

Coons  
Cortez Masto  
Duckworth  
Durbin  
Feinstein  
Gillibrand  
Hassan  
Heinrich  
Hickenlooper  
Hirono  
Kaine  
Kelly  
Klobuchar

Leahy  
Lujan  
Manchin  
Markey  
Menendez  
Merkley  
Murphy  
Murray  
Ossoff  
Padilla  
Peters  
Reed  
Rosen

Sanders  
Schatz  
Schumer  
Shaheen  
Smith  
Stabenow  
Tester  
Van Hollen  
Warner  
Warnock  
Warren  
Whitehouse  
Wyden

## NAYS—39

Barrasso  
Blackburn  
Blunt  
Boozman  
Collins  
Cotton  
Cramer  
Crapo  
Cruz  
Daines  
Ernst  
Fischer  
Graham

Grassley  
Hagerty  
Hawley  
Hoeven  
Hyde-Smith  
Inhofe  
Johnson  
Kennedy  
Lankford  
Lee  
Lummis  
Marshall  
McConnell

Moran  
Murkowski  
Paul  
Portman  
Romney  
Rubio  
Scott (SC)  
Shelby  
Sullivan  
Thune  
Tuberville  
Wicker  
Young

## NOT VOTING—13

Braun  
Burr  
Capito  
Cassidy  
Cornyn

King  
Risch  
Rounds  
Sasse  
Scott (FL)

Sinema  
Tillis  
Toomey

## EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Jennifer Sung, of Oregon, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

## DEBT CEILING

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I just would like to speak about the vote we had—the first vote.

I am really pleased that this Chamber just passed legislation setting up a fast-track process with debt ceiling legislation—no brinksmanship, no default on the debt, no risk of another recession. Responsible governing won the day. This is now headed to the President's desk.

I want to be clear. This is about paying debt accumulated by both parties. So I am pleased we were able to facilitate a process with the support of Members from both parties that avoids a needless and catastrophic default and cuts to Medicare.

This was a bipartisan process, and I hope there can be more. And I want to thank Leader MCCONNELL for working with us in good faith to get to this point.

We started this month with a daunting to-do list, but we have made significant progress and are on track to get the work done. To repeat, we did this with no brinksmanship, no default on debt, no risk of another recession. It was responsible governing that won the day, and now the bill is headed to the President's desk.

I expect—after this legislation is signed, I expect new legislation will be introduced to increase the debt limit, and we intend to pass it by December 15. The American people can breathe easy and rest assured there will not be a default.

## EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider the following nominations: Calendar No. 359 and 361; that the Senate vote on the nominations en bloc without intervening action or debate; that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that any statements related to the nominations be printed in the RECORD; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action and the Senate resume legislative session.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the nominations en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nominations of Stephen A. Owens, of Arizona, to be a Member of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board for a term of five years; and Sylvia E. Johnson, of North Carolina, to be a Member of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board for a term of five years?

The nominations were confirmed en bloc.

## LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now resume legislative session.

# REITERATING UNITED STATES SUPPORT FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN IN THEIR QUEST FOR LASTING PEACE, STABILITY, AND DEMOCRACY AFTER 10 YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE AND CALLING FOR A REVIEW OF UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD SOUTH SUDAN

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 160, S. Res. 380.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 380) reiterating United States support for the people of the Republic of South Sudan in their quest for lasting peace, stability, and democracy after 10 years of independence and calling for a review of United States policy toward South Sudan.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations with an amendment to strike all after the resolving clause and insert the part printed in *italic*, and with an amendment to strike the preamble and insert the part printed in *italic*, as follows:

*[\$6,000,000,000 in emergency humanitarian assistance since the start of the civil war in December 2013;*

*[Whereas, on July 9, 2021, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan marked 10 years in existence at a total cost of more*

*than \$10,300,000,000, and total United States contributions are estimated to exceed \$3,300,000,000 through 2021;*

*[Whereas the leaders of South Sudan have consistently failed to uphold their responsibilities to create the conditions for peace and prosperity, have prioritized self-preservation and corruption over the needs of the people they represent, have acted in bad faith in the implementation of cease-fire and peace agreements, and have betrayed the cause of freedom, resulting in the loss of millions of innocent lives;*

*[Whereas South Sudan has not held an election since its independence and the current leaders of South Sudan were appointed or installed through transitional arrangements based on peace agreements;*

*[Whereas South Sudan merits consistent high-level attention given the central role the United States played in diplomatic efforts leading to the independence of South Sudan and the enormous investments in humanitarian and other assistance the United States has provided to South Sudan; and*

*[Whereas, on July 9, 2021, South Sudan celebrated the 10th anniversary of its independence: Now, therefore, be it]*

*Whereas the Republic of South Sudan became the newest country in the world on July 9, 2011, following the Referendum on the Self-Determination of Southern Sudan, in which 99 percent of Southern Sudanese voters voted in favor of secession from Sudan;*

*Whereas the 21-year civil war in Sudan, the longest-running conflict in Africa, caused approximately 2,000,000 deaths and mass population displacement of approximately 550,000 refugees and 4,000,000 internally displaced persons;*

*Whereas the United States played a significant role in supporting the resolution of Sudan's civil war, facilitating peace negotiations, serving as a guarantor to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the Government of the Republic of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Sudan People's Liberation Army signed in January 2005, and providing substantial resources for the implementation of that agreement alongside other international partners;*

*Whereas, on December 15, 2013, just 28 months following independence, the political power struggle between President Salva Kiir and Vice President Riek Machar, both of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), erupted into open conflict between ethnically allied Dinka and Nuer factions of the security services and quickly escalated into civil war;*

*Whereas, on August 17, 2015, after months of mediation by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan was signed by President Kiir, Riek Machar for SPLM-In Opposition (SPLM-IO), and Pagan Amum for SPLM-Former Detainees;*

*Whereas the parties to the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan demonstrated a lack of political will for sustainable peace, delaying implementation of the agreement, and in July 2016, new clashes in Juba quickly spread, returning the country to civil war;*

*Whereas the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan, signed on September 12, 2018, reasserted the Parties' commitment to a permanent ceasefire, humanitarian access, and respect for human rights, and called for the establishment of a Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity to lead South Sudan to democratic elections after 44 months;*

*Whereas Kiir's presidential term has been extended 3 times since South Sudan's independence, twice through amendments to the Transitional Constitution of South Sudan and most recently through an extension of the Transitional Period under the Revitalized Agreement on the*