

That is why I urge my colleagues to pass this important legislation, to do the right thing and stand up for their fellow heroes who served our country so well.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

VIRGINIA BEACH CITY HALL SHOOTING

Mr. KAINÉ. Mr. President, I rise to talk about a sad tragedy that occurred in Virginia on May 31—the shooting deaths of 12 individuals in Virginia Beach.

It was a Friday. I was in Virginia Beach that day having meetings in the community on the boardwalk at a hotel with the Old Dominion Bar Association. It was a meeting about sea level rise with interested constituents.

I had just left Virginia Beach to drive back to my home, and after I left, within a couple of hours, I got word about a shooting at the Virginia Beach City Hall.

This is a city hall I know well. I was the mayor of Richmond and used to work closely with the mayor of Virginia Beach at that time. I also tried cases in the courthouse right there near Virginia Beach City Hall when I served as a private attorney in private practice.

I rise to talk about these 12 victims but also talk about my hope that the Virginia Beach shooting will lead us to stop being bystanders and take meaningful action to reduce gun violence.

If I could say a few words about each of the 12 individuals who were killed at Virginia Beach: Laquita Brown was a 4-year employee of the department of public works. She was known for her love of travel, her friends, and her ability to light up a room with her presence.

Ryan Keith Cox was a 12-year employee of the city. He had worked with the department of public utilities, was known for his kindness and beautiful singing voice. He became known just in the hours after the shooting as somebody who ran into danger looking for more people to save after ensuring his workers were sheltered in a barricaded room. He saved many lives on that horrible day and was killed himself doing so.

Tara Gallagher was a 6-year employee at the city of Virginia Beach. She worked as an engineer to provide clean drinking water to people. She was murdered in the shooting.

Mary Louise Gayle had worked for 24 years for the city in public works. She was known as a cheerful coworker and devoted mother and grandmother.

Alexander Mikhail Gusev was a 9-year employee of the city, emigrated from Belarus to Virginia Beach to find

a better life. He was known as a generous and devoted coworker, friend, uncle, and brother. He was murdered that day.

Joshua Hardy worked for the city for 4 years in the department of public utilities. He was known for his kind-hearted nature, love for family and faith.

Michelle “Missy” Langer worked for the city for 12 years and was known for her beaming smile and passion for the Pittsburgh Steelers. We have a lot of Steelers fans in Virginia. She had plans to retire soon. She was murdered that day.

Rick Nettleton was a 28-year employee of the city. He was a selfless leader in regional utility system planning and a veteran of the 130th Engineer Brigade of the Army.

Kate Nixon was a 10-year employee of the city who was known for her intellect. She was a loving wife and mother of three.

Chris Kelly Rapp had just been there 11 months as a city employee. He was known for his kindness and passion for playing the bagpipes. I met a couple at the memorial whose wedding he had graced with his bagpipe playing. He was devoted to his wife.

Bert Snelling was one of the 12 who was not a city employee. He was a contractor. He had come to the municipal center to get a permit that day, like so many people who walk into the building permits office to get a permit. I learned a lot about Bert because he was a contractor who had done the carpentry renovations on the mayor’s home. The mayor talked about befriending this wonderful contractor in the community.

Then, finally, there was Bobby Williams. Bobby had worked for the city for 41 years in the department of public utilities. During the course of his time with Virginia Beach, he was awarded with eight service awards in recognition of his devoted work for the city, and he was planning on retiring later this year.

These were 12 beautiful people—12 lives lost—who had track records of accomplishment and more to give. They were new employees, 41-year employees, single, married with children, grandchildren. All just wanted to serve their colleagues. That is why they were there. They wanted to serve their fellow citizens of Virginia Beach.

I want to commend the response of city employees. Some of them alerted coworkers and pulled them into the shelter, saving unknowable numbers of lives.

I want to commend Virginia Beach officers. They responded within minutes of the first shootings. They heroically risked their lives, all four of them. Although they had all trained, including a training session the day before, most had not trained together. Imagine that you get this call and the four of you are going into a building where there is a shooting underway. You haven’t trained together, but you

are trying to put your training to use. They did remarkable work.

One of the officers was shot while confronting the gunman. He survived because he was wearing a bulletproof vest that was likely funded by a bulletproof vest program through which the Senate and the House have, for years, enabled local jurisdictions to have bulletproof vests.

The gunman, who was killed in the firefight, was carrying high-caliber handguns with high-capacity ammunition magazines. By some reports, the magazines allowed the gun to fire up to 30 rounds in automatic succession. And he was carrying suppressors that suppressed the noise of these weapons, which made it more difficult for the responding officers to determine where the shooting was happening.

