

young Mississippians and young Americans who were called up by President Kennedy and maintained the peace and did their duty. The soldiers arrived in Oxford on September 30. They came from small towns and rural communities across Mississippi, and like Mr. Meredith, some of them are still with us.

As we mark the 60th anniversary of that Ole Miss riot, it is right that today we honor the citizen soldiers who stood in harm's way to answer the call of the President to protect life and property. It was clear even before the violence erupted that many agitators—a vast number of them from out of State—were going to cause trouble.

There was a retired general in Texas named Edwin Walker. He issued a radio call from Texas suggesting that 10,000 people from across the region descend on the Ole Miss campus. In response, our Mississippi National Guard prepared for the worst. They responded to President Kennedy's call in the great tradition of our military dating back to the time of George Washington. The civilian leadership gave an order, and our military saluted and did their duty.

As night fell, the crowds grew increasingly violent, and the need for reinforcements became dire. At the command of Mississippi Brigadier General Charles Billingslea, the National Guard dispatched two battle groups from the 155th Infantry Regiment and one group from the 108th Armored Cavalry Regiment, a total of 3,086 men out of Laurel, Amory, and Tupelo, MS.

These young soldiers immediately met resistance as they arrived on campus. Rioters actually assaulted General Billingslea, along with his deputy, General John Corley, and his aide, Captain Harold Lyon, and set their vehicle on fire. These three soldiers managed to escape by crawling 200 yards to the Lyceum building, our administration building, while under gunfire. Hours later, additional troops were called in from Pontotoc, Water Valley, to quell rioters who surrounded the Lyceum. By morning, some 25,000 servicemembers had arrived to restore order.

Tragically, there were two fatalities during this 15-hour riot, but there could have been a lot more. Dozens more were wounded, including 40 of the soldiers. As a precaution, the National Guard troops were kept in place for several weeks. And by the end of their deployment, more than 30,000 soldiers had been mobilized. These citizen soldiers did their duty, and following the orders of their Commander in Chief, they prevented a crisis from becoming much worse.

This riot was an ugly chapter in our history, but it was one of the Mississippi National Guard's finest hours.

As the decades have proceeded, and we recognized the other people who were involved, this is the first time that the Senate will have had an opportunity to recognize the young Americans who came and restored order.

My colleague Senator CINDY HYDE-SMITH and I have joined to introduce a resolution honoring the Mississippi National Guard for their heroic actions and designating tomorrow, September 30, 2022, as Mississippi National Guard Recognition Day.

The following day in Mississippi, the University of Mississippi has designated it as "James Meredith Recognition Day."

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 809, which is at the desk.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows: A resolution (S. Res. 809) designating September 30, 2022, as "Mississippi National Guard Recognition Day".

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, at this time, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 809) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

#### AFFORDABLE INSULIN ACT NOW— Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

Mr. BRAUN. I ask unanimous consent that I, Senator LEAHY, and Senator SCHUMER be permitted to complete our remarks prior to the scheduled vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 5765 TO AMENDMENT NUMBERED 5745

Mr. BRAUN. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 5765 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. BRAUN] proposes an amendment numbered 5765 to amendment No. 5745.

The amendment is as follows:  
(Purpose: To amend chapter 2 of title 1, United States Code, to create requirements for calling an Article V Convention, and for other purposes)

At the end, add the following:

#### DIVISION H—CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF THE UNITED STATES

##### SEC. 101. DEFINITION.

In this division:

(1) ARCHIVIST.—The term "Archivist" means the Archivist of the United States.

(2) ARTICLE V CONVENTION.—The term "Article V Convention" means a convention as

described in Article V of the Constitution of the United States that is called by Congress and organized by the Archivist on the application of the legislatures of ¾ of the several States for proposing amendments that shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution of the United States when ratified by the legislatures of ¾ of the several States, or by conventions in ¾ thereof, as one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

##### SEC. 102. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Article V of the Constitution of the United States requires that "The Congress . . . on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments" to the Constitution of the United States.

(2) Since the first application approved by a State for an Article V Convention in 1788, 42 States in total have submitted applications.

(3) The Constitution of the United States states that an Article V Convention shall be called upon the active application of ¾ of the States. Such application occurs when a State, through its legislature, approves a petition for an Article V Convention. The threshold of applications from ¾ of the States to require an Article V Convention has been met several times, as—

(A) in 1979, there were 39 active applications;

(B) in 1983, there were 40 active applications; and

(C) not less than 34 States have filed active applications as recently as 2021.

