

Whereas the United Nations Security Council and the international community have condemned the violence and use of force against civilians in Libya and on February 26, 2011, the United Nations Security Council unanimously agreed to refer the ongoing situation in Libya to the International Criminal Court, impose an arms embargo on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, including the provision of mercenary personnel, freeze the financial assets of Muammar Gadhafi and certain family members, and impose a travel ban on Gadhafi, certain family members and senior advisors;

Whereas Muammar Gadhafi has ruled Libya for more than 40 years by banning and brutally opposing any individual or group opposing the ideology of his 1969 revolution, criminalizing the peaceful exercise of expression and association, refusing to permit independent journalists' and lawyers' organizations, and engaging in torture and extrajudicial executions, including the 1,200 detainees killed in Abu Salim Prison in June 1996;

Whereas Libya took formal responsibility for the terrorist attack that brought down Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, killing 270 people, 189 of whom were U.S. citizens and high-ranking Libyan officials have indicated that Muammar Gadhafi personally ordered the attack; and

Whereas Libya was elected to the United Nations Human Rights Council on May 13, 2010 for a period of 3 years, sending a demoralizing message of indifference to the families of the victims of Pan Am flight 103 and Libyan citizens that have endured repression, arbitrary arrest, enforced disappearance or physical assault in their struggle to obtain basic human and civil rights: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) applauds the courage of the Libyan people in standing up against the brutal dictatorship of Muammar Gadhafi and for demanding democratic reforms, transparent governance, and respect for basic human and civil rights;

(2) strongly condemns the gross and systematic violations of human rights in Libya, including violent attacks on protesters demanding democratic reforms;

(3) calls on Muammar Gadhafi to desist from further violence, recognize the Libyan people's demand for democratic change, resign his position and permit a peaceful transition to democracy governed by respect for human and civil rights and the right of the people to choose their government in free and fair elections;

(4) calls on the Gadhafi regime to immediately release persons that have been arbitrarily detained, to cease the intimidation, harassment and detention of peaceful protesters, human rights defenders and journalists, to ensure civilian safety, and to guarantee access to human rights and humanitarian organizations;

(5) welcomes the unanimous vote of the United Nations Security Council on resolution 1970 referring the situation in Libya to the International Criminal Court, imposing an arms embargo on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, freezing the assets of Gadhafi and family members, and banning international travel by Gadhafi, members of his family, and senior advisors;

(6) urges the Gadhafi regime to abide by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1970 and ensure the safety of foreign nationals and their assets, and to facilitate the departure of those wishing to leave the country as well as the safe passage of humanitarian and medical supplies, humanitarian agencies and workers, into Libya in order to assist the Libyan people;

(7) urges the United Nations Security Council to take such further action as may be necessary to protect civilians in Libya from attack, including the possible imposition of a no-fly zone over Libyan territory;

(8) welcomes the African Union's condemnation of the "disproportionate use of force in Libya" and urges the Union to take action to address the human rights crisis in Libya and to ensure that member states, particularly those bordering Libya, are in full compliance with the arms embargo imposed by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1970 against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, including the ban on the provision of armed mercenary personnel;

(9) welcomes the decision of the United Nations Human Rights Council to recommend Libya's suspension from the Council and urges the United Nations General Assembly to vote to suspend Libya's rights of membership in the Council;

(10) welcomes the attendance of Secretary of State Clinton at the United Nations Human Rights Council meeting in Geneva and 1) urges the Council's assumption of a country mandate for Libya that employs a Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in Libya and 2) urges the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations to advocate for improving United Nations Human Rights Council membership criteria at the next United Nations General Assembly in New York City to exclude gross and systematic violators of human rights; and

(11) welcomes the outreach that has begun by the United States Government to Libyan opposition figures and supports an orderly, irreversible transition to a legitimate democratic government in Libya.

