

something different out of judges, which is faithful adherence to the law, not imposing their personal policy preferences. That is what President Trump has prioritized in his nominees and the nominees we have confirmed.

Twenty-one circuit court judges have been confirmed so far. That is roughly one-eighth of the appeals court judges in the United States. These circuit courts hear appeals from Federal district courts, trial courts, and, as the Presiding Officer knows, set binding precedent on a wide range of issues. I like to say that for all practical purposes, the circuit courts are the Supreme Court because the Supreme Court of the United States hears roughly 80 cases a year. They obviously set the precedent, but there are a lot of cases that never reach the Supreme Court, and their final court of last resort is the circuit court. That means the men and women presiding over those courts—the way they approach their judicial decision making—is making a real difference.

As I said, with the help of the Senate, President Trump has secured confirmation for 21 circuit court nominees. It is worth pointing out that President Obama's 21st circuit court nominee was not confirmed until he was in office for 33 months. It is not just that we are confirming good judges; it is that we are doing so at a good clip, comparatively speaking.

These judges include people like Don Willett, former justice of the Texas Supreme Court; Jim Ho, the former Texas solicitor general; and soon, Andy Oldham, the general counsel to Governor Greg Abbott, who has been nominated to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

That is not to mention the very talented district court judges we have confirmed as well. Two of them, Karen Scholer and David Counts, are Texans, and both my State and the entire Federal judiciary are lucky to have them.

The third thing I want to mention in terms of the economy is regulations because of what we have been able to do, working with the President when it comes to the regulatory state—the bureaucracy, the nameless, faceless entities that make life either easier or more difficult for small businesses. We have had a big impact. Specifically, we have repealed burdensome Obama-era regulations through the Congressional Review Act. It has been said before—and I will say it again—that in all of Senate history, it had been used only one time before; that is, to repeal the ergonomics rule. We have used it 16 times to eliminate agency rules that had found their way into law during the waning hours of the previous administration.

This effort—the Congressional Review Act effort—has been spearheaded by people like the junior Senator from Pennsylvania, among others. It has eliminated rules like coal mining regulation that would have put more than 100,000 jobs at risk and another one en-

acted by the Department of Education that undermined local control of schools and directly violated a Federal statute at least 7 times.

Our use of the Congressional Review Act has been referred to as a “regulatory wrecking ball” and the “most ambitious regulatory rollback since [President Ronald] Reagan.”

I don't agree it has been a wrecking ball. I think it has been more of a surgical operation. It has provided a signal to businesses, as well as real regulatory relief in those 16 specific cases. I think that is another reason for optimism in the sense that the Federal Government is no longer tying one hand behind the backs of our job creators.

Another important development has been finally rolling back some of the overregulation of Dodd-Frank. You will recall this was legislation that passed following the great meltdown recession of 2008. Like most things that happen in Washington, DC, the pendulum swung way too far.

I tell my community bankers and the credit unions in Texas: You weren't the target, but you were the collateral damage. They didn't cause the great recession of 2008, the subprime mortgage lending crisis; that was the big boys on Wall Street.

Thanks to Senator CRAPO and the Banking Committee and a bipartisan effort in the Senate, we finally pulled back some of the overregulation. If small community banks were going to be able to stay in business, they were required to hire people just to fill out the paperwork—not to make more loans but to fill out the paperwork. Many of them couldn't survive at all, so they had to merge or just go away. The people who got hurt the most were the people who needed access to credit—again, our small businesses.

Thankfully, this bill is now expected to pass the House this week, and it will be a big win for smaller financial institutions and make it easier for them to serve their communities by providing mortgages, providing credit, and lending to small businesses.

That is the past. Let's take a peek forward to this next week. This week, we will keep our commitment to our veterans—people who have worn the uniform of the U.S. military and who have served us so well and to whom we have a moral obligation, I believe, to keep our commitments to them—the promises we made to them when they were on Active Duty that when they left Active Duty, we would keep our commitments. We will do that when we vote on the VA MISSION Act this week.

This is a bipartisan, bicameral bill that will make significant reforms to the Department of Veterans Affairs. It will strengthen the healthcare and community care options that are available to America's veterans. It will provide \$5.2 billion to the much needed Choice funding program to prevent interruption of access to needed care for veterans.

In other words, we have said: If you are a veteran and can't get to a designated VA healthcare facility—a hospital or clinic—you can get treated in your community by a hospital or other healthcare provider, and we will pay the fee. If you have to wait too long in line, if you have to drive too far, you will have healthcare options. That is why funding the \$5.2 billion for the Choice Program is so important.

