

issue in writing and serve upon such person, a civil investigative demand requiring—

“(A) the production of such documentary material for inspection and copying;

“(B) that the custodian of such documentary material answer in writing written questions with respect to such documentary material; or

“(C) the production of any combination of such documentary material or answers.

“(2) The provisions of section 3733 of title 31 governing the authority to issue, use, and enforce civil investigative demands shall apply with respect to the authority to issue, use, and enforce civil investigative demands under this section, except that, for purposes of applying such section 3733—

“(A) references to false claims law investigators or investigations shall be considered references to investigators or investigations under this subchapter;

“(B) references to interrogatories shall be considered references to written questions, and answers to such need not be under oath;

“(C) the definitions relating to ‘false claims law’ shall not apply; and

“(D) provisions relating to *qui tam* relations shall not apply.”.

## SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

### SENATE RESOLUTION 424—CON- DEMNING THE MASS ATROCITIES COMMITTED BY THE GOVERN- MENT OF SYRIA AND SUP- PORTING THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE OF SYRIA TO BE SAFE AND TO DEFEND THEMSELVES

Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. KYL, Ms. AYOTTE, and Mr. HOEVEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 424

Whereas, in March 2011, large-scale peace-  
ful demonstrations began to take place in  
Syria against the authoritarian rule of  
Bashar al-Assad;

Whereas the Bashar al-Assad regime re-  
sponded to protests by launching a campaign  
of escalating and indiscriminate violence,  
including gross human rights violations, use of  
force against civilians, torture, extrajudicial  
killings, arbitrary executions, sexual violence,  
and interference with access to medical  
treatment;

Whereas demonstrators initially demanded  
political reform, but under sustained violent  
attack by the Government of Syria, now de-  
mand a change in the Syrian regime;

Whereas forces loyal to Bashar al-Assad  
are increasingly and indiscriminately em-  
ploying heavy weapons, including tanks and  
artillery, to attack civilian population cen-  
ters;

Whereas, on November 23, 2011, the United  
Nations-appointed Independent Inter-  
national Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian  
Arab Republic reported that “crimes  
against humanity of murder, torture, rape or  
other forms of sexual violence of comparable  
gravity, imprisonment or other severe de-  
privation of liberty, enforced disappearances of  
persons and other inhumane acts of a similar  
character have occurred in different loca-  
tions in Syria since March 2011” and that  
“the Syrian Arab Republic bears responsi-  
bility for these crimes and violations”;

Whereas, on February 22, 2012, the Inde-  
pendent International Commission of In-  
quiry on the Syrian Arab Republic found in  
a subsequent report that “commanding offi-

cers and officials at the highest level of gov-  
ernment bear responsibility for crimes  
against humanity and other gross human  
rights violations”;

Whereas, on March 15, 2012, United Nations  
Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon warned that  
“well over 8,000 people” have been killed be-  
cause of the “brutal oppression” by authori-  
ties in Syria and called the status quo in  
Syria “indefensible”;

Whereas, on March 27, 2012, the United Na-  
tions reported that the death toll in Syria  
had climbed to “more than 9,000”;

Whereas at least 3,000 people have been  
killed in Syria in 2012 alone;

Whereas, on October 2, 2011, a broad-based  
coalition of Syrian opposition leaders an-  
nounced the establishment of the Syrian Na-  
tional Council (SNC), calling for the end of  
the Bashar al-Assad regime and the forma-  
tion of a civil, pluralistic, and democratic  
state in Syria;

Whereas, on February 24, 2012, Secretary of  
State Hillary Clinton called the Syrian Na-  
tional Council (SNC) “a leading legitimate  
representative of Syrians seeking peaceful  
democratic change” and an “effective rep-  
resentative for the Syrian people with gov-  
ernments and international organizations”;

Whereas growing numbers of people in  
Syria, under continued and escalating as-  
sault by the Assad regime, have taken up  
arms to defend themselves and organized  
armed resistance under the banner of the  
Free Syrian Army (FSA);

Whereas the leaders of the Free Syrian  
Army have rejected sectarianism;

Whereas, on December 6, 2011, the Syrian  
National Council issued a statement affirm-  
ing that the Free Syrian Army “deserve[s]  
the backing of all supporters of human  
rights in Syria” and applauding the decision  
of FSA officers to “risk their lives and those  
of their families because they believe in  
Syria and have lost faith in the Assad doc-  
trine”;

Whereas, on March 12, 2012, the Syrian Na-  
tional Council, through its spokesperson,  
called for “military intervention by Arab  
and Western countries to protect civilians”  
in Syria, and endorsed the arming of the  
Free Syrian Army;

Whereas, on March 16, 2012, opposition ac-  
tivists inside Syria staged protests calling  
for “immediate military intervention by the  
Arabs and Muslims, followed by the rest of  
the world”;

Whereas, on February 24, 2012, the Foreign  
Minister of Saudi Arabia, Saud bin Feisal,  
called providing weapons to the Syrian oppo-  
sition “an excellent idea...because they have  
to protect themselves”;

