

expense of other retirees. The effect this bill has for retirees in Iowa and elsewhere is that they must place their trust in an oversight board to act courageously and make hard decisions, lest they find themselves bailing out Puerto Rico's government.

Second, no matter what the House bill calls it, title III's debt restructuring authority, which allows for the restructuring of debt that is issued or guaranteed by Puerto Rico, is super chapter 9.

Investors and the municipal bond market have treated Puerto Rico like a State. Granting Puerto Rico the authority to restructure "state-like" obligations will be viewed as precedent for giving a State similar authority. Of course, no State is going to ask to be covered by the House bill. Rather, they will say if a territory can receive unprecedented authority from Congress, then why shouldn't a State? Illinois is watching this issue very closely.

Moreover, by creating this new authority Congress has invited material litigation risk.

Worst case, should the law be found unconstitutional under the Takings Clause, then the Federal government would be liable for money damages—the very definition of a bailout. And increased litigation will cause uncertainty, which is the last thing needed in Puerto Rico, making it impossible for Puerto Rico to access the capital market for years.

If that occurs, then mark my words, sooner or later we'll be considering whether to provide direct federal financial assistance to Puerto Rico, despite the claims that this bill doesn't result in a taxpayer bailout.

And given that Puerto Rico has failed to provide Congress with accurate financial information regarding their fiscal crisis, this unprecedented and risky authority appears both unnecessary and unjustified.

Given the bill's failure to satisfy the two requirements I have laid out, which unduly harm retirees in my State, and more importantly, while also setting bad precedent, I can't support this bill.

Perhaps my concerns will be proven wrong and the bill will work perfectly. But it's been my experience that bad facts make for bad law.

Unfortunately, I fear we are simply pushing this problem down the road and have failed to address the root cause of Puerto Rico's fiscal crisis at the expense of uncalled for risks and precedent.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GARDNER). The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

RECESS

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate recess until 4:40 p.m., with the time during the recess being charged to the Republican side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 4:20 p.m., recessed until 4:40 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. GARDNER).

NATIONAL SEA GRANT COLLEGE PROGRAM AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2015—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

(The remarks of Mr. ALEXANDER and Mr. CORKER are printed in today's RECORD during consideration of S. Res. 516.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

(The remarks of Mr. VITTER pertaining to the introduction of S. 3120 are printed in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. VITTER. Thank you, Mr. President.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LEE). The Senator from Texas.

ZIKA VIRUS FUNDING

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, about 24 hours ago our Democratic friends filibustered an appropriations bill for \$1.1 billion that they themselves had said was an emergency, denying mothers pregnant with babies potentially like this one depicted here from suffering the devastating birth defects associated with microcephaly. You can see the shrunken skull associated with a shrunken brain—a devastating impact. This is the principal danger of the Zika virus, which heretofore had been limited to South America and Central America, places like Puerto Rico, sadly, and Haiti. The mosquito that carries this virus is native to Texas, Louisiana, Florida, and the southern most parts of the United States. So far the only cases—save one recently in Florida—of infection from the Zika virus have been from people who traveled to those regions and then returned to the United States. As I said, it appears there has been one reported case in Florida that has been contracted on the mainland of the United States.

I simply do not understand how the Democratic leader from Nevada and his colleagues could turn this public health crisis into a political circus. When a pregnant woman contracts Zika, it can cause microcephaly like this. Of course, you can imagine, even if you are just a woman of childbearing age, the possibility that you might contract Zika—not knowing how long that virus remains in your body—would cause tremendous anxiety. You can imagine what this devastating

birth defect does not only to the baby involved but to the families who must necessarily support them.

This condition is tragic. It can cause seizures, intellectual disabilities, hearing and vision problems, and developmental delays, and of course a premature death. That is the kind of life that awaits these children and the families of children born with microcephaly if they are fortunate enough to survive. As I mentioned yesterday, it was reported that a child with microcephaly was born in Florida. In this case, I stand corrected. That was not as a result of a mosquito bite in the United States, but rather the mother contracted the virus while in Haiti and traveled back to her home in Florida.

