''Gold Star Mother's and Family's Day'', a national observance honoring the mothers of fallen members of the Armed Forces annually on the last Sunday of September;

Whereas, since 2010, the Senate has honored Gold Star Spouses by resolution annually on April 5, recognizing the unique sacrifices made by spouses of fallen members of the Armed Forces;

Whereas many thousands of children of military families have lost parents who served in the Armed Forces and also deserve national recognition for the burden and legacy they carry; and

Whereas no date has existed to specifically recognize the children of fallen members of the Armed Forces as part of a national debt of gratitude that the people of the United States owe to the members of the Armed Forces who sacrificed all in protecting the freedom of the United States and the people of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates August 1, 2024, as ''Gold Star Children's Day'';

(2) honors the sacrifices and hardships of the children of fallen members of the Armed Forces; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to observe Gold Star Children's Day in support of children of the fallen members of the Armed Forces of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 792—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2024 AS ''NATIONAL CHILD AWARENESS MONTH'' TO PROMOTE AWARENESS OF CHARITIES THAT BENEFIT CHILDREN AS WELL AS YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND RECOGNIZING THE EFFORTS MADE BY THOSE CHARITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS ON BEHALF OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH AS CRITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. PADILLA, and Mrs. CAPITO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 792

Whereas the millions of children and youth in the United States represent the hopes and the future of the United States;

Whereas numerous individuals, charities benefitting children, and youth-serving organizations that work with children and youth collaborate to provide invaluable services to enrich and better the lives of children and youth throughout the United States;

Whereas raising awareness of and increasing support for organizations that provide access to health care, social services, education, the arts, sports, and other services will result in the development of character in, and the future success of, the children and youth of the United States;

Whereas the month of September, as the school year begins, is a time when parents, families, teachers, school administrators, and communities increase the focus on children and youth throughout the United States;

Whereas the month of September is a time for the people of the United States to highlight and be mindful of the needs of children and youth;

Whereas private corporations and businesses have joined with hundreds of national and local charitable organizations throughout the United States in support of a month-long focus on children and youth; and

Whereas a long-term commitment to children and youth is in the public interest and will encourage widespread support for charities and organizations that seek to provide a better future for the children and youth of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates September 2024 as ''National Child Awareness Month''—

(1) to promote awareness of—

(A) charities that benefit children; and

(B) youth-serving organizations throughout the United States;

(2) to recognize the efforts made by the charities and organizations described in paragraph (1) on behalf of children and youth as critical contributions to the future of the United States; and

(3) to recognize the importance of meeting the needs of at-risk children and youth, including children and youth who—

(A) have experienced homelessness;

(B) are in the foster care system;

(C) have been victims, or are at risk of becoming victims, of child sex trafficking;

(D) have been impacted by violence;

(E) have experienced trauma; and

(F) have serious physical and mental health needs.

SENATE RESOLUTION 793—DESIGNATING JULY 30, 2024, AS ''NATIONAL WHISTLEBLOWER APPRECIATION DAY''

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. JOHNSON, Ms. ERNST, Mr. PETERS, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. CARPER, Mrs. FISCHER, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. MORAN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. WICKER, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mr. WARNOCK) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 793

Whereas, in 1777, before the passage of the Bill of Rights, 10 sailors and marines blew the whistle on fraud and misconduct that was harmful to the United States;

Whereas the Founding Fathers unanimously supported the whistleblowers in words and deeds, including by releasing government records and providing monetary assistance for the reasonable legal expenses necessary to prevent retaliation against the whistleblowers;

Whereas, on July 30, 1778, in demonstration of their full support for whistleblowers, the members of the Continental Congress unanimously passed the first whistleblower legislation in the United States that read: ''*Resolved*, That it is the duty of all persons in the service of the United States, as well as all other the inhabitants thereof, to give the earliest information to Congress or other proper authority of any misconduct, frauds or misdemeanors committed by any officers or persons in the service of these states, which may come to their knowledge'' (legislation of July 30, 1778, reprinted in Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774–1789, ed. Worthington C. Ford et al. (Washington, DC, 1904–37), 11:732);

