

from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN), and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

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

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 96, nays 1, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 43 Ex.]

YEAS—96

Alexander	Fischer	Murray
Baldwin	Gardner	Nelson
Barrasso	Gillibrand	Paul
Bennet	Graham	Perdue
Blumenthal	Grassley	Peters
Blunt	Harris	Portman
Booker	Hassan	Reed
Boozman	Hatch	Risch
Brown	Heinrich	Roberts
Burr	Heitkamp	Rubio
Cantwell	Heller	Sanders
Capito	Hoeven	Sasse
Cardin	Inhofe	Schatz
Carper	Isakson	Schumer
Casey	Johnson	Scott
Cassidy	Jones	Shaheen
Cochran	Kaine	Shelby
Collins	Kennedy	Smith
Coons	King	Stabenow
Corker	Klobuchar	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lankford	Tester
Cortez Masto	Leahy	Thune
Cotton	Lee	Tillis
Crapo	Manchin	Toomey
Cruz	Markey	Udall
Daines	McCaskill	Van Hollen
Donnelly	McConnell	Warner
Duckworth	Menendez	Warren
Durbin	Merkley	Whitehouse
Enzi	Moran	Wicker
Ernst	Murkowski	Wyden
Feinstein	Murphy	Young

NAYS—1

Hirono

NOT VOTING—3

Flake	McCain	Rounds
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The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 96, the nays are 1.

The motion is agreed to.

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 Tilman Eugene Self III, of Georgia, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Georgia.

Mitch McConnell, Chuck Grassley, Thom Tillis, Tom Cotton, David Perdue, John Kennedy, Pat Roberts, Johnny Isakson, Mike Crapo, Roger F. Wicker, Mike Rounds, Steve Daines, Richard Burr, John Boozman, Lindsey Graham, Bill Cassidy, John Barrasso.

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 Tilman Eugene Self III, of Georgia, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Georgia, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN), and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

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

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 85, nays 12, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 44 Ex.]

YEAS—85

Alexander	Ernst	Murray
Baldwin	Feinstein	Nelson
Barrasso	Fischer	Paul
Bennet	Gardner	Perdue
Blumenthal	Graham	Portman
Blunt	Grassley	Reed
Boozman	Hassan	Risch
Brown	Hatch	Roberts
Burr	Heinrich	Rubio
Cantwell	Heitkamp	Sasse
Capito	Heller	Schumer
Cardin	Hoeven	Scott
Carper	Inhofe	Shaheen
Casey	Isakson	Shelby
Cassidy	Johnson	Smith
Cochran	Jones	Sullivan
Collins	Kaine	Tester
Coons	Kennedy	Thune
Corker	King	Tillis
Cornyn	Klobuchar	Toomey
Cortez Masto	Lankford	Udall
Cotton	Leahy	Van Hollen
Crapo	Lee	Warner
Cruz	Manchin	Whitehouse
Daines	McCaskill	Wicker
Donnelly	McConnell	Wyden
Duckworth	Moran	Young
Durbin	Murkowski	
Enzi	Murphy	

NAYS—12

Booker	Markey	Sanders
Gillibrand	Menendez	Schatz
Harris	Merkley	Stabenow
Hirono	Peters	Warren

NOT VOTING—3

Flake	McCain	Rounds
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The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 85, the nays are 12.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Tilman Eugene Self III, of Georgia, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Georgia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the time until 1:30 p.m. will be equally divided.

The Senator from Mississippi.

IRAN LEGISLATION

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, this Chamber is familiar with deadlines and has a habit of running up against them. We cannot lose sight of May 12, the deadline when President Trump will make a decision about sanctions on Iran.

In January, the President waived sanctions for the last time, calling on Congress to “either fix the deal’s disastrous flaws, or the United States will withdraw.” We now have less than 3 months—a period in which bipartisan

consensus on the issue of Iran is absolutely necessary.

To reimpose sanctions would effectively signal the end of America’s participation in the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, the JCPOA, an agreement better known as the Iran nuclear deal. The plan is flawed, and we cannot fix it without action.

I ask my colleagues for cooperation and collaboration so that we can act in the national interest and prevent the nefarious aims of the world’s leading state sponsor of terrorism. When it comes to Iran, we must put aside our differences and work together on a bipartisan bill.