I want to commend the emergency personnel for treating the wounded and also those who have responded to the mental health needs of the families of the wounded and killed, of other city employees, of friends of the city employees, and of the entire community that was brutalized by this. These deaths have robbed Virginia Beach of some wonderful neighbors who served their communities in many ways.

I went to a memorial service a week after the shooting, last Thursday, June 6. I went to the memorial and saw the mountains of flowers that had been left by crosses with each of the names of the 12 on them. While I was there, I visited with everyday people who were coming by to pay respects. They wanted to tell me how proud they were of their city, the city employees, the bravery and heroism, and people pulling together. I met a couple for whom one of the guys had played bagpipes at their wedding. I met the mother of one of the victims and family members of others.

When they saw elected officials there, they wanted to talk about their pride in their city, but they also wanted to share with us as elected officials that we need to do something. It was a reminder that no place is safe and no place is immune to the epidemic of gun violence. Again and again, what people said to me is “I couldn’t have imagined that this would have happened here.” But we have said that about schools; we have said that about night clubs; we have said that about concerts; we have said that about colleges; we have said that about communities all over this country—churches, synagogues, Sikh temples: “I couldn’t have imagined that this would happen here.”

We can’t forget that sometimes instances like this, in which there is mass violence, get headlines. We had a 9-year-old girl in Richmond who was killed at a neighborhood park by a gunshot a couple of weeks back. We had a shooting in Chesapeake, VA, near in time to the massacre of these 12, where many were injured—a mass shooting that affected a backyard barbecue. Many of those people were injured and were taken to the hospital.

I have had painful experience with this. I was the Governor of Virginia during what, at the time, was the worst shooting in the history of the United States—the massacre at Virginia Tech on April 16, 2007. It was the worst day of my life. It is always going to be the worst day of my life, responding and immediately going to a campus and dealing with 32 families who had lost their kids, their spouses—students, grad students, professors, trying to deal with them in their grief, trying to provide answers, and trying to come up with solutions.

I was the mayor of Richmond at a time when our city had the second highest homicide rate in the United States.

Both of those experiences have given me a lot of scar tissue, so much so that when I hear of an instance like this in Virginia—just as other Virginians have the same feeling—you have both the fresh emotions of horror and sadness, and you feel like a bandaid has been torn off because you are reliving experiences that we have had to go through too many times.

Yet the one thing I have learned—and I have learned a lot, but the one thing I have learned is that we don't have to stand by and say that nothing can be done. I have learned that the pain is real, but there are solutions. In the midst of a horrible crime epidemic in Richmond, we took meaningful steps that brought the homicide rate down by 60 percent and reduced violent crime dramatically. You can take action. If you can take action that will keep people safer, then you have an obligation to take action.

In the aftermath of the shooting at Virginia Tech—where a deranged individual got the weapons of destruction that killed 32 people and wounded another couple dozen—we learned he got his weapons because of a glitch in the background check system. I was able to fix part of it with an executive order. There was more I wanted to do to make background checks universal and to make sure guns would not go into the hands of individuals deemed too dangerous to have them by Federal laws that have been on the books for decades, but some of what I wanted to do legislatively I couldn't get my legislature to do. At least we learned that if you have a better background check system, more people will be safer. If we banned high-capacity magazines, more people would be safer.

We have learned that there are steps you can take to keep people safer, and if you can take those steps, yet you choose not to, you are a bystander to this horrible violence.

On Monday morning, just yesterday, I met with community leaders in Charlottesville to discuss gun violence. Charlottesville is a community that has been deeply affected by violence in the last couple of years because of the riot led by White supremacists and Neo-Nazis, which caused the deaths of three people in August 2017. They un-

derstand violence. They understand the pain of it. They understand missing people who are contributing members of the community. They wanted to talk about what we needed to do. They were frustrated. They were frustrated by a General Assembly of Virginia and a Congress of the United States being bystanders and not being willing to take actions we need to take.

One teacher in our meeting told a very vivid story about how she has had to rearrange her classroom. She keeps a filing cabinet next to the front door. The door opens from the hall into her classroom. She has positioned a full filing cabinet next to the door, and she has figured out how to race to that cabinet and tip it over to block the door from being opened. Imagine that you go to school to be a teacher. You are trained in pedagogy. You are trained in how to motivate youngsters of all kinds. They don't teach you how to stop an active shooter, but we have to start teaching all our teachers how to do it. This teacher talked about it. The teacher talked about the drills they have to have in the first week of school every year. She has to take her class of elementary students into a bathroom, which is their designated hiding spot. She is taught to stand in front of the door of the bathroom and block it from being opened, so if there were a shooting going on and there were shots being fired through the door, she would be the one who would be injured or killed rather than her students. Imagine expecting that of our elementary school students in the United States circa 2019.

