

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-conceptual 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.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3917. Mr. CASSIDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3748 proposed by Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. REED) to the bill S. 2296, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2026 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 3918. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the resolution S. Res. 412, authorizing the en bloc consideration in Executive Session of certain nominations on the Executive Calendar; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3919. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3918 submitted by Mr. THUNE and intended to be proposed to the resolution S. Res. 412, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3920. Mr. MERKLEY (for himself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3748 proposed by Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. REED) to the bill S. 2296, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2026 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 3921. Mr. SCHMITT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3748 proposed by Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. REED) to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3917. Mr. CASSIDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3748 proposed by Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. REED) to the bill S. 2296, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2026 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 part I of subtitle F of title V, add the following:

SEC. 560. EDUCATION WORKFORCE AND TRAINING PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, acting through the Director of the Department of Defense Education Activity, shall establish education workforce and training programs in covered schools to implement early intervention, full immersion, applied-learning, and STEM-based approaches in core curricula for students in 6th through 9th grades that result in measurable increases in standardized test scores, graduation rates, and employment success for those students.

(b) DEVELOPMENT.—The programs required by subsection (a) shall be developed based on existing research data.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED SCHOOL.—The term “covered school” means an elementary and secondary school—

(A) operated by the Department of Defense Education Activity; and

(B) in a public school system that serves children of members of the Armed Forces.

(2) STEM.—The term “STEM” means science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

SA 3918. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the resolution S. Res. 412, authorizing the en bloc consideration in Executive Session of certain nominations on the Executive Calendar; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 5, beginning on line 6, strike the following:

“(27) Calendar Number 272: Usha-Maria Turner, of Oklahoma, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(28) Calendar Number 275: Hung Cao, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary of the Navy.”

SA 3919. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3918 submitted by Mr. THUNE and intended to be proposed to the resolution S. Res. 412, authorizing the en bloc consideration in Executive Session of certain nominations on the Executive Calendar; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In the matter proposed to be stricken, strike line 4.

SA 3920. Mr. MERKLEY (for himself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3748 proposed by Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. REED) to the bill S. 2296, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2026 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1067. LIMITATION ON USE OF FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FOR CROWD CONTROL.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term “Federal law enforcement officer” means—

(A) an employee or officer in a position in the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of the Federal Government who is authorized by law to engage in or supervise a law enforcement function; or

(B) an employee or officer of a contractor or subcontractor (at any tier) of an agency in the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of the Federal Government who is authorized by law or under the contract with the agency to engage in or supervise a law enforcement function;

(2) the term “law enforcement function” means the prevention, detection, or investigation of, or the prosecution or incarceration of any person for, any violation of law; and

(3) the term “member of an armed force” means a member of any of the armed forces, as defined in section 101(a)(4) of title 10, United States Code, or a member of the National Guard, as defined in section 101(3) of title 32, United States Code.

(b) REQUIRED IDENTIFICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each Federal law enforcement officer or member of an armed force who is engaged in any form of crowd control,

riot control, or arrest or detainment of individuals engaged in an act of civil disobedience, demonstration, protest, or riot in the United States shall at all times display identifying information in a clearly visible fashion, which shall include the Federal agency and the last name or unique identifier of the Federal law enforcement officer or for a member of an armed force, the last name or unique identifier and rank of the member.

(2) SPECIFIC PROHIBITIONS.—

(A) COVERING OF IDENTIFYING INFORMATION.—A Federal law enforcement officer or member of an armed force may not tape over or otherwise obscure or conceal the identifying information required under paragraph (1) while the officer or member is engaged in any form of law enforcement activity described in paragraph (1).

(B) USE OF UNMARKED VEHICLES.—A Federal law enforcement officer or member of an armed force may not use an unmarked vehicle for the apprehension, detention, or arrest of civilians while the officer or member is engaged in any form of law enforcement activity described in paragraph (1).

(c) LIMITATION ON CROWD CONTROL AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), a Federal law enforcement officer or member of an armed force may only be authorized to perform any form of crowd control, riot control, or arrest or detainment of individuals engaged in an act of civil disobedience, demonstration, protest, or riot on Federal property or in the immediate vicinity thereof, which shall include the sidewalk and the public street immediately adjacent to any Federal building or property.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.—

(A) STATE AND LOCAL REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to a Federal law enforcement officer or member of an armed force if the Governor of a State and the head of a unit of local government jointly request, in writing, Federal law enforcement support.

(B) INSURRECTION ACT.—If chapter 13 of title 10, United States Code (commonly known as the “Insurrection Act of 1807”) is invoked, paragraph (1) shall not apply.

(d) LIMITATION ON ARREST AUTHORITY.—It shall be unlawful for a Federal law enforcement officer or member of an armed force to arrest an individual in the United States if the Federal law enforcement officer or member of an armed force is conducting a law enforcement function in violation of subsection (b) or (c).

(e) NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Not later than 24 hours after deployment of a Federal law enforcement officer or member of an armed force in response to any crowd control incident, riot, or public disturbance, the Federal agency or armed force responsible for such deployment shall publish prominent public notice on that public facing website of the agency or armed force that includes the following information:

(1) The date of deployment of personnel for crowd control purposes.

(2) The number of Federal law enforcement officers of the agency or members of the armed force in each city, town, or locality functioning in a law enforcement capacity.

(3) A description of the specific nature of the mission.

(4) The location of any civilians being detained by the Federal law enforcement officers or members of the armed force deployed, and under whose custody the civilians are being held.

(5) A copy of a written request for assistance described in subsection (c)(2)(A), if such request was made.

SA 3921. Mr. SCHMITT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to