

(3) are parents, siblings, children, chosen family, and friends deserving of human dignity and support: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the Federal Government has a duty to protect the rights of transgender and nonbinary people by implementing a “Transgender Bill of Rights” that includes—

(A) ensuring that transgender and nonbinary people have equal access to services and public accommodations that align with their gender identity by—

(i) amending the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000a et seq.) to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex, including gender identity and sex characteristics, in public accommodations and federally funded programs and activities;

(ii) expanding the definition of public accommodation to address the full range of places and services that members of the general public utilize;

(iii) explicitly clarifying that it is illegal to discriminate on the basis of sex, including gender identity or sex characteristics, in public accommodations and services on religious grounds; and

(iv) amending Federal law to ensure that it protects students from discrimination based on sex, including gender identity and sex characteristics, thus guaranteeing the right of students to participate, free from discrimination, including harassment and sexual violence, in all areas of school life, including in classes, extracurriculars (including athletics), access to facilities, and other school activities;

(B) clarifying and reaffirming the right to bodily autonomy and health care for transgender and nonbinary people by—

(i) enforcing prohibitions against discrimination in the provision of health care on the basis of sex, including on the basis of actual or perceived gender identity or sex characteristics;

(ii) eliminating unnecessary governmental restrictions on the provision of, and access to, gender-affirming medical care and counseling for transgender and nonbinary adults and adolescents;

(iii) ensuring that health care providers that follow recognized standards of care for transgender and nonbinary people are not targeted for criminal or civil penalties, or for professional discipline;

(iv) protecting children against forceful removal from supportive homes;

(v) protecting providers of gender-affirming care, reproductive health care, and abortion health care from threats and acts of violence related to their work;

(vi) expanding access to competent health care providers serving transgender and nonbinary patients, including by recruiting and training more health care providers to provide appropriate care;

(vii) expanding telehealth access to provide patients in rural and other underserved locations better access to health care services;

(viii) codifying the right to abortion and reproductive health care, such as contraceptives and assistive reproductive technology, for everyone, including transgender and nonbinary people;

(ix) banning the performing of nonconsensual surgeries that violate medical ethics and the human rights of intersex children and infants;

(x) banning conversion practices and other abusive and torturous pseudo-medical treatments that are overwhelmingly rejected by every major medical organization as lacking efficacy and carrying significant risks of harm;

(xi) protecting providers of gender-affirming care from specious consumer and medical

fraud accusations based on their provision of medically necessary care; and

(xii) ensuring that the Sexual & Gender Minority Research Office of the National Institutes of Health is re-opened and remains operational;

(C) ensuring transgender and nonbinary people can care for themselves and their families by fully codifying the judgment of the Supreme Court in *Bostock v. Clayton County*, 140 S. Ct. 1731 (2020) by—

(i) eliminating hiring and employment discrimination and workforce exclusion by amending title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.) to explicitly clarify that employers may not discriminate on the basis of actual or perceived gender identity or sex characteristics;

(ii) amending the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601 et seq.) to explicitly clarify that it prohibits all forms of sex discrimination, including on the basis of gender identity or sex characteristics; and

(iii) amending the Equal Credit Opportunity Act (15 U.S.C. 1691 et seq.) to explicitly clarify that it prohibits all forms of sex discrimination, including on the basis of gender identity or sex characteristics;

(D) providing accessible avenues for legal recognition of transgender and nonbinary identities and guaranteeing full participation in civil life by—

(i) eliminating Federal gender identification requirements on government documents that are unnecessary to determine the identity of the holder or are otherwise irrelevant to the purpose of the document;

(ii) eliminating burdensome barriers to, or prohibitions on, updating sex and names on passports, Social Security cards, and other forms of Federal Government identification and records, permitting, where possible, changes on self-attestation alone;

(iii) requiring that an “X” marker be available on Federal Government identification and records that require gender;

(iv) requiring States to permit voters to update their name and gender on their voter registration and vote on the same day of Federal elections;

(v) making explicit that existing Federal statutes prohibiting sex discrimination in jury service also prohibit discrimination based on gender identity and sex characteristics;

(vi) eliminating anti-trans bias in the immigration system, including the asylum process, by requiring culturally competent training for adjudicators and ensuring that gender identity and sex characteristics are not used to the detriment of individuals in immigration proceedings;

(vii) ensuring that dedicated and capable transgender and nonbinary servicemembers can continue to serve proudly and openly in the Armed Forces;

(viii) requiring the TRICARE program (as defined in section 1072 of title 10, United States Code) and the Department of Veterans Affairs to pay for gender-affirming health care; and

(ix) requiring a review of military discharges for transgender and nonbinary veterans, and reclassification of discharge status and code, to ensure the patriotism and sacrifices of transgender and nonbinary servicemembers is respected above partisan politics;

