

I see the majority leader is on the floor.

Would the majority leader like me to cease for a moment?

Mr. REID. Go ahead and finish.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. As I said, as Chairman of the Intelligence Committee, I know the challenges Iran poses to the U.S. interests around the world. Its patronage of the terrorist group Hezbollah, its support for Syria's Bashar Assad through the Revolutionary Guard Corps are two of the most troubling.

I would hope that as a followthrough of diplomacy we might be able to quell some of these activities.

Let me acknowledge Israel's real, well-founded concerns that a nuclear-armed Iran would threaten its very existence. I don't disagree with that. I agree with it, but they are not there yet.

While I recognize and share Israel's concern, we cannot let Israel determine when and where the United States goes to war. By stating that the United States should provide military support to Israel in a formal resolution should it attack Iran, I fear that is how this bill is going to be interpreted.

Let me conclude. The interim agreement with Iran is strong, it is tough, and it is realistic. It represents the first significant opportunity to change a three-decade course in Iran and an opening to improve one of our most poisonous bilateral relationships. It could open the door to a new future which not only considers Israel's national security, but protects our own.

To preserve diplomacy, I strongly oppose the Nuclear Weapon Free Iran Act.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DONNELLY). The majority leader.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I express my appreciation to the courtesy of the Senator from California. She is courteous in everything she does in life. She is a pleasure to serve with.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—H.J. RES. 106

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at 12 noon on Wednesday, January 15, the Senate proceed to the consideration of H.J. Res. 106, which was received from the House and is at the desk; that there be no amendments, motions, or points of order in order to the joint resolution; that there be 15 minutes of debate equally divided on the joint resolution; finally, that upon the use or yielding back of time, the joint resolution be read a third time and the Senate proceed to vote on passage of the joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

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

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

RECOGNIZING GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I rise today, as an alumna of Georgetown University, to recognize the university's 225th anniversary. On January 23, 1789, the first deed was granted to then Bishop John Carroll for land on which Georgetown was built. Those of us whose lives have been shaped, at least in part, by this great institution are proud that it was founded in the same year that the United States was formed. Indeed, the two events were intertwined, and Georgetown's mission statement today continues to reflect that bond by emphasizing that the university "educates women and men to be reflective lifelong learners, to be responsible and active participants in civil life and to live generously in service to others."

Over the course of more than two centuries, Georgetown, its students, and alumni have contributed to our country's rich history. The Astronomical Observatory on campus was used to calculate the longitude and latitude of the District of Columbia in 1846. This building stands today and is now listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Buildings on the Georgetown campus were used as hospitals for wounded troops during the Civil War, which nearly closed the university because so many students left to fight, for both the Union and Confederate States. All told, more than 1,000 Georgetown students and alumni served. In 1876, the students selected the colors blue—Union—and gray—Confederate—as the university's official colors to celebrate the end of the war. These colors remain a source of school pride today.

Father Patrick Healy, born a slave, became the first African American to head a major U.S. university, serving as Georgetown's president from 1873 to 1882. With the outbreak of World War I, Georgetown formed a 500-member Cadet Corps in the spring of 1917. In 1918, the U.S. War Department replaced it with the Student Army Training Corps, which became the Reserve Officers Training Corps as we know it today following the end of the war. More than 2,000 Georgetown men served. During World War II, Georgetown was selected by the War Department to house the Army Specialized Training Program. Over 75-percent of students enrolled during the 1943-1944 academic year were military servicemen.

Since Georgetown awarded its first two bachelor's degrees in 1817, the university has educated numerous leaders in business, government, and the non-profit sector. A President, Cabinet Secretaries, Ambassadors, Governors, and Members of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives have studied on "the Hilltop" and left to make impor-

tant contributions to our country and beyond. Likewise, Georgetown alumni have gone on to lead school systems, universities, and businesses, as well as international and charitable organizations that strive to address challenges facing the United States and the world.

A school with an enrollment of 40 students in its first year has now swelled to over 12,000 undergraduate and graduate students, more than 5,000 faculty and staff, and countless alumni. In addition to undergraduate degrees, Georgetown University now includes the McDonough School of Business, Walsh School of Foreign Service, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Law Center, School of Medicine, School of Nursing and Health Studies, and McCourt School of Public Policy.

I was privileged to have the opportunity to earn a Georgetown degree, and my experience there has played a significant role in the career of public service I have been blessed to live. It is a place that gave me opportunities to be exposed to public service here in the Nation's Capital as a student and impressed on me a set of values reflecting Jesuit tradition that continue to shape my life and work.

Georgetown's history has in many ways tracked the Nation's history. It is a pleasure to recognize the tremendous impact it has had over the last 225 years and to look forward to future centuries of contributions not only to this country but to the world.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize the 225th anniversary of the founding of Georgetown University. As a proud member of the Georgetown community, it is an honor to help commemorate the school's 225 years of excellence. This milestone marks a time of celebration for all of Georgetown's students, faculty, board of governors, and alumni.

