impoundment of local aquifers, rivers or bodies of water; or significant removal of vegetation or clear cutting of timber.

In addition to environmental concerns, this legislation addresses the safety of our public lands. It directs the Sentencing Commission to provide

guidelines increasing penalties on drug traffickers who use or possess a firearm while producing illegal drugs on federal or trespassed lands.

Last year alone, over 900,000 marijuana plants were eradicated at 471 sites on National Forest Lands. Sadly, this represents only a fraction of the total marijuana illegally grown in our National Parks, Forests and other public lands. In California, Operation Pristine, a recent effort to combat the environmental damage caused by illegal marijuana production, resulted in the removal of over 8,700 tons of trash including pesticides, batteries, fertilizers and propane tanks from environmentally sensitive lands.

Drug traffickers often use illegal pesticides smuggled in from Mexico, such as carbofuran, which contaminate California's water resources. They also use pesticides and rodenticides in an illegal manner, often on protected lands. These poisons are having a devastating impact on California's wildlife, including the Pacific Fisher, a member of the Weasel family being considered for listing as an endangered species.

Taxpayers are also being hit hard by the millions of dollars needed to clean up the environmental damage caused by illegal marijuana grows. Estimates put the cost of reclaiming land damaged by illicit marijuana growth at approximately \$15,000 per acre. As you might expect, drug traffickers are not setting aside funds for this work, and the cost is passed on to the American people.

Illicit marijuana cultivation also damages the economy and hurts legitimate businesses. Timber companies, farmers and ranchers have had their operations disrupted by criminals growing marijuana illegally. Marijuana growers on agricultural lands, particularly in the Central Valley, divert thousands of gallons of scarce water from legitimate agriculture. In 2013 alone, California has identified over 1,800 grow sites in the Central Valley, including 406 in Tulare County and 537 in Fresno as of November.

As Chairman of the Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control and also as a Senator who has worked to safeguard our country's natural resources, I believe that we cannot allow drug traffickers to destroy our public lands, pollute our waters and kill our wildlife with impunity. It is time that sentencing guidelines take into account the environmental damage that drug traffickers all too often cause. This legislation, directing the Sentencing Commission to review and amend its guidelines, will do just that.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1889

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Protecting Lands Against Narcotics Trafficking Act of 2013” or the “PLANT Act”.

SEC. 2. CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES ACT PENALTY AMENDMENTS.

(a) **CULTIVATING OR MANUFACTURING CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES ON FEDERAL PROPERTY.**—Section 401(b)(5) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 841(b)(5)) is amended, in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “as provided in this subsection” and inserting “for not more than 10 years, in addition to any other term of imprisonment imposed under this subsection”.

(b) **USE OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES.**—Pursuant to its authority under section 994 of title 28, United States Code, the United States Sentencing Commission shall amend and review the Federal Sentencing Guidelines and policy statements to ensure that the guidelines provide for a penalty enhancement of not less than 1 offense level for a violation of section 401(a) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 841(a)) while on Federal property or intentionally trespassing on the property of another if the offense—

(1) includes the use of a poison, chemical, or other hazardous substance to cultivate or manufacture controlled substances on Federal property;

(2) creates a hazard to humans, wildlife, or domestic animals;

(3) degrades or harms the environment or natural resources; or

(4) pollutes an aquifer, spring, stream, river, or body of water.

(c) **STREAM DIVERSION OR CLEAR CUTTING ON FEDERAL PROPERTY.**—

(1) **PROHIBITION ON STREAM DIVERSION OR CLEAR CUTTING ON FEDERAL PROPERTY.**—Section 401(b) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 841(b)), as amended by subsection (a), is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(8) **DESTRUCTION OF BODIES OF WATER.**—Any person who violates subsection (a) in a manner that diverts, redirects, obstructs, or drains an aquifer, spring, stream, river, or body of water or clear cuts timber while cultivating or manufacturing a controlled substance on Federal property or while intentionally trespassing on the property of another shall be fined in accordance with title 18, United States Code.”

(2) **FEDERAL SENTENCING GUIDELINES ENHANCEMENT.**—Pursuant to its authority under section 994 of title 28, United States Code, the United States Sentencing Commission shall review and amend the Federal Sentencing Guidelines and policy statements to ensure that the guidelines provide for a penalty enhancement of not less than 1 offense level for a violation of section 401(a) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 841(a)) if the offense involves the diversion, redirection, obstruction, or draining of an aquifer, spring, stream, river, or body of water or the clear cut of timber while cultivating or manufacturing a controlled substance on Federal property or while intentionally trespassing on the property of another.

