

exceed 20 calendar days, except that in cases when the 20-day period expires while the Senate is in recess, the Select Committee shall have 5 additional calendar days after the Senate reconvenes to report the nomination.

“(2) If, upon the expiration of the period described in paragraph (1), the Select Committee has not reported the nomination, such nomination shall be automatically discharged from the Select Committee and placed on the Executive Calendar.

“(c)(1) With respect to the confirmation of appointment to the position of Director of the National Security Agency, Inspector General of the National Security Agency, Director of the National Reconnaissance Office, or Inspector General of the National Reconnaissance Office, or any successor position to such a position, the nomination of any individual by the President to serve in such position, who at the time of the nomination is a member of the Armed Forces on active duty, shall be referred to the Committee on Armed Services and, if and when reported, to the Select Committee for not to exceed 30 calendar days, except that in cases when the 30-day period expires while the Senate is in recess, the Select Committee shall have 5 additional calendar days after the Senate reconvenes to report the nomination.

“(2) With respect to the confirmation of appointment to the position of Director of the National Security Agency, Inspector General of the National Security Agency, Director of the National Reconnaissance Office, or Inspector General of the National Reconnaissance Office, or any successor position to such a position, the nomination of any individual by the President to serve in such position, who at the time of the nomination is not a member of the Armed Forces on active duty, shall be referred to the Select Committee and, if and when reported, to the Committee on Armed Services for not to exceed 30 calendar days, except that in cases when the 30-day period expires while the Senate is in recess, the Committee on Armed Services shall have an additional 5 calendar days after the Senate reconvenes to report the nomination.

“(3) If, upon the expiration of the period of sequential referral described in paragraphs (1) and (2), the committee to which the nomination was sequentially referred has not reported the nomination, the nomination shall be automatically discharged from that committee and placed on the Executive Calendar.”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 471—HONORING FORMER PRESIDENT GEORGE H.W. BUSH ON THE OCCASION OF HIS 90TH BIRTHDAY AND BARBARA BUSH ON THE OCCASION OF HER 89TH BIRTHDAY AND EXTENDING THE BEST WISHES OF THE SENATE TO FORMER PRESIDENT BUSH AND MRS. BUSH

Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. KING, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. REID of Nevada, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. RUBIO, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. HATCH, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. THUNE, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. HELLER, Mr. WICKER, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. COATS, Mr. CORKER, Mr. COBURN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. ENZI, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. CRAPO, Mr.

RISCH, Mr. BURR, Mr. LEE, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. VITTER, Mr. JOHANNES, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. PAUL, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. KIRK) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 471

Whereas George Herbert Walker Bush was born in Milton, Massachusetts, on June 12, 1924;

Whereas on his 18th birthday, George H.W. Bush enlisted in the Armed Forces of the United States;

Whereas George H.W. Bush was the youngest pilot in the United States Navy when he received his wings;

Whereas George H.W. Bush flew 58 combat missions during World War II, including a mission over the Pacific as a torpedo bomber pilot during which he was shot down by Japanese anti-aircraft fire and later rescued from the water by a United States submarine, the U.S.S. Finback;

Whereas George H.W. Bush was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and three Air Medals for his service during World War II;

Whereas George H.W. Bush was honorably released from active duty in 1945, achieving the rank of Lieutenant;

Whereas in January 1945, George H.W. Bush married Barbara Pierce;

Whereas George H.W. Bush graduated from Yale University, where he was captain of the baseball team and excelled in academics;

Whereas in 1966, George H.W. Bush was elected to the House of Representatives, where he served with integrity for two terms;

Whereas in 1970, President Richard Nixon appointed George H.W. Bush to be the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, a post he held for two years after confirmation by the Senate;

Whereas in 1974, President Gerald R. Ford appointed George H.W. Bush as chief of the United States Liaison Office in the People's Republic of China, where his efforts helped foster the development of positive relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China;

Whereas from January 1976 to January 1977, George H.W. Bush served as the Director of Central Intelligence, and the Central Intelligence Agency headquarters was later designated the George Bush Center for Intelligence in his honor;

Whereas from 1981 to 1989, George H.W. Bush served as the 43rd Vice President of the United States;

Whereas George H.W. Bush was elected the 41st President of the United States in 1988;

Whereas George H.W. Bush directed the negotiation of and signed the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed at Moscow July 31, 1991 and entered into force December 5, 1994 (the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty of 1991 (START I)), which required the United States and the Soviet Union to reduce their nuclear arsenals by ⅓;

Whereas during his Presidency, George H.W. Bush signed into law the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.) and Public Law 101-549 (commonly known as the “Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990”) (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.);

Whereas since leaving office, George H.W. Bush has been an international ambassador of United States goodwill and a strong supporter of the George Bush School of Government and Public Service at Texas A&M University, which was named for the former President in 1997;

Whereas George H.W. Bush was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 2011;

Whereas, on June 8, 2014, former First Lady Barbara Bush, George H.W. Bush's wife of 69 years, who has dedicated herself to promoting family literacy and improving the lives of the people of the United States through learning, celebrated her 89th birthday; and

Whereas, on June 12, 2014, George H.W. Bush celebrates his 90th birthday: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors former President George H.W. Bush on the occasion of his 90th birthday; and

(2) extends the congratulations and best wishes of the Senate to former President Bush and Barbara Bush.

