

DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2122, a bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to prohibit the exclusion of individuals from service on a Federal jury on account of sexual orientation or gender identity.

S. 2124

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. SLOTKIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2124, a bill to provide enhanced protections for election workers.

S. 2134

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2134, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to ensure that veterans in each of the 48 contiguous States are able to receive services in at least one full-service hospital of the Veterans Health Administration in the State or receive comparable services provided by contract in the State.

S. 2151

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. SCHMITT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2151, a bill to require the Secretary of Defense to submit annual reports on allied contributions to the common defense, and for other purposes.

S. 2169

At the request of Mr. HAWLEY, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2169, a bill to require the development of a comprehensive rural hospital cybersecurity workforce development strategy, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 240

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 240, a resolution affirming that diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility are fundamental values of the United States and emphasizing the ongoing need to address discrimination and inequality in the workplace, pre-K through 12th grade and higher education systems, government programs, the military, and our society.

S. RES. 283

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 283, a resolution commemorating the 90th birthday of His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama on July 6, 2025, as "A Day of Compassion" and expressing support for the human rights and distinct religious, cultural, linguistic, and historical identity of the Tibetan people.

S. RES. 301

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 301, a resolution condemning the attacks on Minnesota lawmakers in Brooklyn Park and Champlin, Minnesota and calling for unity and the rejection of political violence in Minnesota and across the United States.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. KIM, and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 2192. A bill to require the Attorney General to make publicly available a list of federally licensed firearms dealers with a high number of short time-to-crime firearm traces, and to prohibit Federal departments and agencies from contracting with such dealers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise to introduce the Clean Hands Firearm Procurement Act.

This legislation addresses a critical need to ensure that Federal resources do not inadvertently support gun dealers whose business practices may contribute to the proliferation of firearms used in criminal activities.

The Clean Hands Firearm Procurement Act would withhold federal contracts from Federal Firearm Licensees (FFLs) who have been listed in the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives' (ATF) Demand 2 Program twice in the preceding 3 calendar years. The Demand 2 Program targets gun dealers who have sold 25 or more firearms within a year that are subsequently traced to crimes within 3 years of their sale.

Under this act, dealers identified under the Demand 2 Program will be prohibited from entering into Federal contracts for a period of 3 years following their last appearance on the list. However, the Attorney General would have the discretion to waive this prohibition for the Departments of Defense and Homeland Security if it is deemed necessary to protect national security.

Over the past two decades, the ATF's Demand 2 Program has been instrumental in identifying gun dealers whose sales practices may be contributing to the diversion of firearms to criminal activities. While the vast majority of FFLs operate responsibly, a small fraction—about 2 percent—of these dealers have been shown to be a significant source of crime guns.

Between 2021 and 2023, only approximately 1,500 of the Nation's 75,000+ FFLs were subject to the Demand 2 Program. This small group of dealers has a disproportionate impact on gun violence in our communities. It is deeply troubling that some of these dealers have continued to receive lucrative Federal contracts despite their track record.

The Clean Hands Firearm Procurement Act aims to incentivize better business practices among gun dealers by ensuring that those with a history of contributing to gun violence through irresponsible sales are not rewarded with Federal contracts. This bill is a critical step towards reducing gun violence and ensuring that Federal procurement practices do not inadvertently

support the diversion of firearms to criminal activities.

Americans deserve to feel safe in their communities, and our government has a responsibility to ensure that its resources are used to promote public safety, not undermine it. By passing this legislation, we can take meaningful action to address the gun violence epidemic that continues to plague our Nation.

Public safety is paramount, and this bill represents an important measure to strengthen our efforts in combating the illegal use of firearms. I look forward to working with my colleagues to pass the Clean Hands Firearm Procurement Act as swiftly as possible.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 306—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF JUNE 26 AS "LGBTQI+ EQUALITY DAY"

Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. COONS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. KAINE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. PETERS, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHIFF, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARREN, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. GALLEG0) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 306

Whereas the United States recognizes that all people should be treated equally;

Whereas Members of the 119th Congress support the rights and freedoms of individuals who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex (LGBTQI+);

Whereas, on June 26, 2003, the United States Supreme Court ruled in *Lawrence v. Texas* that States could no longer criminalize the private consensual conduct in which same-sex couples engage;

Whereas, on June 26, 2013, the United States Supreme Court ruled in *United States v. Windsor* that section 3 of the Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA) was unconstitutional and the Federal Government could no longer restrict married same-sex couples from receiving Federal benefits and protections;