(E) strengthening the safety of transgender and nonbinary people by—

(i) investing in community services to prevent intimate partner, family, and community violence against transgender and nonbinary people and expand services for transgender and nonbinary survivors;

(ii) investing in mental health services and suicide prevention programs designed for transgender and nonbinary people;

(iii) ensuring robust regulations and procedures that affirm that claims for immigration relief or asylum based on persecution related to gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, and sex characteristics are protected grounds in the context of asylum adjudications;

(iv) ensuring housing assignments for transgender and nonbinary people in government custody are based on their safety needs and providing individual housing determinations that incorporate assessments by qualified caseworkers and the assessment of the individual of their safety needs;

(v) prohibiting involuntary solitary or administrative confinement of a transgender or nonbinary individual because of their gender identity; and

(vi) exploring policies and practices that improve the safety of transgender and nonbinary individuals incarcerated in jails, prisons, and immigration detention facilities and ensuring that those populations of transgender and nonbinary individuals have access to gender-affirming care, appropriate services, and commissary items consistent with their gender identity; and

(F) actively enforcing the civil rights of transgender and nonbinary people by all government agencies including by—

(i) requiring the Attorney General to designate a liaison within the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice whose job is dedicated to advising on and overseeing enforcement of the civil rights of transgender and nonbinary people; and

(ii) appropriating the funds necessary to fully staff and support the enforcement of these rights across agencies;

(2) to carry out the goals in this resolution, Federal agencies must collect gender identity and sex characteristics information on a voluntary, confidential basis solely for equity and public health purposes in key Federal surveys;

(3) the Federal Government must make an ongoing commitment to the rights of transgender and nonbinary people;

(4) policies concerning transgender rights must be led and informed by transgender communities, in particular Black and Indigenous women who face heightened risk of violence, poverty, discrimination, and other harm due to their intersecting identities; and

(5) the actions listed in this resolution are only the first steps toward transgender equality.

SENATE RESOLUTION 605—DENOUNCING STATEMENTS BY PRESIDENT DONALD J. TRUMP THAT HE MAY “NATIONALIZE,” COMMANDEER, OR OTHERWISE ASSUME DIRECT CONTROL OVER ELECTIONS

Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. SCHIFF) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 605

Whereas the Constitution of the United States vests primary authority over the times, places, and manner of Federal elections in the legislatures of the several States and Congress, and does not assign to the President any power to directly control or administer elections;

Whereas section 4 of article I of the Constitution of the United States provides that “The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but Congress may at any

time by Law make or alter such Regulations,” underscoring State control over electoral administration;

Whereas public statements by President Donald J. Trump urging members of one political party to “take over the voting” and calling for Republicans to “nationalize the voting,” including a Federal takeover of election processes in “at least many, 15 places,” represent a proposal that would require the Federal executive branch to displace the constitutionally assigned role of State and local authorities in administering elections;

Whereas the Constitution’s framework reflects a fundamental structural commitment to federalism and to the separation of powers between the legislative, executive, and judicial branches, with States primarily responsible for regulating elections, subject to guardrails by Congress;

Whereas repeated claims that the 2020 presidential election was “rigged” or marked by widespread, systemic fraud have been rejected by Federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies in the first Trump Administration, State election officials, courts, and independent fact-checking, and have no credible evidentiary basis;

Whereas any attempt by the President to exercise unilateral authority over the conduct of Federal elections, absent a clear grant of constitutional or statutory power by Congress, would be illegal, unconstitutional, and without lawful effect;

Whereas the President has a constitutional obligation to “take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed,” not to disregard the constitutional order or to pursue actions that usurp powers reserved to the States or to Congress; and

Whereas the Senate affirms that preserving the constitutional allocation of powers over elections is essential to the integrity of the Republic, the rule of law, and the public’s confidence in democratic self-government: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) finds that the Constitution of the United States entrusts the primary oversight and administration of Federal elections to State and local authorities and Congress;

(2) rejects any suggestion that the President of the United States may lawfully “nationalize,” commandeer, or otherwise assume direct control over elections;

(3) renounces any effort by the President to exercise such authority, absent explicit constitutional or statutory grant, as antithetical to the Constitution, unlawful, and without effect;

(4) expresses its grave concern that public advocacy of unconstitutional power by the President undermines foundational principles of federalism, threatens the rule of law, and erodes public trust in the democratic process; and

(5) maintains that should the President attempt to implement or execute measures that unconstitutionally infringe on the constitutional prerogatives of the States or contrary to the laws enacted by Congress, such conduct would constitute grounds for impeachment and removal from office under article II of the Constitution.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 606—CON-DEMNING THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN FOR ITS SUPPRESSION OF THE RIGHT OF IRANIANS TO PEACEFULLY ASSEMBLE**

Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. BUDD, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr.

