

Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) was added as a co-sponsor of S. 3279, a bill to prohibit discrimination on the basis of religion, sex (including sexual orientation and gender identity), and marital status in the administration and provision of child welfare services, to improve safety, well-being, and permanency for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer or questioning foster youth, and for other purposes.

S. CON. RES. 24

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) was added as a co-sponsor of S. Con. Res. 24, a concurrent resolution recognizing the 30th anniversary of the Dayton Peace Accords.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 524—RECOGNIZING THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ALABAMA HIGHWAY PATROL AND COMMEMORATING ITS HISTORY OF EXCELLENCE

Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 524

Whereas, on December 5th, 1935, the State of Alabama established the first statewide law enforcement agency, the Alabama Highway Patrol, focused on enforcing motor vehicle laws and investigating traffic issues on rural roads;

Whereas, in March 1939, Alabama incorporated the Alabama Highway Patrol into the new Alabama Department of Public Safety (in this preamble referred to as the “Alabama DPS”), which expanded its scope beyond highway enforcement;

Whereas, in 1953, the Alabama Police Academy opened, which created a boost in patrol officer training for the Alabama Highway Patrol;

Whereas, in 1963, the name “patrol officer” was changed to “State trooper”;

Whereas later developments at the Alabama DPS included a new training facility, which was created in partnership with the Department of Postsecondary Education so that individuals could earn college credit while training to become State troopers;

Whereas, for 90 years, the Alabama Highway Patrol has served Alabama with distinction, fulfilling its motto of “Country, Service, Protection”;

Whereas the Alabama Highway Patrol has consistently adapted to meet the evolving needs of the State of Alabama; and

Whereas the 90th Anniversary is a fitting moment to express gratitude for the tireless efforts of every State trooper, both past and present, who has contributed to the safety and well-being of the State of Alabama: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the 90th Anniversary of the Alabama Highway Patrol; and

(2) extends gratitude and commendation for the Alabama Highway Patrol’s 9 decades of exceptional service and devotion to the State of Alabama.

SENATE RESOLUTION 525—CONDEMNING THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN’S STATE-SPONSORED PERSECUTION OF THE BAHAI MINORITY AND ITS CONTINUED VIOLATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. KAINE, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. COONS, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WARREN, Ms. HASSAN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. MURPHY, and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 525

Whereas, in 1982, 1984, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1996, 2000, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2020, 2022, and 2024, Congress declared that it deplored the religious persecution by the Government of Iran of the Baha’i community and would hold the Government of Iran responsible for upholding the rights of all Iranian nationals, including members of the Baha’i faith;

Whereas, since 1979, Iranian authorities have killed or executed more than 200 Baha’i leaders and more than 10,000 Baha’is have been dismissed from government and university jobs;

Whereas June 18, 2025, marked the 42nd anniversary of the execution of 10 Baha’i women by the Government of Iran, each witnessing the hanging of those hanged before her in a final failed attempt to induce abandonment of their faith after over 6 months of imprisonment and violent abuse, with the youngest only 17 years old;

Whereas, on December 17, 2024, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution (A/RES/79/183) criticizing Iran for human rights abuses and calling on Iran to carry out wide-ranging reforms, including ending—

(1) “in law and in practice, all forms of discrimination on the basis of thought, conscience, religion, or belief, including restrictions contained in article 499 bis and article 500 bis of the Islamic Penal Code”;

(2) “escalated discrimination and violence, as well as economic restrictions, such as the closure, destruction or confiscation of businesses, land and properties, the cancellation of licenses and the denial of employment in certain public and private sectors, including government or military positions and elected office, the denial of and restrictions on access to education, including for members of the Baha’i and other religious minorities, and other human rights violations against persons belonging to recognized and unrecognized religious minorities”;

(3) “ongoing severe limitations and increasing restrictions on the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief, restrictions on the establishment of places of worship, undue restrictions on burials carried out in accordance with religious tenets”;

(4) “attacks against places of worship and burial and other human rights violations, but not limited to the increased harassment, intimidation, persecution, arbitrary arrest and detention of, and incitement to hatred that leads to violence against, persons belonging to recognized and unrecognized religious minorities, including . . . in particular, Baha’is”;

Whereas, in the 2024 Annual Report of the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom issued in May 2024, it is reported that in 2023—

(1) “The government [of Iran] has targeted Baha’i women in particular, including 10 arrested in Isfahan in October. Approximately two-thirds of Iranian Baha’i prisoners are women, including Mahvash Sabet and Fariba Kamalabadi, members of Iran’s former Baha’i leadership (Yaran-e-Iran). Both are serving a decade in prison after having previously served an identical sentence in the early 2010s.”; and