The simple point is, this is playing with fire. It was just a few weeks ago, actually May 23, 2016, when the Democratic leader insisted we immediately fund the President's request of \$1.9 billion in emergency funding. He said:

Instead of gambling with the health and safety of millions of Americans, Republicans should give our Nation the money it needs to fight Zika and they should do it now. Not next month, not in the fall—now.

I think the urgency Senator REID was expressing was felt by all of us, but we know there is a right way and a wrong way to appropriate money in the U.S. Congress. We have to pass legislation in the Senate, we have to pass legislation in the House, and then we have to come together in a conference committee to reconcile those differences. It is the conference report that is the product of a negotiation between the House and the Senate that funded this effort at the level that actually passed the Senate just a few short weeks ago. Every single one of our Democratic friends voted for funding the Zika crisis at \$1.1 billion. Yet yesterday, all but I believe one of our Democratic colleagues then voted against the very funding they said was an emergency back at the end of May.

We know given the warmer weather in the southernmost part of the United States and the fact that the mosquito that carries this virus is native to the southern part of the United States—we know this risk is on our doorstep, and it is really shameful our Democratic colleagues put politics ahead of sound public policy.

Here are some of the excuses they gave, and none of them withstand any sort of scrutiny.

First of all, they said: Well, this doesn't provide enough money, even though all of them voted for funding at this level of \$1.1 billion. They know that if in fact the public health needs in the country are significant enough that more funding is necessary, there will be an opportunity at some point, after due deliberation and discussion and appreciation for the nature of the problem and what the proper response would be for us to act again—but they already voted for funding at this level.

The next bogus argument is that this is somehow an attack on women's

health; specifically, on Planned Parenthood. The fact is, there is not a word of Planned Parenthood in this bill. You will look in vain for the word “Planned Parenthood” because it is simply not there. What the Appropriations Committee decided to do and what the Senate and House working together decided was to direct funding for contraceptive birth control purposes to community health centers. It didn’t exclude Planned Parenthood. In fact, if you are a Medicaid beneficiary, Planned Parenthood is a Medicaid provider and you can get those services provided at Planned Parenthood.

The other bogus argument is somehow there are environmental protection concerns. Well, the very virus that causes this terribly devastating birth defect is carried by mosquitoes. Why in the world would our colleagues across the aisle interfere with efforts to try to kill more mosquitoes before they cause this sort of devastating birth defect? This legislation doesn’t erode environmental protections. It provides targeted regulatory relief to combat mosquitoes that carry this virus for a short period of time by making more insecticides available to public health officials like those in Houston I visited with recently who said part of their frontline effort to combat this virus is to kill mosquitoes, and it has informed the public that if you have pooling water in a flower bed or somewhere that can be a breeding ground for mosquitoes, you need to be attentive to that and eliminate that place where mosquitoes can breed and propagate.

So there is simply no good reason to deny funding to mothers who are worried about the possibility that they may contract the Zika virus that results in the devastating birth defects like that exhibited by Laura here. That is her name, Laura. She is 3 months old.

I hope when we come back next week, as the majority leader has said, the Democratic colleagues who voted against this emergency funding bill they so ardently had insisted upon for so long will have another chance to vote. I hope in the interim our friends across the aisle will search their souls—really their consciences—and they will have maybe a little twinge of regret for having voted to deny the funding for development of a vaccine and insect control and for research so we can learn more about this virus so we can learn how to combat it more effectively. That is what they denied us yesterday. That is what they denied women like Laura’s mother who need this money so this doesn’t happen to anybody else’s child.

Mr. President, in just a few moments, we are going to have a chance to vote on a fiscally responsible bill to help Puerto Rico better take care of its economy. We know the government of Puerto Rico has gotten themselves into an impossible situation—\$70 billion of debt that its government can’t repay. We can all think about reasons they

shouldn’t have done that, and obviously it is fiscally responsible to do so, but they are in dire financial trouble, and they are going to have some \$2 billion of payments they owe on July 1 to avoid defaulting on the debt.