This bill will also provide caregiver assistance and consolidates the VA's seven community care programs into one streamlined program and will allow veterans, as I said, to seek care when and where it makes the most sense for them.

On the caregiver program, I can't help but remember when I visited Walter Reed, visiting some of our warriors injured in the line of duty in places like Afghanistan and Iraq. Frequently, the spouse of a wounded warrior has to quit his or her job to care for their loved one. It is an important aspect of the continuum of care necessary for them to recover and get back on their feet. We are going to provide greater access to caregiver assistance so that spouses and family members can do exactly that. It is the right thing for us to do.

Our VA MISSION bill also authorizes access to walk-in community clinics, removes bureaucratic redtape by authorizing local provider agreements, and eliminates barriers for VA healthcare professionals to practice telemedicine. In this new technological age, it makes no sense to have restrictions on the ability of people to get access to care through telemedicine, when and where appropriate.

I want to conclude by saying that I appreciate Chairman ISAKSON, Senator MORAN, and others working with the President and Acting Director Wilkie to get this done before funding runs out. I appreciate all of our colleagues who have worked on this on a bipartisan basis.

Last week, the House passed the bill, so now it is our turn. What a great sign of appreciation to our veterans it will be to get this bill passed and to the President's desk and have it signed before Memorial Day.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

HEALTHCARE

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I come to the floor today and rise to speak on a challenge that our rural health communities face both in Alabama and across the country. People living in rural areas often face difficulty in finding healthcare providers. The challenges of consistent, quality healthcare for rural America are exponentially more difficult than in any other area in the country. These persistent gaps in healthcare inevitably lead to poor health outcomes.

As a result, life expectancy for rural Alabamians is approximately 6 months lower than for those who reside in

urban areas and 3½ years lower than for people living in the rest of the country. In some parts of my State, the outlook is even worse. In Wilcox County, for example, life expectancy is 9 years lower than the national average. That is unacceptable. The county of your birth or where you choose to live should not dictate the quality of your life, much less your life expectancy.

Despite the prosperity some pockets of the country feel today, outcomes don't seem to be improving in many areas in rural America. Alabama's rural hospitals are at risk, and many are in immediate danger of closing. Sadly, some already have. Just last week, yet another hospital—this one in Jacksonville, AL—announced that they would close; it is about the 12th, I think, since 2011. It has become an all-too-familiar pattern in Alabama and in other rural areas in America. That means the quality and number of treatment options in these rural areas and in Alabama continue to decline. Fifty-two of Alabama's rural counties are facing primary care shortages, and those numbers get worse for specialty practitioners like dentistry and obstetrics.

Having spent nearly my entire life in Alabama—the only exception being 1 year in Washington, DC, working for this body on the Senate Judiciary Committee—I am acutely aware of the unique difficulties we face in keeping folks healthy. As I have traveled across Alabama over the last year, I have heard from folks who struggle to access medical care. I have heard from expectant mothers who didn't know if they would be able to make it to a hospital in time for delivery because the closest one was more than an hour away. I have heard from people who are impacted by the growing opioid epidemic and the lack of substance abuse and mental health treatment options in their communities.

When I came to the Senate, I knew I needed and wanted to make increasing access to quality, affordable healthcare one of my first priorities. I also knew that finding the Holy Grail of true healthcare reform in today's world of partisan politics is a difficult and complex task. I am proud to say that we have made some progress since I got here in January. For instance, through bipartisan efforts, the expired Children's Health Insurance Program, CHIP, which provides coverage to 150,000 Alabama kids as well as community health centers that serve 350,000 Alabamians, was funded for an additional 10 years in the future. I am proud that we secured an additional 3 years of funding for community health centers in that bill, which provides the primary source of healthcare in many underserved communities.

I was also a cosponsor of the Training the Next Generation of Primary Care Doctors Act, which was signed into law as part of the bipartisan budget deal. That legislation is critical for

folks in my State, both in the training it provides to doctors in community health centers and in rural health clinics, but also because it ensures that talented individuals who choose to stay in the healthcare professions stay and practice in their community.

Bipartisan legislation like that bill is one of the many ways that we can improve how folks receive healthcare in the United States. There is, of course, another option, which leaders in Alabama have failed to take, and that is to expand Medicaid. By failing to expand Medicaid, many of Alabama's most vulnerable citizens have been denied access to basic care, and we turned away literally billions of our own taxpayer dollars in the process. That decision just doesn't make sense. While I remain hopeful that my State's leadership will reconsider the shortsighted decision made solely for political reasons, I am going to continue to work to find ways to help. For example, I will continue to advocate for changes in the Medicaid wage index, which has been unfairly hurting Alabama healthcare providers and has been doing so for years.