Whereas whistleblowers risk their careers, jobs, and reputations by reporting waste, fraud, and abuse to the proper authorities;

Whereas, in providing the proper authorities with lawful disclosures, whistleblowers save the taxpayers of the United States billions of dollars each year and serve the public interest by ensuring that the United States remains an ethical and safe place; and

Whereas it is the public policy of the United States to encourage, in accordance with Federal law (including the Constitution of the United States, rules, and regulations) and consistent with the protection of classified information (including sources and methods of detection of classified information), honest and good faith reporting of misconduct, fraud, misdemeanors, and other crimes to the appropriate authority at the earliest time possible: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates July 30, 2024, as ''National Whistleblower Appreciation Day''; and

(2) ensures that the Federal Government implements the intent of the Founding Fathers, as reflected in the legislation passed on July 30, 1778 (relating to whistleblowers), by encouraging each executive agency to recognize National Whistleblower Appreciation Day by—

(A) informing employees, contractors working on behalf of the taxpayers of the United States, and members of the public about the legal right of a United States citizen to ''blow the whistle'' to the appropriate authority by honest and good faith reporting of misconduct, fraud, misdemeanors, or other crimes; and

(B) acknowledging the contributions of whistleblowers to combating waste, fraud, abuse, and violations of laws and regulations of the United States.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 39—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE BEEN WRONGFULLY OR UNJUSTLY DEPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES WHO ESTABLISHED SIGNIFICANT TIES TO THE UNITED STATES THROUGH YEARS OF LIFE IN THE UNITED STATES DESERVE A CHANCE TO COME HOME TO REUNITE WITH LOVED ONES THROUGH A FAIR AND CENTRALIZED PROCESS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. PADILLA, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. HIRONO, and Ms. DUCKWORTH) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 39

Whereas, since 2014, the United States has deported over 2,000,000 individuals, and not every such deportation was fair, just, or accurate under Federal law;

Whereas many individuals who were wrongfully or unjustly deported had resided in the United States for years or even decades, raising their families, building their own businesses, and contributing to their communities and the United States economy;

Whereas, in Padilla v. Kentucky (2010), the Supreme Court states that deportation is a ''particularly harsh penalty'' and recognizes ''the severity of deportation'' as ''the equivalent of banishment or exile'';

Whereas nearly all individuals who were deported based on an unjust removal order, or who have a new claim to lawful status in the United States since their deportation, do not have an avenue to meaningfully present their case to return home and reunite with their loved ones in the United States;

Whereas there are limited but critical procedures under United States immigration law for allowing wrongfully or unjustly deported individuals to seek return to the United States after deportation, but in practice such mechanisms are difficult to access

and onerous to navigate and rarely result in permission to return;

Whereas individuals wrongfully or unjustly deported from the United States include—

(1) individuals who have been separated from their children, families, and loved ones after residing in the United States for years or decades;

(2) recipients of deferred action under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program who lost such status as a result of protracted litigation related to the program;

(3) individuals targeted for deportation as retaliation for exercising their right under the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States to protest conditions in the immigration system;

(4) individuals who have succeeded in winning their immigration cases after deportation but nevertheless are unable to return to the United States;

(5) individuals deported for past nonviolent criminal convictions who have subsequently demonstrated a commitment to renewal and to their community;

(6) individuals whose criminal convictions that were the basis of deportation have been expunged or pardoned; and

(7) veterans who served the United States;

Whereas, by permanently separating individuals from their children, spouses, and communities, deportation leads to destabilizing and enduring poverty, food and housing insecurity, and irreparable psychological harm to children left behind;

Whereas many deported individuals are sent back to dangerous conditions that pose a significant risk to their lives and wellbeing, or to countries where they have no personal ties at all;

