

used by election officials all over the country unless something is done about it. As a result, I have asked the Election Assistance Commission what they are going to do to stop the proliferation of out-of-date, insecure software.

A lot of people tell me, don't stay up waiting for much.

Earlier this year, I asked the Department of Homeland Security how many States used voting machines with old, insecure software on Election Day in November of 2018. They said they didn't know. I will say it again. The Agency in charge of protecting our election infrastructure against cyber threats has no idea how many vulnerable voting machines are out there right now. That is a big problem.

An even bigger problem is the inadequate laws. Right now, there are no mandatory Federal cyber security standards for elections. There is no law or regulation that says States can't use insecure machines. It is perfectly legal for the biggest voting machine company in America—and these voting machine companies basically think they are above the law; they wouldn't even answer basic questions when I asked them—to sell a small county equipment that every cyber security expert in America knows is insecure. It is perfectly legal for a county clerk to put the outcome of a Presidential election at risk by buying insecure machines.

I will just say to my colleagues, I don't think this has anything to do with Democrats or Republicans. I believe it is an out-and-out scandal—an out-and-out scandal that does a disservice to our country and particularly the sacred right to make sure that all Americans can vote and have their vote counted.

Congress has poured hundreds of millions of dollars into election technology since 2016, but without required cyber security standards, a huge portion of that money is going to go towards voting machines and election systems that are not much better than the insecure systems they are replacing.

The Congress must do better. Voluntary standards or just saying to the local governments “We are just going to let you do your own thing” will not cut it on cyber security. It is up to the Congress to get serious, finally, about providing for the security of our elections.

I have been pushing hard for hand-marked paper ballots and risk-limiting audits as key defenses against the hackers. The hackers are, in effect, burglars out there knocking on windows just looking for an opportunity to exploit. We need a stronger defense against these hackers, and it is critical.

In addition to the hand-marked paper ballots and the risk-limiting audits, it is critical for Congress to pass legislation giving the Federal Government the authority to require basic cyber security for election infrastructure. In

my view, anything less is waiving a white flag to foreign hackers.

By blocking any and all election security legislation, I believe Donald Trump and the majority here in the Senate are in effect rolling out the red carpet for all of the hostile foreign actors I have mentioned here and saying: Look, there are holes in our cyber security. Come on in, and interfere in our democracy.

We are better than that. I am going to be working with Democrats and Republicans to ensure that—especially in light of the developments that were reported on just in the last 72 hours about the out-of-date software that we are seeing in our voting machines all across the country—I am going to work with Democrats and Republicans to put the security and the integrity of our votes—a process that is sacred in our country—first.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

(Ms. ERNST assumed the Chair.)

Mrs. HYDE-SMITH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BOOZMAN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

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 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 Peter Joseph Phipps, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit.

Mitch McConnell, Roger F. Wicker, John Barrasso, David Perdue, James E. Risch, Mike Crapo, Roy Blunt, Johnny Isakson, Shelley Moore Capito, Pat Roberts, John Cornyn, John Hoeven, Steve Daines, John Boozman, Thom Tillis, Kevin Cramer, Richard Burr.

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 Peter Joseph Phipps, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit, 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 Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL), and the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. SASSE).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) would have voted “yea.”

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET),

the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) are necessarily absent.

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

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 53, nays 40, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 204 Ex.]

YEAS—53

Alexander	Fischer	Perdue
Barrasso	Gardner	Portman
Blackburn	Graham	Risch
Blunt	Grassley	Roberts
Boozman	Hawley	Romney
Braun	Hoeven	Rounds
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Isakson	Scott (SC)
Collins	Johnson	Shelby
Cornyn	Jones	Sinema
Cotton	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cramer	Lankford	Thune
Crapo	Lee	Tillis
Cruz	Manchin	Toomey
Daines	McConnell	Wicker
Enzi	McSally	Young
Ernst	Murkowski	

NAYS—40

Baldwin	Heinrich	Schatz
Blumenthal	Hirono	Schumer
Brown	Kaine	Shaheen
Cantwell	King	Smith
Cardin	Leahy	Stabenow
Carper	Markey	Tester
Casey	Menendez	Udall
Coons	Merkley	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Murphy	Warner
Duckworth	Murray	Warren
Durbin	Peters	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Reed	Wyden
Harris	Rosen	
Hassan	Sanders	

NOT VOTING—7

Bennet	Klobuchar	Sasse
Booker	Moran	
Gillibrand	Paul	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 53, the nays are 40.

The motion is agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session and be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

BICENTENNIAL OF HART COUNTY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, earlier this year, Hart County in my home State began a yearlong celebration of its bicentennial anniversary. This southcentral county is the proud home to an abundance of Kentucky history and culture. As they mark this impressive milestone, the people of Hart County, KY, are also ready to lead our Commonwealth toward its bright future.

The county was established in 1819 and named for a brave Kentuckian,

Captain Nathaniel Gray Smith Hart. A brother-in-law of Henry Clay and a Lexington lawyer, Hart bravely served the young Nation in the War of 1812, when he was captured and killed at the Battle of the River Raisin in the Michigan Territory.

Its local history is deeply intertwined with the geography. Early settlers planted roots near present-day Horse Cave because of the fertile soil. Like many Kentucky communities, the economic success of burley tobacco drove the local economy, putting food on family tables and shoes on children's feet. The Green River opened access routes for commerce throughout the country, and the establishment of the Mammoth Cave National Park, the world's longest known cave system, has made Hart County a destination for tourism.

The strategic construction of Louisville & Nashville Railroad through both Horse Cave and the county seat of Munfordville in 1859 brought new waves of economic growth. However, at the outbreak of the American Civil War, the railroad's location also made it a target. Segments of the track were attacked by both Union and Confederate troops, and the county was the site of three battles. It is also the home of two Civil War generals, Thomas J. Wood fighting for the Union and future Kentucky Governor Simon Bolivar Buckner for the Confederacy. Each September, the community remembers its place in this chapter of American history during the Hart County Civil War Days.

Through the years, Hart County has continued to prosper. The building of I-65 through the county has bolstered the area's growth and opened new opportunities for tourism and economic activity. Local leaders are especially proud of the recent expansion of Sister Schubert's famous bakery and the opening of the Green River College and Career Academy. The county's best days are still ahead.

With a rich heritage and a promising future, Hart County certainly has a lot to celebrate. Along with the families and leaders of the county like Judge Executive Joe Choate, it is my privilege to mark this great occasion. I ask my Senate colleagues to join me in celebrating 200 years of historic achievement in Hart County.

BICENTENNIAL OF SIMPSON COUNTY

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, today I would like to join my fellow Kentuckians in Simpson County as they celebrate their bicentennial anniversary. Along our Commonwealth's southern border with Tennessee, Simpson County is home to two centuries of rich history and cultural heritage. Today, I would like to mark this impressive milestone.

The county was named in tribute to a brave Kentuckian who made the ultimate sacrifice in service to our Nation

in the Battle of the River Raisin during the War of 1812, Captain John Simpson. A prominent Kentucky lawyer and state legislator, Simpson served as the speaker of Kentucky's House of Representatives in 1810 and 1811. The following year, Simpson was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, but postponed taking his seat to join the Army, where he was killed serving our young Nation.

The county's rich history and fertile land has helped grow a strong agricultural tradition, with tobacco, corn, and hay planted in the soil. Interestingly, Simpson County was also known as a popular dueling ground in its earliest days. The county's proximity to the state line apparently drew a number of prominent individuals for these so-called affairs of honor. Even Sam Houston, the future President of the Republic of Texas and U.S. Senator, is said to have fought and won a duel there in 1826.

As with many communities throughout Kentucky, Simpson County residents were sharply divided during the American Civil War. Residents served on both sides of the conflict, and troops skirmished in the area following attacks on two trains on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad lines in 1863. The war left a long-lasting impact on Simpson County's economy and post-war recovery.

For many years, residents thrived from a primarily agricultural economy. In fact, Simpson County was known as one of the largest mule markets in the world. Midway through the 20th century, local leaders sought to expand the county's economy with the help of the completion of I-65, which runs through Franklin, the county seat and its largest city. That growth continues to this day.

Residents have planned a year full of festive events for Simpson County's bicentennial year. In remembering their proud history, they will also celebrate the community's great potential ahead. With the leadership of Judge Executive Mason Barnes and other dedicated Kentuckians, this vibrant community will continue to succeed in our Commonwealth. I ask my Senate colleagues to join me in marking 200 years of Simpson County heritage and wishing them well for many more prosperous years to come.

IOWA SAFE SCHOOLS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, Iowans from the organization Iowa Safe Schools asked me to note that July 15 is the kickoff of their annual Pride Camp. They tell me that it is an opportunity to learn valuable life skills and network with other LGBTQ youth in a supportive and nurturing environment and that it is a week full of fun and learning for its attendees.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act

requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. JAMES E. RISCH,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 19-42 concerning the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Germany for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$401 million. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

GREGORY M. KAUSNER
(For Charles W. Hooper, Lieutenant
General, USA, Director).

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 19-42

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Germany

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment* \$229 million.

Other \$172 million.

Total \$401 million.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Fifty (50) Patriot Advanced Capability 3 (PAC-3) Missiles Segment Enhanced (MSE).

Non-MOE: Also included are PAC-3 MSE launcher conversion kits; Missile Round Trainers (MRTs); Empty Round Trainers (ERTs); Launcher Stations (LS) heater controllers; PAC-3 ground support equipment; concurrent spare parts; documentation and publications; PAC-3 MSE shorting plugs; Quality Assurance Team; missile canister consumables; missile skid kits; PAC-3 MSE repair and return; missile Field Surveillance Program (FSP) for PAC-3 MSE; U.S. Government transportation; MSE launcher spare parts; PAC-3/MSE GMT kits; MSE DC motor kits; targets; Telemetry; U.S. Government range support; MSE flight test support; U.S. Government and contractor engineering; technical and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistical and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Army (GY-B-XAV).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: N/A.

(vi) Sales Commission. Fee, etc. Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None.