

the same thing with Old Car City. They took a useless, rusted-out old junkyard and turned it into something people would want to come to see, someplace where they would want to come to get old parts for cars or come to get their pictures taken with the cars. International companies want to come to do business there, to where it is now one of the most attractive places we have in North Georgia.

I thought I would come to the well for no other reason but to pay tribute to Dean Lewis in White, GA, because he has taken an old car in a junkyard—a jalopy—and turned it into something that raises money for the community, that memorializes our heritage and our past, that takes the use of something everybody thought was wasted and turns it into something good. If we can always try to do that, as well as make something new good, then we would all be doing well as business people, as tourist promoters, and as builders of local government.

I rise tonight to commend Dean Lewis on what he and his family have done, to commend Old Car City on what has turned into a great money-making project for the State and for our local property—the tourist attraction they have created there—and to tell them to keep on doing the work and making chicken salad out of good fried chicken. Georgia chicken is the best that you can have, and there is no better chicken than a junkyard in Georgia called Old Car City.

God bless you.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BOOZMAN). The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

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 Michael J. Truncale, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Texas.

Mitch McConnell, Johnny Isakson, Roger F. Wicker, John Boozman, John Cornyn, Mike Crapo, Shelley Moore Capito, Pat Roberts, Roy Blunt, Deb Fischer, David Perdue, Todd Young, John Thune, Mike Rounds, Steve Daines, John Hoeven, Thom Tillis.

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 Michael J. Truncale, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Texas, 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 North Carolina (Mr. BURR), the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT), and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) would have voted "yea."

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) are necessarily absent.

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

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 49, nays 43, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 107 Ex.]

YEAS—49

Alexander	Fischer	Paul
Barrasso	Gardner	Perdue
Blackburn	Graham	Portman
Blunt	Grassley	Risch
Boozman	Hawley	Roberts
Braun	Hoeven	Rounds
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Cassidy	Inhofe	Sasse
Collins	Isakson	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Johnson	Shelby
Cotton	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cramer	Lankford	Thune
Crapo	Lee	Tillis
Cruz	McConnell	Wicker
Daines	McSally	Young
Enzi	Moran	
Ernst	Murkowski	

NAYS—43

Baldwin	Jones	Sanders
Bennet	Kaine	Schatz
Blumenthal	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Manchin	Smith
Casey	Markey	Stabenow
Coons	Menendez	Tester
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Udall
Duckworth	Murphy	Van Hollen
Durbin	Murray	Warner
Feinstein	Peters	Whitehouse
Harris	Reed	Wyden
Hassan	Romney	
Heinrich	Rosen	

NOT VOTING—8

Booker	Gillibrand	Toomey
Brown	Hirono	Warren
Burr	Scott (FL)	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 49, the nays are 43.

The motion is agreed to.

The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

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

RECOGNIZING THE 54TH ANNIVERSARY OF HEAD START AND THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF EARLY HEAD START

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I rise to celebrate the 54th anniversary of Head Start and the 25th anniversary of Early Head Start on May 18.

We know that in January of 1964, President Lyndon Baines Johnson declared the War on Poverty in his State of the Union Address. Sargent Shriver, who was the then-Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, assembled a panel of experts to develop a comprehensive child development program to help communities meet the needs of disadvantaged preschool children. It resulted in Project Head Start's launching in the summer of 1965.

Over 50 years later, Head Start and Early Head Start have served hundreds of thousands of children with high-quality, comprehensive early learning and wraparound services. Just to give the Senate a reminder of what Head Start is in terms of the ages, Head Start serves children who are ages 3 to 5. Early Head Start serves children who are up to the age of 3—so under the age of 3.

We know that these early learning experiences provide children with the tools they need to develop and succeed in school. When children learn more earlier in life, they earn more later in life. It is not just a rhyme. All the evidence and research show that there is a direct connection between early learning and later earning. A study of Head Start children in Harrisburg, PA, found that they had higher scores in the fifth grade than a control group on all academic and executive functioning outcomes.

These benefits stay with children through adulthood. Research shows Head Start children have a higher likelihood of graduating from high school and receiving postsecondary degrees. These benefits even flow to the next generation. The children of Head Start graduates are significantly more likely to finish high school and enroll in college, and they are significantly less likely to become teen parents or to be involved in the criminal justice system.

One of the core tenets of Head Start that has made it so successful is its responsiveness to local community needs. In Pennsylvania, for example, as in many other States, the opioid epidemic has hit far too many communities, and Head Start has responded to that crisis with innovative programming.

For example, the SafeStart Program in Allentown, which is an Early Head Start program, provides early intervention to assist the development of infants and toddlers who have suffered abuse or neglect. After having completed SafeStart—the new program in Allentown—68 percent of 3-year-olds were on age developmentally, and 100 percent of the children showed significant improvement in their drug-impaired symptoms, with 53 percent having shown resolution. Of the women who became pregnant while their substance-impaired children were enrolled in SafeStart, 88 percent gave birth to full-term, drug-free, and healthy second children.

The whole family approach and integration with local community partners

have created not just better outcomes for families but have resulted in significant savings. Through this program, 91 percent of the children achieved stable, permanent homes and caregivers, and it is estimated that the SafeStart Program has resulted in nearly \$1.5 million in foster care savings and in over \$9.5 million in child welfare involvement by stabilizing 106 families. So we are grateful for those results from the SafeStart Program in Allentown.

Head Start is a critical program for lifting families out of poverty, obviously, and providing children with the early learning experiences they need to start kindergarten and to be ready to learn. Unfortunately, only about a third of eligible children still have access to Head Start, and less than 10 percent—these are national numbers—have access to Early Head Start. Again, Early Head Start serves those who are up to 3 years old, and Head Start serves those who are 3 to 5 years old. So funding for these programs is critical.

To give you an example of those numbers in Pennsylvania—and the numbers are even a little lower—just 27 percent of eligible 3- to 5-year-olds have access to Head Start, and only 7 percent of eligible children under 3 years old have access to Early Head Start. Even with a lot of children being eligible but not being served, this is purely a question of funding.

As we celebrate over 50 years of Head Start on May 18, we must work to ensure these programs receive robust funding and continue to serve low-income children and families across the Nation.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

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

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

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all postcloture time on the Truncate nomination expire at 10:45 a.m., Tuesday, May 14. I further ask unanimous consent that, if confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session for a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

VOTE EXPLANATION

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. President, I was necessarily absent but, had I been present, would have voted yes on rollcall vote 99, the confirmation of Joseph F. Bianco, of New York, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit.

Mr. President, I was necessarily absent but, had I been present, would have voted yes on rollcall vote 100, the confirmation of Kimberly A. Reed, of West Virginia, to be President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States for a term expiring January 20, 2021.

Mr. President, I was necessarily absent but, had I been present, would have voted yes on rollcall vote 101, the confirmation of Spencer Bachus III, of Alabama, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of the United States for a term expiring January 20, 2023.

Mr. President, I was necessarily absent but, had I been present, would have voted yes on rollcall vote 102, the confirmation of Judith DelZoppo Pryor, of Ohio, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of the United States for a term expiring January 20, 2021.

Mr. President, I was necessarily absent but, had I been present, would have voted no on rollcall vote 103, the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Janet Dhillon, of Pennsylvania, to be a Member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission for a term expiring July 1, 2022.

Mr. President, I was necessarily absent but, had I been present, would have voted no on rollcall vote 104, the confirmation of Janet Dhillon, of Pennsylvania, to be a Member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission for a term expiring July 1, 2022.

Mr. President, I was necessarily absent but, had I been present, would have voted no on rollcall vote 105, the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Michael H. Park, of New York, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit.

Mr. President, I was necessarily absent but, had I been present, would have voted no on rollcall vote 106, the confirmation of Michael H. Park, of New York, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

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

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. JAMES E. RISCH,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 19-14 concerning the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Qatar for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$3.0 billion. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

GREGORY M. KAUSNER,
(For Charles W. Hooper, Lieutenant
General, USA, Director).

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 19-14

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Qatar.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment* \$1.90 billion.

Other \$1.10 billion.

Total \$3.00 billion.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Twenty-four (24) AH-64E Apache Attack Helicopters.

Fifty-two (52) T700-GE-701D Engines (2 per aircraft, 4 spares).

Twenty-six (26) AN/ASQ-170 Modernized Target Acquisition and Designation Sight (MTADS) (1 per aircraft, 2 spares).

Twenty-six (26) AN/AAQ-11 Modernized Pilot Night Vision Sensors (1 per aircraft, 2 spares).

Eight (8) AN/APG-78 Fire Control Radars (FCR) with Radar Electronics Unit (LONGBOW component).

Eight (8) AN/APR-48 Modernized-Radar Frequency Interferometers (MRFI).

Twenty-nine (29) AN/AAR-57 Common Missile Warning System (CMWS) (1 per aircraft, 5 spares).

Fifty-eight (58) Embedded Global Positioning Systems with Inertial Navigation (EGI) (2 per aircraft, 10 spares).

Two thousand five hundred (2,500) AGM-114R Hellfire Missiles.

Twenty-five (25) Hellfire Captive Air Training Missiles (CATM) (1 per aircraft, 1 spare).

Non-MDE: Also included are twenty-eight (28) M230 30mm automatic chain guns (1 per aircraft, 4 spares), AN/AVR-2B laser detecting sets, AN/APR-39 Radar Signal Detecting Sets, AN/AVS-6 Night Vision Goggles, M299 Hellfire missile launchers, 2.75 inch Hydra Rockets, 30mm cartridges, CCU-44 impulse cartridges, M206 and 211 countermeasure flares, M230 automatic guns and associated components, 2.75 inch rocket launcher tubes, AN/ARC-231 and AN/ARC-201D radios with