Whereas, on June 26, 2015, the United States Supreme Court ruled in *Obergefell v. Hodges* that same-sex couples have a constitutional right to marry and States could no longer discriminate against same-sex couples when recognizing or licensing a marriage;

Whereas Supreme Court decisions handed down on June 26 ended marriage discrimination and the criminalization of same-sex private intimate conduct under the law;

Whereas LGBTQI+ people and their allies have worked together for over 60 years to make progress toward achieving full equality for all people in the United States, regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or sex characteristics;

Whereas LGBTQI+ people in the United States continue to face many barriers to the American dream that cannot be solved through courtroom litigation alone;

Whereas transgender people and LGBTQI+ people of color are disproportionately and

uniquely burdened by such barriers, including violence, discrimination, poverty, and societal isolation;

Whereas although victories at the Supreme Court have affirmed the dignity and equality of millions of same-sex couples, statutory reforms are needed to ensure LGBTQI+ people in the United States are free from discrimination and have equal access to the American dream; and

Whereas June 26 would be an appropriate date to designate as “LGBTQI+ Equality Day”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports equal rights and protections for all people, regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or sex characteristics;

(2) supports the designation of “LGBTQI+ Equality Day”;

(3) encourages the celebration of “LGBTQI+ Equality Day” to commemorate the significance of Supreme Court decisions handed down on June 26 in 2003, 2013, and 2015, and to continue educating all people about the forms of discrimination, harassment, and intolerance that lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex people continue to face; and

(4) acknowledges the need for further legislation to ensure people in the United States are free from all forms of discrimination on the basis of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or sex characteristics including in employment, housing, public accommodations, education, Federal funding, credit, and jury service.

SENATE RESOLUTION 307—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE IN SUPPORT OF THE RECENT UNITED STATES AND ISRAELI MILITARY STRIKES ON IRAN

Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. WICKER, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. RICKETTS, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. MCCORMICK, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. JUSTICE, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BUDD, Mrs. FISCHER, and Mr. CRUZ) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 307

Whereas, in August 2002, the Islamic Republic of Iran’s secret nuclear program was revealed, including the existence of a fuel enrichment plant in Natanz, Iran, and the heavy-water plant in Arak, Iran;

Whereas, on April 11, 2006, the Islamic Republic of Iran announced that it had enriched uranium for the first time to a level close to 3.5 percent at the Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant in Natanz, Iran;

Whereas, in 2018, during a raid on a warehouse in Tehran’s Turqezabad district, Israel’s Mossad seized a vast nuclear archive of approximately 100,000 documents (commonly known as “Iran’s Atomic Archive”), which revealed Iran’s AMAD Plan, a structured nuclear weapons program aimed at producing 5 nuclear warheads, including detailed designs, high-explosive tests, detonator development, and integration of a warhead into the Shahab-3 ballistic missile;

Whereas, on May 31, 2021, it was reported that the Islamic Republic of Iran failed to provide any explanation for the uranium remnants found at undeclared sites in Iran, and such an explanation had not been provided as of the date of the enactment of this resolution;

Whereas, on May 30, 2022, the International Atomic Energy Agency (referred to in this

preamble as the “IAEA”) reported that the Islamic Republic of Iran had achieved a stockpile of 43.3 kilograms (95.5 pounds) of 60 percent highly enriched uranium, which is roughly enough material to construct a nuclear weapon;

Whereas, on February 27, 2023, the IAEA reported that the Islamic Republic of Iran had enriched uranium to 83.7 percent, which is just short of the 90 percent threshold for weapons-grade fissile material;

Whereas, on September 16, 2023, the IAEA reported that the Islamic Republic of Iran banned the activities of nearly one-third of the IAEA’s most experienced nuclear inspectors in Iran, a decision that, according to IAEA Director-General Rafael Grossi, harmed the IAEA’s ability to monitor Iran’s nuclear program;

Whereas, on December 28, 2023, the Governments of the United States, of France, of Germany, and of the United Kingdom jointly declared, “The production of high-enriched uranium by Iran has no credible civilian justification”;

Whereas, on July 23, 2024, the Office of the Director of National Intelligence published an assessment, in accordance with the Iran Nuclear Weapons Capability and Terrorism Monitoring Act of 2022 (22 U.S.C. 8701 note; section 5593 of Public Law 117-263), stating that the Islamic Republic of Iran has “undertaken activities that better position it to produce a nuclear device, if it chooses to do so”;