(4) Alexander Hamilton in The Federalist No. 85 stated that "The Congress 'shall call a convention'. Nothing in this particular is left to the discretion of that body".

(5) Beginning in 1979, the Federal Government failed in its constitutional duty to count applications and organize an Article V Convention. Since that time, the debt of the United States has increased to more than \$30,000,000,000,000 from \$830,000,000,000.

(6) The unanimous opinion of the United States Supreme Court in *Chiafalo v. Washington*, 140 S. Ct. 2316, 2328 (2020) stated, "electors . . . have no ground for reversing the vote of millions of its citizens. That direction accords with the Constitution—as well as with the trust of the Nation that here, We the People rule."

##### SEC. 3. DUTIES OF ARCHIVIST RELATING TO STATE APPLICATIONS FOR CALLING FOR CONVENTIONS OF STATES FOR PROPOSING CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) DUTIES DESCRIBED.—Chapter 2 of title 1, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 106b the following:

##### "§ 106c. Duties relating to State applications calling for Article V Conventions

"(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) ARCHIVIST.—The term 'Archivist' means the Archivist of the United States.

"(2) ARTICLE V CONVENTION.—The term 'Article V Convention' means a convention as described in Article V of the Constitution of the United States that is called by Congress and organized by the Archivist on the application of the legislatures of ¾ of the several States for proposing amendments that shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution of the United States when ratified by the legislatures of ¾ of the several States, or by conventions in ¾ thereof, as one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

"(b) CERTIFICATION AND NOTIFICATION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after receiving an application of a State calling for an Article V Convention, the Archivist shall authenticate, count, and publish,

on a publicly available website, such applications, together with any resolution of any State to rescind any such previous application submitted by that State.

“(2) EXISTING APPLICATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Archivist shall authenticate, count, and publish all applications of a State calling for an Article V Convention received before the date of enactment of this section.

“(c) CERTIFICATION AND NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—Upon receipt and authentication by the Archivist under subsection (b) of applications calling for an Article V Convention of the legislatures of  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the several States which have not been rescinded, the Archivist shall publish in the Federal Register a certification that  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the several States have called for the Article V Convention, together with a list of the States submitting applications calling for the Article V Convention.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 2 of title 1, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 106b the following:

“106c. Duties relating to State applications calling for Article V Conventions.”.

Mr. BRAUN. Mr. President, my home State of Indiana is America's heartland. I have traveled to every county, listened to businesses, schools, churches. I think that is where we need to get our cue in terms of what needs to be done. Farmers, as well, are in the middle of something they never faced before—probably the toughest job and business out there. It has never been tougher.

The American people are strong and resilient, but they are represented by a government here that is not necessarily the same. Sometimes they get scoffed at, but they live within their household budgets. State and local governments have guardrails. But, naturally, they do it anyway because they know you can't borrow money from future generations and spend it today—bad business plan.

For this reason, I think the U.S. Congress is broken because we have kept shoving this issue down the road. We haven't done a budget that we adhered to in nearly 20 years. The last time we did it, we were most ingenious about how to unravel it—roughly 10 years ago.

When they look at our capital, they see a twisted knot of lobbyists, corporate interests, and a mountain of debt that just gets higher and higher.

We now spend over a trillion dollars more each year than we take in, and, recently, that has gone up to \$1.5 trillion. To normalize that just does not make sense. We are here twiddling our thumbs while our kids' and grandkids' future goes up in smoke. Every American family is paying for our failures here.

Congress, as a whole, and particularly this body, seem to have no interest in turning this big ship away from the rocks. In the past year, I have brought to the floor four chances to do something. I offered a complete Federal budget that would match our

spending and our revenues that are historical in nature. Only 34 Senators voted for it. It would have preserved Social Security, Medicare, and defense, just bringing it in line with what is sustainable.

I offered an amendment that if we fail to get our budget and appropriations bills done on time, by the deadline, which is like in a few days for this year, we don't get paid until we do so. Forty-seven Senators voted for it—close, but still not there.

I offered an amendment to cut pet projects through earmarks from our huge spending bill. It only got 35 votes. And we were doing that for almost 10 years, and now we have actually backslid into that bad behavior.

I offered an amendment to require a balanced budget, like so many States have—they live in fiscal sanity—47 votes, short again.

The Framers of our Constitution saw this coming. They had to raise revenue, especially back then, to do whatever they wanted to do. There were also checks and balances.

Congress isn't just balanced by the Supreme Court and the President, but also by the States. Article V of our Constitution gives the States the power to pick up the slack when Congress refuses to act, where it doesn't exercise discipline, good behavior, what all of us expect.

I believe the House and the Senate desperately need two things: term limits—the Founders never imagined people would come here and like that better than what they did before. Washington and Jefferson hurried back to their farms and their businesses. That is not the case anymore.

If we keep doing it the way we are, we are going to get increasingly, increasingly deeper in the hole. With term limits, we get a class of political entrepreneurs here who have actually done something in the real world, before they think they can run the biggest business in the world and deliver such poor results.

If two-thirds of the States petition to call a constitutional convention, we could take power away from the DC establishment and put it back in the hands of the American people. You are not going to believe how close that has come and how close it is currently. But the swamp, I think, knows it. That is why each time the right number of petitions have been filed, Congress refused to call the convention.

The last time was as recently as last year. Today, 32 States have active applications for the convention. We need 34. It was actually at the level or above until a few States rescinded that.

This plan is extremely popular because it makes sense. It puts political will and backbone into this place that we don't normally have. And a recent poll by Trafalgar found that 65 percent of likely voters agree with that. If you take either term limits or balanced budgets by themselves, it gets up close to 85 or 90 percent, and, in this poll, 81

percent of Republicans, 63 percent of Independents—who I think elect the swing State Senators and the President; so we ought to be really paying attention to them—and 50 percent of Democrats.

There is no Federal Government body managing this process. It is too easy for Congress to ignore what the States have done.

My amendment would be very, very simple. It would direct the Archivist, who has all of these petitions somewhere in a drawer, to publish them as they come in so all of us can see what the people are thinking.

We have conveniently just overlooked it or ignored it. It adds what we should all be for: transparency, having people be able to see what is going on here, and especially for something like this.

America is the most powerful country in history because we are founded on the rock of the Constitution. So simple and direct, it can all be right in here. We need to pay more attention to it.

The Framers were also wise to have a tool for the people and the States when Congress refuses to act on things so critical. Considering how broken and dysfunctional this place is currently and the dire threats we face from our debt and inflation crisis, you would think now, more than any other time in our country's history, that this would be at the forefront and we would at least give it to the States to weigh in and not hide it in a drawer somewhere.

When each one of us swore in as Senator, we didn't swear our allegiance to our political party. We did it to the Constitution. We didn't promise to support the Washington establishment. We did it to the people, to the Constitution.

It is in support of the American people and in defense of the Constitution that I come here to the floor today. It is not going to be litigated on the floor today, but I can tell you, for the time that I am here, I am not going to let the American public forget it.

And we have another critical date in the middle of December, 2½ months away, and I think that will be a place where it will even be more important, and I am going to try to make the case in the meantime that we at least don't keep in a drawer, hidden away somewhere, what the American people want.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

H.R. 6833

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, before I begin, I wanted to acknowledge that this morning, countless Floridians woke up to a world turned upside down in the wake of Hurricane Ian. Hundreds of thousands in Puerto Rico remain without power more than 10 days after the storm that ravaged the island.

I want them to know that Vermonters will stand by your side as you rebuild your communities and

your lives, and so will Republicans and Democrats in this Chamber.

Now, the continuing resolution we are about to consider contains \$18.8 billion for the FEMA Disaster Relief Fund, which would bring available resources in the fund to approximately \$35 billion to respond to these and other disasters.

We likely are not going to know the extent of the damage for several days. Every time you watch the news you hear of more damage. But I remind my colleagues that we are the United States of America, and I am ready to work with my colleagues to respond with what is needed.

I do not care whether a State is represented by Democrats or Republicans. You are part of the United States of America, and as chairman of the Appropriations Committee, I will work with you during the months ahead to get the funds you need.

Now, that said, I am glad we have reached an agreement to fund the Federal Government through December 16, and I want to thank my good friend Vice Chairman SHELBY for working on this. But I especially want to thank Leaders Schumer and McConnell for their work and cooperation in reaching this point. They both understand the need to go forward.

I am glad that we were able to secure \$1 billion to bolster LIHEAP ahead of the winter heating season. My home State of Vermont will receive an infusion of \$5.7 million from this funding. Now, that is going to go a long way to help families pay their bills when they are faced with rising fuel costs and plummeting temperatures. It helps them not to have to make the decision “do I eat or heat.”

The bill also includes \$12.35 billion in emergency assistance for Ukraine, \$2.5 billion to support recovery efforts for the Hermit's Peak-Calf Canyon fire in New Mexico; \$2 billion in community development block grants to help communities recovering from major disasters in 2021 and 2022.

I am disappointed that some of my Republican colleagues blocked additional funding to combat COVID-19 or monkeypox. I will continue to work with Republicans and Democrats to secure these necessary resources in the omnibus.

And, finally, I want to be clear. This is only a temporary measure. As the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, I am committed to completing the work of the committee before the end of this Congress.

Running on autopilot after December with rising inflation would be irresponsible. It would leave priorities of both Republicans and Democrats underfunded and underresourced. The Federal Government funds programs that the American people rely on. We should do the job that the American people sent all of us—all 100 of us—here to do.

I want to thank Vice Chairman SHELBY's staff. As I said earlier, I thank the majority leader and the Re-

publican leader for their help and cooperation in bringing this together. I also want to thank my staff, Charles Kieffer, Chanda Betourney—there are too many names to mention, but these are people who worked through recesses, weekends, long hours, long nights. I get to go home by midevening. They stay there most of the night to get it done.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD all of the names of our staff at the end of my speech.

The continuing resolution is a strong bill, and it is a bipartisan bill. I urge my colleagues to accept it.

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

#### DEMOCRATIC STAFF

1. Charles Kieffer
2. Chanda Betourney
3. Aaron Goldner
4. Abigail Grace
5. Alex Carnes
6. Alex Keenan
7. Amanda Hill
8. Amy Smith
9. Andrew Platt
10. Andy Vanlandingham
11. Angela Caalim
12. Anthony Sedillo
13. Ben Hammond
14. Blaise Sheridan
15. Brigid Kolish
16. Dabney Hegg
17. Diana G. Hamilton
18. Dianne Nellor
19. Doug Clapp
20. Ellen Murray
21. Fiona O'Brien
22. Frank Reed
23. Hannah Chauvin
24. Jason McMahon
25. Jay Tilton
26. Jennifer Becker-Pollet
27. Jennifer Piatt
28. Jennifer Winkler
29. Jessica Berry
30. Jessica Sun
31. Jim Daumit
32. Joanne Hoff
33. John Lucio
34. Kali Farahmand
35. Kami White
36. Kate Kaufer
37. Kathryn Toomajian
38. Katy Hagan
39. Kelly Brown
40. Kelsey Daniels
41. Laura Powell
42. Lindsay Erickson
43. Maddie Dunn
44. Madeleine Granda
45. Maria Calderon
46. Mark Laisch
47. Martha Roberts
48. Meghan Mott
49. Melissa Zimmerman
50. Michael Bednarczyk
51. Michael Gentile
52. Michelle Dominguez
53. Mike Clementi
54. Rachel Erlebacher
55. Rajat Mathur
56. Richard Braddock
57. Robert Leonard
58. Ryan Hunt
59. Sarita Vanka
60. Teri Curtin
61. Tim Rieser
62. Valerie Hutton

Mr. LEAHY. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, in a few moments we will vote on the continuing resolution to fund the government through mid-December.

This legislation avoids a very bad thing, shutting down the government, and does a lot of good things: money for the people of Ukraine, funding for communities reeling from natural disasters, aid to families with their heating bills—just to name a few. I am very thankful to all the Senators, particularly Chairman LEAHY and Ranking Member SHELBY, who made this possible.

This is commonsense, bipartisan legislation, following many other bipartisan bills that we have done in this session, and I am glad that we came to a timely conclusion and didn't go right up to the brink and risk a shutdown. Millions and millions of people can breathe easy knowing that we have done this in a timely way and the money to continue the government will be there.

Of particular importance is the money to Ukraine. These people have struggled so valiantly. Make no mistake about it. American weaponry and help have helped them turn the tide of the war. We cannot stop now, and we are not going to.

The heat program is so important. Winter is coming upon us. The program is running out of money. While we probably will get more money in the omnibus in December, between now and Christmas, there are going to be a lot of cold days, and people are going to need that heat money.

The money for natural disasters—in my judgment, as a result of climate change, we have many more disasters, so we need more help, and this will go to many States and many parts of the country.

So I want to thank, again, Senator LEAHY. I want to thank Senator SHELBY. I want to thank the members of the Appropriations Committee. I want to thank all the staff—mine and others—who worked so long and hard to get this done.

I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

Under the previous order, all motions and amendments other than amendment No. 5745 are withdrawn; amendment No. 5745 is agreed to; and the bill, as amended, is considered read a third time.

The amendment (No. 5745), in the nature of a substitute, was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

VOTE ON H.R. 6833

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill, as amended, pass?

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN), and the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) would have voted "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 72, nays 25, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 351 Leg.]

#### YEAS—72

Baldwin	Graham	Padilla
Bennet	Grassley	Peters
Blumenthal	Hassan	Reed
Blunt	Heinrich	Romney
Booker	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Boozman	Hirono	Sanders
Brown	Hyde-Smith	Schatz
Burr	Kaine	Schumer
Cantwell	Kelly	Shaheen
Capito	Kennedy	Shelby
Cardin	King	Sinema
Carper	Klobuchar	Smith
Casey	Leahy	Stabenow
Cassidy	Lujan	Sullivan
Collins	Manchin	Tester
Coons	Markey	Tillis
Cornyn	McConnell	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Warner
Cotton	Merkley	Warnock
Duckworth	Moran	Warren
Durbin	Murkowski	Whitehouse
Ernst	Murphy	Wicker
Feinstein	Murray	Wyden
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Young

#### NAYS—25

Barrasso	Hawley	Rounds
Blackburn	Hoeben	Sasse
Braun	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cramer	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Crapo	Lankford	Thune
Cruz	Lummis	Toomey
Daines	Marshall	Tuberville
Fischer	Paul	
Hagerty	Risch	

#### NOT VOTING—3

Lee	Portman	Rubio
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(Mr. VAN HOLLEN assumed the Chair.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. SMITH). On this vote, the yeas are 72, the nays are 25.

The 60-vote threshold having been achieved, the bill, as amended, is passed.

The bill (H.R. 6833), as amended, was passed.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, the CR is a great bipartisan bill that is going to help a whole lot of people, and we are keeping the government open with ample time.

#### PROVIDING FOR A CORRECTION IN THE ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 6833

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Con. Res. 45, which was submitted earlier today and is at the desk.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 45) providing for a correction in the enrollment of H.R. 6833.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 45) was agreed to.

(The concurrent resolution is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

#### EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to the motion to reconsider the vote on confirmation by which Executive Calendar No. 670, the nomination of Lisa M. Gomez, of New Jersey, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor, was not confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to proceed to the motion to reconsider.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion having been agreed to, the Senate proceeds to executive session, and the clerk will report the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Lisa M. Gomez, of New Jersey, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor.

#### MOTION TO RECONSIDER

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to reconsider the vote by which Executive Calendar No. 670 was not confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to reconsider.

The motion was agreed to.

#### VOTE ON GOMEZ NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Gomez nomination, upon reconsideration?

Mr. SCHUMER. 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 senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

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

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM), the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH), the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. JOHNSON), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN), the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO), the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN),

the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS), and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) would have voted "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 49, nays 36, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 352 Ex.]

#### YEAS—49

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Schatz
Booker	Kelly	Schumer
Brown	King	Shaheen
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Sinema
Cardin	Leahy	Smith
Carper	Lujan	Stabenow
Casey	Manchin	Tester
Coons	Markey	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Warner
Duckworth	Merkley	Warnock
Durbin	Murphy	Warren
Feinstein	Murray	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Wyden
Hassan	Padilla	
Heinrich	Peters	

#### NAYS—36

Barrasso	Daines	Murkowski
Blackburn	Ernst	Paul
Blunt	Fischer	Risch
Boozman	Grassley	Romney
Braun	Hagerty	Rounds
Capito	Hawley	Sasse
Collins	Hoeben	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Inhofe	Shelby
Cotton	Lankford	Thune
Cramer	Lummis	Tuberville
Crapo	Marshall	Wicker
Cruz	McConnell	Young

#### NOT VOTING—15

Burr	Kennedy	Sanders
Cassidy	Lee	Scott (FL)
Graham	Moran	Sullivan
Hyde-Smith	Portman	Tillis
Johnson	Rubio	Toomey

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 49, the nays are 36.

Upon reconsideration, 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 actions.

The Senator from Alabama.

#### NATIONAL COMPUTER FORENSICS INSTITUTE

Mr. TUBERVILLE. Madam President, over the last few decades, large parts of our daily lives—like work, education, and even personal finance—moved online. The emergence of computers, the internet, and mobile devices have created a more interconnected world more than ever. But this being connected can also be used by bad actors.

The entire world of information is at our fingertips, but also, so is cyber crime. Because of this, those charged with keeping us safe have the increasingly difficult task of not only protecting us from the rising physical crime scene in our communities across the country but also from cyber crime that is impossible to see and much harder to detect.

Law enforcement officials in Alabama, my State, recognized the problem early on. In 2006—before we all had smart phones in our pockets—the Alabama Office of Prosecution Services and the Alabama District Attorneys