SENATE RESOLUTION 86—RECOGNIZING THE DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY ON ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. WARNER, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. BURR, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. RISCH, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. MCCAIN, and Mr. SHELBY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Select Committee on Intelligence:

S. RES. 86

Whereas, the Defense Intelligence Agency was created in 1961 as the United States lead military intelligence organization, approved by Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara on July 5, 1961, and activated on October 1, 1961;

Whereas, with military and civilian employees worldwide, the Defense Intelligence Agency produces military intelligence to warfighters and policymakers in the Department of Defense and the intelligence community, to support United States military planning, operations, and weapon systems acquisition;

Whereas the Defense Intelligence Agency possesses a diverse and expeditionary workforce that conducts all-source analysis, intelligence collection, and information technology infrastructure support around the world;

Whereas the Defense Intelligence Agency plays a critical role within the Department of Defense, the combatant commands, the intelligence community, and the Defense Intelligence Enterprise through the Defense Attaché System, Defense Counterintelligence and HUMINT Center, National Defense Intelligence College, National Media Exploitation Center, and National Center for Credibility Assessment;

Whereas the Defense Intelligence Agency leads the defense all-source analytic community including the Directorate for Analysis and four specialized centers known as the Underground Facility Analysis Center, the National Center for Medical Intelligence, the Joint Intelligence Task Force-Combating Terrorism, and the Missile and Space Intelligence Center, as well as synchronizes the analytic efforts of the Army National Ground Intelligence Center, Office of Naval Intelligence, Air Force National Air and Space Intelligence Center, Marine Corps Intelligence Activity, and ten United States combatant command intelligence centers;

Whereas the Defense Intelligence Agency has throughout its history provided intelligence support to United States policy makers and military commanders in both war and peacetime during significant national security events including the Cuban Missile Crisis, the Vietnam conflict, the Cold War and its aftermath, operations against state-sponsored terrorist organizations, Operation Desert Storm, and in support of United States military and coalition operations in Somalia, the former Yugoslavia, and Haiti;

Whereas, since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the men and women of the Defense Intelligence Agency have worked diligently to deter, detect, and prevent acts of terror by providing intelligence support to United States and coalition forces in support of the Global War on Terror, Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan, and Operation Iraqi Freedom; and

Whereas the Defense Intelligence Agency and subordinate organizations within the Agency have been awarded seven Joint Meritorious Unit Awards reflecting the distinctive accomplishments of the personnel assigned to the Defense Intelligence Agency: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the men and women of the Defense Intelligence Agency on the occasion of the Agency's 50th Anniversary;

(2) honors the heroic sacrifice of the employees of the Defense Intelligence Agency who have given their lives, or have been wounded or injured, in the service of the United States during the past 50 years; and

(3) expresses gratitude to all the men and women of the Defense Intelligence Agency for their past and continued efforts to provide timely and accurate intelligence support to deliver overwhelming advantage to our warfighters, defense planners, and defense and national security policymakers in the defense and security of the United States.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a resolution honoring the Defense Intelligence Agency on the occasion of its 50th anniversary this year.

I am joined by Senators CHAMBLISS, WARNER, MIKULSKI, RUBIO, BURR, SNOWE, BILL NELSON, ROCKEFELLER, BLUNT, RISCH, LEVIN, MCCAIN, and SHELBY on this resolution and I would like to thank them for their support.

Created in 1961, the Defense Intelligence Agency, known as "DIA," provides intelligence on important national security questions such as foreign military intentions and capabilities. The agency supports military commanders and policymakers throughout the U.S. Government.

In fact, as Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, I regularly review DIA intelligence products. The DIA produces a daily set of classified intelligence products, called

the Defense Intelligence Digest, which is provided to our Committee each morning. The agency also produces longer reports on foreign military capabilities, strategic reviews, and other issues of interest to defense and other policymakers.

But producing finished intelligence analysis is only one of DIA's missions. Employing a diverse workforce of military and civilian intelligence professionals, DIA conducts all-source analysis, intelligence collection, and information technology infrastructure support worldwide.

DIA's responsibilities inside the Department of Defense and across the Intelligence Community have grown significantly over the years. The agency today is responsible for the Defense Attaché System, the Defense Counterintelligence and HUMINT Center, the National Defense Intelligence College, the National Media Exploitation Center, the National Center for Credibility Assessment and four specialized centers: the Underground Facility Analysis Center, the National Center for Medical Intelligence, the Joint Intelligence Task Force-Combating Terrorism and the Missile and Space Intelligence Center.

DIA also oversees intelligence analysis throughout the Department of Defense, including analytic work performed at the Army National Ground Intelligence Center, the Office of Naval Intelligence, the Air Force National Air and the Space Intelligence Center, the Marine Corps Intelligence Activity, and ten U.S. combatant command intelligence operations centers.

Over the last 50 years, the intelligence collected and analyzed by the men and women of DIA has informed the Nation's civilian and military leaders during crises and conflicts—from the Cold War to the current struggle against international terrorism. DIA has played a vital role in collecting, analyzing, and producing intelligence required to defend the Nation while also supporting U.S. military operations worldwide.