I have been here long enough to know what happens when there is a fiscal crisis, and Puerto Rico is after all part of the United States. Puerto Ricans are American citizens. I have been here long enough to know that in an emergency setting with a fiscal financial crisis, one of the first things that happens is people will come to Congress and say: Can you provide a bailout—a bailout using taxpayer dollars. Well, a good thing—maybe the best thing—about the legislation we are getting ready to pass, which passed in the House of Representatives, is that not one penny of tax dollars is going to be used to deal with this financial crisis in Puerto Rico. You can look at the Congressional Budget Office score. They scored zero in terms of expenditure of tax dollars for bailing out Puerto Rico.

Some of us have seen ads on television that claim this bill is a bailout. Those are run by the very hedge funds that enjoyed the profits from investing in Puerto Rican bonds that are going to take a haircut because of the restructuring of that debt. Of course they are going to try to discourage us from trying to do anything about it, but we shouldn’t listen to the hedge funds on Wall Street and the people who have gotten rich investing in these risky bonds. We ought to do right by all American taxpayers and make sure they are protected from a run on the Treasury by passing this legislation. As we know, this legislation would establish a Federal oversight board that would help to restructure their debt and going forward help them get on a fiscally responsible path because what our fellow citizens in Puerto Rico need most is an economy that is growing, creating jobs and opportunities so people can live where they were born, if they want to. They can stay there. Many of them have been leaving the island for some time because, frankly, it has turned into a fiscal and health-related nightmare.

I am glad we advanced this bill a little bit earlier today. We need to pass it and get it to the President’s desk. I realize it is not perfect. I know many of us wish we had an opportunity to offer amendments and constructive suggestions, but given the timing for both the deadline for default on July 1 and the fact that we did not get this bill from the House until recently, we are on this constrained timeline, which makes it hard, if not impossible, to offer additional amendments, but it is important we pass this legislation and get our work done.

We will have a chance to vote on three matters. We will have an effort by the Senator from New Jersey to tear down the so-called amendment tree so he can offer some additional

amendments. Those amendments are measures such as eliminating some of the protections that I think are necessary to make this bill a better bill.

Then we are going to have a budget point of order. I talked to the chairman of the Budget Committee. He said the budget point of order is a technicality because it has more to do with jurisdictional matters and not the fact that it busts the budget. In fact, this bill doesn’t spend a penny—net—of Federal taxpayer dollars. Finally, we will have a chance to vote on final passage and then get it up to the President’s desk.

I hope our colleagues will work with us. We had 68 votes on the earlier vote earlier today. I hope we will have a big vote in favor of fiscal responsibility, in favor of legislation that would avoid the potential for a taxpayer bailout, and demonstrate that we can simply work together on a bipartisan basis to pass good legislation.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

TRIBUTE TO FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

BRIAN KULESKI AND AMALIE ZEITOUN

Mr. CARPER. Good afternoon, Mr. President.

For more than a year now, I have come to the Senate floor on a pretty regular basis. One of our colleagues sitting here I think is the Presiding Officer’s relief, and he has heard me come and talk about some of the great work that is being done by some of the 225,000 men and women who work for us at the Department of Homeland Security.

As you know, the Department of Homeland Security is made up of some 22 component agencies, has more than 220,000 employees all over the world. These men and women perform some of the toughest jobs in the Federal workforce, including from stopping drugs from crossing our borders to protecting our cyber networks from hackers, to securing nuclear and radiological materials. The Department of Homeland Security has a diverse, complex, and difficult mission. In fact, they have a lot of really tough missions. Each and every day tens of thousands of Department of Homeland Security employees work quietly and diligently behind the scenes to achieve their mission which, at its core, is helping to keep 300 million of us in this country safe as we go about our daily lives.

One of the smaller teams within the Department of Homeland Security—and one that punches above its weight—is called the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office. Let me say that again. It is not one we heard of very much. It is called the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office. As you might imagine, we have an acronym for them. It is called D-N-D-O, but I am not going to use that acronym today because I don’t like acronyms, especially ones that are rarely used. The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office has a staff of only 125 people out of the 220,000 that make up DHS, but they are responsible

for keeping all of us safe from the threats posed by radiological and nuclear materials.

From tracking known radioactive materials to supplying detection equipment to Federal, State, and local law enforcement, to conducting research and building better detection technologies, the men and women at this office play an integral role in our Nation's effort to, No. 1, detect radiological materials and, No. 2, to keep them from falling into the wrong hands.

Very shortly we will see to my left some images of just a few of the technologies that are used at this agency and also a few of the employees who work there as they try to detect and track some of the most dangerous materials that are known to mankind. On the top half of this poster, we will see a couple of images. One is a field agent who is using mobile detectors mounted on a jeep to determine if a substance is radioactive or not. The other shows radiation portal monitors. These are right over here. Some of you have been to our border. At the border crossings between this country and others, you will see them, and you will see them at our ports too.

The second image is the radiation portal monitor, these tall yellow posts that are stationed at the ports of entry and exits that can passively scan. They can scan cars, they can scan trucks, and they can even scan shipping containers as they pass through between those tall yellow posts at our borders.

The men and women at the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office are charged with detecting and reporting unauthorized attempts to import, possess, store, develop, or transport nuclear or radiological material. They rely heavily on strong partnerships with local, State, Federal, and tribal law enforcement to achieve this mission. They act as a force multiplier as they equip thousands on the frontlines with the resources and with the knowledge they need to protect our communities from nuclear and radiological threats.

One of the individuals who takes on this task every day is a fellow named Brian Kuleski. As an operational support program analyst, Brian oversees detection operations in eight States and one U.S. territory.

Brian Kuleski makes sure that first responders have the training to coordinate and carry out detection operations, whether at a major event or in a sudden emergency. Through regular training, exercises, and strategic planning, Brian Kuleski gives our first responders the tools they need to protect some of our most vulnerable areas from the threat of nuclear materials.

Before joining the Department of Homeland Security, Brian worked for the Florida Department of Transportation as a State police officer. In that role he was supporting to detect and track radiological materials throughout his State. He conducted radiological and nuclear detection oper-

ations at over 18 large-scale events, including the 2009 Super Bowl, the 2008 World Series, and the 2008 Republican Governors Association conference.

Throughout Brian's career, he has earned the respect of his colleagues and is recognized as an authority on radiological and nuclear detection. Through his thoughtful leadership and, I am told, a little bit of humor along the way, Brian has helped Federal agencies and State and local law enforcement work together as one team to protect against terrorist attacks.

To Brian and to his team, we want to say a very big thank you today and every day.

While Brian and his team are hard at work tracking nuclear material and stopping it before it enters our borders, others within the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office are working to track the sources of these materials so they can cut off the pipeline before it ever becomes a threat in the United States.

When Brian or anyone in the Federal Government detects and confiscates nuclear materials, they are delivered to the National Technical Nuclear Forensic Center at this agency. The experts there use advanced technologies to break down and analyze the origins of nuclear and radiological materials.

In the bottom half of these images to my left, you can see some of the sophisticated technologies in these two frames right here. We can see some of the sophisticated technologies that we need to analyze the materials and track their sources. By the way, operating this state-of-the-art scientific equipment and instruments requires years of training and education.

With the right information, employees of this office can track materials to their source, find out who produced those materials, and arrest the criminals who buy, sell, or transport them.

This is an essential part of our efforts to keep nuclear and radiological materials away from terrorists whom we know would like to use them in an attack against our country.

One Domestic Nuclear Detection Office employee charged with making sure that we are the best in the world at tracing the origins of nuclear material is Amalie Zeitoun. Amalie serves as a program analyst with the National Technical Nuclear Forensic Center, overseeing nine university and National Laboratory initiatives. Amalie is responsible for hiring the best and the brightest in the field of nuclear forensics.

Since 2008, Amalie has hired 42 Ph.D.s for our nuclear forensics workforce. These individuals work every day to improve our technologies and to help us track down the sources of these dangerous materials. Her continued work will ensure that we continue to attract and retain some of the top scientists in the world.

Partnering with our detection experts in the field, like Brian and his team, the forensics experts hired by Amalie help State and local law en-

forcement track down and bring to justice those who seek to traffic nuclear material and sell it to criminals and to terrorists.

Without Amalie's efforts to keep our technology and expertise moving in the right direction, detection experts in the field, such as Brian, and countless first responders and law enforcement personnel across our country would have a lot more material to track and a much harder job ensuring the safety of our communities.

Amalie's colleagues describe her as the ultimate team player. She works tirelessly to bring together government agencies in the academic community to make sure we are the best in the world at tracking nuclear material. She is intently focused on maintaining our abilities and reaching the goals set for her program, knowing that failure to reach them will make it much more difficult for Brian to achieve his goals. As a country, it is to our benefit that many say Amalie rarely takes no for an answer.

Both Brian and Amalie are the ultimate team players. With just 125 employees, the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office can't be everywhere at once. It requires everyone—Federal agencies, State and local law enforcement, emergency planners, and even the academic and scientific community. Together we can do more with less, continuously improving our training and equipment, and staying one giant leap ahead of the bad guys who seek to use these materials to harm Americans here at home.

To Brian, to Amalie, to all of the folks with whom they work at the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office and to everyone around the country who helps detect and track nuclear and radiological materials, we thank each of you. We thank the members of your team, and we thank you for coming together to keep the rest of us safe.

To all of you, we say thanks, and God bless.

With that, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PERDUE). The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I yield back all our time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All majority time is yielded back.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I yield back all the minority time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has been yielded back.

MOTION TO CONCUR WITH AMENDMENT NO. 4865

Under the previous order, the question is on agreeing to the motion to table the motion to concur with amendment No. 4865.

The yeas and nays have previously been ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.
The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 44, nays 54, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 114 Leg.]

YEAS—44

Baldwin	Heinrich	Paul
Bennet	Heitkamp	Peters
Blumenthal	Hirono	Reed
Booker	Kaine	Reid
Boxer	Klobuchar	Sanders
Brown	Leahy	Schatz
Cantwell	Lee	Schumer
Cardin	Markey	Shaheen
Carper	McCaskill	Stabenow
Casey	Menendez	Tester
Coons	Merkley	Udall
Cruz	Mikulski	Warren
Durbin	Murphy	Whitehouse
Franken	Murray	Wyden
Gillibrand	Nelson	

NAYS—54

Alexander	Ernst	Moran
Ayotte	Feinstein	Murkowski
Barrasso	Fischer	Perdue
Blunt	Flake	Portman
Boozman	Gardner	Risch
Burr	Graham	Roberts
Capito	Grassley	Rounds
Cassidy	Hatch	Rubio
Coats	Heller	Sasse
Cochran	Hoeven	Scott
Collins	Inhofe	Sessions
Corker	Isakson	Shelby
Cornyn	Johnson	Sullivan
Cotton	King	Thune
Crapo	Kirk	Tillis
Daines	Lankford	Toomey
Donnelly	McCain	Vitter
Enzi	McConnell	Wicker

NOT VOTING—2

Manchin Warner

The motion was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Let's have everybody stay close to the Chamber because the next three votes are going to be 10 minutes each.

I ask unanimous consent that the votes following this vote we just completed be 10 minutes in length.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

MOTION TO CONCUR

Under the previous order, the question is on agreeing to the motion to waive all applicable budget provisions for the motion to concur.

The yeas and nays have previously been ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 85, nays 13, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 115 Leg.]

YEAS—85

Alexander	Flake	Nelson
Ayotte	Franken	Paul
Barrasso	Gardner	Peters
Bennet	Gillibrand	Portman
Blumenthal	Graham	Reed
Blunt	Grassley	Reid
Boozman	Hatch	Risch
Burr	Heinrich	Roberts
Capito	Heitkamp	Rounds
Cardin	Heller	Rubio
Carper	Hirono	Sasse
Casey	Hoeven	Schatz
Cassidy	Inhofe	Schumer
Coats	Isakson	Scott
Cochran	Johnson	Sessions
Collins	Kaine	Shaheen
Coons	King	Shelby
Corker	Kirk	Stabenow
Cornyn	Klobuchar	Sullivan
Cotton	Lankford	Thune
Crapo	Leahy	Tillis
Cruz	Lee	Toomey
Daines	Daines	Udall
Donnelly	McCain	Vitter
Durbin	McCaskill	Whitehouse
Franken	McConnell	Wicker
Gillibrand	Enzi	Wyden
	Moran	
	Murkowski	
	Murphy	

NAYS—13

Baldwin	Markey	Sanders
Booker	Menendez	Tester
Boxer	Merkley	Warren
Brown	Murray	
Cantwell	Perdue	

NOT VOTING—2

Manchin Warner

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 85, the nays are 13.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to.

Under the previous order, all postcloture time is yielded back.

MOTION TO CONCUR WITH AMENDMENT NO. 4865
WITHDRAWN

Under the previous order, the motion to concur with an amendment is withdrawn.

VOTE ON MOTION TO CONCUR

The question is on agreeing to the motion to concur in the House amendment to S. 2328.

Mr. THUNE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 68, nays 30, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 116 Leg.]

YEAS—68

Alexander	Casey	Donnelly
Ayotte	Cassidy	Durbin
Barrasso	Coats	Enzi
Bennet	Cochran	Feinstein
Blumenthal	Collins	Fischer
Blunt	Coons	Flake
Burr	Corker	Franken
Cardin	Cornyn	Gardner
Carper	Crapo	Gillibrand

Graham	Leahy	Rubio
Hatch	McCain	Schatz
Heinrich	McCaskill	Schumer
Heitkamp	McConnell	Sessions
Hirono	Mikulski	Shaheen
Hoeven	Murphy	Stabenow
Inhofe	Nelson	Sullivan
Isakson	Paul	Thune
Johnson	Peters	Toomey
Kaine	Reed	Udall
King	Risch	Vitter
Kirk	Roberts	Whitehouse
Klobuchar	Rounds	Wyden
Lankford		

NAYS—30

Baldwin	Ernst	Perdue
Booker	Grassley	Portman
Boozman	Heller	Sanders
Boxer	Lee	Sasse
Brown	Markey	Scott
Cantwell	Menendez	Shelby
Capito	Merkley	Tester
Cotton	Moran	Tillis
Cruz	Murkowski	Warren
Daines	Murray	Wicker

NOT VOTING—2

Manchin Warner

The motion was agreed to.

STOP DANGEROUS SANCTUARY CITIES ACT—MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to Calendar No. 531, S. 3100.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 531, S. 3100, a bill to ensure that State and local law enforcement may cooperate with Federal officials to protect our communities from violent criminals and suspected terrorists who are illegally present in the United States.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 531, S. 3100, a bill to ensure that State and local law enforcement may cooperate with Federal officials to protect our communities from violent criminals and suspected terrorists who are illegally present in the United States.

Mitch McConnell, Tom Cotton, Shelley Moore Capito, Mike Crapo, Thad Cochran, Jerry Moran, John Thune, John Hoeven, David Perdue, Orrin G. Hatch, Daniel Coats, Pat Roberts, John Barrasso, Bill Cassidy, Patrick J. Toomey, John Boozman, John Cornyn.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I withdraw the motion to proceed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is withdrawn.

STOP ILLEGAL REENTRY ACT—MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to Calendar No. 276, S. 2193.