CRAMER, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. RICKETTS, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. COTTON, Mr. KIM, and Mr. DURBIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 606

Whereas, on December 28, 2025, protests began in Iran in response to enduring economic hardship;

Whereas, in December 2025, the annual inflation rate in Iran reached 42.2 percent;

Whereas, on December 29, 2025, the Iranian rial hit a record low of 1,430,000 Iranian rials per one United States dollar, further causing economic strife for everyday Iranians;

Whereas the protests have spread throughout Iran’s capital of Tehran, all 31 provinces of Iran, and at least 100 other cities and towns nationwide in the country’s largest protests since 2022;

Whereas the first deaths were recorded on January 1, 2026, when at least seven protestors were shot and killed;

Whereas, on January 3, 2026, Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei said that “rioters must be put in their place;”

Whereas, beginning on January 8, 2026, the Iranian regime implemented near-total internet blackouts across the country, including both intranet access and external internet access as well as cellular services;

Whereas the Iranian regime uses censorship and internet blackouts as a tool of repression against the Iranian people;

Whereas the United States has long supported tools to ensure Iranians have access to the means to circumvent the censorship of the regime and access to news and information free of the regime’s interference, including through the Open Technology Fund, Radio Farda, and the Middle East Broadcasting Networks;

Whereas, on January 10, 2026, the Attorney General of Iran, Mohammad Movahedi Azad, said that anyone taking part in protests and those who “helped rioters” would be considered an “enemy of God,” a capital offense in Iran;

Whereas, as of February 10, 2026, there have been at least 6,126 deaths, with credible reporting of up to 30,000 deaths, including 86 children and 49 civilians who were not demonstrating, and 41,800 arrests of protestors have been reported;

Whereas hospitals, medical centers, and morgues have been overwhelmed with injured and dead protestors;

Whereas medical professionals inside Iran have reported receiving hundreds of patients who were injured by live rounds of ammunition from security forces;

Whereas Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei holds ultimate authority over Iran’s security agencies and has overseen and orchestrated countless human rights violations against Iranian citizens and dissidents since 1989;

Whereas the Iranian regime has used its security forces to crack down on protests through violent means, including through extrajudicial killings—

(1) in 1999, when at least three students were killed, several students disappeared, and at least 1,500 people were arrested following passage by the Iranian Parliament of censorship legislation and the subsequent closure of a reformist newspaper;

(2) in 2009, when dozens of people were killed and opposition candidates were arrested following protests over fraudulent elections;

(3) in 2017, when protests began as a result of increasing food prices and the deepening economic crisis, resulting in 20 deaths and hundreds of arrests;

(4) in 2019, when Iranian security forces killed approximately 1,500 people and detained 8,600 in response to protests over fuel; and

(5) in 2022, when more than 500 protestors were killed and 22,000 were detained after Mahsa Amini died while in the custody of the Morality Police after being detained for wearing a hijab “improperly,” prompting thousands of women to lead the Women, Life, Freedom effort in the streets of Iran;

Whereas the regime has a history of disproportionately cracking down on religious and ethnic minorities, including Christians, Baha’is, Zoroastrians, Jews, Sunnis, agnostics and Kurds;

Whereas Iranian civilians’ unprecedented nationwide protests and bravery, confronted with the regime’s unprecedented widespread extrajudicial killing of thousands and disruption of all electronic communication, have profoundly destabilized the country and constitute changed conditions in Iran;

Whereas the regime continues to persecute citizens who it disagrees with by using criminal statutes like “insulting the Prophet,” “insulting Islam,” “rebellion against God,” and “corruption on earth;”

Whereas the Government of Iran continues to attempt to suppress protestors, including through means of—

- (1) extrajudicial killings;
- (2) forced disappearances;
- (3) torture;
- (4) sexual and gender-based violence;
- (5) arbitrary detention and imprisonment;
- (6) severe restrictions on free expression,
- (7) internet blackouts, censorship, and prohibition of virtual private networks;
- (8) criminalization of libel; and
- (9) severe restrictions of religious freedom;

and Whereas the people of Iran have continued to fight for their basic human rights in the face of violence and oppression: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) strongly condemns the Government of Iran’s continued killing of protestors and bystanders;

(2) condemns the Government of Iran for its suppression of Iranians’ basic human rights, including their right to peacefully assemble;

(3) commends the courage of the Iranian people to protest amid increased and harsh persecution from the Government of Iran;

(4) calls on the Government of Iran to hold free and fair elections and allow the people of Iran to determine their own future; and

(5) supports the calls of the Iranian people to bring human rights violators to justice.

**AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED**

SA 4296. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7147, making further consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

**TEXT OF AMENDMENTS**

**SA 4296.** Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7147, making further consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows: