

America, U.S. PIRG, the Association of Independent Mortgage Experts, the Broker Action Coalition, the American Bankers Association, and the Independent Community Bankers of America.

I urge my colleagues to join Senator HAGERTY and me in supporting this commonsense, bipartisan bill.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 496—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2023 AS “NATIONAL CHOLESTEROL EDUCATION MONTH” AND SEPTEMBER 30, 2023, AS LDL-C AWARENESS DAY

Mrs. HYDE-SMITH (for herself and Mr. PETERS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 496

Whereas cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death for men and women;

Whereas projected rates of cardiovascular disease are expected to increase significantly in the United States by 2060;

Whereas, compared to urban areas, rural areas in the United States have higher death rates for cardiovascular disease and stroke, and a 40 percent higher prevalence of cardiovascular disease;

Whereas risk factors contributing to cardiovascular disease and poor health outcomes include elevated low density lipoprotein cholesterol (referred to in this preamble as “LDL-C”), high levels of lipoprotein(a) cholesterol, hypertension, obesity, low awareness of personal risk factors, genetics, geographic location, and inequitable access to care;

Whereas lipoprotein(a) cholesterol is predominantly genetically inherited and can build up in the walls of blood vessels creating cholesterol deposits, or plaques, and lead to atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease;

Whereas LDL-C is a modifiable risk factor for cardiovascular disease and having lower LDL-C is associated with a reduced risk of heart attack and stroke;

Whereas more than 25.5 percent of adults in the United States have high LDL-C;

Whereas more than 200 studies with more than 2,000,000 patients have broadly established that elevated LDL-C unequivocally causes atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease;

Whereas atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease is the build-up of cholesterol plaque within the walls of arteries and includes acute coronary syndrome, peripheral arterial disease, and events such as heart attacks and strokes;

Whereas the resources needed to bend the curve on cardiovascular disease exist, yet 71 percent of hypercholesterolemia patients at high risk of a cardiovascular event never achieve recommended LDL-C treatment guideline thresholds;

Whereas only 33 percent of individuals with atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease who are taking statins, a guideline recommended lipid lowering therapy, actually achieve LDL-C goals;

Whereas, although clinical guidelines recommend that a patient hospitalized for heart attack receive an LDL-C test in the 90 days following discharge from a hospital, only 27 percent of patients receive such test;

Whereas African-American adults are less likely to receive an LDL-C test in the 90

days following discharge from a hospital, despite having a higher prevalence of cardiovascular disease;

Whereas significant gaps in care lead to subsequent cardiovascular events;

Whereas the Million Hearts program seeks to improve access to and quality of care to reduce heart disease, stroke, and death; and

Whereas September is recognized as National Cholesterol Education Month to raise awareness of cardiovascular disease and the importance of knowing one's LDL-C number: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) encourages all individuals in the United States to know their low density lipoprotein cholesterol (referred to in this resolution as “LDL-C”) number;

(2) designates September 2023, as “National Cholesterol Education Month”; and

(3) designates September 30, 2023, as “LDL-C Awareness Day”; and

(4) recognizes the urgent need for screening and treating of elevated LDL-C to reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease and cardiovascular events, including heart attacks and strokes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 497—TO EXPRESS THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE SLOGAN “FROM THE RIVER TO THE SEA, PALESTINE WILL BE FREE” AND ITS DERIVATIONS ARE ANTISEMITIC AND A CALL FOR GENOCIDE AND THE DESTRUCTION OF THE JEWISH STATE

Mr. COTTON (for himself, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. BARRASSO, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BUDD, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. THUNE, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. TUBERVILLE, and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 497

Resolved,

SECTION 1. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE MEANING OF THE SLOGAN “FROM THE RIVER TO THE SEA, PALESTINE WILL BE FREE”.

It is the sense of the Senate that the slogan “From the river to the sea, Palestine will be free” and its derivations are antisemitic and a call for genocide and the destruction of the Jewish state.

SENATE RESOLUTION 498—CONGRATULATING JAYDEN DANIELS FOR WINNING THE 2023 HEISMAN MEMORIAL TROPHY

Mr. CASSIDY (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 498

Whereas, on Saturday, December 9, 2023, Louisiana State University (referred to in this preamble as “LSU”) quarterback Jayden Daniels was awarded the 89th annual Heisman Memorial Trophy for being the most outstanding collegiate football player in the United States;

Whereas Daniels led the 2023 LSU football team to a regular season record of 9 wins and 3 losses;

Whereas Daniels was assisted by the leadership of the LSU football coaching staff, in-

cluding head coach Brian Kelly, offensive coordinator Mike Denbrock, quarterbacks coach Joe Sloan, and others;

