

ground with the President after he was elected.

Unfortunately, it has been over 2 years. The President hasn't proposed anything close to a trillion-dollar investment and has shown little interest in pursuing an infrastructure bill in Congress. Senate Democrats, however, have put together a trillion-dollar infrastructure investment, a real plan that invests Federal dollars not just in roads, bridges, and highways—as important as they are, and they are—but also in schools, housing, electric grids, rural broadband, and green energy.

There are several different ways to pay for such a bill. For example, by reversing only the most egregious giveaways in President Trump's tax bill—those given to the wealthiest of the wealthy—and raising the corporate tax rate a smidge, we could finance the entirety of a \$1 trillion infrastructure bill.

So, while we look forward to an open discussion tomorrow, it is important to remember two things. First, our country has large infrastructure demands. We need to go big and address roads and bridges but also schools, housing, broadband, green energy, and more. Second, we need to remember that since the Republicans have handed out a mammoth tax break to big corporations and the already wealthy, it would be extraordinarily unfair to ask the middle class to shoulder the cost of an infrastructure bill. The Tax Code shouldn't be made any more regressive than it is now in order to pay for an infrastructure bill.

We look forward to our discussion tomorrow, and, hopefully, the President will have an open mind.

I yield the floor.

**CLOTURE MOTION**

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BOOZMAN). Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The 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 nomination of William Cooper, of Maryland, to be General Counsel of the Department of Energy.

Mitch McConnell, David Perdue, Shelley Moore Capito, John Barrasso, Mike Crapo, Richard C. Shelby, Mike Rounds, John Cornyn, Roger F. Wicker, Pat Roberts, John Thune, John Hoeven, Roy Blunt, Marco Rubio, Tim Scott, Kevin Cramer.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of William Cooper, of Maryland, to be General Counsel of the Department of Energy shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. PERDUE), and the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) would have voted "yea."

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) is necessarily absent.

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

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 63, nays 32, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 78 Ex.]

YEAS—63

Alexander	Fischer	Murphy
Barrasso	Gardner	Paul
Blackburn	Graham	Portman
Blunt	Grassley	Risch
Boozman	Hassan	Roberts
Braun	Hawley	Romney
Cantwell	Hoeven	Rounds
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Carper	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Isakson	Scott (SC)
Collins	Johnson	Shaheen
Coons	Jones	Shelby
Cornyn	Kaine	Sinema
Cotton	King	Sullivan
Cramer	Lankford	Tester
Crapo	Lee	Thune
Cruz	Manchin	Tillis
Daines	McConnell	Toomey
Enzi	McSally	Warner
Ernst	Moran	Wicker
Feinstein	Murkowski	Young

NAYS—32

Baldwin	Harris	Sanders
Bennet	Heinrich	Schatz
Blumenthal	Hirono	Schumer
Booker	Klobuchar	Smith
Brown	Markey	Stabenow
Cardin	Menendez	Udall
Casey	Merkley	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Murray	Warren
Duckworth	Peters	Whitehouse
Durbin	Reed	Wyden
Gillibrand	Rosen	

NOT VOTING—5

Burr	Leahy	Rubio
Kennedy	Perdue	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 63, the nays are 32. The motion is agreed to.

**EXECUTIVE CALENDAR**

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of William Cooper, of Maryland, to be General Counsel of the Department of Energy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

**ORDER OF BUSINESS**

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding rule XXII, the postcloture time on the William Cooper nomination expire at 11:45 a.m. on Tuesday, April 30; further, that if the nomination is confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

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

The Senator from Tennessee.

REMEMBERING RICHARD G LUGAR

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, to be specific, 51 years ago, the United Citizens for Nixon-Agnew descended upon the city of Indianapolis, IN, a city to which a young man named Richard Lugar had been elected mayor. That was my first opportunity to meet former Senator Richard Lugar, who died a few days ago.

He became Richard Nixon's favorite mayor. He persuaded the suburban areas around Indianapolis and the city itself to do something almost no city in America has been able to do—Nashville did it; Miami did it; Louisville did it; and Indianapolis did it. It was to have a unified government—to get rid of 60 different municipal governments and form one. No one was very surprised when Richard Lugar was able to accomplish something, because he had been marked from the beginning as being a young man of extraordinary ability.

At Denison, where he went to college, he became a Rhodes Scholar. He studied at Oxford. He became a Navy intelligence officer. Later on in the sixties—and I have mentioned 1968 as the year in which we met him for the first time—as mayor, he was able to deal not only with the unification of Indianapolis but with the difficult racial times that occurred all over America during the late 1960s.

Nobody was surprised when he ran for the U.S. Senate in 1974. He was defeated in the Watergate sweep that wiped out a large number of promising young candidates, which I had a little personal experience with in Tennessee. Yet no one was surprised when he came back in 1976 and won.

As soon as he was elected, he organized the other Republican Senators who had been elected that year to vote for Howard Baker, Jr., for the Republican leader of the Senate in January 1977. Senator Baker won that race by one vote. You can imagine that Senator Baker had a very high opinion of Senator Richard Lugar, and they became close friends.

I first really worked with him in 1980 when I was the Governor of Tennessee. Senator Baker wanted to run for President, so he summoned to Nashville, to meet in my office, Senator Lugar and his young aide, Mitch Daniels—later, the Governor of Indiana and now the president of Purdue University—as well as Warren Rudman, the Senator from New Hampshire, and his young aide, Tom Rath. I admired Dick Lugar then, and I admired him throughout the rest of his career. It was a privilege to serve with him on the Foreign Relations Committee while he was the chairman of it when I was elected to the U.S. Senate.

I noticed that unlike all of us Senators, when Richard Lugar had something to say, he had something to say, so people actually listened to him. We