

budget reconciliation using a majority vote in the U.S. Senate. But this is now a precedent of the Senate that we have at our disposal when it is time for us to pass the budget resolution. I am hopeful we can use this vehicle as an opportunity to reform some of our mandatory spending outside of Social Security and Medicare.

I have always been a proponent of reevaluating the money we spend. This is something that every family in America, every business in America, has to do on a regular basis. We don't do it here, and we need to start, especially with this looming debt and this unsustainable amount of money that we are spending on interest on that debt, when we could and should be spending it on other programs or returning those resources back to the American people in terms of lower taxes.

I look forward to working with the DOGE committee and all of our efforts to identify and eliminate areas of government waste, rein in reckless and wasteful spending, and improve the lives of Texans and all Americans in the process.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, so ordered.

Mr. TILLIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum call with respect to the Marzano nomination be waived.

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

Mr. TILLIS. And that the vote occur immediately.

#### 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 Executive Calendar No. 835, Matthew James Marzano, of Illinois, to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for the term of five years expiring June 30, 2028.

Charles E. Schumer, Thomas R. Carper, Tammy Baldwin, Gary C. Peters, Peter Welch, Richard Blumenthal, Sheldon Whitehouse, Tim Kaine, Jack Reed, Michael F. Bennet, Tammy Duckworth, Catherine Cortez Masto, Debbie Stabenow, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Tina Smith, Christopher A. Coons, Brian Schatz.

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 Matthew James Marzano, of Illinois,

to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for the term of five years, expiring June 30, 2028, 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 Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. McCONNELL), and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VANCE).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 50, nays 46, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 322 Leg.]

#### YEAS—50

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

#### NAYS—46

Barrasso	Graham	Risch
Boozman	Grassley	Romney
Braun	Hagerty	Rounds
Britt	Hawley	Rubio
Budd	Hooven	Schmitt
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Collins	Kennedy	Sinema
Cornyn	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Lee	Thune
Cramer	Lummis	Tillis
Crapo	Moran	Tuberville
Cruz	Mullin	Wicker
Daines	Murkowski	Young
Ernst	Paul	
Fischer	Ricketts	

#### NOT VOTING—4

Blackburn	McConnell
Marshall	Vance

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LUJÁN). On this vote, the yeas are 50, the nays are 46.

The motion is agreed to.

The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, as if in legislative session, notwithstanding rule XXII, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be discharged from further consideration of S. 920 and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator withhold his request.

Mr. CARDIN. I will withhold my request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

#### INTERNATIONAL TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2023

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, as if in legislative session, notwithstanding rule XXII, I ask unanimous consent

that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 91, S. 920.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 920) to reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I come to the floor today out of my concern for the victims of human trafficking.

Nearly two and half decades ago, Congress passed the Trafficking Victims Protection Act. In an effort to eliminate this scourge of modern-day slavery at home and abroad, the original legislation established a framework known as the “3 Ps”—protection, prevention, and prosecution. This approach to combating human trafficking has been so effective that it has been reauthorized across Republican and Democratic administrations with overwhelming bipartisan support. This is important legislation that saves lives and protects innocent people.

The last time the reauthorization of the international provisions passed, it was signed into law by President Trump. However, for 3 years now, the authorities of the international anti-human trafficking programs have been expired. It is past time for Congress to act. I am here today to ask that the Senate pass this substitute amendment to the International Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act because I know my colleagues on both sides of the aisle want action before we adjourn.

This substitute amendment is a combination of all the provisions of the House-passed bill and the Senate provisions reported favorably out of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in June 2023 by voice vote. There is bipartisan support to enhance these programs and policies, including from my colleague Senator Risch, the ranking member on the Foreign Relations Committee. Republicans and Democrats alike want to help the 27 million people who are victims of forced labor and sexual exploitation. And we want to hold perpetrators of these crimes to account.

This reauthorization will incorporate anti-trafficking measures into all USAID development programs, combat trafficking of domestic workers by UN officials or foreign missions, and require the President take into account anti-trafficking efforts by other countries when we give them development assistance. When I talk about a values-based foreign policy for the United States, these are the kinds of policies I am talking about.

And so I ask that the Senate pass this substitute amendment to the International Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act, S. 920.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Cardin substitute amendment at the desk be considered and agreed to and that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time.

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

The amendment (No. 3322), in the nature of a substitute, was agreed to.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Text of Amendments.")

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

Mr. CARDIN. I know of no further debate on the bill, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

If not, the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (S. 920), as amended, was passed.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

#### JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, it has been nearly 4 years since I was first sworn in to serve here in the Senate. Since then, as a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, I have had the privilege of working alongside my colleagues to provide advice and consent on President Biden's judicial nominees. Over the course of the 4 years, we have confirmed some of the most qualified, extraordinary public servants ever to be nominated to the Federal bench.

