

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

the House of Representatives shall have continuing jurisdiction, including legislative oversight jurisdiction, in the House of Representatives with respect to the Collection.

SEC. 1099A. REVIEW, IDENTIFICATION, TRANSMISSION TO THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES, AND PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF MISSING ARMED FORCES AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL RECORDS BY GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) PREPARATION.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, and sufficiently in advance of the deadlines established under this subtitle, each Government office shall—

(A) identify and locate any missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel records in the custody, possession, or control of the Government office, including intelligence reports, congressional inquiries, memoranda to or from the White House and other Federal departments and agencies, Prisoner of War (POW) debriefings, live sighting reports, documents relating to POW camps, movement of POWs, exploitation of POWs, experimentation on POWs, or status changes from Missing in Action (MIA) to Killed in Action (KIA); and

(B) prepare for transmission to the Archivist in accordance with the criteria and acceptable formats established by the Archivist a copy of any missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel records that have not previously been transmitted to the Archivist by the Government office.

(2) CERTIFICATION.—Each Government office shall submit to the Archivist, under penalty of perjury, a certification indicating—

(A) whether the Government office has conducted a thorough search for all missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel records in the custody, possession, or control of the Government office; and

(B) whether a copy of any missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record has not been transmitted to the Archivist.

(3) PRESERVATION.—No missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record shall be destroyed, altered, or mutilated in any way.

(4) EFFECT OF PREVIOUS DISCLOSURE.—Information that was made available or disclosed to the public before the date of enactment of this Act in a missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record may not be withheld, redacted, postponed for public disclosure, or reclassified.

(5) WITHHELD AND SUBSTANTIALLY REDACTED RECORDS.—For any missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record that is transmitted to the Archivist which a Government office proposes to substantially redact or withhold in full from public access, the head of the Government office shall submit an unclassified and publicly releasable report to the Archivist, the Review Board, and each appropriate committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives justifying the decision of the Government office to substantially redact or withhold the record by demonstrating that the release of information would clearly and demonstrably be expected to cause an articulated harm, and that the harm would be of such gravity as to outweigh the public interest in access to the information.

(b) REVIEW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided under paragraph (5), not later than 180 days after a quorum of the Missing Armed Forces and Civilian Personnel Records Review Board has been established under section 1099C, each Government office shall, in accordance with the criteria and acceptable formats established by the Archivist—

(A) identify, locate, copy, and review each missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record in the custody, possession, or control

of the Government office for transmission to the Archivist and disclosure to the public or, if needed, review by the Review Board; and

(B) cooperate fully, in consultation with the Archivist, in carrying out paragraph (3).

(2) REQUIREMENT.—The Review Board shall promulgate rules for the disclosure of relevant records by Government offices under paragraph (1).

(3) NATIONAL ARCHIVES RECORDS.—Not later than 180 days after a quorum of the Missing Armed Forces and Civilian Personnel Records Review Board has been established under section 1099C, the Archivist shall—

(A) locate and identify all missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel records in the custody of the National Archives as of the date of enactment of this Act that remain classified, in whole or in part;

(B) notify a Government office if the Archivist locates and identifies a record of the Government office under subparagraph (A); and

(C) make each classified missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record located and identified under subparagraph (A) available for review by Executive agencies through the National Declassification Center established under Executive Order 13526 or any successor order.

(4) RECORDS ALREADY PUBLIC.—A missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record that is in the custody of the National Archives on the date of enactment of this Act and that has been publicly available in its entirety without redaction shall be made available in the Collection without any additional review by the Archivist, the Review Board, or any other Government office under this subtitle.

(5) EXEMPTIONS.—

(A) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE POW/MIA ACCOUNTING AGENCY.—The Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) is exempt from the requirement under this subsection to declassify and transmit to the Archivist documents in its custody or control that pertain to a specific case or cases that DPAA is actively investigating or developing for the purpose of locating, disintering, or identifying a missing member of the Armed Forces

(B) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE MILITARY SERVICE CASUALTY OFFICES AND DEPARTMENT OF STATE SERVICE CASUALTY OFFICES.—The Department of Defense Military Service Casualty Offices and the Department of State Service Casualty Offices are exempt from the requirement to declassify and transmit to the Archivist documents in their custody or control that pertain to individual cases with respect to which the office is lending support and assistance to the families of missing individuals.

(c) TRANSMISSION TO THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES.—Each Government office shall—

(1) not later than 180 days after a quorum of the Missing Armed Forces and Civilian Personnel Records Review Board has been established under section 1099C, commence transmission to the Archivist of copies of the missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel records in the custody, possession, or control of the Government office; and

(2) not later than 1 year after a quorum of the Missing Armed Forces and Civilian Personnel Records Review Board has been established under section 1099C, complete transmission to the Archivist of copies of all missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel records in the possession or control of the Government office.

(d) PERIODIC REVIEW OF POSTPONED MISSING ARMED FORCES AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL RECORDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—All missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel records, or information within a missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record, the public disclosure

of which has been postponed under the standards under this subtitle shall be reviewed by the originating body—

(A)(i) periodically, but not less than every 5 years, after the date on which the Review Board terminates under section 1099C(o); and

(ii) at the direction of the Archivist; and

(B) consistent with the recommendations of the Review Board under section 1099E(b)(3)(B).

(2) CONTENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A periodic review of a missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record, or information within a missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record, by the originating body shall address the public disclosure of the missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record under the standards under this subtitle.

(B) CONTINUED POSTPONEMENT.—If an originating body conducting a periodic review of a missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record, or information within a missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record, the public disclosure of which has been postponed under the standards under this subtitle, determines that continued postponement is required, the originating body shall provide to the Archivist an unclassified written description of the reason for the continued postponement that the Archivist shall highlight and make accessible on a publicly accessible website administered by the National Archives.