Whereas, on February 27, 2012, the Prime  
Minister of Qatar, Sheikh Hamad bin Jassim  
al Thani, said of the Syrian opposition, “I  
think we should do whatever is necessary to  
help them, including giving them weapons to  
defend themselves.”;

Whereas, on March 1, 2012, the parliament  
of Kuwait voted overwhelmingly on a resolu-  
tion calling on the Government of Kuwait to  
support the Syrian opposition, including by  
providing weapons;

Whereas, on March 16, 2012, Prime Minister  
Recep Tayyip Erdogan of Turkey said that  
the Government of Turkey was considering  
setting up a “security” or “buffer zone”  
along its border with Syria;

Whereas, on December 22, 2010, the Senate  
passed Senate Concurrent Resolution 71  
(112th Congress), a bipartisan resolution re-  
cognizing that it is in the national interest of  
the United States to prevent and mitigate  
acts of genocide and other mass atrocities  
against civilians;

Whereas, on August 4, 2011, President  
Barack Obama issued Presidential Study Di-  
rective-10 (PSD-10), stating, “Preventing

mass atrocities and genocide is a core na-  
tional security interest and a core moral re-  
sponsibility of the United States.”;

Whereas, on May 18, 2011, President Obama  
signed Executive Order 13573, targeting sen-  
ior officials of the Government of Syria due  
to the Government’s continuing escalation  
of violence against the people of Syria;

Whereas, on April 29, 2011, President  
Obama signed Executive Order 13572, impos-  
ing sanctions on certain individuals and en-  
tities in the annex to the order and providing  
the authority to designate persons respon-  
sible for human rights abuses in Syria, in-  
cluding those related to repressing the peo-  
ple of Syria;

Whereas, on February 4, 2012, President  
Obama stated that Bashar al-Assad “has no  
right to lead Syria and has lost all legit-  
imacy with his people and the international  
community”;

Whereas, on February 17, 2012, the Senate  
passed Senate Resolution 379 (112th Con-  
gress), stating that the “gross human rights  
violations perpetuated by the Government of  
Syria against the people of Syria represent a  
grave risk to regional peace and stability”;

Whereas, on February 28, 2012, Secretary of  
State Clinton, in testimony before the Sub-  
committee on the Department of State, For-  
eign Operations, and Related Programs of  
the Committee on Appropriations of the Sen-  
ate concerning Bashar al-Assad, testified  
that, “based on the definitions of war crim-  
inal and crimes against humanity, there  
would be an argument to be made that he  
would fit into that category”;

Whereas, on March 1, 2012, Admiral James  
Stavridis, commander of United States Euro-  
pean Command and Supreme Allied Com-  
mander of NATO, during testimony before  
the Committee on Armed Services of the  
Senate, agreed with the statement that “the  
provision of arms, communication equip-  
ment, and tactical intelligence” would “help  
the Syrian opposition to better organize  
itself and push Assad from power”;

Whereas, on March 6, 2012, General James  
Mattis, commander of United States Central  
Command, testified before the Committee on  
Armed Services of the Senate that Bashar al-  
Assad will “continue to employ heavier and  
heavier weapons on his people”;

Whereas, on March 6, 2012, General Mattis  
testified before the Committee on Armed  
Services of the Senate that there is “a full  
throated effort by Iran to keep Assad there  
and oppressing his own people” in Syria,  
including “providing the kinds of weapons that  
are being used right now to suppress the op-  
position,” as well as “listening capability,  
eavesdropping capability...and experts who I  
could only say are experts at oppressing”;

Whereas, on March 6, 2012, General Mattis  
testified before the Committee on Armed  
Services of the Senate that the fall of the  
Bashar al-Assad regime would represent “the  
biggest strategic setback for Iran in 25  
years”;

Whereas the continuing gross human  
rights violations against the people of Syria  
represent a grave risk to regional peace and  
stability: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the mass atrocities and se-  
vere human rights abuses being perpetrated  
against the people of Syria by Bashar al-  
Assad and his followers;

(2) recognizes that the people of Syria have  
an inherent right to defend themselves  
against the campaign of violence being con-  
ducted by the Assad regime;

(3) supports calls by Arab leaders to pro-  
vide the people of Syria with the means to  
defend themselves against Bashar al-Assad  
and his forces, including through the provi-  
sion of weapons and other material support,  
and calls on the President to work closely

with regional partners to implement these efforts effectively;

(4) urges the President to take all necessary precautions to ensure that any support for the Syrian opposition does not benefit individuals in Syria who are aligned with al Qaeda or associated movements, or who have committed human rights abuses;

(5) affirms that the establishment of safe havens for people from Syria, as contemplated by governments in the Middle East, would be an important step to save Syrian lives and to help bring an end to Mr. Assad's killing of civilians in Syria, and calls on the President to consult urgently and thoroughly with regional allies on whether, how, and where to create such safe havens;

(6) urges the President, as part of an international effort to hold senior officials in Syria accountable for mass atrocities—

(A) to gather information about such mass atrocities, including gross human rights violations, use of force against civilians, torture, extrajudicial killings, arbitrary executions, sexual violence, and interference with access to medical treatment; and