Whereas, on November 15, 2024, the IAEA reported that the Islamic Republic of Iran has continued to expand its enrichment facilities and install additional advanced centrifuges, including at the Natanz Nuclear Facility, where there are 15 cascades of advanced centrifuges, and the Fordow Fuel Enrichment Plant, where there are advanced preparations for the expansion of the facility;

Whereas, on February 26, 2025, the IAEA reported that the Islamic Republic of Iran has between 5 and 7 metric tons of enriched uranium and had increased its total stockpile of 60 percent highly enriched uranium to 274.8 kilograms (605.83 pounds), which, if further enriched, could be sufficient to produce 6 nuclear weapons;

Whereas, on May 31, 2025, the IAEA released a comprehensive report detailing Iran’s noncompliance with its Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons safeguards obligations, noting that Iran—

(1) increased its stockpile of 60 percent highly enriched uranium to 408.6 kilograms as of May 17, 2025, which constitutes a 50 percent increase compared to its February 2025 report, a stockpile sufficient for approximately 9 nuclear weapons (if further enriched);

(2) conducted undeclared nuclear activities at 4 sites—Lavisian-Shian, Varamin, Marivan, and Turqezabad—involving nuclear material and equipment; and

(3) provided inaccurate or contradictory explanations, which severely obstructed IAEA verification efforts and raises serious concerns about the peaceful nature of its nuclear program;

Whereas, on April 7, 2025, President Donald Trump stated, “You know, it’s not a complicated formula. Iran cannot have a nuclear weapon. That’s all there is.”;

Whereas, on April 8, 2025, a senior official of the Islamic Republic of Iran rejected the dismantlement of its nuclear program by stating, “Trump wants a new deal: end Iran’s regional influence, dismantle its nuclear program, and halt its missile work. These are unacceptable to Tehran. Our nuclear program cannot be dismantled.”;

Whereas, on April 15, 2025, in an ultimatum issued to the Islamic Republic of Iran, President Trump—

(1) demanded that a new nuclear deal be signed within 60 days to dismantle Iran’s nuclear program; and

(2) warned that failure to comply with this demand would result in military action to prevent Iran from acquiring nuclear weapons;

Whereas, on April 16, 2025, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran rejected United States demands and asserted its right to maintain its nuclear program and missile capabilities, escalating tensions and setting the stage for subsequent military operations by Israel and the United States;

Whereas, on June 13, 2025, Israel began Operation Rising Lion with strikes against the Iranian nuclear program, key Iranian military leaders, and other strategic targets;

Whereas, on June 21, 2025, the United States launched Operation Midnight Hammer, conducting targeted strikes against Iranian nuclear facilities at Fordow, Natanz, and Isfahan, which significantly degraded Iran’s nuclear program;

Whereas Iran has developed advanced ballistic missile systems, including the Shahab-3, Ghadr, and Khorramshahr missiles, with ranges of up to 2,000 kilometers and payloads capable of carrying nuclear warheads, which poses a significant threat as delivery systems for nuclear weapons to targets in the Middle East and parts of Europe;

Whereas Iran, currently the world’s leading state sponsor of terrorism, is responsible for the deaths of hundreds of United States citizens, including more than 600 United States servicemembers in Iraq through Iranian-backed militias, and other terrorist activities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the United States’ decisive military strikes under Operation Midnight Hammer to degrade Iran’s nuclear program;

(2) affirms that the Islamic Republic of Iran must never be allowed to acquire a nuclear weapons capability, which would threaten the security of the United States and its allies and partners;

(3) commends the Trump administration for taking resolute military action and praises the bravery of United States servicemembers who participated in Operation Midnight Hammer;

(4) concurs that President Trump’s efforts to reestablish deterrence are aimed at achieving lasting peace in the Middle East and worthy of consideration for the Nobel Peace Prize;

(5) reaffirms the right of the United States Government to take any necessary measures to prevent the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran from acquiring nuclear weapons;

(6) commends Israel for its targeted strikes under Operation Rising Lion against Iran’s nuclear facilities, ballistic missile infrastructure, and regime targets, including the Natanz enrichment facility and missile launchers, and recognizes these actions are critical to neutralizing existential threats to Israel and its allies; and

(7) condemns the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran for launching missiles at United States forces in Qatar and Iraq, and for launching missile attacks that indiscriminately target Israeli civilians.