

citizens of Guatemala but have been removed to Guatemala by the United States Government, prior to the rendition, removal, trafficking, detention, or imprisonment of such individuals to Guatemala;

(C) an assessment from the Secretary of State of the conditions in any detention centers or prisons in Guatemala that may hold people who are not citizens of Guatemala but have been removed to Guatemala by the United States Government, including an assessment of allegations of torture and other gross violations of human rights;

(D) a description of any actions that the United States Government is taking to ensure that the Government of Guatemala returns people who are not citizens of Guatemala but have been removed to Guatemala by the United States Government, in compliance with United States court orders regarding their return to the United States;

(E) a description of any actions that the United States Government is taking to address the risk of detention, torture, or forced disappearances of people who are not citizens of Guatemala but have been removed to Guatemala by the United States Government, or efforts to facilitate the detention, torture, or forced disappearances of such people;

(F) a description of any actions the United States Government is taking to protect people who are not citizens of Guatemala but are within the United States' jurisdiction or effective control from unlawful rendering, trafficking, or other means of removal to Guatemala;

(G) all information regarding any agreement or financial transaction between the United States Government and the Government of Guatemala related to the rendition, removal, trafficking, detention, or imprisonment of individuals who are not citizens of Guatemala but have been removed to Guatemala by the United States Government;

(H) all information regarding any individuals sent to Guatemala by the United States Government in 2025 and 2026;

(I) a description of any actions that the United States Government is taking to facilitate the release or return of people who are not citizens of Guatemala but have been wrongfully removed to Guatemala by the United States Government;

(J) all information regarding any assurances the United States Government sought or received regarding the treatment of people who are not citizens of Guatemala but have been removed to Guatemala by the United States Government, prior to the rendition, removal, or trafficking of such individuals to Guatemala;

(K) all information regarding assurances the United States Government sought or received regarding the further rendition, trafficking, removal, or transfer of people who are not citizens of Guatemala, but have been removed to Guatemala by the United States Government to countries that are not Guatemala, including the human rights conditions for such individuals in those countries; and

(L) a summary of all meetings in 2025 and 2026 between Government of Guatemala officials and Washington-based officials of the United States Government.

SENATE RESOLUTION 637—REQUESTING INFORMATION ON THE REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON'S HUMAN RIGHTS PRACTICES PURSUANT TO SECTION 502B(c) OF THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT 1961

Mr. KAINE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 637

Resolved,

SECTION 1. REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON CAMEROON'S HUMAN RIGHTS PRACTICES.

(a) STATEMENT REQUESTED.—The Senate requests that the Secretary of State, not later than 30 days after the date of the adoption of this resolution, submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, pursuant to section 502B(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304(c)), a statement regarding Cameroon's human rights practices that has been prepared in collaboration with the Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor and the Office of the Legal Adviser at the Department of State.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The statement submitted pursuant to subsection (a) should include—

(1) all available credible information concerning alleged violations of internationally recognized human rights by the Government of Cameroon, including—

(A) arbitrary and unlawful arrest, detention, imprisonment, torture and cruel or inhumane treatment, including of people who are not citizens of Cameroon but have been removed to Cameroon by the United States Government;

(B) violations of due process rights, including a description of any opportunity provided to people who are not citizens of Cameroon but have been removed to Cameroon by the United States Government to demonstrate that they have been wrongfully arrested, detained, or imprisoned;

(C) enforced disappearances and arbitrary or unlawful killings, including extrajudicial killings, including of people who are not citizens of Cameroon but have been removed to Cameroon by the United States Government;

(D) trafficking in persons, including forced or slave labor, including of people who are not citizens of Cameroon but have been removed to Cameroon by the United States Government; and

(E) treatment of and legal rights and status provided by the Government of Cameroon to people in Cameroon who are not citizens of Cameroon but have been removed to Cameroon by the United States Government;

(2) a description of the steps the United States Government has taken—

(A) to promote respect for and observance of human rights as part of the Government of Cameroon's activities;

(B) to discourage any practices that are inimical to internationally recognized human rights;

(C) to publicly or privately call attention to, and disassociate the United States and any security assistance provided for the Government of Cameroon from, any practices described in subparagraph (B); and

(D) to assess, prior to removal, how the Government of Cameroon would treat people who are not citizens of Cameroon but have been removed to Cameroon by the United States Government, including—

(i) conducting individualized assessments of such individuals to determine whether the Government of Cameroon may send that person to their country of origin or last residence, and if so, whether the Government of Cameroon would provide them with meaningful opportunity before their removal to show that they may be persecuted, tortured, or otherwise harmed; and

(ii) ensuring that the Government of Cameroon would provide such individuals with legal immigration status, should they wish to remain in Cameroon, and would be treated humanely; and