Whereas, notwithstanding a bowl game, the 2023–2024 collegiate football season stats of Daniels are—

- (1) 3,812 passing yards;
- (2) 1,134 rushing yards; and
- (3) 50 touchdowns;

Whereas Daniels is the only player in Football Bowl Subdivision (referred to in this preamble as “FBS”) history to achieve career totals over 12,000 passing yards and 3,000 rushing yards;

Whereas Daniels is the only player in FBS history to rush for 200 yards and pass for 350 yards in a single game;

Whereas Daniels is 1 of 2 players in LSU history to have 3 games with 500 yards of total offense in a season;

Whereas Daniels is 1 of 2 players in Southeastern Conference history to pass for 3,500 yards and rush for 1,000 yards in a season;

Whereas Daniels is 1 of 5 players in Southeastern Conference history to be responsible for at least 50 touchdowns in a season, joining Joe Burrow, Tim Tebow, Cam Newton, and Bryce Young;

Whereas Daniels was born on December 18, 2000, in San Bernardino, California, and was a 4-star recruit to Arizona State University out of Cajon High School; and

Whereas Jayden Daniels has made the entire State of Louisiana proud: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates Jayden Daniels as the recipient of the 2023 Heisman Memorial Trophy;

(2) recognizes the many achievements of Jayden Daniels, his fellow players, the coaches, and the staff of the Louisiana State University football team;

(3) recognizes the fans and the entire State of Louisiana for their dedication and support; and

(4) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) Jayden Daniels;

(B) the head coach of the Louisiana State University football team, Brian Kelly; and

(C) the president of Louisiana State University, William F. Tate IV.

SENATE RESOLUTION 499—ACKNOWLEDGING THE LIFETIME OF SERVICE OF SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR TO THE UNITED STATES AS A SUCCESSFUL ARIZONA STATE SENATOR, TRAILBLAZER, EXPERT COLLABORATOR, EDUCATIONAL ADVOCATE, AND ONE OF THE GREAT JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Ms. SINEMA (for herself, Mr. KELLY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mrs. FISCHER, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. BUTLER, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. BRITT, Ms. SMITH, and Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 499

Whereas Sandra Day O'Connor was born in 1930 in El Paso, Texas, and spent her childhood on her family's isolated Arizona cattle ranch;

Whereas O'Connor lived with her grandmother in El Paso during the school year, away from her home and parents;

Whereas O'Connor matriculated to Stanford University at the age of 16 and combined her undergraduate and law school curricula, graduating with a bachelor's degree in economics and a law degree in just 6 years;

Whereas O'Connor graduated third in her law school class, behind William Rehnquist, her future colleague on the Supreme Court of the United States (referred to in this preamble as the "Supreme Court");

Whereas, despite her qualifications, O'Connor could not find work as an attorney because of bias against women in the law;

Whereas O'Connor ended up negotiating for an unpaid position in the San Mateo County District Attorney's Office at a shared desk, while her husband, John, finished at Stanford Law School 1 year later;

Whereas O'Connor traveled to Frankfurt, Germany, in 1954 with her husband John, who had joined the United States Army Judge Advocate General's Corps, and she was able to find work as a civilian attorney with the United States Army Quartermaster Corps;

Whereas, in 1957, O'Connor returned to Arizona and still could not find work with a traditional law firm due to her gender, so she "hung out a shingle" as a sole practitioner;

Whereas, in 1965, O'Connor was hired as an Assistant Attorney General for the State of Arizona;

Whereas O'Connor was active in Republican Party politics and was well-received for her work at the Arizona Attorney General's Office, which resulted in her appointment to an Arizona State Senate seat in 1969 when the incumbent, also a woman, was appointed to a Federal position and vacated the office;

Whereas, in 1970, O'Connor was elected to the Arizona State Senate and served 2 consecutive terms;

Whereas, in 1972, O'Connor was selected as Majority Leader of the Arizona State Senate, the first time a woman held such a position in any State;

Whereas, in 1974, O'Connor was elected as a trial court judge and was later appointed to the Arizona Court of Appeals in 1979;

Whereas, on August 19, 1981, President Ronald Reagan nominated O'Connor to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to fill the seat vacated by Associate Justice Potter Stewart;

Whereas, on September 21, 1981, the Senate confirmed O'Connor's nomination by a unanimous vote, making her the first woman to serve on the Supreme Court;

Whereas O'Connor established herself as a pragmatic, independent voice on the Supreme Court, casting decisive votes during a time when the Supreme Court was being asked to resolve politically charged issues;

Whereas O'Connor put a very public face on the role of the Supreme Court, domestically and around the world;

Whereas O'Connor became the Supreme Court's most prolific public speaker, traveling to all 50 States and to countless law schools, libraries, and public events to describe how the Supreme Court works and its role in our constitutional form of government;