We have a sickness when we expect elementary school teachers to have to herd their kids into bathrooms. Imagine what the little second and third graders think when going into these drills. Even if they never have an active shooting incident, imagine what impression the drills make on their minds. We have a sickness.

The Virginians I talked to yesterday said: Look, we have to do something about it. Virginians are asking our General Assembly and our Congress to take action.

I am encouraged that the Governor of Virginia has undertaken a fairly unusual step. He has called the General Assembly back into session. The session is over in Virginia. He has called them back for a session on July 9 to consider gun safety measures that he is going to put on the table. Everybody can be held accountable. They can vote yes or no and propose amendments. Nobody will be able to hide. People have to be held accountable as to whether they are willing to take steps to keep people safe.

No single fix will prevent all gun violence. Each incident is different. Each person, each perpetrator, each victim is different. There is not one thing we are going to be able to do that is going to end gun violence or violence generally. That is not in our capacity to do.

I will tell you something. If there were a bridge collapse on an interstate in my State, we would be there immediately, trying to figure out how to fix the highways of our State. If there were an epidemic, we would be immediately figuring out how to come up with a vaccine.

When we have this repetitive catastrophe of gun deaths in this country, then we also have to be challenged to act. I applaud my Governor for recognizing that and pulling my legislature back on July 9. I wish them the best.

I hope we will do something here. We haven't had a meaningful debate about gun violence and gun safety regulations and laws on the floor of this body since April of 2013. I remember it well. I had just come to the Senate. It was almost precisely on the sixth anniversary of the shooting of Virginia Tech. We had a debate on the floor of the Senate about universal background checks, which 90 percent of Americans support. We had that debate in April of 2013. It was in the aftermath of the shooting at Sandy Hook. Little kids were massacred in their elementary school by these high-capacity weapons, and we had that debate.

The families of many of the victims of Sandy Hook were sitting in the Gallery surrounding us. Some were sitting next to family members for Virginia Tech or other shootings who had come to provide them support. There is a beautiful phrase in the letter of Paul to the Hebrews that talks about being surrounded by a "great cloud of witnesses." That day, we had an opportunity to act to keep Americans safer, and we were surrounded by a "great cloud of witnesses" who were sitting in the Gallery, just hoping that we might act to reduce the likelihood of crimes of this kind happening in the future, and we fell a few votes short. What a horrible day.

You don't want to fall short on something that is important, and you especially don't want to fall short when people whose lives have been irrevocably torn up by violence are sitting around, hoping that you will do the right thing. Yet we fell a few votes short.

We have an opportunity now. We can return—it is interesting, isn't it? I am thinking of the pages who have been here most recently. We haven't had that discussion for the last 6 years. There have been a lot of shootings in the last 6 years. Tomorrow is the anniversary of the shooting at the Pulse nightclub where 49 people were killed. We had the shooting at the Pulse nightclub that killed 49 people. More than 50 people were gunned down in a concert in Las Vegas. There were shootings at synagogues in California and Pittsburgh, shootings in Christian churches in Charleston—gun crime after gun crime in neighborhoods, suicides facilitated by guns, children finding loaded guns that were unlocked and killing themselves or killing or wounding others. There has been tragedy

after tragedy after tragedy. Yet there has not been a debate on the floor of the Senate since April of 2013.

I think it is time to have a debate. Guess what. We have an opportunity. There are two bills that have been passed by the House, by strong margins, that are now pending before this body. I ask that the Senate leadership allow us to have debates and votes on these bills.

One is a bill that would require background checks on all firearm sales in the country. There is a bipartisan consensus that certain people should not have weapons—felons, folks adjudicated mentally ill and dangerous, folks who are subjected to domestic violence protective orders. Yet the only way we can enforce those laws is by having a working background check system to make sure that before a weapon gets put into somebody's hand, we ensure that he is not prohibited from having a weapon.

One of the House bills would make the national background check system universal. We should take that bill up and debate it and vote on it on the floor of the greatest deliberative body in the world, the U.S. Senate.

The second bill that is pending here also deals with the background check system and deals with the quirk that has been known as the Charleston loophole. Just like with the Virginia Tech shooter, he got his weapons but shouldn't have been able to have gotten them because of his mental health adjudication. He got them because of there being a weakness in the background check system. In Charleston, another weakness showed itself. The individual who got the weapons and perpetrated that horrible atrocity in the church was not able to get a weapon, but there was a problem with the background check system. Current Federal law says, if you try to buy a weapon and then the background check is run on you and the check isn't done in 3 weeks, they have to put the weapon in your hand even though the check isn't done, even though you are prohibited from having a weapon. If they can't do it in 3 weeks, you get the weapon even though it is illegal for you to have the weapon. What kind of sense does that make? That is known as the Charleston loophole.

The House has passed a bill that would end that, that would say that you don't get the weapon until it has been confirmed that you are legally able to have that weapon. That bill is in the Senate right now, and we should be able to take it up.

I hope we will take up Federal legislation that I have filed with others to restrict high-capacity magazines to 10 rounds. I have introduced these bills in the past. So often, the police stop a lethal shooting, not at the start but when somebody is changing out a magazine. That gives some precious seconds to trained law enforcement officers to stop a crime before it gets worse. In the Parkland shooting in

Florida last year, police stopped the shooter because, as he was changing out the weapon, putting in the next magazine—he was not a trained marksman—he jammed the gun. That was what enabled the police to stop him or the carnage there would have been worse.

I would like to ban high-capacity magazines and limit them to 10. We should be able to do this because we already do it. In Virginia, as in virtually every State, we have a magazine limit. We put a limit on the number of rounds you can put in a magazine if you are hunting a bird or, in many States, if you are hunting a deer. Why do we have limitations on magazines that are used by hunters? Because it wouldn't be fair to the animal. It would not be fair to an animal to allow somebody with a high-capacity magazine to hunt it.

Are our sensibilities about animals so different than they are about humans? Do we want to protect animals more than we want to protect humans? If we accept bans and limitations on magazines that are used in hunting, why wouldn't we embrace a well-crafted limitation on high-capacity magazines that go into weapons that aren't for hunting animals but that are designed to kill or to wound people?

I think Congress can encourage State, local, and Tribal governments to adopt extreme risk protection orders that would remove firearms from the hands of individuals who exhibit signs of mental health crises—weapons that can be returned to them once the signs of crises are over. I also hope we will consider legislation—Senator KLOBUCHAR of Minnesota has promoted this for years—to prevent domestic abusers from keeping guns.

The bottom line is this. After each tragedy, we have an opportunity to learn and improve. There are Americans, even those who support guns in my State and even NRA members, who strongly support many of the common-sense measures that I have mentioned. The question is, Are we just going to keep offering platitudes or are we going to act to actually protect our communities?

Finally, after a high-profile shooting, it is common for us to offer thoughts and prayers to the victims. Some people get mad about that. I don't. That is really important. We should be offering thoughts and prayers to victims. It is an instinctive and common response that is a good response, and we should do it.

We also ask questions about perpetrators. What was the motive? Why did the person do this? We have a lot of unanswered questions about the city employee who shot 12 people in Virginia Beach—answers that we don't know and, in some instances, may never know. We don't yet have a good explanation for the motivation, for example, of the shooter who killed more than 50 people in Las Vegas.

Yet, while thoughts and prayers for victims are appropriate and questions

about perpetrators are appropriate, I think what the rest of us ought to do is look in the mirror and ask some questions about ourselves. It is hard for evil to exist in the world sometimes if there aren't bystanders. For most of the evil that exists in the world, there are bystanders who could stop it. Sadly, in recent years, the Congress of the United States and my State legislature have been bystanders.

There are questions that we have to ask ourselves as we have bills pending in the Senate that could be considered right now after the latest one of these tragedies. Are we going to continue to be bystanders? Will we respond to these tragedies with more than just thoughts and prayers when there are steps to be taken that we know will keep people safer? Will we have a meaningful debate and, hopefully, find a path forward with regard to them or will we continue the kind of gag rule that we will not take these matters up and not talk about them?

Those are the questions that are on the floor for the body, and I hope that the Senate will show courage and leadership in addressing these matters.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the votes following the first vote in this series be 10 minutes in length.

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

Under the previous order, all postcloture time is expired.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Morrison nomination?

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER), the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST), and the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER).

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

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) is necessarily absent.

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

The result was announced—yeas 89, nays 7, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 149 Ex.]

YEAS—89

Baldwin	Grassley	Reed
Barrasso	Hassan	Risch
Bennet	Hawley	Roberts
Blackburn	Heinrich	Romney
Blunt	Hirono	Rosen
Boozman	Hoeben	Rounds
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Brown	Inhofe	Sasse
Burr	Isakson	Schatz
Cantwell	Johnson	Schumer
Capito	Jones	Scott (FL)
Cardin	Kaine	Scott (SC)
Carper	Kennedy	Shaheen
Casey	King	Shelby
Cassidy	Lankford	Sinema
Collins	Leahy	Smith
Coons	Lee	Stabenow
Cornyn	Manchin	Sullivan
Cortez Masto	McConnell	Tester
Cotton	McSally	Thune
Cramer	Menendez	Tillis
Crapo	Merkley	Toomey
Cruz	Moran	Udall
Daines	Murkowski	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Murphy	Warner
Durbin	Murray	Whitehouse
Enzi	Paul	Wicker
Feinstein	Perdue	Wyden
Gardner	Peters	Young
Graham	Portman	

NAYS—7

Blumenthal	Klobuchar	Warren
Gillibrand	Markey	
Harris	Sanders	

NOT VOTING—4

Alexander	Ernst
Booker	Fischer

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

CLOTURE MOTION

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

The assistant bill 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 Pamela A. Barker, of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio.

Mitch McConnell, Roy Blunt, Joni Ernst, Steve Daines, Roger F. Wicker, John Thune, Tom Cotton, Thom Tillis, John Kennedy, John Boozman, Pat Roberts, Mike Rounds, John Cornyn, Richard Burr, John Barrasso, Lindsey Graham, Johnny Isakson.

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 Pamela A. Barker, of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk called the roll.

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

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER), the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST), and the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER).

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

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) is necessarily absent.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 89, nays 7, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 150 Ex.]

YEAS—89

Baldwin	Graham	Reed
Barrasso	Grassley	Risch
Bennet	Hassan	Roberts
Blackburn	Hawley	Romney
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Rosen
Blunt	Hoeben	Rounds
Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Braun	Inhofe	Sasse
Brown	Isakson	Schatz
Burr	Johnson	Schumer
Cantwell	Jones	Scott (FL)
Capito	Kaine	Scott (SC)
Cardin	Kennedy	Shaheen
Carper	King	Shelby
Casey	Lankford	Sinema
Cassidy	Leahy	Smith
Collins	Lee	Stabenow
Coons	Manchin	Sullivan
Cornyn	McConnell	Tester
Cortez Masto	McSally	Thune
Cotton	Menendez	Tillis
Cramer	Merkley	Toomey
Crapo	Moran	Udall
Cruz	Murkowski	Van Hollen
Daines	Murphy	Warner
Duckworth	Murray	Whitehouse
Durbin	Paul	Wicker
Enzi	Perdue	Wyden
Feinstein	Peters	Young
Gardner	Portman	

NAYS—7

Gillibrand	Klobuchar	Warren
Harris	Markey	
Hirono	Sanders	

NOT VOTING—4

Alexander	Ernst
Booker	Fischer

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 89, the nays are 7.

The motion is agreed to.

CLOTURE MOTION

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

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 nomination of Corey Landon Maze, of Alabama, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Alabama.

Mitch McConnell, Tom Cotton, Steve Daines, David Perdue, Roger F. Wicker, John Hoeven, Pat Roberts, Jerry Moran, Johnny Isakson, John Boozman, James E. Risch, Mike Rounds, John Cornyn, Thom Tillis, Lindsey Graham, John Thune, Mike Crapo.

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 Corey Landon Maze, of Alabama, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Alabama, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER), the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST), and the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) would have voted "aye."

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) is necessarily absent.

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

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 62, nays 34, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 151 Ex.]

YEAS—62

Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hassan	Roberts
Boozman	Hawley	Romney
Braun	Hoeben	Rosen
Brown	Hyde-Smith	Rounds
Burr	Inhofe	Rubio
Capito	Isakson	Sasse
Cardin	Johnson	Schatz
Carper	Jones	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Collins	Lankford	Shaheen
Cornyn	Leahy	Shelby
Cortez Masto	Lee	Sinema
Cotton	Manchin	Sullivan
Cramer	McConnell	Thune
Crapo	McSally	Tillis
Cruz	Moran	Toomey
Daines	Murkowski	Wicker
Enzi	Paul	Young
Gardner	Perdue	

NAYS—34

Baldwin	Hirono	Schumer
Bennet	Kaine	Smith
Blumenthal	King	Stabenow
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Tester
Casey	Markey	Udall
Coons	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warren
Feinstein	Murray	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Peters	Wyden
Harris	Reed	
Heinrich	Sanders	

NOT VOTING—4

Alexander	Ernst
Booker	Fischer

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 62, the nays are 34.

The motion is agreed to.

CLOTURE MOTION

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

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