For my part, today, taking one additional step, I am proud to say that my very first piece of original legislation will focus on improving rural healthcare through making government more efficient. Today, along with my colleagues Senators MIKE ROUNDS and TINA SMITH, I am introducing the Rural Health Liaison Act. I wish to thank and acknowledge Congresswoman CHERI BUSTOS for her leadership on this issue in the House and her offer to partner in this important effort.

The bipartisan Rural Health Liaison Act will streamline Federal investment in rural healthcare and improve coordination between Federal agencies and other healthcare stakeholders by creating a Rural Health Liaison within the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

I believe the USDA is an appropriate spot for such a position because the Department plays a major role in rural development efforts. For instance, the USDA has the capability to finance the construction of hospitals, to implement telemedicine programs, and to carry out health education initiatives. We want to make sure that these efforts are fully coordinated and leveraged with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and other Federal agencies, as well as other important healthcare stakeholders.

Among other things, the Rural Health Liaison would consult with HHS on rural health issues and improve communication with all Federal agencies. It will provide expertise on rural healthcare issues. It will lead and coordinate strategic planning on rural health activities within the USDA, and it would advocate on behalf of the healthcare and relevant infrastructure needs in rural areas.

I thank Senators ROUNDS and SMITH for their support on this important legislation, and I look forward to working

together with them and other colleagues to move this bill forward. This is a great example of how Senators from both sides of the aisle can come together to propose commonsense legislation to make government work better and more efficiently. It is exactly the kind of work that I hoped to do when I arrived here just a few months ago.

But this is just another step in a very complicated process. In the months ahead, I hope to have the opportunity to continue to work with colleagues on both sides of the aisle in this body to lower healthcare costs, to increase access to quality healthcare, and to improve the health and well-being of people living in rural Alabama, in rural America, and, in fact, for people all across this great Nation.

Thank you, Mr. President.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JONES. Absolutely, yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

Mr. NELSON. This Senator from Florida wants to thank his neighbor and colleague for his comments and to say how true it is that there is an underserved part in healthcare that is not only the underserved in the inner city but, clearly, also in rural America. This Senator wants to thank the Senator from Alabama for coming forward with that piece of legislation. I look forward to discussing it with him.

I also wish to thank the Senator for his comments about how shortsighted it is that the government, as he stated, in his State of Alabama, and, certainly, the government in my State of Florida, refuses to expand Medicaid and has so for almost 7 years, when, in fact, in the State of Florida, there is almost \$5 billion a year that is sitting on the shelf that is Florida taxpayer money that is going elsewhere if not accessed, and it has not been accessed in my State of Florida. That is 800,000 people—almost 1 million people—poor people and disabled folks who would be getting healthcare, and they otherwise are not getting healthcare.

Would the Senator believe that when they don't get healthcare through Medicaid, for which they are eligible under the law, when they get sick, what do they do? They end up going to the emergency room. By not having any preventive care, it is now an emergency. Of course, when treated at the emergency room, it is the most expensive place at the worst time. Lo and behold, it is uncompensated care, and the hospital can't eat all of that uncompensated care. So what happens? All the rest of us pay through increases in our premiums.

I thank the Senator for his statement about what is happening in my neighboring State of Alabama.

Mr. JONES. I say thank you to Senator NELSON. I appreciate that. Although our numbers are not as staggering in our State of Alabama, they are still significant for the State of

Alabama with regard to Medicaid. So I will state that I appreciate the Senators' comments very much, and I look forward to working with him on this bill and helping to move it forward.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I rise today regarding the nomination of Dana Baiocco to serve as a Commissioner on the Consumer Product Safety Commission, or, as we refer to it, the CPSC. It is a small, safety-focused agency. It has about 500 employees, but it has a critically important mission to keep Americans safe from potential defects in thousands of consumer products, many of which are imported from China.

We have seen the need to have a strong cop on the beat, and we have seen that many times over the years. For example, back in 2007, we saw what was referred to as a summer of recalls, when a number of children's toys were recalled for high levels of lead and other toxic substances.

In response to that summer of recalls in 2007, Congress almost unanimously passed a law, the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008, to address the safety of toys and other children's products. But there is still a lot more to do.

