

went above and beyond as a positive role model to all that knew him;

Whereas Sergeant Heimann was a Hays, Kansas, resident who graduated from Thomas More Prep-Marian High School and attended the University of Kansas for 2 years before returning to Hays, Kansas;

Whereas Sergeant Heimann graduated from the 241st basic training class at the Kansas Law Enforcement Training Center in 2016;

Whereas Sergeant Heimann received the Outstanding Eagle Scout in the Community award from the Coronado Area Council in 2019;

Whereas Sergeant Heimann was well received by local children during his 2021 reading sessions at Hays Public Library;

Whereas Sergeant Heimann is survived by his wife, Beth, his children, Patrick and Victoria, his parents, Bill and Teresa Heimann, and many other family members and friends; and

Whereas Sergeant Heimann was killed in the line of duty while responding to a domestic violence incident on September 27, 2025: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) highly appreciates and respects all that Sergeant Scott Heimann did to protect and serve his Kansas community;

(2) offers condolences to the family of Sergeant Scott Heimann;

(3) pays tribute to Sergeant Scott Heimann's noble sacrifice in the line of duty; and

(4) calls on all levels of government to support the family of this fallen officer.

SENATE RESOLUTION 426—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF OCTOBER 5, 2025, THROUGH OCTOBER 11, 2025, AS “RELIGIOUS EDUCATION WEEK” TO CELEBRATE RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. BARASSO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. BUDD, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DAINES, Mr. HAGERTY, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. RISCH, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. BANKS, Mr. CURTIS, and Mrs. MOODY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 426

Whereas the free exercise of religion is an inherent, fundamental, and inalienable right protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States;

Whereas the United States has long recognized that the free exercise of religion is important to the intellectual, ethical, moral, and civic development of individuals in the United States, as evidenced by the Founders of the United States, such as—

(1) Benjamin Franklin, who believed religion to be “uniquely capable of educating a citizenry for democracy”; and

(2) George Washington, who said in his farewell address, “Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports.”;

Whereas religious education is useful for self-development because it asks students to consider and respond to questions concerning the meaning and purpose of life, engages stu-

dents in questions about morality and justice, and enables students to identify their values;

Whereas studies like the one published by the International Journal of Mental Health Systems in 2019 have shown that religious education can be “instrumental to improving adolescent mental health” by helping children learn how to make decisions based on morals, promoting less risky choices, and encouraging connectedness within a community, which can enhance self-esteem and well-being;

Whereas religious education fosters respect for other religious groups and individuals generally by acknowledging a source for human dignity and worth;

Whereas the Supreme Court of the United States found in *Pierce v. Society of Sisters*, 268 U.S. 510 (1925), that the State does not have power “to standardize its children by forcing them to accept instruction from public teachers only. The child is not the mere creature of the state; those who nurture him and direct his destiny have the right, coupled with the high duty, to recognize and prepare him for additional obligations.”;

Whereas religious instruction can come from a variety of sources, including sectarian schools and released time programs;

Whereas, according to the National Center for Education Statistics, in 2015, 4,350,000 children in the United States attended sectarian elementary and secondary schools where those children received religious education; and

Whereas the Supreme Court of the United States held in *Zorach v. Clauson*, 343 U.S. 306 (1952), that State statutes providing for the release of public school students from school to attend religious classes are constitutional, and, as a result, an estimated 540,000 public school students in the United States take advantage of released time programs each year: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) affirms the importance of religious education in the civic and moral development of the people of the United States;

(2) celebrates the schools and organizations that are engaged in religious instruction of the children of the United States to aid those children in intellectual, ethical, moral, and civic development;

(3) calls on each of the 50 States, each territory of the United States, and the District of Columbia to accommodate individuals who wish to be released from public school attendance to attend religious classes; and

(4) designates the week of October 5, 2025, through October 11, 2025, as “Religious Education Week”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 427—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 8, 2025, AS “NATIONAL HYDROGEN AND FUEL CELL DAY”

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. COONS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 427

Whereas hydrogen, which has an atomic mass of 1.008, is the most abundant element in the universe;

Whereas the United States is a world leader in the development and deployment of fuel cell and hydrogen technologies;

Whereas hydrogen fuel cells played an instrumental role in the United States space program, helping the United States achieve the mission of landing a man on the Moon;

Whereas private industry, Federal and State governments, national laboratories,

and institutions of higher education continue to improve fuel cell and hydrogen technologies to address the most pressing energy, environmental, and economic issues of the United States;

Whereas fuel cells utilizing hydrogen and hydrogen-rich fuels to generate electricity are clean, efficient, safe, and resilient technologies being used for—

(1) stationary and backup power generation; and

(2) zero-emission transportation for light-duty vehicles, industrial vehicles, delivery vans, buses, trucks, trains, military vehicles, marine applications, and aerial vehicles;

Whereas stationary fuel cells are being placed in service for continuous and backup power to provide businesses and other energy consumers with reliable power in the event of grid outages;

Whereas stationary fuel cells can help reduce water use, as compared to traditional power generation technologies;

Whereas fuel cell electric vehicles that utilize hydrogen can mimic the experience of internal combustion vehicles, including comparable range and refueling times;

Whereas hydrogen fuel cell industrial vehicles are deployed at logistical hubs and warehouses across the United States and exported to facilities in Europe and Asia;

