

as more effective biomarkers and advanced imaging.

I would like to recognize the Prostate Health Education Network, PHEN, AdMeTech Foundation, and ZERO—The Project to End Prostate Cancer for their work on the development of this resolution and their ongoing advocacy to support innovative research that holds real promise in turning the tide against cancer.

I look forward to working with my colleagues in the Senate to pass this important resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 494—CON-  
DEMNING THE GOVERNMENT OF  
THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION FOR  
PROVIDING WEAPONS TO THE  
REGIME OF PRESIDENT BASHAR  
AL-ASSAD OF SYRIA

Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. AYOTTE, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. RISCH, and Mr. MENENDEZ) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 494

Whereas the Government of the Russian Federation has an extensive history of providing weapons and political support to the regime of President Bashar al-Assad of Syria, a country designated by the Secretary of State as a “state sponsor of terrorism”;

Whereas, at the Port of Tartus in Syria, the Government of the Russian Federation maintains for the Russian Navy its only permanent warm-water naval port outside of the former Soviet Union, which bolsters the Assad regime;

Whereas the Assad regime responded to the widespread, peaceful, and sustained calls for political reform that began in March 2011 in a manner that has caused the deaths of more than 10,000 people in Syria, mostly civilians, as of June 2012, according to an estimate by the United Nations;

Whereas the Government of the Russian Federation remains the top supplier of weapons to the Government of Syria, reportedly providing nearly \$1,000,000,000 worth of arms to the Government of Syria in 2011 alone;

Whereas the Government of the Russian Federation has unabatedly continued to ship arms to the Government of Syria during the ongoing popular uprisings;

Whereas, on October 4, 2011, the Russian Federation, together with the People’s Republic of China, vetoed a United Nations Security Council resolution that would have condemned “grave and systematic human rights violations” in Syria and would have warned the Government of Syria of the actions, including sanctions, to be considered against it, if warranted;

Whereas, on January 18, 2012, Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation Sergei Lavrov criticized “the sending of so-called humanitarian convoys to Syria”;

Whereas, on January 19, 2012, Foreign Minister Lavrov stated that, with regard to the Government of Syria, “For us, the red line is fairly clearly drawn. We will not support any sanctions.”;

Whereas, on February 4, 2012, the Russian Federation, together with the People’s Republic of China, vetoed a United Nations Security Council resolution calling for an end to the violence in Syria, demanding that all parties in Syria cease all violence and reprisals and implement the plan set out by the League of Arab States, expressing grave con-

cern for the deteriorating situation in Syria, and condemning the widespread gross violations of human rights;

Whereas, on March 13, 2012, Deputy Minister of Defence of the Russian Federation Anatoly Antonov stated that the Government of the Russian Federation would not halt arms shipments to Syria, acknowledging that the Government of the Russian Federation has military instructors on the ground training the Syrian Arab Army and stating, “Russia enjoys good and strong military technical co-operation with Syria, and we see no reason to reconsider it. Russian-Syria military co-operation is perfectly legitimate.”;

Whereas, on May 30, 2012, Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations Susan Rice condemned recent reports of an arms shipment that arrived in Syria from the Russian Federation on May 26, 2012, as “reprehensible,” stating that “this is obviously of the utmost concern given that the Syrian government continues to use deadly forces against civilians”;

Whereas, on May 31, 2012, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton stated that the policy of the Government of the Russian Federation toward the Government of Syria “is going to help contribute to a civil war,” maintaining that Russian officials “are just vociferous in their claim that they are providing a stabilizing influence,” and stating, “I reject that. I think they are, in effect, propping up the regime at a time when we should be working on a political transition.”;

Whereas the Government of the Russian Federation has thus far failed to effectively use its influence and relationship with the Assad regime to halt the murder of civilians in Syria, including the massacre of over 100 people, many of them women and children, in Houla on May 25 to 26, 2012;

Whereas Russian Federation President Vladimir Putin rejected appeals by President of France François Hollande for tougher United Nations sanctions aimed at ending violence in Syria;

Whereas, on June 5, 2012, Secretary of State Clinton stated that “it’s pretty clear that we all have to intensify our efforts to speed a political transition. . . . And we invite the Russians and the Chinese to be part of the solution of what is happening in Syria”;

Whereas, on June 7, 2012, Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations Vitaly Churkin publicly criticized the Governments of Saudi Arabia and Qatar for supporting the opposition in Syria; and

Whereas, on June 12, 2012, Secretary of State Clinton stated that “there are attack helicopters on the way from Russia to Syria, which will escalate the conflict quite dramatically”; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the Government of the Russian Federation for—