As the oldest Catholic and Jesuit institution of higher education in the United States, Georgetown has a long and distinguished history. On January 23, 1789, Bishop John Carroll, the first Catholic bishop in the United States, secured the deed to around 60 acres of land overlooking the Potomac River. This hilltop grew to become the campus of Georgetown University. Three years later, in 1791, the first students arrived on campus. At the age of 13, William Gaston was the first student at the university. He went on to serve North Carolina as a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives and authored a bill granting a Federal charter to "the College of Georgetown in the District of Columbia" in 1815. President James Madison signed that legislation into law on March 1, 1815.

While buildings on Georgetown's campus were temporarily used as a hospital after the Second Battle of Bull Run, it wasn't until 1851 that Georgetown University Medical School, which I attended in the 1970s, was established. It was the first Catholic medical school in our Nation. The medical school first

opened its doors in a vacant warehouse and an adjacent building at 12th and F Streets, NW, before later moving to the university's main campus in 1930.

I received both a bachelor of science degree in biology and a doctor of medicine degree from this great university. The quality education and valuable training I received there has had a lasting impact on my life and helped shape my career. I am grateful for my time at this exceptional institution and the incredible influence Georgetown has had on so many people across the United States and around the world.

Over the years, there have been numerous Members of Congress who were students at Georgetown University. Today, the U.S. Senate is fortunate to have five other Members who hold degrees from Georgetown University. Senator LISA MURKOWSKI of Alaska received her bachelor's degree from Georgetown. Senator PATRICK LEAHY of Vermont, Senator MARK KIRK of Illinois, and Senator MAZIE HIRONO of Hawaii all received their law degrees from Georgetown Law. The Senate majority whip, Senator DICK DURBIN of Illinois, holds both his undergraduate and law degrees from Georgetown.

As shown by the geographic range of States represented by these Senators, students come from all over the Nation to attend this wonderful institution of higher education. Georgetown's student body today includes students from all 50 States as well as from 141 countries around the globe. Georgetown is indeed a national as well as a global university.

The university's mission statement makes the point that "the university was founded on the principle that serious and sustained discourse among people of different faiths, cultures, and beliefs promotes intellectual, ethical and spiritual understanding." It is clear that this founding principle continues to energize Georgetown University 225 years later.

I look forward to all of the great contributions Georgetown will continue to provide in the years ahead through its many areas of academic and research excellence: medicine, law, international affairs, business, public service, and the diverse fields within the arts and sciences.

I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating this significant milestone and wishing Georgetown University continued success in achieving its mission and goals in the future.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:27 p.m., a message from the House, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, without amendment:

S. 230. An act to authorize the Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bills, in

which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 841. An act to amend the Grand Ronde Reservation Act to make technical corrections, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1513. An act to revise the boundaries of the Gettysburg National Military Park to include the Gettysburg Train Station and certain land along Plum Run in Cumberland Township, to limit the means by which property within such revised boundaries may be acquired, and for other purposes.

At 2:36 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following joint resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.J. Res. 106. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2014, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 5:47 p.m., a message from the House, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had signed the following enrolled bill:

S. 230. An act to authorize the Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 841. An act to amend the Grand Ronde Reservation Act to make technical corrections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bills were read the first time:

S. 1917. A bill to provide for additional enhancements of the sexual assault prevention and response activities of the Armed Forces.

S. 1926. A bill to delay the implementation of certain provisions of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 and to reform the National Association of Registered Agents and Brokers, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-4264. A communication from the Associate General Counsel, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, (3) three reports relative to vacancies in the Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-4265. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Importation of Avocados From Continental Spain" ((RIN0579-AD63) (Docket No. APHIS-2012-0002)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 7, 2014; to the Com-

mittee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-4266. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Importation of Fresh Apricots From Continental Spain" ((RIN0579-AD62) (Docket No. APHIS-2011-0132)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 7, 2014; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-4267. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Dimethyl esters of glutaric acid (i.e., dimethyl glutarate), succinic acid (i.e., dimethyl succinate), and adipic acid (i.e., dimethyl adipate); Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance" (FRL No. 9904-57) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 8, 2014; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-4268. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a six-month periodic report on the continuation of the national emergency that was declared in Executive Order 13396 on February 7, 2006, with respect to Cote d'Ivoire; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-4269. A communication from the Counsel, Legal Division, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Defining Larger Participants of the Student Loan Servicing Market" ((RIN3170-AA35) (Docket No. CFPB-2013-0005)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 6, 2014; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-4270. A communication from the Chief Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Suspension of Community Eligibility" ((44 CFR Part 64) (Docket No. FEMA-2013-0002)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 7, 2014; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-4271. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Removal of Person from the Entity List Based on a Removal Request" (RIN0694-AG03) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 7, 2014; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-4272. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners v. United States Department of Energy; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-4273. A communication from the Administrator, U.S. Energy Information Administration, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "The Availability and Price of Petroleum and Petroleum Products Produced in Countries Other Than Iran"; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-4274. A communication from the Administrator, U.S. Energy Information Administration, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "The Availability and Price of Petroleum and Petroleum Products Produced in Countries Other Than Iran"; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-4275. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of