Whereas hydrogen is a nontoxic gas that can be derived from a variety of domestically available traditional and renewable resources, including solar, wind, biogas, and the abundant supply of natural gas in the United States;

Whereas hydrogen and fuel cells can store energy to help enhance the grid and maximize opportunities to deploy renewable energy;

Whereas the United States produces and uses approximately 10,000,000 metric tons of hydrogen per year;

Whereas engineers and safety code and standard professionals have developed consensus-based protocols for safe delivery, handling, and use of hydrogen; and

Whereas the ingenuity of the people of the United States is essential to paving the way for the future use of hydrogen technologies: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates October 8, 2025, as “National Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Day”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 428—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. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. SCHATZ, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. REED, Mr. GALLEGOS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. KING, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. WARNER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. WARREN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BENNET, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KELLY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. MOODY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. OSSOFF, and Mr. PETERS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 428

Whereas, from September 15, 2025, through October 15, 2025, the United States celebrates Hispanic Heritage Month;

Whereas the Bureau of the Census estimates the Hispanic population living in the 50 States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico at more than 68,000,000 people, making Hispanic Americans approximately 20 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 2024, 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, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, 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 2022, approximately 19,000,000 children, or 26 percent of all children, in the United States were Hispanic;

Whereas, in 2022, 29 percent of public school students in the United States are Latino, and, in 2021, 9 percent of kindergarten through 12th grade teachers were Latino;

Whereas, by 2041, the number of Hispanic high school graduates is expected to grow by 16 percent;

Whereas, in 2023, approximately 21 percent of Latinos aged 25 or older held a bachelor's degree;

Whereas, in 2022, approximately 20 percent of all enrolled postsecondary students were Latino;

Whereas, as of 2021, an estimated nearly 2,500,000 Latinos in the United States held advanced degrees;

Whereas an estimated 16,573,000 or 51 percent of eligible Hispanic voters in the United States reported they voted in the election of November 2024;

Whereas it is estimated that 77,247,271 Hispanic Americans 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 was \$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 contributed more than \$100,000,000,000 in annual payroll;

Whereas, in 2023, Latinos in the United States contributed approximately \$4,100,000,000,000, to the gross domestic product;

Whereas, as of 2025, Latinos have accounted for approximately 31 percent of the growth of the gross domestic product of the United States since 2019;

Whereas, between 2017 and 2022, Latino employers in the United States increased by 44.4 percent;

Whereas, in 2022, Latino individuals owned 7.9 percent of all employer 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 experi-

encing 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 2025, 67.1 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 were Latino, 9.7 percent of lawyers were Latino, 2.5 percent of postsecondary teachers were Latino, and 11.4 percent of civil engineers were 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 served on active duty; and
(2) there were approximately 1,336,206 Hispanic veterans of the Armed Forces, including approximately 163,264 Latinas;

Whereas, as of 2023, Hispanic or Latino veterans made up 8 percent of the total veteran population in the United States;

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 60 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, 6 seats in the Senate, and 50 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, 2025, through October 15, 2025;

(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.

SENATE RESOLUTION 429—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2025 AS “NATIONAL INFANT MORTALITY AWARENESS MONTH”, RAISING AWARENESS OF INFANT MORTALITY, AND INCREASING EFFORTS TO REDUCE INFANT MORTALITY

Mrs. HYDE-SMITH (for herself and Mr. OSSOFF) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 429

Whereas the term “infant mortality” refers to the death of a baby before the first birthday of the baby;

Whereas the United States ranks 33rd out of the 38 countries in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) for infant mortality rate, with 5.4 deaths per 1,000 live births;

Whereas high rates of infant mortality are especially prevalent in African American, Native American, Alaskan Native, Latino, Asian, and Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander communities, communities with high rates of unemployment and poverty, and communities with limited access to medical providers;

Whereas premature birth and low birth weight are leading causes of infant mortality;

Whereas the United States spends nearly twice as much on health care as other OECD countries;

Whereas infant mortality can be substantially reduced through community-based services, such as outreach, home visitation, care coordination, health education, inter-conceptional care, and paternal involvement;

Whereas support for community-based programs to reduce infant mortality may result in lower future spending on medical interventions, special education, and other social services that may be needed for infants and children born with a low birth weight;

Whereas the Department of Health and Human Services has implemented the Newborn Supply Kit program;

Whereas the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) provides information that is vital to addressing preterm birth rates and conditions that put babies at risk;

Whereas the Maternal and Child Health Bureau Healthy Start program has invested in communities facing high rates of infant mortality and maternal illness to improve health outcomes before, during, and after pregnancy;

Whereas the Advisory Committee on Infant Mortality provides advice and recommendations to the Secretary of Health and Human Services on improving the health status of infants and pregnant women and on a national strategy for reducing infant mortality;

Whereas the Secretary of Health and Human Services is encouraged to partner with educational institutions and States to increase maternal health and infant health initiatives; and

Whereas public awareness and education campaigns on infant mortality are held during the month of September each year: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 2025 as “National Infant Mortality Awareness Month”;

(2) supports efforts—

(A) to educate people in the United States about infant mortality and the factors that contribute to infant mortality; and

(B) to reduce infant deaths, low birth weight, pre-term births, and disparities in perinatal outcomes;

(3) recognizes the critical importance of including efforts to reduce infant mortality and the factors that contribute to infant mortality as part of prevention and wellness strategies; and

(4) calls on the people of the United States to observe National Infant Mortality Awareness Month with appropriate programs and activities.