

SENATE RESOLUTION 210—RECOGNIZING AND HONORING ROBERT S. MUELLER, III, DIRECTOR OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. HATCH, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Ms. HIRONO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 210

Whereas Robert S. Mueller, III has enjoyed a long and distinguished career in public service as a military officer, as a prosecutor, and as the sixth Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (referred to in this preamble as the “FBI”);

Whereas Director Mueller received his undergraduate degree from Princeton University, a master’s degree in International Relations from New York University, and a juris doctor from the University of Virginia;

Whereas Director Mueller served with bravery in the United States Marine Corps during the Vietnam War, leading a rifle platoon of the 3rd Marine Division and earning the Bronze Star, 2 Navy Commendation Medals, the Purple Heart, and the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry;

Whereas Director Mueller began his career in law enforcement in 1976 as an Assistant United States Attorney in the United States Attorney’s Office for the Northern District of California in San Francisco, and then served as an Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts in Boston;

Whereas Director Mueller later served in a variety of other positions in the Department of Justice, including as a senior litigator in the Homicide Section of the United States Attorney’s Office for the District of Columbia, assistant to Attorney General Richard L. Thornburgh, and Assistant Attorney General for the Criminal Division;

Whereas, in 1998, Director Mueller was nominated by President William J. Clinton and confirmed by the Senate to be the United States Attorney for the Northern District of California in San Francisco;

Whereas, in 2001, Director Mueller was nominated by President George W. Bush and confirmed by the Senate to be the Director of the FBI;

Whereas Director Mueller took office as Director of the FBI on September 4, 2001, just 1 week before the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001;

Whereas Director Mueller led the FBI in the wake of the September 11 attacks and helped transform the FBI into an intelligence-driven organization with a primary focus on national security threats;

Whereas, in 2011, Director Mueller again answered the call to public service by agreeing to serve for an additional 2 years beyond his original 10-year term as Director of the FBI;

Whereas, in 2011, Congress enacted legislation creating a special 2-year term that enabled Director Mueller to continue serving as Director of the FBI;

Whereas Director Mueller has earned the trust and respect of Senators from both parties as a result of his candor, integrity, and unwavering commitment to the rule of law; and

Whereas, throughout the past 12 years, Director Mueller has embodied the principles of fidelity, bravery, and integrity that are at the core of the FBI: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes and honors the distinguished service of Robert S. Mueller, III as the sixth

Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and

(2) expresses, on behalf of the United States, its deep appreciation to Director Mueller for his dedication, sacrifice, and outstanding service to his country.

SENATE RESOLUTION 211—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2013 AS “NATIONAL SPINAL CORD INJURY AWARENESS MONTH”

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

S. RES. 211

Whereas the estimated 1,275,000 individuals in the United States who live with a spinal cord injury cost society billions of dollars in health care costs and lost wages;

Whereas an estimated 100,000 of those people are veterans who suffered the spinal cord injury while serving as members of the Armed Forces of the United States;

Whereas accidents are the leading cause of spinal cord injuries;

Whereas motor vehicle crashes are the second leading cause of spinal cord and traumatic brain injuries;

Whereas 70 percent of all spinal cord injuries that occur in children under the age of 18 are a result of motor vehicle accidents;

Whereas every 48 minutes a person will become paralyzed, underscoring the urgent need to develop new neuroprotection, pharmacological, and regeneration treatments to reduce, prevent, and reverse paralysis; and

Whereas increased education and investment in research are key factors in improving outcomes for victims of spinal cord injuries, improving the quality of life of victims, and ultimately curing paralysis: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 2013 as “National Spinal Cord Injury Awareness Month”;

(2) supports the goals and ideals of National Spinal Cord Injury Awareness Month;

(3) continues to support research to find better treatments, therapies, and a cure for paralysis;

(4) supports clinical trials for new therapies that offer promise and hope to those persons living with paralysis; and

(5) commends the dedication of local, regional, and national organizations, researchers, doctors, volunteers, and people across the United States that are working to improve the quality of life of people living with paralysis and their families.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 21—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT CONSTRUCTION OF THE KEYSTONE XL PIPELINE AND THE FEDERAL APPROVALS REQUIRED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE KEYSTONE XL PIPELINE ARE IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST OF THE UNITED STATES

Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. BEGICH, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. THUNE, Mr. RISCH, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. JOHANNES, and Mr. BARRASSO) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

S. CON. RES. 21

Whereas safe and responsible production, transportation, and use of oil and petroleum

products provide the foundation of the energy economy of the United States, helping to secure and advance the economic prosperity, national security, and overall quality of life in the United States;

Whereas the Keystone XL pipeline would provide short- and long-term employment opportunities and related labor income benefits, such as government revenues associated with taxes;

Whereas the State of Nebraska has thoroughly reviewed and approved the proposed Keystone XL pipeline reroute, concluding that the concerns of Nebraskans have had a major influence on the pipeline reroute and that the reroute will have minimal environmental impacts;

Whereas the Department of State and other Federal agencies have conducted extensive studies and analysis over a long period of time on the technical, environmental, social, and economic impact of the proposed Keystone XL pipeline;

Whereas assessments by the Department of State found that the Keystone XL pipeline is “not likely to impact the amount of crude oil produced from the oil sands” and that “approval or denial of the proposed Project is unlikely to have a substantial impact on the rate of development in the oil sands”;

Whereas the Department of State found that the incremental life cycle greenhouse gas emissions associated with the Keystone XL project are estimated in the range of 0.07 to 0.83 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents, with the upper end of this range representing 121,000 of 1 percent of the 6,702,000,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide emitted in the United States in 2011;

Whereas after extensive evaluation of potential impact to land and water resources along the 875-mile proposed route of the Keystone XL pipeline, the Department of State found, “The analyses of potential impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project suggest that there would be no significant impacts to most resources along the proposed Project route (assuming Keystone complies with all laws and required conditions and measures).”;

Whereas the Department of State found that “[s]pills associated with the proposed Project that enter the environment are expected to be rare and relatively small” and that “there is no evidence of increased corrosion or other pipeline threat due to viscosity” of diluted bitumen oil that will be transported by the Keystone XL pipeline;

Whereas, the National Research Council convened a special expert panel to review the risk of transporting diluted bitumen by pipeline and issued a report in June 2013 to the Department of Transportation in which the National Research Council found that existing literature indicates that transportation of diluted bitumen poses no increased risk of pipeline failure;

Whereas plans to incorporate 57 project-specific special conditions relating to the design, construction, and operations of the Keystone XL pipeline led the Department of State to find that the pipeline will have “a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline”;

Whereas, the Department of State found that oil destined to be shipped through the pipeline from the oil sands region of Canada and oil shale deposits in the United States would otherwise move by other modes of transportation if the Keystone XL pipeline is not built; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) construction of the Keystone XL pipeline will promote sound investment in the infrastructure of the United States;