(d) **BOOBY TRAPS ON FEDERAL LAND.**—Section 401(d)(1) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 841(d)(1)) is amended by inserting “cultivated,” after “is being”.

(e) **USE OR POSSESSION OF FIREARMS IN CONNECTION WITH DRUG OFFENSES ON FEDERAL LANDS.**—Pursuant to its authority under section 994 of title 28, United States Code, the United States Sentencing Commission shall review and amend the Federal Sentencing Guidelines and policy statements to ensure that the guidelines provide for a penalty enhancement of not less than 1 offense level for a violation of section 401(a) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 841(a)) if the of-

fense involves the possession of a firearm while cultivating or manufacturing controlled substances on Federal lands or intentionally trespassing on the property of another.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. KING):

S. 1892. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a registry of certain veterans who were stationed at or underwent training at Canadian Forces Base Gagetown, New Brunswick, Canada, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, today I am introducing a bill addressing an issue important to Maine veterans who served at Canadian Forces Base, CFB, Gagetown. Veterans who served there may have suffered from adverse health impacts due to exposure to the herbicide Agent Orange, which was used at CFB Gagetown in 1966 and 1967. This bill would require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, VA, to establish a registry of U.S. veterans who served or trained at CFB Gagetown between 1956 and 2006 and have subsequently experienced health issues, which may have resulted from exposure to these chemicals. It also directs the VA to commission an independent study investigating any possible linkage between the spraying of Agent Orange at CFB Gagetown and subsequent health problems among the American soldiers who served or trained there. The legislation I am offering with Senator KING is similar to another bill that has been introduced by Congressman MIKE MICHAUD in the House of Representatives.

Protecting the health of those who have served our Nation is a solemn responsibility. I have heard from veterans in Maine about how they have suffered from diabetes, cancers, and respiratory illnesses. Many of these veterans fear their illnesses are linked to the use of Agent Orange in the 1960s. These veterans, however, have had difficulty in persuading the VA that their health problems are related to this chemical exposure.

By requiring the VA to establish a registry of these veterans, we recognize these widespread concerns and provide veterans with a way to make their claims known to the VA and to identify commonalities among their shared experiences. It also provides the VA with the ability to reach out to veterans on this issue of critical importance.

Last month, I personally raised this issue with the Canadian Minister of Defence. Many Canadian veterans who served or trained at CFB Gagetown voiced similar concerns with their government. He described how the Government of Canada found a way to appropriately compensate service members affected by the toxic chemicals used at Gagetown. Ultimately, the Canadian government approved one-time ex gratia payments of \$20,000 for qualifying veterans who demonstrated that

they were at CFB Gagetown during the days when the toxic agents were sprayed.

A crucial provision in this legislation requires the VA to commission an independent study that investigates the connection between health problems and exposure to Agent Orange at CFB Gagetown. Previously, I requested that the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry conduct an investigation into whether Maine veterans were exposed to toxic chemicals while training at CFB Gagetown. A significant deficiency with the CDC report, however, was that it relied solely on existing Canadian government studies on this subject rather than conducting interviews of those who trained there. Many Maine veterans feel strongly that they suffered negative consequences from exposure to Agent Orange while training at Gagetown. The United States Government should conduct its own independent study with interviews.

This legislation keeps faith with our veterans by demonstrating that our government takes the allegations of exposure to Agent Orange seriously. The bill will help identify and bring together the shared experience of those who trained at CFB Gagetown. This bill will make it easier for the VA to conduct outreach on this issue pending any new developments. I look forward to working with Senator KING and all of my colleagues to pass this important bill.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 325—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF DECEMBER 22 THROUGH DECEMBER 28, 2013, AS “NATIONAL TOY WEEK”

Mr. PRYOR (for himself and Mr. BOOZMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 325

Whereas the goal of “National Toy Week” is to recognize toys as the “tools of play”, enriching the lives of young people for generations;

Whereas through play, children develop active minds, active bodies, and necessary social skills;

Whereas National Toy Week encourages recognition of play as a universal pastime that gives children of all ages the opportunity to spend time together and have fun;

Whereas according to the Toy Industry Association, the toy industry supports over 600,000 full-time jobs, accounting for more than \$26,000,000,000 in wages;

Whereas the toy industry is estimated to have an economic impact of over \$75,000,000,000 in 2013 alone; and

Whereas throughout the history of the toy industry, such industry has provided a wealth of creativity and innovation across the United States: Now, therefore, be it;

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of December 22 through December 28, 2013, as “National Toy Week”;