SENATE RESOLUTION 472—HONORING DR. JAMES SCHLESINGER, FORMER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, SECRETARY OF ENERGY, AND DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

Mr. SESSIONS (for himself, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. REED of Rhode Island, Mr. MCCAIN, Mrs. FISCHER, and Mr. LEAHY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 472

Whereas the Honorable Dr. James Rodney Schlesinger was born in New York City, New York, on February 15, 1929, and died in Baltimore, Maryland, on March 27, 2014, at the age of 85;

Whereas Dr. Schlesinger married Rachel Line Mellinger in 1954 and remained her devoted husband until her death in 1995;

Whereas Dr. Schlesinger is survived by his 8 children, Cora Schlesinger, Charles Schlesinger, Ann Schlesinger, William Schlesinger, Emily Schlesinger, Thomas Schlesinger, Clara Schlesinger, and James Schlesinger, Jr., and 11 grandchildren;

Whereas, in 1950, Dr. Schlesinger graduated summa cum laude from Harvard University, where he was elected Phi Beta Kappa and awarded the Frederick Sheldon Travel Fellowship;

Whereas Dr. Schlesinger subsequently earned master's and doctoral degrees in economics from Harvard University;

Whereas Dr. Schlesinger was a generous patron of the arts, and was instrumental in establishing the Rachel M. Schlesinger Concert Hall and Arts Center in Alexandria, Virginia;

Whereas Dr. Schlesinger was a generous sponsor of higher education, serving on the International Council at the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs of Harvard University, endowing the Julius Schlesinger Professorship of Operations Management at New York University Stern School of Business and the James R. Schlesinger Distinguished Professorship at the Miller Center of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia, and sponsoring an ongoing music scholarship at Harvard College in honor of his beloved wife;

Whereas Dr. Schlesinger was a distinguished statesman-scholar of great integrity, intellect, and insight who dedicated his life to protecting the security and liberty of the United States and the people of the United States throughout a highly-decorated and distinguished career that spanned 7 decades;

Whereas Dr. Schlesinger's intellectual contributions to the fields of economics and national security include serving as professor of economics at the University of Virginia from 1955 until 1963, serving at the RAND Corporation from 1963 until 1969, including a term as the director of strategic studies, and

authoring numerous important scholarly publications, such as *The Political Economy of National Security: A Study of the Economic Aspect of the Contemporary Power Struggle* (1960), *Defense Planning and Budgeting: The Issue of Centralized Control* (1968), *American Security and Energy Policy* (1980), *America at Century's End* (1989), and, most recently, *Minimum Deterrence: Examining the Evidence* (2013);

Whereas Dr. Schlesinger's service in the Federal Government began in 1969, when he took a lead role on defense matters as the assistant director and acting deputy director of the United States Bureau of the Budget;

Whereas Dr. Schlesinger served as a member and chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) from 1971 until 1973, working tirelessly to implement extensive organizational and management changes to strengthen the regulatory performance of the Commission;

Whereas, as Director of Central Intelligence in 1973, Dr. Schlesinger focused on the agency's adherence to its legislative charter;

Whereas Dr. Schlesinger was confirmed as the Secretary of Defense in 1973 at age 44, a position he held until 1975;

Whereas, during his tenure as Secretary of Defense, Dr. Schlesinger contributed to the national security of the United States by authoring the "Schlesinger Doctrine", which instituted important reforms strengthening the flexibility and credibility of the United States nuclear deterrent to prevent war, reassure the allies of the United States, and protect the liberties of all people of the United States, and by taking action, including overseeing the successful development of the A-10 close-air support aircraft and the F-16 fighter aircraft, to ensure that the United States maintained "essential equivalence" with the Soviet Union's conventional military forces and surging nuclear capabilities;

Whereas Dr. Schlesinger was highly regarded by the uniformed services, and led the Department of Defense with great skill and prescience through numerous challenges, including the 1973 Yom Kippur War, in which he was key to the United States airlift that, according to Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir, "meant life for our people", the 1974 Cyprus Crisis, the closing phase of the Indochina conflict, and the 1975 *Mayaguez* incident, in which his actions helped save the lives of United States citizens held by the Khmer Rouge, the withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Vietnam, and cuts to the budget of the Department of Defense;

Whereas, in light of his realistic views of the power and intentions of the Soviet Union, Dr. Schlesinger was invited to China as a private citizen in 1975 at the personal request of Mao Zedong, Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, and upon Mao's death, was the only foreigner invited by the Chinese leadership to lay a wreath at Mao's bier;

