70 days. Then he went through and explained each step in the process from drilling to hydraulic fracturing to transportation and all of this. He said it would take 70 days.

That was just a few months ago, and no one has challenged this since then. Energy independence today—this is a reality we could be living in, and it would dramatically improve our economy.

Unemployment continues to hover around 8 percent nationwide, but in States such as Oklahoma and North Dakota we are at full employment. Why? Because of energy development. With greater development of Federal energy resources, we would see a dramatic improvement in our economy, and there is simply no reason not to do it. The States have clearly demonstrated they are capable of handling oil and gas development processes and regulations. They have been doing it for 100 years on State and private lands. Why shouldn't they be able to do it on Federal lands as well? I think the 10th Amendment trusts the States and the Senate should do the same.

I bring this up now because tomorrow there is going to be a speech. President Obama is going to give a speech on—I would say global warming, but they don't call it that anymore since the globe isn't warming. It is a climate speech on the unilateral first steps to regulating greenhouse gases under the Clean Air Act—now we are talking about powerplants—new and existing plants; energy efficiency of appliances. He will be talking about that. He will talk about renewable energy production on Federal lands, but he will not be talking about the cost of these regulations.

We all remember what he has already done. Utility MACT set new limits on mercury, coal, and oil-fired powerplants at a $100 billion cost and 1.65 million jobs lost. MACT means maximum achievable control technology. What this administration has been trying to do is mandate emissions that are below the technology to get there. Boiler MACT set strict new limits on emissions of hazardous air pollutants from industrial and commercial boilers costing $63.3 billion and 800,000 jobs.

The same thing is going on now with what he is not talking about but what he is planning on doing. Ozone, for example. He is going to be promoting—from the information we have now, it would put 2,800 counties out of attainment, including every county in my State of Oklahoma. It could result in 7 million jobs and hundreds of billions in costs, and it could shut down oil and gas production in western Oklahoma.

Greenhouse gas for refineries, first ever greenhouse gas limits on refineries; second largest emitter after powerplants. What we are talking about is, he is going to be able to go through and continue in his effort, in his war on fossil fuels, and he is going to attempt to do it through the regulations. Let's keep in mind, he tried—they have been trying, I should say, since 12 years ago with the Kyoto treaty to regulate through legislation, all the way up to the most recent bill which was the bill that was defeated last year—the Waxman-Markey bill—and that would have regulated emitters of those who emit 25,000 tons or more.

Now, that was bad. That would have cost about $400 billion a year. However, if he is successful—he being the President—in doing this through regulations what he couldn't do through legislation, it would be under the Clean Air Act, and it wouldn't be regulating those who emit 25,000 tons or more. It would be 250 tons or more. It would affect every school, every hospital, every apartment building.

I would like to have people aware of that as the President makes his speech tomorrow. I know he has an obligation. I know that prior to the last election he would not come out with these regulations because he knew that would be damaging to his reelection efforts. However, now he has that commitment to the far-left community who would like to shut down the U.S. and the energy that keeps it running.

So let's be attentive to what he says tomorrow, and I will be anxious to respond to his speech at that time. In the meantime, we do know for a fact that we have the ability to be totally independent from any other country or anyone else in providing our own energy to run this machine called America.

I thank the Presiding Officer, and I yield the floor.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REMEMBERING KATIE JOHN

• Mr. BEGICH. Mr. President, I am here today to honor Katie John, an Ahtna Athabascan elder, for her service to Alaska Native peoples and to all Alaskans. Katie made history in 1985 when she filed suit against the State of Alaska to reopen her family's fish camp at Batzulentas and to protect her family's right to subsistence fish. Katie battled against the State and Federal Government legal systems for almost two decades in order to protect her right and Alaska Native people's right to hunt and fish in their traditional homelands.

Katie was born in Slana, AK, in 1915 to Sara and Charley Sanford, who raised her in the traditional Ahtna way. Her father was the last chief of the Batzulnetas. When she was 14, she took a job at Nabesna Mine, where she learned English. At age 16, Katie married Fred John, Sr., and moved to Mentasta, where they had 14 children and adopted 6. They raised their children off the land, hunting, gathering, and fishing with the changing seasons.

In 1964, the State of Alaska closed down Katie's fish camp at Batzulentas, denying her the right to provide for her family. The injustice of this was the State allowed sport and commercial fisherman to continue fishing downriver while denying upriver subsistence users the ability to fish. In 1984, Katie and another Ahtna elder, Doris Charles, submitted a proposal asking the State of Alaska open Batzuletas to subsistence fishing. When their request was denied, Katie, with the help of the Native American Rights Fund, filed suit against the State and argued that Federal law prioritizes and protects subsistence uses of fish. For the next 10 years, the case worked its way through the court system. Katie never wavered in her determination to do what was right. She steadfastly maintained that Alaska Natives had a right to support their families in a way that was culturally meaningful. Finally, in 1994, Katie won her case, but it continued to be appealed and litigated for years afterwards.

The Katie John Case, as her suit became known, finally had some resolve in 2001 when the ninth Circuit Court of Appeals reaffirmed Katie's—(and by extension all Alaska Native and rural peoples—right to subsistence fish in all Federal waters. For her hard work and service to her family, Ahtna people, Alaska Natives, and all of Alaska, Katie was presented with an honorary doctorate of law degree from the University of Alaska Fairbanks in 2011.

The Katie John Case, though it continues to be litigated, has become a cornerstone of subsistence law in Alaska. Katie stood up for what was right and bravely fought to protect the Alaska Native subsistence way of life.

Katie is survived by over 250 grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren, through which her legacy lives on. Her work changed the way fisheries and natural resources are managed in Alaska for the better. For that, Alaska Natives and all Alaskans are grateful.•

RECOGNIZING KIRKWOOD AMTRAK VOLUNTEERS

• Mrs. MCCASKILL. Mr. President, today I wish to honor the nearly 70 volunteers who have faithfully dedicated their time to operating the Kirkwood Amtrak Train Station for the past 10 years. In recognition of their outstanding service, a celebration has been planned for them this weekend, on June 29, 2013, in Kirkwood, MO.

In 2002, the City of Kirkwood was on the verge of losing its historic train station due to budget constraints. However, the residents of this community rejected that possibility. Instead, they banded together and the City of Kirkwood arranged to purchase the station from Amtrak. In doing so, the citizens saved the 120-year-old branch from destruction and preserved an iconic landmark in downtown Kirkwood.

Following the purchase, the City of Kirkwood called on volunteers to staff and operate the facility. Nearly 200 people responded. Today, almost 70 regular volunteers answer questions about