(3) other information, including—

(A) an assessment from the Secretary of State of the likelihood that United States security assistance (as defined in section 502B(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304(d))) provided to Cameroon could be used in support of activities by government officials related to the rendition, trafficking, detention, or imprisonment of people who are not citizens of Cameroon but have been removed to Cameroon by the United States Government;

(B) any analysis conducted by the United States Government of the conditions to be faced in Cameroon by people who are not citizens of Cameroon but have been removed to Cameroon by the United States Government, prior to the rendition, removal, trafficking, detention, or imprisonment of such individuals to Cameroon;

(C) an assessment from the Secretary of State of the conditions in any detention centers or prisons in Cameroon that may hold people who are not citizens of Cameroon but have been removed to Cameroon by the United States Government, including an assessment of allegations of torture and other gross violations of human rights;

(D) a description of any actions that the United States Government is taking to ensure that the Government of Cameroon returns people who are not citizens of Cameroon but have been removed to Cameroon by the United States Government, in compliance with United States court orders regarding their return to the United States;

(E) a description of any actions that the United States Government is taking to address the risk of detention, torture, or forced disappearances of people who are not citizens of Cameroon but have been removed to Cameroon by the United States Government, or efforts to facilitate the detention, torture, or forced disappearances of such people;

(F) a description of any actions the United States Government is taking to protect people who are not citizens of Cameroon but are within the United States' jurisdiction or effective control from unlawful rendering, trafficking, or other means of removal to Cameroon;

(G) all information regarding any agreement or financial transaction between the United States Government and the Government of Cameroon related to the rendition, removal, trafficking, detention, or imprisonment of individuals who are not citizens of Cameroon but have been removed to Cameroon by the United States Government;

(H) all information regarding any individuals sent to Cameroon by the United States Government in 2025 and 2026;

(I) a description of any actions that the United States Government is taking to facilitate the release or return of people who are not citizens of Cameroon but have been wrongfully removed to Cameroon by the United States Government;

(J) all information regarding any assurances the United States Government sought or received regarding the treatment of people who are not citizens of Cameroon but have been removed to Cameroon by the United States Government, prior to the rendition, removal, or trafficking of such individuals to Cameroon;

(K) all information regarding assurances the United States Government sought or received regarding the further rendition, trafficking, removal, or transfer of people who are not citizens of Cameroon, but have been removed to Cameroon by the United States Government to countries that are not Cameroon, including the human rights conditions for such individuals in those countries; and

(L) a summary of all meetings in 2025 and 2026 between Government of Cameroon officials and Washington-based officials of the United States Government.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 28—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE RECOGNITION OF MARCH 10, 2026, AS “ABORTION PROVIDER APPRECIATION DAY”

Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. PETERS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. CON. RES. 28

Whereas March 10 has been established as a day to show appreciation for the essential, high-quality care that abortion providers and all staff provide to their communities and those traveling to their communities, and to celebrate their courage, compassion, and dedication to their work;

Whereas March 10 was selected for “Abortion Provider Appreciation Day” in honor of Dr. David Gunn, who was killed on March 10, 1993, outside his abortion clinic in Pensacola, Florida, by a White supremacist and anti-abortion extremist in the first known murder of an abortion provider;

Whereas abortions are provided in-person and through telehealth independent clinics, Planned Parenthood health care centers, hospitals, and private offices of doctors, and all of the staff working at those facilities are essential to ensuring patients receive needed care;

Whereas, on June 24, 2022, the Supreme Court of the United States erroneously overturned *Roe v. Wade*, 410 U.S. 113 (1973), in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization*, 597 U.S. 215 (2022) (referred to in this preamble as “the Dobbs decision”), reversing decades of legal precedent affirming the right to an abortion and unleashing devastation on an already precarious abortion access landscape;

Whereas States across the United States have moved to restrict access to abortion care, and 20 States have banned some or all access to an abortion as of March 2026;

Whereas, because of State abortion bans and restrictions and Federal attacks on sexual reproductive health, scores of clinics and health care centers in already underserved areas and maternal health deserts have closed;

Whereas health care center closures force abortion providers and staff out of the health care workforce;

Whereas, in 2025, 51 Planned Parenthood health centers closed, leaving patients with fewer options and higher travel costs;

Whereas these closures force more patients to remain pregnant against their will or travel out-of-state for abortion care, find childcare or lodging, and raise money to cover the ever-increasing costs of an abortion and wraparound support, as well as increase wait times and strain already thin resources;

Whereas providers and health care center staff work to ensure access to abortion is accessible despite being strained beyond capacity;