(B) to continue to take actions to ensure that senior officials in the Government of Syria and other individuals responsible for mass atrocities in Syria are held accountable, including by using the authority provided under Executive Order 13572 and Executive Order 13573 to designate additional individuals;

(7) urges the Atrocities Prevention Board, once it is formally constituted by the President as called for in Presidential Study Directive-10, to provide recommendations concerning measures to prevent continued mass atrocities in Syria; and

(8) commends the establishment of the "Friends of the Syrian People" Contact Group and other international diplomatic efforts to end the violence and support a peaceful transition to democracy in Syria, and reaffirms the necessity of the departure from power of Bashar al-Assad.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 425—DESIGNATING APRIL 23, 2012, AS "NATIONAL ADOPT A LIBRARY DAY"**

Mr. WEBB (for himself, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. WARNER, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, and Mr. COCHRAN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 425

Whereas libraries are an essential part of the communities and the national system of education in the United States;

Whereas the people of the United States benefit significantly from libraries that serve as an open place for people of all ages and backgrounds to use books and other resources that offer pathways to learning, self-discovery, and the pursuit of knowledge;

Whereas libraries in the United States depend on the generous donations and support of individuals and groups to ensure that people who are unable to purchase books still have access to a wide variety of resources;

Whereas certain nonprofit organizations facilitate the donation of books to schools and libraries across the United States to extend the joy of reading to millions of people of the United States and to prevent used books from being thrown away;

Whereas libraries in the United States have provided valuable resources to individuals who are affected by the economic crisis by encouraging continued education and job training;

Whereas libraries are increasingly being used as a resource for those seeking the tools

and information to enter or reenter the workforce; and

Whereas several States that recognize the importance of libraries and reading have adopted resolutions commemorating April 23 as "Adopt a Library Day": Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—  
(1) designates April 23, 2012, as "National Adopt a Library Day";

(2) honors the organizations that facilitate donations to schools and libraries;

(3) urges all people of the United States who own unused books to donate the books to local libraries;

(4) strongly supports children and families who take advantage of the resources provided by schools and libraries; and

(5) encourages the people of the United States to observe "National Adopt A Library Day" with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 426—CONGRATULATING THE LADY BEARS OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY ON WINNING THE 2012 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION DIVISION I WOMEN'S BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP**

Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself and Mr. CORNYN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 426

Whereas the Baylor University women's basketball team, the Lady Bears, won its second National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I Women's Basketball Championship by defeating the University of Notre Dame by a score of 80 to 61, becoming the only team in men's and women's college basketball to finish the season with a perfect undefeated record of 40-0;

Whereas the Lady Bears' 2011-2012 season marked only the 7th undefeated season in the history of Division I women's college basketball;

Whereas Coach Kim Mulkey is the only woman in women's basketball history to have played on and coached a national championship team;

Whereas Coach Mulkey brought the Lady Bears its 2d national championship since 2005, with a starting lineup that included Brittney Griner, Destiny Williams, Odyssey Sims, Kimetria Hayden, and Jordan Madden;

Whereas All-American junior Brittney Griner led the Lady Bears to victory with 26 points, 13 rebounds, and 5 blocks in a dominating performance over the University of Notre Dame and finished the 2011-2012 season with more than 920 points;

Whereas the members of the Lady Bears basketball team should all be commended for their teamwork, dedication, and athletic prowess;

Whereas Baylor University as 2011-2012 women's basketball national champions, has continued to demonstrate excellence in both athletics and academics;

Whereas the Lady Bears basketball team has significantly advanced the sport of women's basketball by demonstrating character and sportsmanship;

Whereas the Lady Bears overcame significant adversity and competition by defying expectations to finish the season with a dominating performance in the final title game and a perfect undefeated record of 40-0;

Whereas the accomplishments of the Lady Bears are another testament to the strength and will of women across the State of Texas; and

Whereas the Lady Bears basketball team is the pride of its loyal fans, current and former students, and the Lone Star State: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate congratulates the Lady Bears of Baylor University on winning the 2012 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I Women's Basketball Championship and completing the 2011-2012 season with an undefeated record of 40 wins and 0 losses.

**AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED**

SA 2033. Mr. MCCAIN (for himself and Mr. COBURN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1789, to improve, sustain, and transform the United States Postal Service; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2034. Mr. AKAKA (for himself, Mr. INOUE, Mr. HARKIN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. LEAHY, and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1789, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2035. Mr. AKAKA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1789, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2036. Mr. PRYOR (for himself, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1789, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2037. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1789, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2038. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1789, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2039. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1789, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2040. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1789, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2041. Mr. MANCHIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1789, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2042. Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. LEAHY, and Mrs. McCASKILL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1789, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2043. Mr. UDALL, of New Mexico (for himself, Mr. SANDERS, Mrs. McCASKILL, and Mr. BROWN of Ohio) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1789, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2044. Mr. DEMINT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1789, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2045. Mr. DEMINT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1789, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2046. Mr. DEMINT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1789, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2047. Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. BLUNT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1789, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2048. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1789, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.