(2) “Authorities also targeted Baha’i cemeteries in Arak, Alborz, and Golestan. Local municipalities seized and confiscated Baha’i land, restricted Baha’i access to burial grounds, and declared intentions to sell Baha’i-owned property exclusively to Muslims.”;

Whereas, in response to a surge in persecution of Baha’i women by the Government of Iran between 2022 and 2024, on July 31, 2024, 18 United Nations Special Rapporteurs and United Nations Working Group experts released a joint letter of allegations concerning the increase “in the systematic targeting of Baha’i women, including through arrests, summoning for interrogation, enforced disappearance, raids on their homes and confiscation of their personal belongings” and reported that—

(1) “Since early March 2024 alone, 72 of 93 Baha’is summoned to court or prison, more than three-quarters, have been women.”; and

(2) “Baha’i women face intersectional persecution: as women and as members of the Baha’i religious minority. The escalation comes as Baha’i women continue to be confronted with ongoing incidents of persecution faced by all Baha’is, including denial of higher education and economic and cultural restrictions, which spans their entire lives, impacting them intellectually, socially and economically as they are banned from university and public employment only for their faith.”;

Whereas the Iran section of the Department of State’s 2023 Report on International Religious Freedom issued in May 2024 provides, in part—

(1) “Human Rights Activists News Agency (HRANA) said the majority of human rights violations against religious minorities involved Baha’is (85 percent).”;

(2) “The NGO Human Rights Without Frontiers (HRWF) reported more than 1,000 Baha’is were either imprisoned, in custody, under arrest, or waiting for a hearing or to be summoned by a court.”; and

(3) “A Ministry of Science, Research, and Technology order requires universities to exclude Baha’is from access to higher education, or to expel them if their religious affiliation becomes known.”;

Whereas, on April 1, 2024, Human Rights Watch issued a report titled, “‘The Boot on My Neck’: Iranian Authorities’ Crime of Persecution Against Baha’is in Iran”, which detailed that—

(1) “For the past four decades, the authorities’ serial violations of Baha’is’ rights have continued, directed by the state’s most senior officials and the Islamic Republic’s ideology, which holds extreme animus against adherents of the Baha’i faith. While the intensity of violations against Baha’is has varied over time, the authorities’ persecution of people who are members of this faith community has remained constant, impacting virtually every aspect of Baha’is’ private and public lives.”;

(2) “The Islamic Republic’s repression of Baha’is, particularly after 1979, is enshrined in Iranian law and is official government policy.”; and

(3) “Human Rights Watch believes that the cumulative impact of authorities’ decades-long systematic repression is an intentional and severe deprivation of Baha’is’ fundamental rights and amounts to the crime against humanity of persecution.”;

Whereas, on July 17, 2024, Mr. Javaid Rehman, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran issued a special report titled, "Atrocity Crimes and grave violations of human rights committed by the Islamic Republic of Iran (1981–1982 and 1988)", which concluded, "Having considered the various submissions and the available documentation and having examined the treatment meted out to the Bahá'í community in the early years of the Revolution, the Special Rapporteur reports that Iranian authorities—with destructive, arguably genocidal intent—engaged in killing or colluded in the killings of members of the Bahá'í community; Bahá'ís were physically and mentally tortured simply because of their faith and members of the community suffered from 'serious bodily or mental harm.' They also faced confiscation of their properties, expulsion from employment and denial of education rights.";

Whereas Iran is a member of the United Nations and a signatory to both the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, among other international human rights treaties, without reservation;

Whereas section 105 of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8514) authorizes the President to impose sanctions on individuals who are "responsible for or complicit in, or responsible for ordering, controlling, or otherwise directing, the commission of serious human rights abuses against citizens of Iran or their family members on or after June 12, 2009"; and

Whereas the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–158) amends and expands the authorities established under the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–195) to sanction Iranian human rights abusers: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the Government of Iran's state-sponsored persecution of the Baha'i minority in Iran and the continued violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

(2) calls on the Government of Iran—

(A) to immediately release the imprisoned or detained Baha'is and all other prisoners held solely on account of their religion;

(B) to end its state-sponsored campaign of hate propaganda against the Baha'is; and

(C) to reverse state-imposed policies denying Baha'is and members of other religious minorities equal opportunities to higher education, earning a livelihood, due process under the law, and the free exercise of religious practices;

(3) calls on the President and the Secretary of State, in cooperation with responsible nations, to immediately condemn the Government of Iran's continued violation of human rights and demand the immediate release of prisoners held solely on account of their religion; and

(4) urges the President and the Secretary of State to utilize available authorities to impose sanctions on officials of the Government of Iran and other individuals directly responsible for serious human rights abuses, including abuses against the Baha'i community of Iran.