Whereas the harms of deportation disproportionately affect Black and brown immigrant families, who are over-represented within the deportation system;

Whereas the Immigration Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.), relevant regulations, and Federal agency policy do include certain legal mechanisms and avenues designed to allow an individual to present a case for return after deportation (including through procedures to reopen a closed immigration court case), to effectuate return upon prevailing on an appeal, and to seek discretionary authority to return; however, such mechanisms intended by Congress and the relevant Federal agencies to remedy wrongful or unjust deportations are largely ineffective and insufficient due to a decentralized review process, associated lengthy wait times, complicated and opaque application procedures, little to no access to counsel, and a lack of resources for line-level decisionmakers with the Department of Homeland Security to meaningfully consider such cases;

Whereas a centralized, dedicated unit within the Department of Homeland Security that offers a fair and independent process for reviewing applications from individuals seeking to return to the United States after a wrongful or unjust deportation would ensure greater fairness and consistency in adjudication, alleviate the burden on individual Government attorneys and immigration courts, and reorient the Department of Homeland Security toward remedying past wrongful or unjust deportation decisions;

Whereas such a unit could exercise the legal and discretionary authority already provided under Federal law to facilitate the return of individuals whose removal orders were contrary to law or justice;

Whereas the Department of Homeland Security has already established a successful central removal review unit, known as ''ImmVets'', for the repatriation of wrongfully or unjustly deported United States veterans, including approximately 100 such veterans who have returned to the United States after deportation, which demonstrates the feasibility and effectiveness of such an approach;

Whereas establishing such a unit is wholly within the broad legal authority of the Department of Homeland Security and would bring fairness and credibility to the United States immigration system; and

Whereas bringing home wrongfully or unjustly deported fathers, mothers, community leaders, and workers is essential for moving toward an immigration system that prioritizes family unity, community wellbeing, economic prosperity, and basic due process: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that wrongfully or unjustly deported individuals deserve a meaningful chance to come home to the United States and reunite with their loved ones through a centralized unit within the Department of Homeland Security dedicated to reviewing requests for return to the United States.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3207. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3208. Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3209. Mr. RUBIO (for Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. RUBIO)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. RUBIO to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3210. Mr. HICKENLOOPER (for himself and Ms. LUMMIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3211. Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. SCHATZ, and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3212. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3213. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself and Mr. RISCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3214. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 7024, to make improvements to the child tax credit, to provide tax incentives to promote economic growth, to provide special rules for the taxation of certain residents of Taiwan with income from sources within the United States, to provide tax relief with respect to certain Federal disasters, to make improvements to the low-income housing tax credit, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3215. Mr. WELCH (for Mr. HEINRICH (for himself and Mr. RISCH)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2781, to promote remediation of abandoned hardrock mines, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3207. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1239. SPECIAL ENVOY FOR BELARUS.

Section 6406(d) of the Defense of State Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (division F of Public Law 118–31; 22 U.S.C. 5811 note) is amended by striking paragraphs (1) through (5) and inserting the following:

''(1) shall only exist while United States diplomatic operations in Belarus at the United States Embassy in Minsk, Belarus are suspended; and

''(2) shall oversee the operations and personnel of the Belarus Affairs Unit.''.

SA 3208. Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1272. REPORTS ON FOREIGN BOYCOTTS OF ISRAEL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the head of the Office of Antiboycott Compliance of the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce shall submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a report on boycotts described in section 1773(a) of the Anti-Boycott Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4842(a)) targeted at the State of Israel.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include a description of—

(1) boycotts described in that subsection; and

(2) the steps taken by the Department of Commerce to enforce the provisions of the Anti-Boycott Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4841 et seq.) with respect to those boycotts.

(c) TERMINATION.—The requirement to submit reports under subsection (a) shall terminate on the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 3209. Mr. RUBIO (for Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. RUBIO)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Rubio to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows: