

A week from Thursday is October 1, which means another month's rent will be due, and many families know they will not be able to pay it. We need help on a bipartisan basis. I agree with Federal Reserve Chairman Jerome Powell, if we don't move and move quickly to address this issue, the economy can sink even deeper, and recovery would be further in the distance. In the meantime, the death numbers in the United States would be even worse.

I yield the floor.

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 John Charles Hinderaker, of Arizona, to be United States District Judge for the District of Arizona.

Mitch McConnell, Martha McSally, Tom Cotton, Roger F. Wicker, John Cornyn, Lamar Alexander, John Barrasso, Roy Blunt, Marco Rubio, Richard Burr, Mike Crapo, Rob Portman, Kevin Cramer, John Thune, Steve Daines, John Boozman, James Lankford.

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 John Charles Hinderaker, of Arizona, to be United States District Judge for the District of Arizona, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO), the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. JOHNSON).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) is necessarily absent.

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

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 71, nays 26, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 190 Ex.]

YEAS—71

Alexander	Feinstein	Murphy
Baldwin	Fischer	Murray
Bennet	Gillibrand	Paul
Blunt	Graham	Perdue
Booker	Grassley	Peters
Brown	Hassan	Portman
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Reed
Cantwell	Inhofe	Risch
Cardin	Jones	Roberts
Carper	Kaine	Romney
Casey	King	Rosen
Cassidy	Klobuchar	Rubio
Collins	Leahy	Sanders
Coons	Loeffler	Schatz
Cornyn	Manchin	Shaheen
Cortez Masto	Markey	Shelby
Cramer	McConnell	Sinema
Crapo	McSally	Smith
Duckworth	Menendez	Stabenow
Durbin	Merkley	Tester
Ernst	Murkowski	Tillis

Toomey	Warner	Wicker
Udall	Warren	Wyden
Van Hollen	Whitehouse	

NAYS—26

Barrasso	Gardner	Rounds
Blackburn	Hawley	Sasse
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Schumer
Boozman	Hirono	Scott (FL)
Braun	Hoeben	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cruz	Lankford	Thune
Daines	Lee	Young
Enzi	Moran	

NOT VOTING—3

Capito	Harris	Johnson
--------	--------	---------

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 71, the nays are 26.

The motion is agreed to.

The Senator from Idaho.

NATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS WEEK

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, fellow Senators, I rise today in honor of and to speak about the importance of small businesses—in particular, in relation to National Small Business Week.

Idaho's small businesses are the engine that powers our State's economy. They provide us with not only goods and services, local jobs, and growth opportunities, but also immeasurable community value.

With the onset and spread of COVID-19, this year has presented Idaho's business owners with challenges not seen in our lifetime. Even under normal circumstances, business ownership takes remarkable courage and commitment. With the pandemic, the challenges associated with entrepreneurship have increased dramatically. Throughout 2020, Idaho's small businesses have shown tremendous determination as they have strived to serve their customers and keep their doors open to people in their communities.

During this year's National Small Business Week, I want to take this opportunity to recognize the resilience and courage of small businesses throughout the Gem State and encourage Idahoans to continue to support the local shops, restaurants, and businesses that make our communities vibrant.

I firmly believe that small business relief is a shared, bipartisan priority. Here in the Senate, we will continue to work to deliver relief to Idaho's small businesses so that we can get back on the path to recapturing the unprecedented prosperity our economy provided before this crisis began.

Idahoans are set apart by their grit, self-reliance, and their deep commitment to community. I am constantly reminded of this and proud of it when I see Idaho's small businesses enduring and supporting one another through these uncertain times.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

SUPREME COURT NOMINATIONS

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today in honor of Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg. Justice Ginsburg was a role model for many and a champion for all, and I was one of those.

I would like to speak about what is at stake for the American public with

this vacancy on the Court and why whoever is elected President in November should be the one who decides to fill this seat.

Justice Ginsburg was, simply put, a phenomenal lawyer and jurist. She was small, and she was mighty. As a civil rights lawyer, she won key cases that established a woman's constitutional right to equal treatment and confirmed the principle of equal rights for all. As a jurist, she further cemented these key principles into law. She brought them up, and she made them exist forever.

As a person, she brought smiles to our faces, and now she really does bring tears.

Although small in stature, Ruth Bader Ginsburg was a formidable advocate, strategist, and champion. I believe she will continue to serve as a major role model for generations of women, both young and old, for whom she paved the way, and I am one of those. We are in her debt today, and generations to come will be in her debt as well.

Justice Ginsburg is also important to me personally. Her confirmation hearing was the first I participated in as a newly elected Senator and as the first woman to sit on the Judiciary Committee in 1993. It was a long time ago.

As I said before the committee in 1993, it was not until I began preparing for Justice Ginsburg's confirmation that I learned how she built the foundation for women's rights. Simply put, it was this: Before becoming a judge on the DC Circuit, Justice Ginsburg was the director of the ACLU's Women's Rights Project, where she won five cases before the Supreme Court. Amazing—five cases before people believed women had these rights. In one of these cases, *Craig v. Boren*, the Supreme Court held for the first time that the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment applied to women. Can you believe it—actually applied to women. This is a very big addition because this really canceled out inequality.

In other words, it is because of Justice Ginsburg's advocacy as a lawyer that the government cannot discriminate against women on the basis of sex. For the female side of this room, this was really a major person whose works enabled us to run for this esteemed body and be part of it.

It is no surprise, then, that Justice Ginsburg remained a fierce defender of women from the bench.

She consistently reaffirmed a woman's right to choose and upheld *Roe v. Wade* against dozens of attacks.

She invalidated the men's-only policy at the Virginia Military Institute. Explaining that decision at a visit to VMI, Justice Ginsburg told cadets that she knew it "would make V.M.I. a better place."

In 2007, she vehemently dissented in a case where the Court's majority held that a woman—namely, one Lilly Ledbetter, with whom we have become familiar—was time-barred from suing