SENATE RESOLUTION 526—WITH- HOLDING THE PAY OF SEN- ATORS IF A GOVERNMENT SHUT- DOWN OCCURS

Mr. KENNEDY submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 526

Resolved,

SECTION 1. WITHHOLDING PAY OF SENATORS DURING GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWNS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term "Government shutdown" means a lapse in appropriations for 1 or more Federal agencies or departments; and

(2) the term "Secretary of the Senate" means the Secretary of the Senate, or an employee of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate who is designated by the Secretary to carry out the requirements of this section.

(b) WITHHOLDING SENATORS' PAY IF GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN OCCURS.—

(1) WITHHOLDING PAYMENTS.—During any period in which a Government shutdown is in effect, the Secretary of the Senate shall disburse and hold any payments otherwise required to be made with respect to such period for the compensation of each Senator.

(2) RELEASE OF PAYMENTS.—The Secretary of the Senate shall release to each Senator any payments held under paragraph (1) with respect to a Government shutdown as soon as practicable after the date on which the Government shutdown ends.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall apply on and after the day after the date of the regularly scheduled general election for Federal office held in November 2026.

SENATE RESOLUTION 527—SUP- PORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF A NATIONAL MOVE OVER LAW DAY

Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mrs. FISCHER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 527

Whereas the Senate wishes to recognize traffic incident management responders (as described in the Traffic Incident Management Handbook of the Federal Highway Administration), which include law enforcement officers, fire and rescue personnel, emergency medical services personnel, tow truck operators, and transportation workers;

Whereas many traffic incident management responders are seriously injured or lose their lives while performing their duties each year as a result of being struck by speeding, impaired, or distracted motorists and motorists who are not aware of move over laws;

Whereas, in 2024, 46 traffic incident management responders were killed in the United States due to roadside collisions;

Whereas the Federal Highway Administration, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, and the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration of the Department of Transportation host the Crash Responder Safety Week annually in November as part of a national effort—

(1) to protect traffic incident management responders who are at the scene of highway crashes; and

(2) to remind the public of their responsibility to slow down, move over, and stay alert when driving near roadside incidents involving traffic incident management responders;

Whereas each State has a move over law, which has correlated directly with a safer

environment on the roads and along the roadsides of the United States for traffic incident management responders and stranded travelers;

Whereas move over laws generally require motorists to move at least one lane over when there is an emergency or rescue activity taking place, including on the shoulder or side of the roadway, or, if unable to do so safely, to slow down and pass the scene with caution; and

Whereas providing traffic incident management responders with an enhanced opportunity to inform the motoring public about move over laws is critical to the public safety: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of a National Move Over Law Day; and

(2) urges national, State, and regional incident management organizations—

(A) to spread awareness and promote the existence of, and adherence to, State move over laws; and

(B) to educate the public further on the dangers and loss of life that occur if State move over laws are not faithfully observed.

SENATE RESOLUTION 528—SUP- PORTING AFTER-SCHOOL PRO- GRAMS AND LIGHTS ON AFTER- SCHOOL, A NATIONAL CELEBRA- TION OF AFTER-SCHOOL PRO- GRAMS HELD ON OCTOBER 23, 2025

Ms. SMITH (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. KAINE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 528

Whereas millions of children in the United States have parents who work outside of the home;

Whereas high-quality programs that expand learning opportunities for children, such as after-school, before-school, summer, and expanded learning opportunities, provide safe, challenging, engaging, and fun learning experiences, including experiences that encourage the study of science, technology, engineering, and math that help children and youth develop social, emotional, physical, cultural, and academic skills;

Whereas high-quality after-school programs and high-quality expanded learning opportunities provide students with hands-on, engaging lessons that are aligned with the school day;

Whereas high-quality after-school programs complement regular and expanded school days and support working families by ensuring that the children of those families are safe and productive during the hours parents are working;

Whereas high-quality after-school programs engage families, schools, and diverse community partners in advancing the well-being of children and youth in the United States;

Whereas high-quality after-school programs that partner with high-quality community-based organizations build stronger communities by integrating schools with the larger community; and

Whereas Lights On Afterschool, a national celebration of after-school, before-school, summer, and expanded learning opportunities programs will be held on October 23, 2025, to highlight the critical importance of those high-quality programs to children and the families and communities of those children: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate supports Lights On Afterschool, a national celebration of