

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;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial or administrative process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate; and

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistent with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That Amy English, Grant Murray, and Anthony Rodregous, employees in the Office of Senator Ted Cruz, are authorized to provide relevant testimony in the case of *United States v. Nformangum*, except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

SEC. 2. The Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent Ms. English, Messrs. Murray, and Rodregous, and any current or former officer or employees of Senator Cruz's office, in connection with the production of evidence authorized in section one of this resolution.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 502—TO AUTHORIZE TESTIMONY AND REPRESENTATION IN UNITED STATES V. ANTONIO

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

##### S. RES. 502

Whereas, in the case of *United States v. Antonio*, Cr. No. 21-497, pending in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, the prosecution has requested the production of testimony from Daniel Schwager, a former employee of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate;

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;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial or administrative process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate; and

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistent with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That Daniel Schwager, a former employee of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, is authorized to provide relevant testimony in the case of *United States v. Antonio*, except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

SEC. 2. The Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent Mr. Schwager, and any current or former officer or employee of the Secretary's office, in connection with the production of evidence authorized in section one of this resolution.

#### NOTICE OF INTENT TO OBJECT TO PROCEEDING

I, Senator CHUCK GRASSLEY intend to object to proceeding to S. 595, a bill to

approve the settlement of water rights claims of the Pueblos of Acoma and Laguna in the Rio San José Stream System and the Pueblos of Jemez and Zia in the Rio Jemez Stream System in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes, dated December 13, 2023.

#### AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I have four 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 COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, December 13, 2023, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a subcommittee hearing.

##### COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, December 13, 2023, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

##### COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, December 13, 2023, at 3 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 Wednesday, December 13, 2023, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a closed briefing.

#### PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Ms. ROSEN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that Rebecca Modiano, my Navy legislative fellow, who has provided tremendous support to my office over the past year, be granted floor privileges for the remainder of the week.

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

Mr. TILLIS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that Adam Caldwell in my office be granted floor privileges until December 31, 2023.

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

Mr. MARKEY. Madam President, before I begin my remarks, I ask unanimous consent that the following legislative fellows in my office be granted the privileges of the floor for the remainder of the Congress: Oliver Stephenson, Alexandra Swanson, and Martin Wolf.

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

#### THE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Sen-

ate proceed to the en bloc consideration of the following Senate bills: Calendar No. 173, Calendar No. 261, and Calendar No. 262.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bills en bloc.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported substitute amendments, where applicable, be agreed to; that the bills, as amended, if amended, be considered read a third time and passed; 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.

#### SUPPORTING AND IMPROVING RURAL EMS NEEDS REAUTHORIZATION ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 265) to reauthorize the rural emergency medical service training and equipment assistance program, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

##### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

*This Act may be cited as the "Supporting and Improving Rural EMS Needs Reauthorization Act" or the "SIREN Reauthorization Act".*

##### SEC. 2. RURAL EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

*Section 330J of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254c-15) is amended—*

*(1) in subsection (a), by striking "the Administrator of the Health Resources and Services Administration (referred to in this section as the "Secretary")" and inserting "the Assistant Secretary,";*

*(2) in subsection (c)—*

*(A) in paragraph (1)—*

*(i) in subparagraph (C), by striking "and" and inserting a semicolon; and*

*(ii) by adding at the end the following:*

*"(E) ensure emergency medical services personnel are trained on mental health and substance use disorders and care for individuals with such disorders in emergency situations; and"; and*

*(B) in paragraph (2)—*

*(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking "or" and inserting a semicolon;*

*(ii) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period and inserting "or"; and*

*(iii) by adding at the end the following:*

*"(D) acquire drugs or devices approved, cleared, or otherwise legally marketed under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for emergency treatment of known or suspected overdose.";*

*(3) by striking subsection (f);*

*(4) by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (f);*

*(5) in subsection (f)(1), as so redesignated, by striking "2019 through 2023" and inserting "2024 through 2028";*

*(6) by redesignating such section 330J as section 553 of the Public Health Service Act; and*

*(7) by transferring such section 553, as so redesignated, to appear at the end of part D of title V of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290dd et seq.).*

The committee-reported amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.