I know that the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator CORKER, has been working with Senator CARDIN on this issue. Their efforts are commendable and necessary.

Let me stress again that this effort must be bipartisan. One-sided legislation would signal division and weakness on the issue of Iran. A partisan bill would also undermine our diplomatic efforts with the P5+1 countries to improve the JCPOA through a supplemental agreement. I am confident we can do our part.

First, Congress has repeatedly demonstrated its support for countering Iran’s malign activities. Second, President Trump has laid out a clear road map for legislation that he would sign. Finally, this President has the will to walk away. He has made this promise, and I believe he will keep it.

Let me explore these three points in turn. No. 1, we have a long history of acting in an overwhelmingly bipartisan fashion on this issue. Last August, the President signed the Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act. The legislation included tough new sanctions on Iran’s ballistic missile program, on its sponsorship of terrorism, and its human rights abuses. The Senate approved it by a vote of 98 to 2, and it earned a vote of 419 to 3 in the House—bipartisan majorities. We also passed by voice vote Senator RUBIO and Senator SHAHEEN’s bill to crack down on illicit financing for Iran’s client Hezbollah. The House companion also passed by a voice vote.

We have a blueprint for what to do. The President has outlined four proposals addressing critical flaws in the nuclear deal.

One of those proposals is that Iran allow anytime, anywhere inspections. Currently, Iran is blocking international inspectors from accessing military sites, such as the Parchin facility. Inspectors also have to follow elaborate rules even to request and receive access, despite Iran’s long history of concealment and deception. If Iran has nothing to hide, then it has no reason to object to anytime, anywhere inspections.

Second, the bill would ensure that Iran never comes close to getting a nuclear weapon. The current nuclear deal attempts to keep Iran 1 year away from breakout—the point at which Iran

can rapidly develop a nuclear capability. One year is not much of an insurance policy, especially against the top state sponsor of terrorism. The bottom line is that Tehran should never come close to a nuclear weapon.

Third, the bill needs to maintain restrictions in perpetuity. The so-called sunset clauses are perhaps the most flawed part of the nuclear agreement. The way it currently reads, Iran does not need to cheat. They can simply wait us out. The conventional weapons ban sunsets in 2020. The ban on receiving ballistic missile assistance sunsets in 2023. The ban on replacing old centrifuges with advanced models sunsets in 2026. And all nuclear restrictions—on centrifuges, on enrichment facilities and levels, and on heavy water production—sunset in 2031. The sunset clauses do not stop Iran but kick the can down the road—a road ending in just over a decade.

Finally, the bill cannot overlook the connection between Iran's ballistic missile and nuclear weapons programs. The legislation must severely sanction the ballistic missile program. This is another no-brainer. A nuclear warhead is effective to the extent that it can be launched on a missile. Iran is not developing long-range and sophisticated ballistic missiles to deliver conventional payloads. The architects of the Iran deal, unfortunately, took great pains to keep it focused solely on nuclear. That has to end.

These four demands constitute a sensible framework for the kind of bipartisan legislation that Congress can achieve.

The final reason for my cautious optimism is that we have a President who keeps his promises. When President Trump calls May 12 the last chance, I take him seriously. I would encourage my colleagues to do the same. This President is dead serious about countering Iran's agenda. He said that he would decertify the deal last October. He followed through. That should have erased any doubts.

We should not wait until the eleventh hour to deal with this issue. It is too important. By putting aside personal or political feelings, we can absolutely achieve a bipartisan bill that fixes the Iran deal using the President's framework.

Thank you.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

CONGRATULATING TEAM USA AND THE MINNESOTA OLYMPIC ATHLETES

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate Team USA and to recognize the contributions of so many Minnesotans at the 2018 Olympic Winter Games in South Korea.

I am happy to be joined here by my Senate colleague from Minnesota, Senator SMITH. Why are Senator SMITH and I here today? We are here because we had an incredible Olympics, with Minnesota really leading the way when it came to the gold medals.

Of course, our State is no stranger to the Olympics. We have sent athletes to compete in women's basketball and cycling. But it shouldn't be a surprise that it is the Winter Olympics where the bold northern State really shines. We have a couple of things going for us. The weather is kind of cold. There is snow, so people are able to practice. We also have a great athletic program at our high schools, and we have a lot of team spirit, which is especially helpful in the teams we were a part of that won the gold, including men's curling and women's hockey.