Whereas abortion providers and all staff play a critical role in a world where it has become increasingly difficult for individuals to receive essential and time-sensitive care once those individuals have made decisions

that are right for their bodies, lives, and futures;

Whereas abortion providers and all staff help to ensure that all individuals who can become pregnant can make their own decisions about their bodies and their pregnancies, and support their decisions by treating them with dignity, empathy, compassion, and respect, despite numerous challenges due to abortion bans and restrictions;

Whereas abortion providers and all staff play an essential role within the reproductive justice framework, which was created by 12 Black women in 1994, who formulated a human rights framework that demands every person has the human right to bodily autonomy, which includes the right to choose if, when, and how to have children and the right to parent children in safe and sustainable communities;

Whereas restrictions on abortion care have far-reaching consequences that deepen existing inequities and worsen health outcomes for pregnant people, people giving birth, and their families;

Whereas people who are denied abortion care are more likely to experience high blood pressure and other serious medical conditions during the end of pregnancy, remain in relationships where interpersonal violence is present, and experience poverty;

Whereas research shows that States that have more abortion restrictions are also States that have poorer maternal health outcomes;

Whereas nearly 27,000,000 women of reproductive age, plus more trans and nonbinary people, do not have access to abortion where they live;

Whereas more than half of all Black women of reproductive age do not have access to abortion where they live;

Whereas restricting and banning access to abortion care—

(1) limits the ability of current and future providers to obtain necessary education and training in abortion care;

(2) exposes the remaining abortion providers and all staff to increased levels of harassment, violence, and politically motivated restrictions; and

(3) creates and increases the out-of-pocket costs and logistical burdens that patients face to get care to a level that is sometimes insurmountable, forcing patients to remain pregnant;

Whereas the 2024 Violence and Disruption Report of the National Abortion Federation found that since 1977, there have been 11 murders, 26 attempted murders, 42 bombings, 203 arsons, 570 assaults, 505 clinic invasions, and thousands of other criminal incidents targeting abortion patient providers and abortion volunteers;

Whereas the 2024 Violence and Disruption Report also found that in 2023 and 2024, there were sustained and consistent harassment and violence, even as many clinics have closed and abortion keeps getting harder to access in some regions of this country;

Where, in 2023 and 2024, providers reported 3 arsons, 28 cases of assault or battery, 777 cases of obstruction, 621 cases of trespassing, and 296 death threats;

Whereas these numbers are likely an undercount due to provider fatigue, staff turnover, and some clinics not having the staff or capacity to monitor or report protestors or other anti-abortion activity, especially as they manage surges in patients;

Whereas these incidents continued to occur under an administration that vigorously enforced the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act (Public Law 103-259; 108 Stat. 694), in stark contrast to the current administration that has pardoned antiabortion criminals and explicitly stated it will not enforce the Freedom of Access to Clinic En-

trances Act except in the most extreme cases;

Whereas Black, indigenous, and other providers and patients of color face heightened levels of threats, harassment, and violence as compared to their White counterparts;

Whereas the current administration has emboldened individuals and groups to continue to harass and threaten the ability of abortion providers and all staff to serve their patients;

Whereas the Dobbs decision emboldened antiabortion individuals and groups to continue to harass providers and the patients they care for;

Whereas abortion bans and restrictions threaten the ability of abortion providers and all staff to serve their patients; and

Whereas, in the face of multifaceted attacks on their work, abortion providers remain an essential and valued part of their communities, providing high-quality, compassionate, and necessary health care, and courageously delivering that care despite pressures, restrictions, political interference, and violent threats to their personal safety: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) recognizes “Abortion Provider Appreciation Day” on March 10, 2026, to celebrate the courage, compassion, and high-quality care that abortion providers and staff offer to patients and their families across the United States;

(2) lauds communities across the United States who are proud to be home to abortion providers and staff;

(3) affirms the commitment of Congress to ensuring the safety of abortion providers, the ability of abortion providers to continue providing the essential care their patients need, and the right of patients to access abortion care no matter where they live, free from fear of violence, criminalization, or stigma;

(4) condemns the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, as well as the actions of the current administration and anti-abortion extremists, to limit and stigmatize abortion care, which has had a devastating impact on abortion providers and the communities they care for, threatening the work and livelihoods of providers and staff, and worsening the strain on providers who work in States where abortion is still available; and

(5) declares a vision for a future free from all abortion restrictions and bans, where everyone has full access to the care they need without fear of penalty or stigma, and affirms the commitment of Congress to working toward that goal in partnership with providers, patients, advocates, and their communities.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4397. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4308 proposed by Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself and Ms. WARREN) to the bill H.R. 6644, a bill to increase the supply of housing in America, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4398. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4308 proposed by Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself and Ms. WARREN) to the bill H.R. 6644, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.