(A) its longstanding and ongoing support for the criminal regime of President Bashar al-Assad in Syria;

(B) continuing to transfer weapons to the Assad regime, which cannot be considered legitimate for purposes of self-defense; and

(C) its troubling opposition to resolutions from the United Nations Security Council regarding Syria, including those recently tabled by the United States;

(2) concludes that the actions of the Government of the Russian Federation—

(A) have enabled the Assad regime to maintain power and perpetrate mass atrocities against its own people; and

(B) directly undermine the core national security interests of the United States, as well as the stability of the entire Middle East; and

(3) urges the Government of the Russian Federation to—

(A) immediately end all transfers of weapons to the Assad regime;

(B) call on the Assad regime to end all violence against civilians;

(C) support international sanctions against Syria; and

(D) support a peaceful transition of leadership in the Government of Syria, starting with the early departure of Bashar al-Assad.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND  
PROPOSED

SA 2423. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3240, to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2017, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2424. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2425. Mr. CONRAD (for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. HOEVEN, and Mr. CHAMBLISS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2426. Mr. COONS (for himself and Mr. CHAMBLISS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2427. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2428. Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. CONRAD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2429. Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2430. Mr. BROWN of Ohio (for himself, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. BEGICH, and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2431. Mr. PRYOR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2432. Mr. CHAMBLISS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2433. Mr. TOOMEY (for himself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Mr. LUGAR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2434. Mr. BLUNT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2435. Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2436. Mr. NELSON of Florida (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. SCHUMER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2437. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2438. Mr. CHAMBLISS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him

to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

### TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

**SA 2423.** Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3240, to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2017, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 6 of the amendment, between lines 18 and 19, insert the following:

**SEC. 13105. HERITAGE OF RECREATIONAL FISHING, HUNTING, AND RECREATIONAL SHOOTING ON FEDERAL LAND.**

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) FEDERAL PUBLIC LAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term “Federal public land” means any land or water that is—

(i) owned by the United States; and  
(ii) managed by a Federal agency (including the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service) for purposes that include the conservation of natural resources.

(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term “Federal public land” does not include—

(i) land or water held or managed in trust for the benefit of Indians or other Native Americans;  
(ii) land managed by the Director of the National Park Service or the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service;  
(iii) fish hatcheries; or  
(iv) conservation easements on private land.

(2) HUNTING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term “hunting” means use of a firearm, bow, or other authorized means in the lawful—

(i) pursuit, shooting, capture, collection, trapping, or killing of wildlife; or  
(ii) attempt to pursue, shoot, capture, collect, trap, or kill wildlife.

(B) EXCLUSION.—The term “hunting” does not include the use of skilled volunteers to cull excess animals (as defined by other Federal law).

(3) RECREATIONAL FISHING.—The term “recreational fishing” means—

(A) an activity for sport or for pleasure that involves—

(i) the lawful catching, taking, or harvesting of fish; or  
(ii) the lawful attempted catching, taking, or harvesting of fish; or

(B) any other activity for sport or pleasure that can reasonably be expected to result in the lawful catching, taking, or harvesting of fish.

(4) RECREATIONAL SHOOTING.—The term “recreational shooting” means any form of sport, training, competition, or pastime, whether formal or informal, that involves the discharge of a rifle, handgun, or shotgun, or the use of a bow and arrow.

(b) RECREATIONAL FISHING, HUNTING, AND RECREATIONAL SHOOTING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, and in cooperation with the respective State and fish and wildlife agency, a Federal public land management official shall exercise the authority of the official under existing law (including provisions regarding land use planning) to facilitate use of and access to Federal public land for recreational fishing, hunting, and recreational shooting except as limited by—

(A) any law that authorizes action or withholding action for reasons of national security, public safety, or resource conservation;

(B) any other Federal law that precludes recreational fishing, hunting, or recreational

shooting on specific Federal public land or water or units of Federal public land; and

(C) discretionary limitations on recreational fishing, hunting, and recreational shooting determined to be necessary and reasonable as supported by the best scientific evidence and advanced through a transparent public process.

(2) MANAGEMENT.—Consistent with paragraph (1), the head of each Federal public land management agency shall exercise the land management discretion of the head—

(A) in a manner that supports and facilitates recreational fishing, hunting, and recreational shooting opportunities;

(B) to the extent authorized under applicable State law; and

(C) in accordance with applicable Federal law.