As of this week, that has meant that 233 new Federal judges are serving in the Federal judiciary, including 33 in my home State of California. So I rise today to celebrate the three most recently confirmed Federal district court judges in my home State.

In the last week, with your support, we confirmed Judge Anne Hwang to serve on the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California. Judge Hwang earned her bachelor's degree from Cornell University and her law degree from the University of Southern California Law School.

After beginning her career as a litigation associate at Irell & Manella in Los Angeles, Judge Hwang went on to serve for 12 years in the Federal Public Defender's Office in Los Angeles—the largest public defender's office in the Nation. During her time there, she rose through the ranks, from deputy public defender to chief deputy public defender, and she gained extensive trial experience. In 2018, she was appointed to the Los Angeles County Superior Court.

Informed by the invaluable experience that came from serving as a public defender, Judge Hwang now brings an important perspective to the Federal bench.

Next, earlier this week, we confirmed Judge Cynthia Valenzuela also to the

U.S. District Court for the Central District of California.

Judge Valenzuela earned her undergraduate degree from the University of Arizona before earning her law degree at the UCLA School of Law.

After graduation, she served as special assistant on the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights and later as a trial attorney with the Department of Justice's Civil Rights Division Voting Rights Section. Eventually, she returned to Los Angeles to work in the U.S. Attorney's Office as a prosecutor in the Criminal Division.

In 2006, she became national vice president of litigation at MALDEF—you are familiar, Mr. President—the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

She left 5 years later to become a supervising attorney for the California Central District Criminal Justice Act panel.

Finally, in 2016, Judge Valenzuela was appointed to serve as a judge on the California State Bar Court, handling attorney regulatory and discipline cases.

Throughout her confirmation process, Judge Valenzuela has been praised by her current and former colleagues for her tireless work on behalf of victims, for her intelligence, for her integrity, and for her dedication to fair and impartial application of the law.

Her academic credentials and her legal qualifications and experience will make her yet another outstanding Federal judge for the Central District.

Finally, also earlier this week, we had the honor of confirming Judge Noel Wise, President Biden's nominee to serve on the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California.

Judge Wise earned her undergraduate degree from the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, and her law degree from Nova Southeastern University Law School and her master of the science of law degree from Stanford Law School.

Judge Wise first clerked on the Florida Fourth District Court of Appeal before joining the U.S. Department of Justice as a trial attorney in the Natural Resources Division, where she also spent a year detailed to the Assistant U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of California.

She then worked in private practice for several years before cofounding the firm Wise Gleicher in 2006, where she litigated at the trial and appellate level in both State and Federal courts.

For the past decade, Judge Wise has served on the Alameda County Superior Court, including as supervising judge since 2019 and as judge pro tem for the California Second District Court of Appeal for a time.

Judge Wise's wealth of experience in State and Federal courts, in civil and criminal litigation, in public and private practice, make her more than prepared to now serve on the Northern District.

On behalf of the State of California, I want to thank my colleagues for help-

ing confirm these three outstanding Federal judges and for continuing to prioritize judicial confirmations here in the days to come.

#### REAFFIRMING THE APPLICABILITY OF THE INDIAN REORGANIZATION ACT TO THE LYTTON RANCHERIA OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, as if in legislative session, notwithstanding rule XXII, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 510, S. 4000.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4000) to reaffirm the applicability of the Indian Reorganization Act to the Lytton Rancheria of California, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time.

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

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

Mr. PADILLA. I know of no further debate on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate on the bill, the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (S. 4000) was passed as follows:

S. 4000

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. LYTTON RANCHERIA OF CALIFORNIA LAND REAFFIRMATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Lytton Rancheria of California is subject to the Act of June 18, 1934 (commonly known as the "Indian Reorganization Act") (48 Stat. 984, chapter 576; 25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.), and the Secretary of the Interior may acquire and take into trust land for the benefit of the Lytton Rancheria of California pursuant to section 5 of that Act (25 U.S.C. 5108).

(b) LAND TO BE MADE PART OF THE RESERVATION.—Land taken into trust pursuant to subsection (a) shall be—

(1) part of the reservation of the Lytton Rancheria of California; and

(2) administered in accordance with the laws and regulations generally applicable to property held in trust by the United States for an Indian Tribe.

Mr. PADILLA. I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

#### JAMUL INDIAN VILLAGE LAND TRANSFER ACT

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, as if in legislative session, notwithstanding