Last summer, another tragedy played out in Florida, involving portable generators. People go and buy these portable generators in anticipation that they are going to lose electricity in their home, as is so often the case with a hurricane. In the wake of Hurricane Irma last year, 12 Floridians died and a number of others were injured by the use of portable generators because carbon monoxide poisoning is emitted from these portable generators. In many cases, the victims were just trying to clean up debris or provide power to their families after the storm, unaware that these generators give off large amounts of carbon monoxide, which is colorless, odorless, and deadly.

For years we have been calling on the CPSC to ensure that portable generators are equipped with mechanisms that limit carbon monoxide emissions and automatically shut off the generators when the carbon monoxide level reaches a high, dangerous lethal level in an enclosed area that could cause death. It is a small modification to generators that would not affect the performance but definitely would save lives.

This happens after every hurricane. People get generators because it is a number of days or weeks without electricity, and they still want to have electricity, and, of course, there are untold deaths. In the case of Florida, in the aftermath of Hurricane Irma, there were 12 deaths. If small modifications had been in place last summer, it is very likely that some of those Floridians who lost their lives would still be with us.

That brings me to Ms. Baiocco's nomination. She certainly has a distin-

guished legal career. She has been a partner of a major law firm, and I congratulate her on that.

When she was in front of our Commerce Committee, she was asked whether she would support a mandatory standard requiring that generators have mechanisms that limit carbon monoxide emissions or other devices that switch the generators off when the carbon monoxide level rises to dangerous levels. Her response was that we should defer to a voluntary industry standard.

I ask the Presiding Officer: Do you think the industry is going to voluntarily put on these shutoff mechanisms? Isn't the CPSC there for the purpose of protecting the public?

When the next hurricane hits—perhaps in the Presiding Officer's State—do we want another dozen deaths as has occurred in Florida? I don't think so. I think that is the role of the CPSC, and yet Ms. Baiocco said she wants it to be voluntary with the industry. Well, that is exactly what we have been doing for years, and we just keep seeing more deaths and more injuries because the industry doesn't change it. In some cases, whole families have been wiped out. That is not a pleasant thought.

Hurricane season starts June 1, and every day that the CPSC fails to act on portable generators, more Americans will die, especially where hurricanes hit. The place called "hurricane highway" is not only the peninsula of Florida but also the Gulf States and the Gulf coast, which includes the Presiding Officer's State. The fact that Ms. Baiocco cannot recognize the need for a mandatory standard in this area makes me wonder if she is going to do anything about other hazards that impact our families.

Mr. President, I ask for 60 more seconds.

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

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, this is serious. There are things like potentially toxic flame-retardant chemicals in children's products. Remember all of those Chinese toys that were defective? Or what about recycled crumb rubber that is used in playgrounds that have high levels of toxic substances?

Sadly, it seems that with the administration's recent appointments to the CPSC, the Commission could soon become known as the "commission to protect shareholders and companies."

This Senator believes that the people appointed to protect us have to display a desire to protect the consumers first. The stakes are just too high. Unfortunately, this Senator, a member of the Commerce Committee, has concluded that Ms. Baiocco does not meet this standard. Therefore, I must oppose her nomination.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be able to conclude my remarks regarding this upcoming vote prior to the vote.

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

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I rise today to voice my strong support for the nomination of Dana Baiocco to be a Commissioner at the Consumer Product Safety Commission. Ms. Baiocco has dedicated her career to product safety and liability matters, and it is my firm belief that her depth of experience and familiarity with consumer product safety issues will bring an important perspective to the Commission once she is confirmed.

Born and raised in Yorkville, OH, Ms. Baiocco attended the Duquesne University School of Law, graduating cum laude in 1997. While still in law school, Ms. Baiocco served as a law clerk for the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In 1998, she joined the law firm of Jones Day and became a partner in 2007, where she has dedicated her legal career to counseling clients on product safety and liability issues. In 2011, she became one of the founding partners of Jones Day's Boston office, which opened that same year.

Currently, the CPSC retains a 3-to-1 Democratic majority. While the Commerce Committee has favorably reported Ms. Baiocco's nomination, as well as Acting Chairman Anne Marie Buerkle's nomination twice this Congress, both have been unfairly held up by some on the other side. The CPSC deserves a fully constituted Commission of Senate-confirmed leaders. Ms. Baiocco's confirmation is a crucial measure of good governance to restore balance to the Commission.

To date, I have not heard a single argument against Ms. Baiocco's abilities. Notwithstanding her extensive qualifications to be an effective Commissioner at the CPSC, however, some of our colleagues on the other side have voiced concerns about her nomination on the grounds that her career representing business clients in the consumer product and liability space may impact her impartiality when considering issues before the Commission. A few have also raised concerns about her impartiality on the basis of her spouse's career as a litigator and partner at the law firm of White and Williams.