Whereas O'Connor traveled worldwide as an ambassador for the rule of law and the independence of judiciaries everywhere;

Whereas, after 24 years on the Supreme Court, O'Connor announced her retirement to care for her beloved husband, who had Alzheimer's disease;

Whereas O'Connor began her retirement with 2 goals, which were to—

(1) convince more States to adopt merit selection of judges for filling vacancies in State courts; and

(2) educate the public on the importance of an independent judiciary;

Whereas O'Connor's judicial independence work led to her awareness of a national civics education deficit;

Whereas, in 2009, O'Connor created the free-to-use, ad-free platform iCivics.org to educate young citizens of the United States about civics and what it means to be a citizen;

Whereas iCivics.org grew to become the largest civics education platform in the United States, with over 7,000,000 students annually enrolling in the programs the platform offers;

Whereas the popularity of iCivics.org was due to its captivating online, interactive gaming approach;

Whereas iCivics.org played a crucial role in Educating for American Democracy, a Federally funded initiative to improve civics and history education, which released its reports in March 2021;

Whereas Sandra Day O'Connor was a beloved sister, wife, mother, and grandmother;

Whereas Sandra Day O'Connor was an icon, trailblazer, and dedicated public servant, who leaves behind a legacy that has inspired generations of women, including the 5 women justices who have followed in her footsteps on the Supreme Court; and

Whereas Sandra Day O'Connor will be remembered as a pioneer in the history of the United States and will always be revered as the first woman to serve on the Supreme Court: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) extends heartfelt sympathies to the family and friends of Sandra Day O'Connor;

(2) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate communicate this resolution to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of Justice Sandra Day O'Connor; and

(3) acknowledges the lifetime of service of Sandra Day O'Connor, a successful Arizona State Senator, trailblazer, expert collaborator, educational advocate, and the first woman to serve on the Supreme Court.

SENATE RESOLUTION 500—DESIGNATING NOVEMBER 8, 2023, AS "NATIONAL FIRST-GENERATION COLLEGE CELEBRATION DAY"

Mr. WARNOCK (for himself, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BRAUN, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. LUIJÁN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. RISCH, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. VANCE, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 500

Whereas a "first-generation college student" means an individual whose parents did not complete a baccalaureate degree, or in the case of any individual who regularly resided with and received support from only 1 parent, an individual whose parent did not complete a baccalaureate degree;

Whereas November 8 honors the anniversary of the signing of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.) by President Lyndon B. Johnson on November 8, 1965;

Whereas the Higher Education Act of 1965 was focused on increasing postsecondary education access and success for students, particularly low-income and first-generation college students;

Whereas the Higher Education Act of 1965 helped usher in programs necessary for low-income, first-generation college students to access, remain in, and complete postsec-

ondary education, including the Federal TRIO programs under chapter 1 of subpart 2 of part A of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070a–11 et seq.) and the Federal Pell Grant program under section 401 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070a);

Whereas the Federal TRIO programs are the primary national effort supporting underrepresented students in postsecondary education and are designed to identify individuals from low-income backgrounds that would be first-generation college students and prepare them for postsecondary education, provide them support services, and motivate and prepare them for doctoral programs;

Whereas the Federal Pell Grant program under section 401 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070a) is the primary Federal investment in financial aid for low-income college students and is used by students at institutions of higher education of their choice;

Whereas first-generation college students may face additional academic, financial, and social challenges that their peers do not face in pursuing higher education;

Whereas 56 percent of all current college students currently pursuing degrees are first-generation college students;

Whereas the Council for Opportunity in Education and the Center for First-generation Student Success jointly launched the inaugural First-Generation College Celebration in 2017; and

Whereas the First-Generation College Celebration has continued to grow, and institutions of higher education, corporations, nonprofit organizations, and elementary and secondary schools now celebrate November 8 as "First-Generation College Celebration Day": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates November 8, 2023, as "National First-Generation College Celebration Day"; and

(2) urges all people of the United States to—

(A) celebrate "National First-Generation College Celebration Day" throughout the United States;

(B) recognize the important role that first-generation college students play in helping to develop the future workforce; and

(C) celebrate the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.) and its programs that help underrepresented students access higher education.

SENATE RESOLUTION 501—TO AUTHORIZE TESTIMONY AND REPRESENTATION IN UNITED STATES V. NFORMANGUM

Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL) submitting the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 501

Whereas, in the case of *United States v. Nformangum*, Cr. No. 22-367, pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas, the prosecution has requested the production of testimony from Amy English, Grant Murray, and Anthony Rodregous, employees of the Office of Senator Ted Cruz;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§ 288b(a) and 288c(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent current and former officers and employees of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for evidence relating to their official responsibilities;