Of the 243 athletes who were on Team USA, 23 have ties to Minnesota, making it the third highest represented State. These athletes competed at the highest level and showed the world just what our State could do. If Minnesota were competing as a country, it would be tied for 12th, globally in the number of gold medals won. But we are not a country; we are a proud State. This success is something all Minnesotans can celebrate.

Mr. President, here are some examples for you. Winning a gold medal was a first for Afton native Jessie Diggins and a first for the United States. Her road to the Olympics started on the cross-country skiing trails that cover Minnesota. Jessie worked to keep spirits high in training and during the Olympic competition. She put glitter on her cheeks as a reminder of what made her fall in love with cross-country skiing as a little girl. Her relentless energy and drive were on full display. She and her teammate, Kikkan Randall, became the first Americans to bring home a gold in cross-country team history. It is no surprise that they voted Jessie to be the flag-bearer for the closing ceremony.

Jessie and Kikkan weren't the only American women to bring home gold. The women's hockey team won their first gold medal since 1998.

It is no coincidence that the "State of Hockey" sent some serious talent. The American team included six current or former Gopher College players and two current or former Minnesota Duluth players. From Warroad to Minnetonka, the Minnesotans on Team USA brought pond hockey toughness and the experience that comes from growing up on the ice. This gold medal will help inspire the next generation of hockey players in Minnesota.

I want to make a special note of our incredible goalie, Maddie Rooney. If anyone stayed up—which I did—to watch that shootout at the end, she showed such poise and such grace under pressure.

I also want to make a little note of Warroad, MN, which produced the incredible Gigi Marvin, along with many other gold medalists from the past.

While Americans were fans of hockey well before the 2018 games, these Olympics helped introduce the country to a sport already loved by so many Minnesotans—curling. I will note that Senator CORNYN of Texas sent out a tweet

saying that curling was an obscure sport. I don't think anyone thinks that anymore. They might think it is kind of an interesting sport, but it has gone from obscure to cool. A lot of that has to do with the men's curling team. Four out of five of the members of that team were from our home State of Minnesota. In that game, the match went from 1 to 4 in the morning or midnight to 3. I can't tell you how many Minnesotans were up all night watching that and celebrating the gold medal.

The success of Minnesotans has been inspiring, and I know Senator SMITH agrees. From frozen ponds to backyard hills, Minnesota helps bring the winter athlete out in everyone.

I congratulate Team USA and all Minnesota athletes who made these games such a success.

Senator SMITH.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

Ms. SMITH. Thank you, Mr. President.

Thank you, Senator KLOBUCHAR, for organizing this colloquy on the Olympic contributions of Minnesotans. I was proud to work with you on this resolution honoring our Olympians. While I have not yet given my first floor speech—which I plan to do in a couple of weeks—I couldn't pass up the opportunity to come down and talk about our State's amazing athletes.

As I am sure Senator KLOBUCHAR knows, as you have just heard from her, once a Minnesotan can walk, you can bet that his or her parents will try to get them on skis, skates, a sled, or maybe even on the curling rink. That early start—not to mention the fact that Minnesotans are the hardest working and most resilient people I know—helps explain why 23 of our athletes took part in this year's Winter Games. As Senator KLOBUCHAR said, that is the third most of any State in the country. And, boy, did they steal the show. Minnesotans brought home gold medals in women's hockey, women's cross-country skiing, men's curling, and a bronze medal in women's downhill skiing.

I want to talk about Afton, Minnesota's own Jessie Diggins, who carried the Olympic torch for Team USA at the closing ceremony. As Senator KLOBUCHAR said, Jessie began skiing at 4 years old and started racing against high schoolers at age 11. She earned her spot on the Olympic cross-country team and was the only woman to compete in all six women's cross-country events—and compete she did.

Along with her teammate, Kikkan Randall, Jessie won the first Olympic Gold Medal ever for the United States in cross-country skiing—and in dramatic fashion. Jessie came from behind during the final stretch of the race, inching out her competitor as they crossed the finish line.

I am amazed, but not all that surprised, by the accomplishments of my fellow Minnesotans. I am so happy to be able to join Senator KLOBUCHAR in