

(1) are an alternative to conventional rental apartments, manufactured home parks, and condominiums; and

(2) empower each resident with ownership and responsibility;

Whereas housing cooperatives have roots dating to the late 1800s and are increasingly becoming a housing alternative for students at colleges throughout the United States;

Whereas shared equity housing cooperatives are a strategy for preserving long-term, affordable housing;

Whereas cooperatives allow residents of manufactured home communities to collectively purchase the land on which they live, providing stability and the opportunity to self-govern;

Whereas, as of 2023, 309 manufactured home communities are cooperatively owned;

Whereas the growth of worker cooperatives in the United States is allowing more workers to own and have greater control over their businesses;

Whereas many small businesses convert to cooperatives when faced with closure or a buyout, ensuring that such a business can continue to serve its community; and

Whereas the cooperative business model allows business owners to retire and transfer business ownership to employees or consumers, protecting local ownership and supporting local communities: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) expresses support for the designation of October 2024 as “National Co-Op Month”;

(2) commends the cooperative business model for—

(A) its contributions to the economy of the United States;

(B) the jobs it creates; and

(C) its positive impacts on local communities;

(3) expresses confidence in, and support for, cooperatives to continue their successes; and

(4) will be mindful in crafting legislation that affects business models that are not the cooperative business model so that the legislation does not adversely affect the cooperative business model.

## AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3312. Mr. WYDEN proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 74, condemning the Government of Iran’s state-sponsored persecution of the Baha’i minority and its continued violation of the International Covenants on Human Rights.

SA 3313. Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for Mrs. BLACKBURN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 4212, to amend the Visit America Act to promote music tourism, and for other purposes.

## TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3312. Mr. WYDEN proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 74, condemning the Government of Iran’s state-sponsored persecution of the Baha’i minority and its continued violation of the International Covenants on Human Rights; as follows:

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas, in 1982, 1984, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1996, 2000, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2020, and 2022, 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, 2023, marked the 40th 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 19, 2023, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution (A/C.3/78/L.41) calling on Iran to carry out wide-ranging reforms and expressing serious concerns for its escalating human rights abuses, including—

(1) “severe limitations and increasing restrictions on the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion, or belief”;

(2) “restrictions on the establishment of places of worship, undue restrictions on burials carried out in accordance with religious tenets, attacks against places of worship and burial”;

(3) “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 Christians (particularly converts from Islam), Gonabadi Dervishes, Jews, Sufi Muslims, Sunni Muslims, Yarsanis, Zoroastrians, and in particular, Baha’is”;

(4) “denial of and restrictions on access to education, including for members of the Baha’i faith”;

(5) “particular” persecution of members of the Baha’i community “who have been subjected to a continued increase in persecution, including attacks, harassment and targeting . . . on account of their faith and have been reportedly subjected to mass arrests and lengthy prison sentences, as well as the arrest of prominent members and increased confiscation and destruction of property”;

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 “conducted individual and mass arrests of Baha’is across Iran taking them to undisclosed locations and imposing excessively long prison sentences”;

(2) “security officials beat and brutalized Baha’is during raids and searches of private homes”;

(3) “security forces arrested scores of Baha’is in cities including Hamadan, Mehrshahr, Yazd, Karaj, Alborz, and Tehran”;

(4) the “government has targeted Baha’i women in particular” and that “[a]pproximately two-thirds of Iranian Baha’i prisoners are women”;

(5) authorities “targeted Baha’i cemeteries in Arak, Alborz, and Golestan”;

(6) 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 the Iran section of the Department of State’s 2022 Report on International Religious Freedom issued in May 2023 provides, in part—

(1) “[I]n July and August, security forces in cities across the country conducted multiple raids of Baha’i homes, confiscated property deemed ‘illegitimate wealth’, and arrested Baha’is in their homes or workplaces on unsubstantiated charges including ‘causing intellectual and ideological insecurity in Muslim society.’”;

(2) “Authorities reportedly continued to deny members of unrecognized religious mi-

nority groups access to education and government employment unless they declared themselves as belonging to one of the country’s recognized religions on their application forms. UN experts reported universities rejected more than 90 Baha’i students between January and August.”; and

(3) “Government officials and government-affiliated organizations continued to disseminate anti-Baha’i and antisemitic messages using traditional and social media.”;

Whereas, in response to a surge in persecution in June and July 2022, involving the subsection of over 100 Baha’is to arrests, arraignments, sentencing, and raids on their homes and businesses across Iran, including the sentencing in June of 26 individuals in the city of Shiraz to a combined total of 85 years in prison, the Department of State’s Office of International Religious Freedom issued a statement on August 2, 2022, indicating that “[a]mid a continued rise in arrests, sentences, and imprisonments, the U.S. urges Iran to halt its ongoing oppression of the Baha’i community and honor its international obligations to respect the right of all Iranians to freedom of religion or belief”;

Whereas, on November 21, 2022, Mahvash Sabet and Fariba Kamalabadi, 2 former members of the informal 7-person leadership group of the Baha’is of Iran, who each served 10-year sentences from 2008 to 2018, and have been detained since July 31, 2022, in Evvin prison, were sentenced to 10 years in prison each after a summary trial lasting 1 hour;

Whereas, on December 11, 2022, the Baha’i International Community organization stated that “Dr. Shirin Ebadi, the Nobel laureate and defence lawyer for Mahvash and Fariba during their first trial, said in 2008 that ‘not a shred of evidence’ was offered to prove the national security charges or other allegations. Nor was any new evidence forthcoming at this latest trial”;

Whereas, on January 12, 2024, the Baha’i International Community organization reported increasing incidents of persecution accompanied by intensified violence perpetrated against the Baha’i community by the Government of Iran, for example—

(1) “since the beginning of October [2023] more than 200 incidents of persecution, including over 50 arrests and imprisonments, have occurred in various cities such as Shiraz, Yazd, Isfahan, Hamadan, and Karaj”;

(2) government agents have perpetrated “increasingly violent home raids, disproportionately affecting women and the elderly, and have even resulted in hospitalizations and traumatic separations of mothers from their children. Notably, over two-thirds of those arrested and detained have been women, predominantly in their twenties and thirties, highlighting the escalation of attacks against women in recent months.”; and

(3) government agents have instigated a “conspicuous rise in hate speech, where Baha’is have been accused of being behind the September 2022 protests, promoting permissiveness, being against Islam and Shiism, being spies for Israel and the West, and being part of a political movement that seeks to undermine the state”;

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

**SA 3313.** Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for Mrs. BLACKBURN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 4212, to amend the Visit America Act to promote music tourism, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 6, line 9, strike "Section 600 of the Visit America Act" and insert "Section 600 of title VI of division BB of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023".

#### AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam President, I have five requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

##### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

The Committee on Finance is authorized to meet in open executive session during the session of the Senate on Thursday, December 5, 2024, at 10 a.m., to consider a nomination.

##### COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, December 5, 2024, at 10:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

##### COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, December 5, 2024, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

##### COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, December 5, 2024, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

##### SUBCOMMITTEE ON CHEMICAL SAFETY, WASTE MANAGEMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE, AND REGULATORY OVERSIGHT

The Subcommittee on Chemical Safety, Waste Management, Environmental Justice, and Regulatory Oversight of the Committee on Environment and Public Works is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, December 5, 2024, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

#### PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that Rebecca Schatz, a member of Senator BUTLER's staff, be granted floor privileges for the duration of the day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### SECURE ADJACENT FEDERAL PROPERTY ACT OF 2023

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 185, S. 1868.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1868) to require an interagency study to produce a security assessment process on adjacent space to high-security leased space to accommodate a Federal agency, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

##### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Secure Adjacent Federal Property Act of 2023".

##### SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **ADMINISTRATOR.**—The term "Administrator" means the Administrator of General Services.

(2) **BENEFICIAL OWNER.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term "beneficial owner", with respect to a covered entity, means each natural person who, directly or indirectly, through any contract, arrangement, understanding, relationship, or otherwise—

(i) exercises substantial control over the covered entity; or

(ii) owns or controls not less than 25 percent of the ownership interests of, or receives substantial economic benefits from the assets of, the covered entity.

(B) **EXCLUSIONS.**—The term "beneficial owner", with respect to a covered entity, does not include—

(i) a minor;

(ii) a person acting as a nominee, intermediary, custodian, or agent on behalf of another person;

(iii) a person acting solely as an employee of the covered entity and whose control over or economic benefits from the covered entity derives solely from the employment status of the person;

(iv) a person whose only interest in the covered entity is through a right of inheritance, unless the person also meets the requirements of subparagraph (A); or

(v) a creditor of the covered entity, unless the creditor also meets the requirements of subparagraph (A).

(C) **ANTI-ABUSE RULE.**—The exclusions under subparagraph (B) shall not apply if, in the determination of the Administrator, an exclusion is used for the purpose of evading, circumventing, or abusing the requirements of this Act.

(3) **CONTROL.**—The term "control", with respect to a covered entity, means—

(A) having the authority or ability to determine how the covered entity is utilized; or

(B) having some decisionmaking power for the use of the covered entity.

(4) **COVERED ENTITY.**—The term "covered entity" means—

(A) a person, corporation, company, business association, partnership, society, trust, or any other nongovernmental entity, organization, or group; or

(B) any governmental entity or instrumentality of a government.

(5) **EXECUTIVE AGENCY.**—The term "Executive agency" has the meaning given the term in section 105 of title 5, United States Code.

(6) **FEDERAL AGENCY.**—The term "Federal agency" means—

(A) an Executive agency; and

(B) any establishment in the legislative or judicial branch of the Federal Government.

(7) **FEDERAL LESSEE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term "Federal lessee" means—

(i) the Administrator;

(ii) the Architect of the Capitol; and

(iii) the head of any other Federal agency that has independent statutory leasing authority.

(B) **EXCLUSIONS.**—The term "Federal lessee" does not include—

(i) the head of an element of the intelligence community; or

(ii) the Secretary of Defense.

(8) **FEDERAL TENANT.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term "Federal tenant" means a Federal agency that is occupying or will occupy a high-security leased space for which a lease agreement has been secured on behalf of the Federal agency.

(B) **EXCLUSION.**—The term "Federal tenant" does not include an element of the intelligence community.

(9) **FOREIGN ENTITY.**—The term "foreign entity" means—

(A) a corporation, company, business association, partnership, society, trust, or any other nongovernmental entity, organization, or group that is headquartered in or organized under the laws of—

(i) a country that is not the United States; or

(ii) a State, unit of local government, or Indian Tribe that is not located within or a territory of the United States; or

(B) a government or governmental instrumentality that is not—

(i) the United States Government; or

(ii) a State, unit of local government, or Indian Tribe that is located within or a territory of the United States.

(10) **FOREIGN PERSON.**—The term "foreign person" means an individual who is not a United States person.

(11) **HIGH-SECURITY LEASED ADJACENT SPACE.**—The term "high-security leased adjacent space" means a building or office space that shares a boundary with or surrounds a high-security leased space.

(12) **HIGH-SECURITY LEASED SPACE.**—The term "high-security leased space" means a space leased by a Federal lessee that—

(A) will be occupied by Federal employees for nonmilitary activities; and

(B) has a facility security level of III, IV, or V, as determined by the Federal tenant in consultation with the Interagency Security Committee, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Administrator.

(13) **HIGHEST-LEVEL OWNER.**—The term "highest-level owner" means an entity that owns or controls—

(A) an immediate owner of the offeror of a lease for a high-security leased adjacent space; or

(B) 1 or more entities that control an immediate owner of the offeror of a lease described in subparagraph (A).

(14) **IMMEDIATE OWNER.**—The term "immediate owner" means an entity, other than the offeror of a lease for a high-security leased adjacent space, that has direct control of that offeror, including—

(A) ownership or interlocking management;

(B) identity of interests among family members;

(C) shared facilities and equipment; and

(D) the common use of employees.

(15) **INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.**—The term "intelligence community" has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).