(3) PLANNING.—

(A) EFFECTS OF PLANS AND ACTIVITIES.—

(i) EVALUATION OF EFFECTS ON OPPORTUNITIES TO ENGAGE IN RECREATIONAL FISHING, HUNTING, OR RECREATIONAL SHOOTING.—Federal public land planning documents (including land resources management plans, resource management plans, travel management plans, and energy development plans) shall include a specific evaluation of the effects of the plans on opportunities to engage in recreational fishing, hunting, or recreational shooting.

(ii) OTHER ACTIVITY NOT CONSIDERED.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Federal public land management officials shall not be required to consider the existence or availability of recreational fishing, hunting, or recreational shooting opportunities on private or public land that is located adjacent to, or in the vicinity of, Federal public land for purposes of—

(aa) planning for or determining which units of Federal public land are open for recreational fishing, hunting, or recreational shooting; or

(bb) setting the levels of use for recreational fishing, hunting, or recreational shooting on Federal public land.

(II) ENHANCED OPPORTUNITIES.—Federal public land management officials may consider the opportunities described in subclause (I) if the combination of those opportunities would enhance the recreational fishing, hunting, or shooting opportunities available to the public.

(B) USE OF VOLUNTEERS.—If hunting is prohibited by law, all Federal public land planning document described in subparagraph (A)(i) of an agency shall, after appropriate coordination with State fish and wildlife agencies, allow the participation of skilled volunteers in the culling and other management of wildlife populations on Federal public land unless the head of the agency demonstrates, based on the best scientific data available or applicable Federal law, why skilled volunteers should not be used to control overpopulation of wildlife on the land that is the subject of the planning document.

(4) BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT AND FOREST SERVICE LAND.—

(A) LAND OPEN.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Land under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management or the Forest Service (including a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System, land designated as a wilderness study area or administratively classified as wilderness eligible or suitable, and primitive or semiprimitive areas, but excluding land on the outer Continental Shelf) shall be open to recreational fishing, hunting, and recreational shooting unless the managing Federal public land agency acts to close the land to such activity.

(ii) MOTORIZED ACCESS.—Nothing in this subparagraph authorizes or requires motorized access or the use of motorized vehicles

for recreational fishing, hunting, or recreational shooting purposes within land designated as a wilderness study area or administratively classified as wilderness eligible or suitable.

(B) CLOSURE OR RESTRICTION.—Land described in subparagraph (A) may be subject to closures or restrictions if determined by the head of the agency to be necessary and reasonable and supported by facts and evidence for purposes including resource conservation, public safety, energy or mineral production, energy generation or transmission infrastructure, water supply facilities, protection of other permittees, protection of private property rights or interests, national security, or compliance with other law, as determined appropriate by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management or the Chief of the Forest Service, as applicable.

(C) SHOOTING RANGES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (iii), the head of each Federal public land agency may use the authorities of the head, in a manner consistent with this section and other applicable law—

(I) to lease or permit use of land under the jurisdiction of the head for shooting ranges; and

(II) to designate specific land under the jurisdiction of the head for recreational shooting activities.

(ii) LIMITATION ON LIABILITY.—Any designation under clause (i)(II) shall not subject the United States to any civil action or claim for monetary damages for injury or loss of property or personal injury or death caused by any recreational shooting activity occurring at or on the designated land.

(iii) EXCEPTION.—The head of each Federal public land agency shall not lease or permit use of Federal public land for shooting ranges or designate land for recreational shooting activities within including a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System, land designated as a wilderness study area or administratively classified as wilderness eligible or suitable, and primitive or semiprimitive areas.

(5) REPORT.—Not later than October 1 of every other year, beginning with the second October 1 after the date of enactment of this Act, the head of each Federal public land agency who has authority to manage Federal public land on which recreational fishing, hunting, or recreational shooting occurs shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that describes—

(A) any Federal public land administered by the agency head that was closed to recreational fishing, hunting, or recreational shooting at any time during the preceding year; and

(B) the reason for the closure.

(6) CLOSURES OR SIGNIFICANT RESTRICTIONS OF 1,280 OR MORE ACRES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Other than closures established or prescribed by land planning actions referred to in paragraph (4)(B) or emergency closures described in subparagraph (C), a permanent or temporary withdrawal, change of classification, or change of management status of Federal public land or water that effectively closes or significantly restricts 1,280 or more contiguous acres of Federal public land or water to access or use for recreational fishing or hunting or activities relating to fishing or hunting shall take effect only if, before the date of withdrawal or change, the head of the Federal public land agency that has jurisdiction over the Federal public land or water—

(i) publishes appropriate notice of the withdrawal or change, respectively;