

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

Association saw the need for a more coordinated effort to train law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and judges in digital evidence.

They saw how the digital landscape was and still is constantly evolving and how those in law enforcement needed to keep up. But they also recognized how traditionally the largest departments with the biggest budgets were the only ones who could afford the training necessary to help their officers fight cyber and electronic crime.

So they outlined a plan to bring the training to more of our law enforcement officials and formed a unique and important partnership with the United States Secret Service to create a center for forensics education for State and law enforcement officials.

Thanks to their innovative thinking, the National Computer Forensics Institute—also known as NCFI—opened in 2008, under the roof provided by the city of Hoover, AL.

The Institute had somewhat modest beginnings—a \$4 million budget and only 264 students. But thanks to continued support from Congress here on the Hill, the Computer Forensics Institute now taps into a \$13 million annual budget to train more than 4,000 students from across the country every year.

To date, more than 19,000 State and local officers, prosecutors, and judges representing all 50 States have been trained at this institute right in the heart of Alabama. Local and State officials come from all over the country to train in Alabama and then take their newly acquired expertise back to their communities all over.

Graduates have reported utilizing their training in more than 578,000 digital forensic exams. It is clear this model is working. NCFI graduates are applying their skills to protect their communities all across the country.

The National Computer Forensics Institute focuses on teaching officials how to investigate cyber and electronic crime, always accounting—always accounting—for emerging technologies and difficult digital capabilities. But they also teach officials how to conduct forensic examinations of computers and mobile devices—a critical component of almost every violent crime investigation. Thus, the Institute gives officers and officials the tools they need to protect Americans from both cyber crime and violent crime every day.

The pandemic and our related shift to more virtual work and schooling sent cyber crime through the roof, and it continues to rise every day. In fact, according to McAfee, a computer security software company, the financial losses due to cyber crime ballooned to almost \$1 trillion in 2020, and this number could hit \$10.5 trillion by 2025 according to digital research group Cybersecurity Ventures.

But, as we know all too well, the risk isn't just financial; cyber criminals can hack pipelines and other key infra-

structure systems that are crucial to our daily lives and that pertain to our national security.

Officials trained at the NCFI are a part of our frontline defense against these attacks. The frontline—our local police officers, district attorneys, and State officials—knows the people they serve best. I want those protecting my home and my State trained to identify and combat the latest threats, and I am sure you do as well.

In 2019, when cyber criminals threatened the people of Oldsmar, FL, by attempting to poison the city's water supply, graduates from the NCFI utilized their training to secure the city's infrastructure and compile valuable evidence to keep citizens safe.

In the fall of 2021, a week and a half before schools were to open in Louisiana, leaders were forced to declare a state of emergency due to ransomware attacks on dozens of parish school districts throughout the State. Thankfully, because of their time spent in Hoover, AL, Louisiana State Police investigators, trained and equipped at the National Computer Forensics Institute, responded to the attack. The investigators dismantled the malware and assisted in rebuilding 54 school networks. All schools within the State started on time, and no ransom was paid.

Earlier this year, after a madman terrorized shoppers at a grocery store in Buffalo, NY, NCFI-trained graduates were able to act quickly and support the police in their response. They used what they learned to conduct a forensic exam of a GoPro camera and a cell phone used by the shooter. That crucial video evidence is currently being used in the prosecution to ensure justice and to protect the victims and their families.

All Americans deserve to feel safe in their communities, and they deserve to feel safe online while working, learning, banking—whatever they need to do with electronic devices.

Brave men and women in law enforcement across the country are willing and able to protect Americans from all crime, including cyber crime, but they need the tools and resources to continue to do so effectively.

While some in Congress and the current administration have worked to shrink the size and strength of our law enforcement, I am unapologetic in my support for the men and women in blue. We must continue to provide the specialized resources that all of them need to do their jobs.

That is why I joined a group of colleagues from both sides of the aisle to introduce the National Computer Forensics Institute Reauthorization Act. This legislation, which passed the Senate by unanimous consent this week, would build on the work started in 2017 to strategically combat modern crime and set the National Computer Forensics Institute up for continued success. It also builds on that success by expanding the program's reach be-

yond just State and local officials to Federal law enforcement employees. As we know, those defending our national security at the national level should also have access to the latest digital and cyber crime training.

The National Computer Forensics Institute is an excellent example of a State's ingenuity and foresight—a group of individuals identifying a gap that needed to be filled and providing a service with national benefits. The success of the institute represents the impact State leaders and Congress can have on the entire country when we work together to support innovative and pragmatic solutions to our biggest problems. Alabama is proud of the National Computer Forensics Institute, and we are proud to provide cutting-edge training to many of America's brave law enforcement officials.

As Americans across the country face a rise in both violence and cyber crime, I applaud my colleagues for joining me to ensure our first responders have the necessary expertise and training by reauthorizing the National Computer Forensics Institute.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

#### TRIBUTE TO GREG DOTSON

Mr. CARPER. Madam President, I am delighted to rise today to salute a member of my committee staff who has made literally invaluable contributions to not just the Congress but to our Nation and not just for a couple of months or years but for literally decades.

Greg Dotson, the chief counsel for the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, which I am privileged to chair, will be retiring on September 30 following a distinguished career in service to this country of ours. On this occasion, I want to take note of his remarkable legacy and extraordinary service to the people of America.

As many of my colleagues will attest, true leaders in this body and true leaders elsewhere are only as good as the team that works for them. Like I say, I hire people smarter than me, and that is one of the reasons I think I have had some success. But good leaders are always looking for the best people they can find.

For many of us who are elected officials in this body and others, those teams of staff members too often toil in the background and are rarely recognized publicly for their service.

While all the members of the Environment and Public Works Committee staff that I am privileged to lead are wonderful public servants, there are sometimes rare individuals who stand out as having made an extraordinary