

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE**  
**TO H. CON. RES. 110**  
**OFFERED BY MS. TENNEY OF NEW YORK**

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas, on September 16, 2022, 22-year-old Mahsa Amini passed away in the custody of Iranian “morality police” following a 3-day coma due to wounds, including bone fracture, hemorrhage, and cerebral edema consistent with severe beating, inflicted by the police for purportedly wearing a hijab improperly;

Whereas, on September 16, Iranians gathered in the streets of Tehran to protest the killing of Mahsa Amini;

Whereas demonstrations have since spread to more than 80 cities and 130 universities in Iran, where women are removing or burning hijabs, cutting their hair, and dancing in front of Iranian security forces, joined by their fellow Iranian citizens;

Whereas Iranian security forces have responded to such demonstrations with violence and detentions, including detentions of journalists and activists for covering the protests;

Whereas the security forces have reported killed more than 340 protestors, including at least 43 children; however, the number of injuries and deaths is likely higher but unobtainable due to internet blackouts;

Whereas at least 15,000 Iranians have been arrested across Iran according to official sources, and many thousands

more have been detained according to independent reports;

Whereas videos, images, and demonstrations have spread to social media platforms and are an important way for the voices of the Iranian people to be heard;

Whereas internet monitoring groups have reported that the Iranian regime has—

(1) caused near-total disruption of internet connectivity in parts of Iran and partial disruptions in city centers; and

(2) blocked WhatsApp, Twitter, Telegram, Facebook, Instagram, and video games with chat functions;

Whereas common protest chants include—

(1) “Women, life, and freedom!”;

(2) “Iranians die but will not be suppressed!”;

and

(3) “Death to the dictator Ayatollah Ali Khamenei!”;

Whereas the Iranian regime has a long history of structural and legal discrimination against women, including barriers for women seeking justice against domestic violence and criminal prohibitions against women singing or showing hair in public and studying certain technical subjects;

Whereas the Iranian regime approved of “depriving one social right or more” for any woman who posts an unveiled picture of herself on social media, and, in August 2022, approved of enforcing mandatory hijab laws through facial recognition;

Whereas, through misogynistic criminal statutes, the Iranian regime for decades has detained and engaged in the on-going persecution of women, including—

(1) Saba Kord Afshari, who was sentenced to 15 years in prison for posting videos to social media without a hijab and transferred into Ward 6 of the notorious Qarchak Women’s Prison, identified by the Secretary of the Treasury for gross violations of human rights;

(2) Yasaman Aryani, her mother Monireh Arabshahi, and Mojgan Keshavarz, who were sentenced to serve five and a half years in prison for posting a video for International Women’s Day in 2019, during which they walked without headscarves through a metro train in Tehran, handing flowers to female passengers;

(3) human rights attorney Nasrin Sotoudeh, who was sentenced in 2019 to 38 years in prison and 148 lashes for providing legal defense services to women charged with not wearing a hijab;

(4) Narges Mohammadi, a prominent rights advocate, who—

(A) was arrested in November 2019 on the second anniversary of countrywide protests and is currently serving a 2-year sentence in prison;

(B) was handed a further sentence of 15 months imprisonment for “propaganda against the state”; and

(C) previously, had been sentenced to 10 years in prison in May 2015 for “establishing an illegal group”, “assembly and collusion to act against national security”, and “propaganda against the state”;

(5) former Vice President for Women and Family Affairs Shahindokht Molaverdi, who was charged with encouraging “corruption, prostitution, and sexual deviance”, a common charge against women refusing mandatory hijab laws, and sentenced in December 2020 to 30 months in prison for defending the right of women to attend sporting events and criticizing the practice of child marriage;

(6) six women who were sentenced by the Culture and Media Court of Tehran in July 2022 to each serve 1 year in prison for the offense of singing songs in public;

(7) Niloofar Hamedi, one of the first Iranian journalists to report on Mahsa Amini’s death, who was arrested on September 22, 2022, and is being held in solitary confinement; and

(8) countless other women; and

Whereas peaceful protests in Iran over the last year have focused on grievances that include—

(1) mismanagement of the economy and national resources;

(2) prioritization of funding for terror groups and pariah regimes over social services for the people of Iran; and

(3) widespread political corruption: Now, therefore, be it

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

1 That Congress—

1           (1) commends the bravery, courage, and resolve  
2 of the women and men of Iran who are—

3           (A) participating in the current protests to  
4 defend their fundamental human rights; and

5           (B) risking their safety to speak out  
6 against the human rights abuses committed by  
7 the Iranian regime;

8           (2) condemns—

9           (A) the brutal beating and death of Mahsa  
10 Amini; and

11           (B) the violent suppression by the Iranian  
12 regime of women and men participating in the  
13 current demonstrations, including children, and  
14 calls for transparent accountability for all  
15 killings of protesters by Iranian security forces;

16           (3) supports internet freedom programs that  
17 circumvent the regime, including the Open Tech-  
18 nology Fund, which provides support for VPNs and  
19 other alternatives that can be used to bypass at-  
20 tempts by authoritarian governments to censor inter-  
21 net access during times of protest, and commends  
22 private entities willing to provide programs to cir-  
23 cumvent such censorship;

24           (4) encourages continued efforts by the Biden  
25 Administration to respond to the protests, including

1 the recent sanctioning of the Iranian morality police,  
2 and further encourages the Biden Administration—

3 (A) to immediately impose, under existing  
4 authorities, additional human rights sanctions  
5 on officials and entities responsible for the re-  
6 pression of the current protests;

7 (B) to prioritize efforts to expand unre-  
8 stricted internet access in Iran, consistent with  
9 existing law; and

10 (C) to work to develop a strategy to pre-  
11 vent the Iranian regime from obtaining and ex-  
12 ploiting facial recognition data and software for  
13 the use of mass surveillance and enforcement of  
14 mandatory hijab;

15 (5) encourages the private sector, following the  
16 recent clarification by the Biden Administration of  
17 sanctions exemptions on communications technology,  
18 to work with the Biden Administration to ensure  
19 protestors and activists have access to tools needed  
20 to circumvent government surveillance and repres-  
21 sion; and

22 (6) welcomes the efforts of the international  
23 community to support protestors in Iran, and calls  
24 on the international community—

1           (A) to publicly condemn violence by the  
2 Iranian regime against peaceful protesters;

3           (B) to speak out against violations by the  
4 regime of fundamental human rights, including  
5 the freedom of expression, assembly, and re-  
6 dress of grievances of the Iranian people; and

7           (C) impose human rights sanctions on offi-  
8 cials and entities that are responsible for the re-  
9 pression of current protests and involved in vio-  
10 lating the human rights of the Iranian people.