Well, to my colleagues who harbor such concerns, I would note that the Senate routinely confirms nominees who are lawyers with private practice backgrounds, and we expect such officeholders to advocate for the public interest just as zealously as they once advocated for their clients.

I would also remind our colleagues of the role the Office of Government Ethics plays in ensuring that nominees have resolved any actual or apparent conflict of interests before they are even considered by the Senate. The Office of Government Ethics has closely scrutinized Ms. Baiocco's financial disclosures to ensure compliance with all requirements and evaluated Ms. Baiocco's finances and background for conflicts of interest.

Further, Ms. Baiocco has formerly pledged in her ethics agreement that she would recuse herself from matters involving her firm, Jones Day, or its clients unless issued a waiver. She also specifically stated in her ethics agreement that she will not “participate personally or substantially in any particular matter involving specific parties in which [she knows] a client of her spouse is a party or represents a party” unless authorized. Additionally, she has complied with all matters concerning the management of her financial assets in the future.

It is my firm belief that Ms. Baiocco’s experience will afford a unique perspective as a commissioner and serve the CPSC well. There is no legitimate reason to delay her confirmation any further. I, therefore, urge my colleagues to support her nomination.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CRUZ). All time has expired.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Baiocco nomination?

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER) and the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER) would have voted “yea.”

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), and the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) are necessarily absent.

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

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 45, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 103 Ex.]

YEAS—50

Alexander	Flake	Paul
Barrasso	Graham	Perdue
Blunt	Grassley	Portman
Boozman	Hatch	Risch
Burr	Heller	Roberts
Capito	Hoeven	Rounds
Cassidy	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Collins	Inhofe	Sasse
Corker	Isakson	Scott
Cornyn	Johnson	Shelby
Cotton	Kennedy	Sullivan
Crapo	Lankford	Thune
Cruz	Lee	Tillis
Daines	Manchin	Toomey
Enzi	McConnell	Wicker
Ernst	Moran	Young
Fischer	Murkowski	

NAYS—45

Baldwin	Casey	Gillibrand
Blumenthal	Coons	Harris
Booker	Cortez Masto	Hassan
Brown	Donnelly	Heinrich
Cantwell	Durbin	Heitkamp
Carper	Feinstein	Hirono

Jones	Murphy	Smith
Kaine	Murray	Stabenow
King	Nelson	Tester
Klobuchar	Peters	Udall
Leahy	Reed	Van Hollen
Markey	Sanders	Warner
McCaskill	Schatz	Warren
Menendez	Schumer	Whitehouse
Merkley	Shaheen	Wyden

NOT VOTING—5

Bennet	Duckworth	McCain
Cardin	Gardner	

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 action.

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 senior assistant 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 motion to concur in the House amendment to S. 2372, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide outer burial receptacles for remains buried in National Parks, and for other purposes.

Johnny Isakson, Roger F. Wicker, John Thune, John Cornyn, Richard Burr, Mike Crapo, Tom Cotton, John Boozman, Thom Tillis, Jerry Moran, Joni Ernst, David Perdue, Roy Blunt, John Hoeven, Bill Cassidy, Dan Sullivan.

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 motion to concur in the House amendment to S. 2372, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide outer burial receptacles for remains buried in National Parks, and for other purposes, 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 Colorado (Mr. GARDNER) and the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER) would have voted “yea.”

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), and the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) are necessarily absent.

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

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 91, nays 4, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 104 Leg.]

YEAS—91

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

NAYS—4

Lee	Rounds
Merkley	Sanders

NOT VOTING—5

Bennet	Duckworth	McCain
Cardin	Gardner	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 91, the nays are 4.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 1:03 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. PORTMAN).

VETERANS CEMETERY BENEFIT CORRECTION ACT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Cloture having been invoked, the clerk will report the House message to accompany S. 2372.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

House message to accompany S. 2372, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide outer burial receptacles for remains buried in National Parks, and for other purposes.

Pending:

McConnell motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the bill.

McConnell motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the bill, with McConnell amendment No. 2246 (to the House amendment to the bill), to change the enactment date.

McConnell amendment No. 2247 (to amendment No. 2246), of a perfecting nature.

McConnell motion to refer the message of the House on the bill to the Committee on Veterans Affairs, with instructions, McConnell amendment No. 2248, to change the enactment date.

McConnell amendment No. 2249 (to the instructions) amendment No. 2248), of a perfecting nature.