During the past 5 decades, DIA has transformed in response to evolving national security threats. From the Cuban Missile Crisis and the Vietnam conflict, to the first Gulf War, DIA's efforts have focused on understanding and, if necessary, defeating state-sponsored militaries while also providing strategic warning and preventing strategic surprise.

Since the 9/11 terrorist attacks in New York and Washington almost ten years ago, DIA has responded to the asymmetric threat posed by transnational terrorist groups such as al-Qaeda by pushing more analytic and collection capabilities forward in direct support of our military forces in Iraq, Afghanistan, and elsewhere. Today the agency is more forward deployed with soldiers on the battlefield than at any time in its history.

As Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, I receive

frequent briefings from DIA personnel. Their depth of knowledge and expertise on foreign military intentions and capabilities has been impressive.

I've met twice within the past few weeks with the current DIA Director, Lieutenant General Ronald Burgess. He, like his predecessors, presents the facts like he sees them and manages to serve the Intelligence Community and the Department of Defense with skill and integrity.

I am keenly aware of the many sacrifices our intelligence professionals make to help defend our Nation and I am pleased that this resolution pays tribute to the DIA workforce and the DIA employees who have given their lives, or have been wounded or injured, in the line of service.

Because of the nature of intelligence and the need for secrecy, we in Congress often are understandably reluctant to draw unnecessary attention to our intelligence services and the vital and sometimes dangerous work they do to protect our Nation. However, at this important 50th anniversary, it is appropriate to reflect on DIA's history of important contributions while also honoring its professionals, past and present.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the men and women of DIA as they celebrate their legacy and forge their future.

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. President, I rise today to talk about the Defense Intelligence Agency and a resolution that Chairman FEINSTEIN and I have introduced in honor of DIA's 50th Anniversary. The Defense Intelligence Agency is an integral part of the Department of Defense, our combatant commands, and the intelligence community. I want to congratulate the Agency and its employees on the approaching 50th Anniversary.

The Defense Intelligence Agency was established in 1961 under Secretary of Defense, Robert McNamara following a national debate on defense reorganization after World War II. McNamara, acting on recommendations of a Joint Study Group appointed by President Eisenhower, created the DIA to consolidate and integrate military intelligence efforts. DIA began operations on October 1, 1961 with only a handful of employees in borrowed office space in the Pentagon.

Shortly after its inception, DIA was thrust into the Cold War where DIA's analysts played a key role in the discovery of ballistic missiles in Cuba. However, the fledgling agency faced several early hurdles in the 60's including the Vietnam War and the Soviet Union's invasion of Czechoslovakia. In the 70's and 80's, DIA focused much of its attention on providing intelligence on the Soviet Union, but was finally coming of age as it was assigned support responsibilities to our combatant commanders under the Goldwater-Nichols Defense Reorganization Act. The 90's brought Operation DESERT STORM and bolstered DIA's mission as

a Combat Support Agency with U.S. and United Nations forces in places such as Somalia, Rwanda, former Yugoslavia, and Kosovo.

The emergence of radical Islamic movements such as al-Qaida and the terrorist attacks of September 11th have ushered in a new era of integration and cooperation in military intelligence. The intelligence community has faced significant challenges and reorganization in recent years, but DIA has stepped up to meet these challenges head-on.

DIA has worked diligently to deter, detect, and prevent acts of terror by providing intelligence to U.S. and coalition forces in support of the Global War on Terror, Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan, and Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Today, DIA has over 16,000 employees worldwide and has become an integral part of the Department of Defense and the intelligence community. I want to thank them for their service to our country and all that they do for our warfighters, planners, and policymakers. I am sure that all of my colleagues will join me in congratulating them on their upcoming 50th Anniversary.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 118. Mr. BENNET (for himself, Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts, Mr. RISCH, Mr. COONS, Mr. BINGAMAN, and Mr. CRAPO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 23, to amend title 35, United States Code, to provide for patent reform; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 119. Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. UDALL of Colorado) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 23, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 120. Mr. KIRK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 23, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 121. Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. KYL, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 23, supra.

SA 122. Mr. COONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 23, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 123. Mr. KIRK (for himself and Mr. PRYOR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 23, supra.

SA 124. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 23, supra.

SA 125. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 23, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 126. Ms. STABENOW (for herself and Mr. LEVIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 23, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 127. Mr. ENSIGN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 23, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 128. Mr. FRANKEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 23, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.