

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Stephanie Dawkins Davis, of Michigan, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

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 nomination of Stephanie Dawkins Davis, of Michigan, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan.

Mitch McConnell, Mike Crapo, Thom Tillis, Mike Rounds, John Hoeven, Roger F. Wicker, Pat Roberts, John Thune, Roy Blunt, Cindy Hyde-Smith, John Boozman, Tom Cotton, Chuck Grassley, Kevin Cramer, Steve Daines, Todd Young, John Cornyn.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum calls for the cloture motions be waived.

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

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, 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.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

(The remarks of Ms. COLLINS pertaining to the introduction of S. 3057 are printed in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Ms. COLLINS. I yield the floor.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BRAUN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

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

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

DAMON PAUL NELSON AND MATTHEW YOUNG
POLLARD INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT
FOR FISCAL YEARS 2018, 2019, AND 2020

Mr. BURR. Mr. President, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence has worked over the past 3 years to build a

critical piece of legislation. The Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2018, 2019, and 2020 supports vital important programs and takes bold steps to defend this country.

Last year, the Senate Intelligence Committee unanimously passed our bill with a vote of 15 to 0. "Unanimous" is not a word you hear very much in Washington today, but it speaks to the importance of the issues and the comprehensiveness of this bill. This success is also thanks to the efforts of Vice Chairman WARNER.

In June we partnered with our colleagues on the Armed Services to simultaneously push forward both bills. The NDAA and the IAA combination passed with a vote of 86 to 8.

Likewise, the House Intelligence Committee bill captured an overwhelming vote in the full House when it passed in July by a vote of 397 to 31.

After many months of work and negotiations, we have before us a bipartisan, comprehensive bill that improves our defenses today and will give the intelligence community the resources it needs to defend us in the years to come.

For example, it deters Russian and other foreign influence in our elections and facilitates information sharing between Federal, State, and local election officials. It protects the Nation's supply chain from counterintelligence threats from countries such as Russia and China. In order to accomplish these goals, the bill increases scrutiny of Russian activities in our country. We require Russian diplomats to notify the State Department of their travel inside the United States. We counter Russian propaganda, and we require threat assessments on Russian financial activities.

To accomplish these missions, we need highly talented counterintelligence officers. We must verify that they are worthy of these positions of extreme trust, and we must compensate them fairly for the sacrifices they make. So our bill improves the security clearance process—and large credit goes to the vice chairman—by reducing backlogs, improving clearance information sharing, and holding the executive branch responsible for the modernizing the clearance process.

Our bill supports the intelligence community personnel by enhancing pay scales for certain cyber security positions, increasing recruitment efforts, and creating a pathway to give new parents the time they need to support their growing families. We ask our Nation's defenders to miss soccer games and family dinners. We can give them space and security to support new moms, new dads, and new babies.

Lastly, the bill continues a long and vital history of accountability for our most sensitive intelligence programs. My colleagues and I on the committee have happily accepted the privilege and the weighty responsibility of monitoring the intelligence programs on behalf of all 85 of our colleagues. We have

done so with reasoned debate and bipartisan agreement, and we have done so knowing that even though new threats keep us up at night, they are oftentimes being met by heroic men and women who allow the rest of us in this country to sleep soundly.

It is noteworthy that the last intelligence authorization bill was enacted on May 5, 2017. We cannot afford to go this long again without the authorities that our intelligence agencies need to do their work. We must be credible, dependable, and yearly check on intelligence activities.

One final note, the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2018, 2019, and 2020 is named for two of our colleagues whom we lost recently. Matthew Pollard and Damon Nelson worked for the Senate and House Intelligence Committees, respectively. Their families lost them too soon, and we are poorer for the loss of their friendship and their expertise. We are proud to pass this bill in their honor and look forward to its swift enactment.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, first of all, let me acknowledge my friend and colleague and the chairman of my committee, RICHARD BURR, for his great work. I am going to talk about him in a moment. I do hope the RECORD captured the nice things he said about me. Usually, he characterizes me in a different way, but I am grateful for his comments today.

I rise today in support of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, which includes the Damon Paul Nelson and Matthew Young Pollard Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2018, 2019, and 2020. Congressional passage of the Intelligence Authorization Act provides support for our Nation's critical intelligence programs and ensures that the hard-working men and women in the intelligence community have the authorities and resources they need to defend our Nation. It also improves the oversight of our Nation's 17 intelligence agencies, which operate around the globe.

Before I get into the specifics, I want to note that this important bill is the product of bipartisan work made possible by Chairman BURR's leadership. It was thanks to the chairman's leadership that the IAA was unanimously passed by the committee in May and included as part of the Senate's National Defense Authorization Act in June.

I also want to take this opportunity to thank my friends on the Senate Armed Services Committee, especially the Senators from Oklahoma and Rhode Island, Senator INHOFE and Ranking Member REED. Robust intelligence supports our soldiers and military operations. So I thank them for allowing the IAA to be considered along with the Defense authorization bill.

As vice chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, I am proud of several provisions within the IAA, particularly those aimed at tackling the technological threats from China, bolstering intelligence security against foreign malign influence, and enhancing whistleblower processes to protect the brave individuals who come forward to report waste, fraud, abuse, and other malfeasance.

Beyond these provisions, I want to highlight a few others that I believe will have a real impact on our Nation's security and the individuals serving in the IC.

First, as the chairman has already mentioned, there is paid parental leave. The National Defense Authorization Act includes a landmark provision that grants 12 weeks of paid parental leave for government employees. This builds upon the original bipartisan provision included in the Senate-passed IAA, which gave 12 weeks of paid parental leave to IC personnel, including adoptive and foster parents. This important provision will help to recruit and retain top talent across the government, including within the IC.

Frankly, this is a vital step forward for families across the Nation, and I am glad that our committee helped to lay the groundwork for this milestone achievement.

Next, deterring foreign interference in our elections. The IAA includes a number of provisions that are particularly important as we enter a Presidential election year. These include measures to deter foreign interference, including increased sharing of information between State, local, and Federal officials. It also creates an independent Social Media Data and Threat Analysis Center to counter foreign propaganda. Additionally, it includes provisions to counter the use of "deepfakes" and other emerging technologies by our adversaries.

Next, there are security clearance reforms. Additionally, the IAA includes several provisions to modernize the government's outdated security clearance process. The bill advances reforms that will make the system simpler and more transparent. It will capitalize on advanced technology and reflect the demand of today's mobile workforce. It calls for specific plans to reduce the background investigation and adjudication backlogs and to improve information sharing, so that only the folks who deserve a clearance can have one. These provisions are critically important to the government and our industry partners in maintaining a trusted and agile workforce.

The next provision is the creation of a public-private talent exchange. Finally, I want to highlight a provision that creates this IC public-private talent exchange. This exchange will allow employees to move between the public and private sectors more readily, broadening the expertise perspective of

our workforce, because, frankly, solving the complex problems facing our government today requires robust partnership with industry.

The IAA also contains provisions on the security risks posed by climate change, 5G, and hostile foreign intelligence services, to name just a few.

Before I conclude, I thank my friend the chairman, RICHARD BURR, as well as the hard-working bipartisan staff of the Intelligence Committee, without whose work this achievement certainly would not have been possible. I am proud of the work we have done. I am proud of the fact that this may be the only major authorization bill that, in a committee, received unanimous support, and I hope it bodes well for future cooperation going forward.

Before I yield the floor, let me acknowledge a great member of our committee, the Senator from Maine, who was absolutely central to the successful conclusion of this legislation.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine.

CHANGE OF VOTE

Mr. KING. Mr. President, on rollcall vote No. 397, I voted no. It was my intention to vote yea; therefore, I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to change my vote since it will not affect the outcome.

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

I yield the floor.

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 clerk will report the motion.

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 conference report to accompany S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

Mitch McConnell, John Boozman, Kevin Cramer, John Cornyn, Mike Crapo, Shelley Moore Capito, Pat Roberts, John Thune, James Lankford, James E. Risch, Deb Fischer, Lamar Alexander, Richard Burr, John Barrasso, James M. Inhofe, Johnny Isakson, Steve Daines.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the conference report to accompany S. 1790, an original bill to au-

thorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, 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 legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY), the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. PERDUE), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. SASSE), and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH), the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN), and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) are necessarily absent.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 76, nays 6, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 398 Leg.]

YEAS—76

Alexander	Grassley	Roberts
Baldwin	Hassan	Romney
Barrasso	Hawley	Rosen
Blackburn	Heinrich	Rounds
Blumenthal	Hirono	Rubio
Blunt	Hoeven	Schatz
Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Schumer
Brown	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Burr	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cantwell	Jones	Shaheen
Capito	Kaine	Shelby
Cardin	King	Sinema
Casey	Lankford	Smith
Collins	Leahy	Stabenow
Coons	Manchin	Sullivan
Cornyn	McConnell	Tester
Cortez Masto	McSally	Thune
Cotton	Menendez	Tillis
Cramer	Moran	Udall
Crapo	Murkowski	Van Hollen
Cruz	Murphy	Warner
Durbin	Murray	Whitehouse
Ernst	Peters	Wicker
Feinstein	Portman	Young
Fischer	Reed	
Gardner	Risch	

NAYS—6

Braun	Enzi	Lee
Carper	Gillibrand	Paul

NOT VOTING—18

Bennet	Harris	Perdue
Booker	Isakson	Sanders
Cassidy	Kennedy	Sasse
Daines	Klobuchar	Toomey
Duckworth	Markey	Warren
Graham	Merkley	Wyden

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 76, the nays are 6.

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