

(1) designates September 2024 as “National Voting Rights Month”;

(2) encourages all people in the United States to uphold the right of every citizen to exercise the sacred and fundamental right to vote;

(3) encourages Congress to pass—

(A) the Freedom to Vote Act (S. 1, H. R. 11, 118th Congress), to set basic national standards to make sure all people in the United States can cast their ballots in the way that works best for them, regardless of what ZIP code they live in, improve access to the ballot for people in the United States, advance commonsense election integrity reforms, and protect the democracy of the United States from relentless attacks;

(B) the Democracy Restoration Act of 2023 (S. 1677, H. R. 4987, 118th Congress), to restore Federal voting rights to citizens after release from imprisonment, honoring the responsibilities of citizenship and civic engagement necessary for building healthy and safe communities, while welcoming the contributions of people returning home after imprisonment; and

(C) other voting rights legislation that seeks to advance voting rights and protect elections in the United States;

(4) recommends that public schools and universities in the United States develop an academic curriculum that educates students about—

(A) the importance of voting, how to register to vote, where to vote, and the different forms of voting;

(B) the history of voter suppression in the United States before and after passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.); and

(C) current measures that have been taken to restrict the vote;

(5) expresses appreciation for the United States Postal Service having issued a special Representative John R. Lewis stamp—

(A) to honor the life and legacy of Representative John R. Lewis in supporting voting rights; and

(B) to remind people in the United States that ordinary citizens risked their lives, marched, and participated in the great democracy of the United States so that all citizens would have the fundamental right to vote; and

(6) invites Congress to allocate the requisite funds for public service announcements on television, radio, newspapers, magazines, social media, billboards, buses, and other forms of media—

(A) to remind people in the United States when elections are being held;

(B) to share important registration deadlines; and

(C) to urge people to get out and vote.

SENATE RESOLUTION 823—RECOGNIZING HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH AND CELEBRATING THE HERITAGE AND CULTURE OF LATINOS IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE IMMENSE CONTRIBUTIONS OF LATINOS TO THE UNITED STATES

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. BUTLER, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KING, Mr. KELLY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. REED, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SANDERS,

Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. SINEMA, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNER, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. HELMY, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. COONS, Ms. SMITH, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. CASEY, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 823

Whereas, from September 15, 2024, through October 15, 2024, the United States celebrates Hispanic Heritage Month;

Whereas the Bureau of the Census estimates the Hispanic population living in the 50 States at more than 65,000,000 people, plus more than 3,200,000 people living in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, making Hispanic Americans approximately 19.5 percent or $\frac{1}{5}$ of the total population of the United States and the largest racial or ethnic minority group in the United States;

Whereas, in 2023, there were 1,000,000 or more Hispanic residents in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and in each of the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Washington;

Whereas, from 2022 to 2024, the Latino population in the United States grew by 1.8 percent or 1,200,000 residents;

Whereas, from 2010 to 2022, Latinos grew the population of the United States by 13,080,000 individuals, accounting for more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total population growth of the United States during that period;

Whereas the Latino population in the United States is projected to increase by nearly 8 percent by 2060;

Whereas, in 2020, approximately 18,800,000 children, or 25 percent of all children, in the United States were Hispanic;

Whereas 28 percent of public school students in the United States are Latino, and 9 percent of kindergarten through 12th grade teachers are Latino;

Whereas, since 2010, the share of Hispanic adults with at least some college education has increased by 9 percent;

Whereas approximately 3,800,000 Hispanic students are enrolled in higher education, and enrollment of Hispanic students is expected to exceed 4,300,000 by 2026;

Whereas an estimated 36,200,000 Latinos are eligible to vote in the 2024 Presidential election, increasing the eligible Hispanic voters from the 2020 Presidential election by 12 percent and representing 14.7 percent of the electorate in the United States;

Whereas approximately 1 in every 5 Hispanic voters are expected to vote in their first presidential election in November 2024;

Whereas, as of 2024, each year approximately 1,400,000 Latino citizens of the United States become eligible to vote;

Whereas it is estimated that 77,247,271 Hispanics will be 18 years of age or older, thus eligible to vote, by 2060;

Whereas it is estimated that, as of 2023, the purchasing power of Hispanic Americans is \$3,400,000,000,000;

Whereas, measured by gross domestic product, the economy of Latinos in the United States ranks as the fifth largest in the world;

Whereas, as of 2023, Latino-owned businesses have created nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ of all new jobs in the United States and contribute more than \$100,000,000,000 in annual payroll;

Whereas, in 2021, Latinas in the United States contributed approximately \$1,300,000,000,000 to the gross domestic product;

Whereas there are approximately 5,000,000 Hispanic-owned businesses in the United

States, supporting millions of employees nationwide and contributing more than \$800,000,000,000 in revenue to the economy of the United States;

Whereas, between 2007 and 2020, the number of Hispanic-owned businesses grew by 34 percent, representing the fastest growing segment of small businesses in the United States;

Whereas, as of 2023, Latino workers represented approximately 19.1 percent of the total civilian labor force of the United States, and, as a result of Latinos experiencing the fastest population growth of all race and ethnicity groups in the United States, the rate of Latino participation in the labor force is expected to grow;

Whereas, as of 2024, 67.5 percent of all Latinos in the United States participate in the labor force;

Whereas, as of 2024, 6.3 percent of chief executives in the United States are Latino, 9.7 percent of lawyers are Latino, 2.5 percent of postsecondary teachers are Latino, and 11.4 percent of civil engineers are Latino, all who contribute to the United States through their professions;

Whereas Hispanic Americans serve in all branches of the Armed Forces and have fought bravely in every war in the history of the United States since the American Revolution;

Whereas, as of 2024—

(1) more than 257,842 Hispanic members of the Armed Forces serve on active duty; and
(2) there are approximately 1,336,206 Hispanic veterans of the Armed Forces, including approximately 163,264 Latinas;

Whereas, in the Korean war, the 65th Infantry Regiment of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, known as the “Borinqueneers”, was the only active duty, segregated Latino military unit in the history of the United States and earned more than 2,700 Purple Hearts, 9 Distinguished Service Crosses, and a Congressional Gold Medal for their service;

Whereas 59 Hispanic Americans have received the Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest award for valor in action against an enemy force bestowed on an individual serving in the Armed Forces;

Whereas, in 2020, Congress established the National Museum of the American Latino, which, when complete, will display the achievements, diversity, and legacy of the Hispanic community in the United States;

Whereas Hispanic Americans are dedicated public servants, holding posts at the highest levels of the Government of the United States, including 1 seat on the Supreme Court, 5 seats in the Senate, and 56 seats in the House of Representatives; and

Whereas Hispanic Americans harbor a deep commitment to family and community, an enduring work ethic, and a perseverance to succeed and contribute to society: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the celebration of Hispanic Heritage Month from September 15, 2024, through October 15, 2024;

(2) esteems the integral role of Latinos and the manifold heritages of Latinos in the economy, culture, and identity of the United States; and

(3) urges the people of the United States to observe Hispanic Heritage Month with appropriate programs and activities that celebrate the contributions of Latinos to the United States.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3283. Mr. CRAPO (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) 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.

SA 3284. Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. CASEY, and Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3283. Mr. CRAPO (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) 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 title X, add the following:

Subtitle I—Bring Our Heroes Home Act

SEC. 1096. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Bring Our Heroes Home Act”.

SEC. 1097. FINDINGS, DECLARATIONS, AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS.—Congress finds and declares the following:

(1) A vast number of records relating to missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel have not been identified, located, or transferred to the National Archives following review and declassification. Only in the rarest cases is there any legitimate need for continued protection of records pertaining to missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel who have been missing for decades.

(2) There has been insufficient priority placed on identifying, locating, reviewing, or declassifying records relating to missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel and then transferring the records to the National Archives for public access.

(3) Mandates for declassification set forth in multiple Executive orders have been broadly written, loosely interpreted, and often ignored by Federal agencies in possession and control of records related to missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel.

(4) No individual or entity has been tasked with oversight of the identification, collection, review, and declassification of records related to missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel.

(5) The interest, desire, workforce, and funding of Federal agencies to assemble, review, and declassify records relating to missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel have been lacking.

(6) All records of the Federal Government relating to missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel should be preserved for historical and governmental purposes and for public research.

(7) All records of the Federal Government relating to missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel should carry a presumption of declassification, and all such records should be disclosed under this subtitle to enable the fullest possible accounting for missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel.

(8) Legislation is necessary to create an enforceable, independent, and accountable process for the public disclosure of records relating to missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel.

(9) Legislation is necessary because section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the “Freedom of Information Act”), as implemented by Federal agencies, has prevented the timely public disclosure of records relating to missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this subtitle are—

(1) to provide for the creation of the Missing Armed Forces and Civilian Personnel Records Collection at the National Archives; and

(2) to require the expeditious public transmission to the Archivist and public disclosure of missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel records, subject to narrow exceptions, as set forth in this subtitle.

SEC. 1098. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) ARCHIVIST.—The term “Archivist” means Archivist of the United States.

(2) COLLECTION.—The term “Collection” means the Missing Armed Forces and Civilian Personnel Records Collection established under section 1099(a).

(3) DIRECTOR.—The term “Director” means the Director of the Office of Government Ethics.

(4) EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—The term “Executive agency”—

(A) means an agency, as defined in section 552(f) of title 5, United States Code;

(B) includes any Executive department, military department, Government corporation, Government controlled corporation, or other establishment in the executive branch of the Federal Government, including the Executive Office of the President, any branch of the Armed Forces, and any independent regulatory agency; and

(C) does not include any non-appropriated agency, department, corporation, or establishment.

(5) EXECUTIVE BRANCH MISSING ARMED FORCES AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL RECORD.—The term “executive branch missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record” means a missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record of an Executive agency, or information contained in such a missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record obtained by or developed within the executive branch of the Federal Government.

(6) GOVERNMENT OFFICE.—The term “Government office” means an Executive agency, the Library of Congress, or the National Archives.

(7) MISSING ARMED FORCES AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL.—

(A) DEFINITION.—The term “missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel” means one or more missing persons; and

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term “missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel” includes an individual who was a missing person and whose status was later changed to “missing and presumed dead”.

(8) MISSING ARMED FORCES AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL RECORD.—The term “missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record” means a record that relates, directly or indirectly, to the loss, fate, or status of missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel that—

(A) was created or made available for use by, obtained by, or otherwise came into the custody, possession, or control of—

(i) any Government office;

(ii) any Presidential library; or

(iii) any of the Armed Forces; and

(B) relates to 1 or more missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel who became missing persons during the period—

(i) beginning on December 7, 1941; and

(ii) ending on the date of enactment of this Act.

(9) MISSING PERSON.—The term “missing person” means—

(A) a person described in paragraph (1) of section 1513 of title 10, United States Code; and

(B) any other civilian employee of the Federal Government or an employee of a contractor of the Federal Government who serves in direct support of, or accompanies, the Armed Forces in the field under orders and who is in a missing status (as that term is defined in paragraph (2) of such section 1513).

(10) NATIONAL ARCHIVES.—The term “National Archives”—

(A) means the National Archives and Records Administration; and

(B) includes any component of the National Archives and Records Administration (including Presidential archival depositories established under section 2112 of title 44, United States Code).

(11) OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.—The term “official investigation” means a review, briefing, inquiry, or hearing relating to missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel conducted by a Presidential commission, committee of Congress, or agency, regardless of whether it is conducted independently, at the request of any Presidential commission or committee of Congress, or at the request of any official of the Federal Government.

(12) ORIGINATING BODY.—The term “originating body” means the Government office or other initial source that created a record or particular information within a record.

(13) PUBLIC INTEREST.—The term “public interest” means the compelling interest in the prompt public disclosure of missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel records for historical and governmental purposes, for public research, and for the purpose of fully informing the people of the United States, most importantly families of missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel, about the fate of the missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel and the process by which the Federal Government has sought to account for them.

(14) RECORD.—The term “record” has the meaning given the term “records” in section 3301 of title 44, United States Code.

(15) REVIEW BOARD.—The term “Review Board” means the Missing Armed Forces and Civilian Personnel Records Review Board established under section 1099C.

SEC. 1099. MISSING ARMED FORCES AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL RECORDS COLLECTION AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF COLLECTION.—Not later than 90 days after a quorum of the Missing Armed Forces and Civilian Personnel Records Review Board has been established under section 1099C, the Archivist shall—

(1) commence establishment of a collection of records to be known as the “Missing Armed Forces and Civilian Personnel Records Collection”;;

(2) commence preparing the subject guidebook and index to the Collection; and

(3) establish criteria and acceptable formats for Executive agencies to follow when transmitting copies of missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel records to the Archivist, to include required metadata.

(b) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the swearing in of the Board members, the Review Board shall promulgate rules to establish guidelines and processes for the disclosure of records contained in the Collection.

(c) OVERSIGHT.—

(1) SENATE.—The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate shall have continuing jurisdiction, including legislative oversight jurisdiction, in the Senate with respect to the Collection.

(2) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Committee on Oversight and Accountability of