(C) SCOPE.—The periodic review of postponed missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel records, or information within a missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record, shall serve the purpose stated in section 1097(b)(2), to provide expeditious public disclosure of missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel records, to the fullest extent possible, subject only to the grounds for postponement of disclosure under section 1099B.

(D) DISCLOSURE ABSENT CERTIFICATION BY PRESIDENT.—Not later than 10 years after a quorum of the Missing Armed Forces and Civilian Personnel Records Review Board has been established under section 1099C, all missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel records, and information within a missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record, shall be publicly disclosed in full, and available in the Collection, unless—

(i) the head of the originating body, Executive agency, or other Government office recommends in writing that continued postponement is necessary;

(ii) the written recommendation described in clause (i)—

(I) is provided to the Archivist in unclassified and publicly releasable form not later than 180 days before the date that is 10 years after a quorum of the Missing Armed Forces and Civilian Personnel Records Review Board has been established under section 1099C; and

(II) includes—

(aa) a justification of the recommendation to postpone disclosure with clear and convincing evidence that the identifiable harm is of such gravity that it outweighs the public interest in disclosure; and

(bb) a recommended specified time at which or a specified occurrence following which the material may be appropriately disclosed to the public under this subtitle;

(iii) the Archivist transmits all recommended postponements and the recommendation of the Archivist to the President not later than 90 days before the date that is 10 years after the date a quorum of the Missing Armed Forces and Civilian Personnel Records Review Board has been established under section 1099C; and

(iv) the President transmits to the Archivist a certification indicating that continued

postponement is necessary and the identifiable harm, as demonstrated by clear and convincing evidence, is of such gravity that it outweighs the public interest in disclosure not later than the date that is 10 years after the date a quorum of the Missing Armed Forces and Civilian Personnel Records Review Board has been established under section 1099C.

SEC. 1099B. GROUNDS FOR POSTPONEMENT OF PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF RECORDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Disclosure to the public of a missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record or particular information in a missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record created after the date that is 25 years before the date of the review of the missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record by the Archivist may be postponed subject to the limitations under this subtitle only—

- (1) if it pertains to—
 - (A) military plans, weapons systems, or operations;
 - (B) foreign government information;
 - (C) intelligence activities (including covert action), intelligence sources or methods, or cryptology;
 - (D) foreign relations or foreign activities of the United States, including confidential sources;
 - (E) scientific, technological, or economic matters relating to the national security;
 - (F) United States Government programs for safeguarding nuclear materials or facilities;
 - (G) vulnerabilities or capabilities of systems, installations, infrastructures, projects, plans, or protection services relating to the national security; or
 - (H) the development, production, or use of weapons of mass destruction; and
- (2) the threat posed by the public disclosure of the missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record or information is of such gravity that it outweighs the public interest in disclosure.

(b) OLDER RECORDS.—Disclosure to the public of a missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record or particular information in a missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record created on or before the date that is 25 years before the date of the review of the missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record by the Archivist may be postponed subject to the limitations under this subtitle only if, as demonstrated by clear and convincing evidence—

- (1) the release of the information would be expected to—
 - (A) reveal the identity of a confidential human source, a human intelligence source, a relationship with an intelligence or security service of a foreign government or international organization, or a nonhuman intelligence source, or impair the effectiveness of an intelligence method currently in use, available for use, or under development;
 - (B) reveal information that would impair United States cryptologic systems or activities;
 - (C) reveal formally named or numbered United States military war plans that remain in effect, or reveal operational or tactical elements of prior plans that are contained in such active plans; or
 - (D) reveal information, including foreign government information, that would cause serious harm to relations between the United States and a foreign government, or to ongoing diplomatic activities of the United States; and
- (2) the threat posed by the public disclosure of the missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record or information is of such gravity that it outweighs the public interest in disclosure.

(c) EXCEPTION.—Regardless of the date on which a missing Armed Forces and civilian

personnel record was created, disclosure to the public of information in the missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record may be postponed if—

- (1) the public disclosure of the information would reveal the name or identity of a living person who provided confidential information to the United States and would pose a substantial risk of harm to that person;
- (2) the public disclosure of the information could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, and that invasion of privacy is so substantial that it outweighs the public interest;
- (3) the public disclosure of the information could reasonably be expected to cause harm to the methods currently in use or available for use by members of the Armed Forces to survive, evade, resist, or escape; or
- (4) the public disclosure of such information would conflict with United States law or regulations.

SEC. 1099C. ESTABLISHMENT AND POWERS OF THE MISSING ARMED FORCES AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL RECORDS REVIEW BOARD.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established as an independent establishment in the executive branch a board to be known as the “Missing Armed Forces and Civilian Personnel Records Review Board” to ensure and facilitate the review, transmission to the Archivist, and public disclosure of missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel records.

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) APPOINTMENTS.—The Review Board shall be composed of 5 members appointed by the President, of whom—

(A) 1 shall be appointed in consultation with the Archivist of the United States and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall serve as the Chairperson of the Review Board;

(B) 1 shall be recommended by the majority leader of the Senate;

(C) 1 shall be recommended by the minority leader of the Senate;

(D) 1 shall be recommended by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and

(E) 1 shall be recommended by the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(2) QUALIFICATIONS.—The members of the Review Board shall—

(A) be appointed without regard to political affiliation;

(B) be citizens of the United States of integrity and impartiality;

(C) not be employees of an Executive agency on the date of the appointment;

(D) have high national professional reputation in their fields and be capable of exercising the independent and objective judgment necessary to the fulfillment of their role in ensuring and facilitating the identification, location, review, transmission to the Archivist, and public disclosure of missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel records;

(E) possess an appreciation of the value of missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel records to scholars, the Federal Government, and the public, particularly families of missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel;

(F) include at least 1 professional historian; and

(G) include at least 1 attorney.

(3) CONSULTATION WITH THE OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS.—In considering persons to be appointed to the Review Board, the President shall consult with the Director of the Office of Government Ethics to—

(A) determine criteria for possible conflicts of interest of members of the Review Board, consistent with ethics laws, statutes, and regulations for executive branch employees; and

(B) ensure that no individual selected for such position of member of the Review Board

possesses a conflict of interest as so determined.

(4) CONSULTATION.—Appointments to the Review Board shall be made after considering individuals recommended by the American Historical Association, the Organization of American Historians, the Society of American Archivists, the American Bar Association, veterans’ organizations, and organizations representing families of missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel.

(c) SECURITY CLEARANCES.—The appropriate departments, agencies, and elements of the executive branch of the Federal Government shall cooperate to ensure that an application by an individual nominated to be a member of the Review Board, seeking security clearances necessary to carry out the duties of the Review Board, is expeditiously reviewed and granted or denied.

(d) CONSIDERATION BY THE SENATE.—Nominations for appointment under subsection (b)(1)(A) shall be referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate for consideration.

(e) VACANCY.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which a vacancy on the Review Board occurs, the vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as specified for original appointment.

(f) CHAIRPERSON NEEDED FOR QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Review Board, including the Chairperson appointed and confirmed pursuant to subsection (b)(1)(A), shall constitute a quorum.

(g) REMOVAL OF REVIEW BOARD MEMBER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A member of the Review Board shall not be removed from office, other than—

(A) by impeachment by Congress; or

(B) by the action of the President for inefficiency, neglect of duty, malfeasance in office, physical disability, mental incapacity, or any other condition that substantially impairs the performance of the member’s duties.

(2) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A member of the Review Board removed from office may obtain judicial review of the removal in a civil action commenced in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

(B) RELIEF.—The member may be reinstated or granted other appropriate relief by order of the court.

(3) NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—If a member of the Review Board is removed from office, and that removal is by the President, not later than 10 days after the removal, the President shall submit to the leadership of Congress, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives a report specifying the facts found and the grounds for the removal.

(h) COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.—

(1) BASIC PAY.—A member of the Review Board shall be treated as an employee of the executive branch and compensated at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, for each day (including travel time) during which the member is engaged in the performance of the duties of the Review Board.

(2) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—A member of the Review Board shall be allowed reasonable travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates for employees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from the member’s home or regular place of business in the performance of services for the Review Board.

(i) DUTIES OF THE REVIEW BOARD.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Review Board shall consider and render a decision on a determination by a Government office to seek to postpone the disclosure of a missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record, in whole or in part.

(2) RECORDS.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Review Board shall consider and render a decision regarding—

(A) whether a record constitutes a missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record; and

(B) whether a missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record, or particular information in a missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record, qualifies for postponement of disclosure under this subtitle.

(j) POWERS.—The Review Board shall have the authority to act in a manner prescribed under this subtitle, including authority to—

(1) direct Government offices to transmit to the Archivist missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel records as required under this subtitle;

(2) direct Government offices to transmit to the Archivist substitutes and summaries of missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel records that can be publicly disclosed to the fullest extent for any missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record that is proposed for postponement in full or that is substantially redacted;

(3) obtain access to missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel records that have been identified by a Government office;

(4) direct a Government office to make available to the Review Board, and if necessary investigate the facts surrounding, additional information, records, or testimony from individuals, which the Review Board has reason to believe is required to fulfill its functions and responsibilities under this subtitle;

(5) hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony, receive such evidence, and administer such oaths as the Review Board considers advisable to carry out its responsibilities under this subtitle;

(6) hold individuals in contempt for failure to comply with directives and mandates issued by the Review Board under this subtitle, which shall not include the authority to imprison or fine any individual;

(7) require any Government office to account in writing for the destruction of any records relating to the loss, fate, or status of missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel;

(8) receive information from the public regarding the identification and public disclosure of missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel records; and

(9) make a final determination regarding whether a missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record will be disclosed to the public or disclosure of the missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record to the public will be postponed, notwithstanding the determination of an Executive agency.

(k) WITNESS IMMUNITY.—The Review Board shall be considered to be an agency of the United States for purposes of section 6001 of title 18, United States Code.

(l) OVERSIGHT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives shall—

(A) have continuing legislative oversight jurisdiction with respect to the official conduct of the Review Board and the disposition of postponed records after termination of the Review Board; and

(B) not later than 10 days after submitting a request, be provided access to any records held or created by the Review Board.

(2) DUTY OF REVIEW BOARD.—The Review Board shall have the duty to cooperate with the exercise of oversight jurisdiction under paragraph (1).

(3) SECURITY CLEARANCES.—The Chairman and Ranking Members of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Accountability of the House of Representatives, and designated Committee staff, shall be granted all security clearances and accesses held by the Review Board, including to relevant Presidential and department or agency special access and compartmented access programs.

(m) SUPPORT SERVICES.—The Administrator of the General Services Administration shall provide administrative services for the Review Board on a reimbursable basis.

(n) INTERPRETIVE REGULATIONS.—The Review Board may issue interpretive regulations.

(o) TERMINATION AND WINDING UP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Review Board shall, by majority vote, determine whether all Government offices have complied with the obligations, mandates, and directives under this subtitle.

(2) TERMINATION DATE.—The Review Board shall terminate on the date that is 4 years after the date of swearing in of the Board members.

(3) REPORT.—Before the termination of the Review Board under paragraph (2), the Review Board shall submit to Congress reports, including a complete and accurate accounting of expenditures during its existence, and shall complete all other reporting requirements under this subtitle.

(4) RECORDS.—Upon termination of the Review Board, the Review Board shall transfer all records of the Review Board to the Archivist for inclusion in the Collection, and no record of the Review Board shall be destroyed.

SEC. 1099D. MISSING ARMED FORCES AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL RECORDS REVIEW BOARD PERSONNEL.

(a) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 45 days after the initial meeting of the Review Board, the Review Board shall appoint an individual to the position of Executive Director.

(2) QUALIFICATIONS.—The individual appointed as Executive Director of the Review Board—

(A) shall be a citizen of the United States of integrity and impartiality;

(B) shall be appointed without regard to political affiliation; and

(C) shall not have any conflict of interest with the mission of the Review Board.

(3) CONSULTATION WITH THE OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS.—In their consideration of the person to be appointed to the position of Executive Director of the Review Board, the Review Board shall consult with the Director of the Office of Government Ethics to—

(A) determine criteria for possible conflicts of interest of the Executive Director of the Review Board, consistent with ethics laws, statutes, and regulations for executive branch employees; and

(B) ensure that no individual selected for such position of Executive Director of the Review Board possesses a conflict of interest as so determined.

(4) SECURITY CLEARANCE.—

(A) LIMIT ON APPOINTMENT.—The Review Board shall not appoint an individual as Executive Director until after the date on which the individual qualifies for the necessary security clearance.

(B) EXPEDITED PROVISION.—The appropriate departments, agencies, and elements of the executive branch of the Federal Government

shall cooperate to ensure that an application by an individual nominated to be Executive Director, seeking security clearances necessary to carry out the duties of the Executive Director, is expeditiously reviewed and granted or denied.

(5) DUTIES.—The Executive Director shall—

(A) serve as principal liaison to Government offices;

(B) be responsible for the administration and coordination of the review of records by the Review Board;

(C) be responsible for the administration of all official activities conducted by the Review Board; and

(D) not have the authority to decide or determine whether any record should be disclosed to the public or postponed for disclosure.

(6) REMOVAL.—The Executive Director may be removed by a majority vote of the Review Board.

(b) STAFF.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Review Board may, in accordance with the civil service laws, but without regard to civil service law and regulation for competitive service as defined in subchapter I of chapter 33 of title 5, United States Code, appoint and terminate additional employees as are necessary to enable the Review Board and the Executive Director to perform their duties under this subtitle. The Executive Director and other employees of the Review Board shall be treated as employees of the executive branch.

(2) QUALIFICATIONS.—An individual appointed to a position as an employee of the Review Board—

(A) shall be a citizen of the United States of integrity and impartiality; and

(B) shall not have had any previous involvement with any official investigation or inquiry relating to the loss, fate, or status of missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel.

(3) CONSULTATION WITH THE OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS.—In their consideration of persons to be appointed as staff of the Review Board, the Review Board shall consult with the Director of the Office of Government Ethics to—

(A) determine criteria for possible conflicts of interest of staff of the Review Board, consistent with ethics laws, statutes, and regulations for executive branch employees; and

(B) ensure that no individual selected for such position of staff of the Review Board possesses a conflict of interest as so determined.

(4) SECURITY CLEARANCE.—

(A) LIMIT ON APPOINTMENT.—The Review Board shall not appoint an individual as an employee of the Review Board until after the date on which the individual qualifies for the necessary security clearance.

(B) EXPEDITED PROVISION.—The appropriate departments, agencies, and elements of the executive branch of the Federal Government shall cooperate to ensure that an application by an individual who is a candidate for a position with the Review Board, seeking security clearances necessary to carry out the duties of the position, is expeditiously reviewed and granted or denied.

(c) COMPENSATION.—The Review Board shall fix the compensation of the Executive Director and such employees without regard to chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, relating to classification of positions and General Schedule pay rates, except that the rate of pay for the Executive Director and other employees may not exceed the rate payable for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(d) ADVISORY COMMITTEES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Review Board may create 1 or more advisory committees to assist in fulfilling the responsibilities of the Review Board under this subtitle.

(2) APPLICABILITY OF FACAs.—Any advisory committee created by the Review Board shall be subject to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).

SEC. 1099E. REVIEW OF RECORDS BY THE MISSING ARMED FORCES AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL RECORDS REVIEW BOARD.

(a) STARTUP REQUIREMENTS.—The Review Board shall—

(1) not later than 90 days after the date on which all members are sworn in, publish an initial schedule for review of all missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel records, which the Archivist shall highlight and make available on a publicly accessible website administered by the National Archives; and

(2) not later than 180 days after the swearing in of the Board members, begin reviewing of missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel records, as necessary, under this subtitle.

(b) DETERMINATION OF THE REVIEW BOARD.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Review Board shall direct that all records that relate, directly or indirectly, to the loss, fate, or status of missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel be transmitted to the Archivist and disclosed to the public in the Collection in the absence of clear and convincing evidence that the record is not a missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record.

(2) POSTPONEMENT.—In approving postponement of public disclosure of a missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record, or information within a missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record, the Review Board shall seek to—

(A) provide for the disclosure of segregable parts, substitutes, or summaries of the missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record; and

(B) determine, in consultation with the originating body and consistent with the standards for postponement under this subtitle, which of the following alternative forms of disclosure shall be made by the originating body:

(i) Any reasonably segregable particular information in a missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record.

(ii) A substitute record for that information which is postponed.

(iii) A summary of a missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record.

(3) REPORTING.—With respect to a missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record, or information within a missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record, the public disclosure of which is postponed under this subtitle, or for which only substitutions or summaries have been disclosed to the public, the Review Board shall create and transmit to the Archivist, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, and the Committee on Oversight and Accountability of the House of Representatives an unclassified and publicly releasable report containing—

(A) a description of actions by the Review Board, the originating body, or any Government office (including a justification of any such action to postpone disclosure of any record or part of any record) and of any official proceedings conducted by the Review Board; and

(B) a statement, based on a review of the proceedings and in conformity with the decisions reflected therein, designating a recommended specified time at which, or a specified occurrence following which, the material may be appropriately disclosed to the

public under this subtitle, which the Review Board shall disclose to the public with notice thereof, reasonably calculated to make interested members of the public aware of the existence of the statement.

(4) ACTIONS AFTER DETERMINATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of a determination by the Review Board that a missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record shall be publicly disclosed in the Collection or postponed for disclosure and held in the protected Collection, the Review Board shall notify the head of the originating body of the determination and highlight and make available the determination on a publicly accessible website reasonably calculated to make interested members of the public aware of the existence of the determination.

(B) OVERSIGHT NOTICE.—Simultaneous with notice under subparagraph (A), the Review Board shall provide notice of a determination concerning the public disclosure or postponement of disclosure of a missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record, or information contained within a missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record, which shall include a written unclassified justification for public disclosure or postponement of disclosure, including an explanation of the application of any standards in section 1099B to the President, to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives.

(5) REFERRAL AFTER TERMINATION.—A missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record that is identified, located, or otherwise discovered after the date on which the Review Board terminates shall be transmitted to the Archivist for the Collection and referred to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives for review, ongoing oversight and, as warranted, referral for possible enforcement action relating to a violation of this subtitle and determination as to whether declassification of the missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel is warranted under this subtitle.

(c) NOTICE TO PUBLIC.—Every 30 days, beginning on the date that is 60 days after the date on which the Review Board first approves the postponement of disclosure of a missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel record, the Review Board shall highlight and make accessible on a publicly available website reasonably calculated to make interested members of the public aware of the existence of the postponement a notice that summarizes the postponements approved by the Review Board, including a description of the subject, originating body, length or other physical description, and each ground for postponement that is relied upon.

(d) REPORTS BY THE REVIEW BOARD.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and every year thereafter until the Review Board terminates, the Review Board shall submit a report regarding the activities of the Review Board to—

(A) the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives;

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(C) the President;

(D) the Archivist; and

(E) the head of any Government office the records of which have been the subject of Review Board activity.

(2) CONTENTS.—Each report under paragraph (1) shall include the following information:

(A) A financial report of the expenses for all official activities and requirements of the Review Board and its employees.

(B) The progress made on review, transmission to the Archivist, and public disclosure of missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel records.

(C) The estimated time and volume of missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel records involved in the completion of the duties of the Review Board under this subtitle.

(D) Any special problems, including requests and the level of cooperation of Government offices, with regard to the ability of the Review Board to carry out its duties under this subtitle.

(E) A record of review activities, including a record of postponement decisions by the Review Board or other related actions authorized under this subtitle, and a record of the volume of records reviewed and postponed.

(F) Suggestions and requests to Congress for additional legislative authority needs.

(G) An appendix containing copies of reports relating to postponed records submitted to the Archivist under subsection (b)(3) since the end of the period covered by the most recent report under paragraph (1).

(3) COPIES AND BRIEFS.—Coincident with the reporting requirements in paragraph (2), or more frequently as warranted by new information, the Review Board shall provide copies to, and fully brief, at a minimum, the President, the Archivist, leadership of Congress, the Chairman and Ranking Members of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Accountability of the House of Representatives, and the Chairs and Chairmen, as the case may be, and Ranking Members and Vice Chairmen, as the case may be, of such other committees as leadership of Congress determines appropriate on the Controlled Disclosure Campaign Plan, classified appendix, and postponed disclosures, specifically addressing—

(A) recommendations for periodic review, downgrading, and declassification, as well as the exact time or specified occurrence following which specific missing Armed Forces and civilian material may be appropriately disclosed;

(B) the rationale behind each postponement determination and the recommended means to achieve disclosure of each postponed item;

(C) any other findings that the Review Board chooses to offer; and

(D) an addendum containing copies of reports of postponed records to the Archivist required under subsection (b)(3) made since the date of the preceding report under this subsection.

(4) TERMINATION NOTICE.—Not later than 90 days before the Review Board expects to complete the work of the Review Board under this subtitle, the Review Board shall provide written notice to Congress of the intent of the Review Board to terminate operations at a specified date.

SEC. 1099F. DISCLOSURE OF OTHER MATERIALS AND ADDITIONAL STUDY.

(a) MATERIALS UNDER SEAL OF COURT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Review Board may request the Attorney General to petition any court of the United States or of a foreign country to release any information relevant to the loss, fate, or status of missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel that is held under seal of the court.

(2) GRAND JURY INFORMATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Review Board may request the Attorney General to petition any court of the United States to release any information relevant to loss, fate, or status of missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel that is held under the injunction of secrecy of a grand jury.

(B) TREATMENT.—A request for disclosure of missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel materials under this subtitle shall be deemed to constitute a showing of particularized need under rule 6 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Attorney General should assist the Review Board in good faith to unseal any records that the Review Board determines to be relevant and held under seal by a court or under the injunction of secrecy of a grand jury;

(2) the Secretary of State should—

(A) contact the Governments of the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to seek the disclosure of all records in their respective custody, possession, or control relevant to the loss, fate, or status of missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel; and

(B) contact any other foreign government that may hold information relevant to the loss, fate, or status of missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel, and seek disclosure of such information; and

(3) all agencies should cooperate in full with the Review Board to seek the disclosure of all information relevant to the loss, fate, or status of missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel consistent with the public interest.

SEC. 1099G. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.

(a) PRECEDENCE OVER OTHER LAW.—When this subtitle requires transmission of a record to the Archivist or public disclosure, it shall take precedence over any other law (except section 6103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986), judicial decision construing such law, or common law doctrine that would otherwise prohibit such transmission or disclosure, with the exception of deeds governing access to or transfer or release of gifts and donations of records to the United States Government.

(b) FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT.—Nothing in this subtitle shall be construed to eliminate or limit any right to file requests with any Executive agency or seek judicial review of the decisions under section 552 of title 5, United States Code.

(c) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—Nothing in this subtitle shall be construed to preclude judicial review under chapter 7 of title 5, United States Code, of final actions taken or required to be taken under this subtitle.

(d) EXISTING AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this subtitle revokes or limits the existing authority of the President, any Executive agency, the Senate, or the House of Representatives, or any other entity of the Government to publicly disclose records in its custody, possession, or control.

(e) RULES OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—To the extent that any provision of this subtitle establishes a procedure to be followed in the Senate or the House of Representatives, such provision is adopted—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, and is deemed to be part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in that House, and it supersedes other rules only to the extent that it is inconsistent with such rules; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as they relate to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

SEC. 1099H. REQUESTS FOR EXTENSIONS.

The head of a Government office required to comply with a deadline under this subtitle

that is based off the date of establishment of a quorum of the Missing Armed Forces and Civilian Personnel Records Review Board under section 1099C may request an extension from the Board for good cause. If the Board agrees to the request, the deadline applicable to the Government office for the purpose of such requirement shall be such later date as the Board may determine appropriate.

SEC. 1099I. TERMINATION OF EFFECT OF SUBTITLE.

(a) PROVISIONS PERTAINING TO THE REVIEW BOARD.—The provisions of this subtitle that pertain to the appointment and operation of the Review Board shall cease to be effective when the Review Board and the terms of its members have terminated under section 1099C(o).

(b) OTHER PROVISIONS.—The remaining provisions of this subtitle shall continue in effect until such time as the Archivist certifies to the President and Congress that all missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel records have been made available to the public in accordance with this subtitle.

SEC. 1099J. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this subtitle, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 1099K. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this subtitle, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of this subtitle and the application of that provision to other persons not similarly situated or to other circumstances shall not be affected by the invalidation.

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, 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 appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . OUTBOUND INVESTMENT TRANSPARENCY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“TITLE VIII—PROTECTION OF COVERED SECTORS

“SEC. 801. DEFINITIONS.

“In this title:

“(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means—

“(A) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate; and

“(B) the Committee on Financial Services and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives.

“(2) COUNTRY OF CONCERN.—The term ‘country of concern’ means, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed in accordance with section 806, a country specified in section 4872(d)(2) of title 10, United States Code.

“(3) COVERED ACTIVITY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to such regulations as may be prescribed in accordance with section 806, and except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term ‘covered activity’

means any activity engaged in by a United States person in a related covered sector that involves—

“(i) an acquisition by such United States person of an equity interest or contingent equity interest, or monetary capital contribution, in a covered foreign entity, directly or indirectly, by contractual commitment or otherwise, with the goal of generating income or gain;

“(ii) an arrangement for an interest held by such United States person in the short- or long-term debt obligations of a covered foreign entity that includes governance rights that are characteristic of an equity investment, management, or other important rights, as defined in regulations prescribed in accordance with section 806;

“(iii) the establishment of a wholly owned subsidiary in a country of concern, such as a greenfield investment, for the purpose of production, design, testing, manufacturing, fabrication, or development related to one or more covered sectors;

“(iv) the establishment by such United States person of a joint venture in a country of concern or with a covered foreign entity for the purpose of production, design, testing, manufacturing, fabrication, or research involving one or more covered sectors, or other contractual or other commitments involving a covered foreign entity to jointly research and develop new innovation, including through the transfer of capital or intellectual property or other business proprietary information; or

“(v) the acquisition by a United States person with a covered foreign entity of—

“(I) operational cooperation, such as through supply or support arrangements;

“(II) the right to board representation (as an observer, even if limited, or as a member) or an executive role (as may be defined through regulation) in a covered foreign entity;

“(III) the ability to direct or influence such operational decisions as may be defined through such regulations;

“(IV) formal governance representation in any operating affiliate, like a portfolio company, of a covered foreign entity; or

“(V) a new relationship to share or provide business services, such as but not limited to financial services, marketing services, maintenance, or assembly functions, related to covered sectors.

“(B) EXCEPTIONS.—The term ‘covered activity’ does not include—

“(i) any transaction the value of which the Secretary of the Treasury determines is de minimis, as defined in regulations prescribed in accordance with section 806;

“(ii) any category of transactions that the Secretary determines is in the national interest of the United States, as may be defined in regulations prescribed in accordance with section 806;

“(iii) any ordinary or administrative business transaction as may be defined in such regulations;

“(iv) an investment by a United States person in—

“(I) any publicly traded security (as that term is defined in section 3(a)(10) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(10)), denominated in any currency, that trades on a securities exchange or through the method of trading that is commonly referred to as ‘over-the-counter,’ in any jurisdiction; or

“(II) a security issued by—

“(aa) any investment company (as that term is defined in section 3(a)(1) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, at 15 U.S.C. 80a-3(a)(1)) that is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, such as index funds, mutual funds, or exchange traded funds;

“(bb) any company that has elected to be a business development company pursuant to section 54 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-53); or

“(cc) any derivative of item (aa) or (bb);

“(v) any ancillary transaction undertaken by a financial institution (as that term is defined in defined in section 5312 of title 31, United States Code); or

“(vi) the creation, contribution to, or provision of software distributed under open source licenses that permit downstream users to use, reproduce, distribute, copy, create derivative works of, and make modifications to the software.

“(C) ANCILLARY TRANSACTION DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term ‘ancillary transaction’ means the processing, settling, clearing or sending of payments and cash transactions, underwriting services, credit rating services, and other services ordinarily incident to and part of the provision of financial services, such as opening bank accounts, direct custody services, foreign exchange services, remittances services, and safe deposit services.

“(4) COVERED FOREIGN ENTITY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to regulations prescribed in accordance with section 806, and except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term ‘covered foreign entity’ means—

“(i) any entity that is incorporated in, has a principal place of business in, or is organized under the laws of a country of concern;

“(ii) any entity the equity securities of which are primarily traded in the ordinary course of business on one or more exchanges in a country of concern;

“(iii) any entity in which any entity described in subclause (i) or (ii) holds, individually or in the aggregate, directly or indirectly, an ownership interest of greater than 50 percent; or

“(iv) any other entity that is not a United States person and that meets such criteria as may be specified by the Secretary of the Treasury in such regulations.

“(B) EXCEPTION.—The term ‘covered foreign entity’ does not include any entity described in subparagraph (A) that can demonstrate that a majority of the equity interest in the entity is ultimately owned by—

“(i) nationals of the United States; or

“(ii) nationals of such countries (other than countries of concern) as are identified for purposes of this subparagraph pursuant to regulations prescribed in accordance with section 806.

“(5) COVERED SECTORS.—Subject to regulations prescribed in accordance with section 806, the term ‘covered sectors’ includes sectors within the following areas, as specified in such regulations:

“(A) Advanced semiconductors and microelectronics.

“(B) Artificial intelligence.

“(C) Quantum information science and technology.

“(D) Hypersonics.

“(E) Satellite-based communications.

“(F) Networked laser scanning systems with dual-use applications.

“(6) PARTY.—The term ‘party’, with respect to an activity, has the meaning given that term in regulations prescribed in accordance with section 806.

“(7) UNITED STATES.—The term ‘United States’ means the several States, the District of Columbia, and any territory or possession of the United States.

“(8) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term ‘United States person’ means—

“(A) an individual who is a citizen or national of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States; and

“(B) any corporation, partnership, or other entity organized under the laws of the

United States or the laws of any jurisdiction within the United States.

“SEC. 802. ADMINISTRATION OF UNITED STATES INVESTMENT NOTIFICATION.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall delegate the authorities and functions under this title to the Secretary of the Treasury.

“(b) COORDINATION.—In carrying out the duties of the Secretary under this title, the Secretary shall—

“(1) coordinate with the Secretary of Commerce; and

“(2) consult with the United States Trade Representative, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and the Director of National Intelligence.

“SEC. 803. MANDATORY NOTIFICATION OF COVERED ACTIVITIES.

“(a) MANDATORY NOTIFICATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to regulations prescribed in accordance with section 806, beginning on the date that is 90 days after such regulations take effect, a United States person that plans to engage in a covered activity shall—

“(A) if such covered activity is not a secured transaction, submit to the Secretary of the Treasury a complete written notification of the activity not later than 14 days before the anticipated completion date of the activity; and

“(B) if such covered activity is a secured transaction, submit to the Secretary of the Treasury a complete written notification of the activity not later than 14 days after the completion date of the activity.

“(2) CIRCULATION OF NOTIFICATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall, upon receipt of a notification under paragraph (1), promptly inspect the notification for completeness.

“(B) INCOMPLETE NOTIFICATIONS.—If a notification submitted under paragraph (1) is incomplete, the Secretary shall promptly inform the United States person that submits the notification that the notification is not complete and provide an explanation of relevant material respects in which the notification is not complete.

“(3) IDENTIFICATION OF NON-NOTIFIED ACTIVITY.—The Secretary shall establish a process to identify covered activities for which—

“(A) a notification is not submitted to the Secretary under paragraph (1); and

“(B) information is reasonably available.

“(b) CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), any information or documentary material filed with the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to this section shall be exempt from disclosure under section 552 of title 5, United States Code, and no such information or documentary material may be made public by any government agency or Member of Congress.

“(2) EXCEPTIONS.—The exemption from disclosure provided by paragraph (1) shall not prevent the disclosure of the following:

“(A) Information relevant to any administrative or judicial action or proceeding.

“(B) Information provided to Congress or any of the appropriate congressional committees.

“(C) Information important to the national security analysis or actions of the President to any domestic governmental entity, or to any foreign governmental entity of an ally or partner of the United States, under the direction and authorization of the President or the Secretary, only to the extent necessary for national security purposes, and subject to appropriate confidentiality and classification requirements.

“(D) Information that the parties have consented to be disclosed to third parties.

“SEC. 804. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 360 days after the date on which the regulations pre-

scribed under section 806 take effect, and not less frequently than annually thereafter, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that—

“(1) lists all notifications submitted under section 803(a) during the year preceding submission of the report and includes, with respect to each such notification—

“(A) basic information on each party to the covered activity with respect to which the notification was submitted; and

“(B) the nature of the covered activity that was the subject to the notification, including the elements of the covered activity that necessitated a notification;

“(2) includes a summary of those notifications, disaggregated by sector, by covered activity, and by country of concern;

“(3) provides additional context and information regarding trends in the sectors, the types of covered activities, and the countries involved in those notifications;

“(4) includes a description of the national security risks associated with—

“(A) the covered activities with respect to which those notifications were submitted; or

“(B) categories of such activities; and

“(5) assesses the overall impact of those notifications, including recommendations for—

“(A) expanding existing Federal programs to support the production or supply of covered sectors in the United States, including the potential of existing authorities to address any related national security concerns;

“(B) investments needed to enhance covered sectors and reduce dependence on countries of concern regarding those sectors; and

“(C) the continuation, expansion, or modification of the implementation and administration of this title, including recommendations with respect to whether the definition of ‘country of concern’ under section 801(2) should be amended to add or remove countries.

“(b) FORM OF REPORT.—Each report required by this section shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

“(c) TESTIMONY REQUIRED.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this title, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce shall each provide to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives testimony with respect to the national security threats relating to investments by United States persons in countries of concern and broader international capital flows.

“SEC. 805. PENALTIES AND ENFORCEMENT.

“(a) PENALTIES WITH RESPECT TO UNLAWFUL ACTS.—Subject to regulations prescribed in accordance with section 806, it shall be unlawful—

“(1) to fail to submit a notification under subsection (a) of section 803 with respect to a covered activity or to submit other information as required by the Secretary of the Treasury; or

“(2) to make a material misstatement or to omit a material fact in any information submitted to the Secretary under this title.

“(b) ENFORCEMENT.—The President may direct the Attorney General to seek appropriate relief in the district courts of the United States, in order to implement and enforce this title.

“SEC. 806. REQUIREMENT FOR REGULATIONS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 360 days after the date of the enactment of this title, the Secretary of the Treasury shall finalize regulations to carry out this title.

“(b) ELEMENTS.—Regulations prescribed to carry out this title shall include specific examples of the types of—

“(1) activities that will be considered to be covered activities; and

“(2) the specific sectors and subsectors that may be considered to be covered sectors.

“(c) REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe regulations further defining the terms used in this title, including ‘covered activity’, ‘covered foreign entity’, and ‘party’, in accordance with subchapter II of chapter 5 and chapter 7 of title 5 (commonly known as the ‘Administrative Procedure Act’).

“(d) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN RULE-MAKING.—The provisions of section 709 shall apply to any regulations issued under this title.

“(e) LOW-BURDEN REGULATIONS.—In prescribing regulations under this section, the Secretary of the Treasury shall structure the regulations—

“(1) to minimize the cost and complexity of compliance for affected parties;

“(2) to ensure the benefits of the regulations outweigh their costs;

“(3) to adopt the least burdensome alternative that achieves regulatory objectives;

“(4) to prioritize transparency and stakeholder involvement in the process of prescribing the regulations; and

“(5) to regularly review and streamline existing regulations to reduce redundancy and complexity.

“SEC. 807. MULTILATERAL ENGAGEMENT AND COORDINATION.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall delegate the authorities and functions under this section to the Secretary of State.

“(b) AUTHORITIES.—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the United States Trade Representative, and the Director of National Intelligence, shall—

“(1) conduct bilateral and multilateral engagement with the governments of countries that are allies and partners of the United States to ensure coordination of protocols and procedures with respect to covered activities with countries of concern and covered foreign entities; and

“(2) upon adoption of protocols and procedures described in paragraph (1), work with those governments to establish mechanisms for sharing information, including trends, with respect to such activities.

“(c) STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPMENT OF OUTBOUND INVESTMENT SCREENING MECHANISMS.—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of the Treasury and in consultation with the Attorney General, shall—

“(1) develop a strategy to work with countries that are allies and partners of the United States to develop mechanisms comparable to this title for the notification of covered activities; and

“(2) provide technical assistance to those countries with respect to the development of those mechanisms.

“(d) REPORT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the development of the strategy required by subsection (b), and annually thereafter for a period of 5 years, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes the strategy, the status of implementing the strategy, and a description of any impediments to the establishment of mechanisms comparable to this title by allies and partners.

“(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means—

“(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Finance, the Committee

on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

“(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

“SEC. 808. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this title, including to provide outreach to industry and persons affected by this title.

“(b) HIRING AUTHORITY.—The head of any agency designated as a lead agency under section 802(b) may appoint, without regard to the provisions of sections 3309 through 3318 of title 5, United States Code, not more than 25 candidates directly to positions in the competitive service (as defined in section 2102 of that title) in that agency. The primary responsibility of individuals in positions authorized under the preceding sentence shall be to administer this title.

“SEC. 809. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION WITH RESPECT TO FREE AND FAIR COMMERCE.

“Nothing in this title may be construed to restrain or deter foreign investment in the United States, United States investment abroad, or trade in goods or services, if such investment and trade do not pose a risk to the national security of the United States.”.

(b) SUNSET.—This section and the amendments made by this section shall terminate on the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. MERKLEY. Madam President, I have seven 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 ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, September 17, 2024, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

The Committee on Finance is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday September 17, 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 Tuesday, September 17, 2024, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, September 17, 2024, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session

of the Senate on Tuesday, September 17, 2024, at 2 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, September 17, 2024, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a closed briefing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

The Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Protection of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, September 17, 2024, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hybrid hearing.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. CASSIDY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that William McCarthy, an intern in my office, be granted floor privileges for the remainder of today’s session of the Senate.

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

NATIONAL HISPANIC-SERVING INSTITUTIONS WEEK

RECOGNIZING HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 815 and that the Senate proceed to the en bloc consideration of the following Senate resolutions: S. Res. 815, National Hispanic-Serving Institutions Week, and S. Res. 823, Hispanic Heritage Month.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

Mr. MERKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be agreed to, the preambles be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, all en bloc.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 815) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of September 12, 2024, under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

The resolution (S. Res. 823) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today’s RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—H.R. 5613

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I understand there is a bill at the desk, and I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title for the first time.