Whereas, in 1976, during a difficult period of oil embargoes and fuel shortages, President-elect Jimmy Carter invited Dr. Schlesinger to serve as his special advisor on energy to establish a national energy policy and create the charter for the Department of Energy;

Whereas President Carter appointed Dr. Schlesinger as the first Secretary of Energy in 1977, and in this role Dr. Schlesinger successfully initiated new conservation standards, the gradual deregulation of oil and natural gas industries, and the unification of United States policies with respect to energy and national security;

Whereas following his return to private life in 1979, Dr. Schlesinger continued to work tirelessly in a wide array of public service and civic positions, including as a member of

President Ronald Reagan's Commission on Strategic Forces, a member of Virginia Governor Charles Robb's Commission on Virginia's Future, chairman of the board of trustees for the Mitre Corporation, a member of the Defense Policy Board and co-chair of studies for the Defense Science Board, chairman of the National Space-Based Positioning, Navigation and Timing (PNT) Board, a director of the Sandia National Corporation, a trustee of the Atlantic Council, a trustee of the Nixon Center, a trustee of the Henry M. Jackson Foundation, and an original member of the Secretary of State's International Security Advisory Board;

Whereas, in the recent past, Dr. Schlesinger was appointed by President George W. Bush to the Homeland Security Advisory Board, invited by Secretary of Defense Robert Gates to lead the Schlesinger Task Force to recommend measures to ensure the highest levels of competence and control of the nuclear forces of the United States, and invited by Congress to serve as the Vice Chairman of the Congressional Commission on the Strategic Posture of the United States, which produced the 2009 study "America's Strategic Posture" that served as the blueprint for the 2010 Nuclear Posture Review of the Department of Defense;

Whereas in addition to Dr. Schlesinger's earned doctorate from Harvard University, he was awarded 13 honorary doctorates, and was the recipient of numerous prestigious medals and awards, including the National Security Medal (presented by President Carter), the Defense Science Board's Eugene G. Fubini Award, the United States Army Association's George Catlett Marshall Medal, the Air Force Association's H. H. Arnold Award, the Navy League's National Meritorious Citation, the Society of Experimental Test Pilots' James H. Doolittle Award, the Military Order of World Wars' Distinguished Service Medal, the Air Force Association's Lifetime Achievement Award, and the Henry M. Jackson Foundation's Henry M. Jackson Award for Distinguished Public Service; and

Whereas Dr. Schlesinger's monumental contributions to the security and liberty of the United States and Western civilization, and to the betterment of his local community, should serve as an example to all people of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable Dr. James R. Schlesinger, former Secretary of Defense, Secretary of Energy, and Director of Central Intelligence;

(2) honors the legacy of Dr. Schlesinger's commitment to the liberty and security of the United States and Western civilization, the betterment of his local community, and his loving family;

(3) extends its deepest condolences and sympathy to the family, friends, and colleagues of Dr. Schlesinger who have lost a beloved father, grandfather, and leader;

(4) honors Dr. Schlesinger's wisdom, discernment, scholarship, and dedication to public service that greatly benefited his community, country, and Western civilization;

(5) recognizes with great appreciation that, while serving as a public servant under President Nixon, President Ford, and President Carter, Dr. Schlesinger contributed significantly, thoughtfully, and directly to the betterment of the policies and practices of the United States in the areas of national defense, energy, and intelligence;

(6) recognizes with great appreciation that, after returning to private life, Dr. Schlesinger continued to serve the United States selflessly through bipartisan contributions to the reasoned public discourse of issues and

his leadership on high-level studies sponsored by the Executive, the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and the Congress;

(7) recognizes with great appreciation Dr. Schlesinger's exemplary life, which was guided by his commitment to the continuing security and liberty of the United States, and by his honor, duty, and devotion to country, family, scholarship, and personal moral integrity;

(8) expresses profound respect and admiration for Dr. Schlesinger and his extraordinary legacy of commitment to the people of the United States, United States military personnel, and all those who help safeguard the Nation; and

(9) directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the family of the Honorable Dr. James R. Schlesinger.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 37—AUTHORIZING THE USE OF THE ROTUNDA OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL IN COMMEMORATION OF THE SHIMON PERES CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL CEREMONY

Ms. AYOTTE submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 37

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. USE OF THE ROTUNDA OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL IN COMMEMORATION OF THE SHIMON PERES CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL CEREMONY.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The rotunda of the United States Capitol is authorized to be used on June 26, 2014, for the commemoration of the award of the Congressional Gold Medal to Shimon Peres.

(b) PREPARATIONS.—Physical preparations for the conduct of the ceremony described in subsection (a) shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as may be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3233. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2450, to improve the access of veterans to medical services from the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3234. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2450, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3235. Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. KING, and Mr. MORAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2450, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3236. Mr. WHITEHOUSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3230, to improve the access of veterans to medical services from the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3237. Mr. TESTER proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3230, supra.

SA 3238. Mr. REID (for Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. CHAMBLISS)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1681, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of