

as they spend Federal funds. That is not the only civil rights rollback that Mrs. Wade oversaw. During her tenure, OMB signed off on HUD's proposal to undermine the disparate impact standard under the Fair Housing Act—a proposal that the civil rights community, the largest mortgage lenders, the Mortgage Bankers Association, and the National Association of Realtors have all said should not be finalized because it could erode civil rights protections. All the groups that deal with housing: the conservative groups, the progressive groups, the civil rights groups, the firms that make their living from housing, the realtors, the mortgage bankers—all of them said: Don't move forward with this. She signed off on it with HUD's proposal.

When I asked Mrs. Wade about her time at OMB, she wouldn't speak about the work she did, but she endorsed every one of these policies the Trump administration advanced during her tenure.

Since Mrs. Wade returned to HUD in December, the Trump administration has doubled down on its assault on fair housing.

Just last week, the Trump administration released its final rule, all but eliminating communities' legal obligation to affirmatively further fair housing. And now President Trump wants Mrs. Wade to oversee FHA and critical housing programs for low-income families, for seniors, and for persons with disabilities.

HUD and FHA have an essential role to play in our housing system during this pandemic. FHA is designed to play a countercyclical role, stepping in to keep the market working during economic downturns like the one we are in.

In the weeks and months ahead, families will need access to sustainable mortgages, and renters will need access to safe affordable apartments. Homeowners who are struggling to make their payments will need forbearance and help getting back on track. At the end of forbearance, if we want to avoid a wave of foreclosures—we know what is happening with evictions about to happen in a much more concerted tidal wave sort of way if Senate Republicans get their way by shrinking, by cutting \$400 per unemployed worker—\$400 a week—and the moratorium on evictions expiring and the eviction courts open. We know what will happen there. We are also, of course, concerned about the subsequent or, at the same time, wave of foreclosures. We need FHA to keep up its important work. They can do more. They must do more.

Over the past several months, following the murder of George Floyd at the hands of police and with racial and ethnic health and economic disparities exacerbated by COVID-19, our country has finally begun to talk about the systemic racism that exists throughout every system, including housing. It is the justice system. It is education. We know more and more about the huge

digital divide. It is the justice system. It is education. It is healthcare.

We know that African-Americans' life expectancies are considerably shorter than White Americans. We know the infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate are considerably higher. We know all of those things. The American public is finally recognizing them. This is an opportunity. With housing, it was Jim Crow; then it was redlining; and now it is these rules that the Trump administration is lacking in. Conversely to what Mrs. Wade has advocated for, argued for, and done, HUD and FHA must be a part of addressing that systemic racism now and after this pandemic. FHA could start by helping Black and Brown families stay in their homes so we don't repeat the mistakes of the 2008 crisis, where Black borrowers and Brown borrowers were more likely to lose their homes to foreclosure.

At the end of this pandemic, FHA and HUD's rental programs can also help families recover financially and access affordable homeownership, maybe for the first time, but it will take a commitment from FHA and a commitment from HUD to address the massive inequity that still exists.

This President, we know, actively undermines fairness in our housing system. We saw it again last week when he boasted that he would maintain segregation in our communities. It is a political act, of course. Just like sending Federal troops into Portland is a political act, just like his purporting to stand up to China, which he hasn't done for 4 years, is a political act, but we see it now as he divides people in the suburbs. Unfortunately, rather than working to fulfill the promise of the Fair Housing Act, HUD is aiding the President's effort.

Based on Mrs. Wade's recent work and the policies she has helped to advance, I am concerned she will not stand up to the President's efforts to turn back the clock on fair housing. She will, instead, in all likelihood, help this administration take our housing system in the wrong direction. That is why I oppose her nomination.

I hope, if she is confirmed, she proves me wrong.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. ERNST. 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 David Cleveland Joseph, of Louisiana, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana.

Mitch McConnell, Chuck Grassley, Cindy Hyde-Smith, Michael B. Enzi, Tim Scott, Marco Rubio, Lamar Alexander, James E. Risch, David Perdue, Bill Cassidy, Pat Roberts, John Cornyn, Lindsey Graham, Thom Tillis, Deb Fischer, Mike Crapo, Kevin Cramer.

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 David Cleveland Joseph, of Louisiana, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana, 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. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CRUZ). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote or change their vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 55, nays 42, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 143 Ex.]

YEAS—55

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

NAYS—42

Baldwin	Gillibrand	Rosen
Bennet	Harris	Schatz
Blumenthal	Hassan	Schumer
Booker	Heinrich	Shaheen
Brown	Hirono	Sinema
Cantwell	Kaine	Smith
Cardin	King	Stabenow
Carper	Klobuchar	Tester
Casey	Menendez	Udall
Coons	Merkley	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Murphy	Warner
Duckworth	Murray	Warren
Durbin	Peters	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Reed	Wyden

NOT VOTING—3

Leahy	Markey	Sanders
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The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 55, the nays are 42.

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 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 Dana T. Wade, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

Mitch McConnell, Thom Tillis, Cindy Hyde-Smith, Pat Roberts, Roy Blunt, John Thune, Cory Gardner, Deb Fischer, Shelley Moore Capito, David Perdue, Mike Crapo, Marco Rubio, Lindsey Graham, John Cornyn, Roger F. Wicker, Michael B. Enzi, Marsha Blackburn.

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 Dana T. Wade, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, 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. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) are necessarily absent.

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

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 57, nays 40, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 144 Ex.]

YEAS—57

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

NAYS—40

Baldwin	Gillibrand	Schatz
Bennet	Harris	Schumer
Blumenthal	Hassan	Shaheen
Booker	Heinrich	Smith
Brown	Hirono	Stabenow
Cantwell	Kaine	Tester
Cardin	King	Udall
Carper	Klobuchar	Van Hollen
Casey	Menendez	Warner
Coons	Merkley	Warren
Cortez Masto	Murray	Whitehouse
Duckworth	Peters	Wyden
Durbin	Reed	
Feinstein	Rosen	

NOT VOTING—3

Leahy	Markey	Sanders
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The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 57, the nays are 40.

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 12:51 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mrs. CAPITO).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia.

HONORING AND COMMEMORATING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF REPRESENTATIVE JOHN LEWIS

Mr. PERDUE. Madam President, throughout all of human history, in every generation, there are a handful of people who rise to the level of greatness. Despite adversity, danger, and sometimes impossible odds, these great men and women fight for what is right and push our society forward and make America better for the next generation. That has been true for the last 230 years.

Representative John Lewis in our generation, who just passed away last week, was certainly the embodiment of this type of greatness. John was a titan in the struggle for civil rights and the equality of all races. Because of him, more Americans can enjoy their God-given rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

John's lifelong fight against injustice began at a very young age, as we now know. When his local library banned African Americans from checking out books, a teenaged John Lewis wrote a petition requesting and demanding equal access.

From that point forward, John Lewis never backed down from the fight for what is right. He always remained peaceful, despite receiving physical violence and going to jail for his protests.

His commitment to nonviolence served as a guiding force in John's life. He founded the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee to fight for non-violent resistance across America.

In 1961, he participated in the Freedom Rides to protest segregation in public transportation.

John's determination for equal rights only grew stronger and more effective over time. At age 23, he was one of the "Big Six" leaders of the March on Washington where Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., shared his dream for a better future for everyone.

Later, John bravely marched across the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma, AL, where he was beaten in what was called Bloody Sunday.

The efforts of John Lewis and others finally paid off with the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. That bill gave African Americans the right to fully participate in our democratic Republic. It pushed our country forward.

That incredible victory may seem like the end of John's struggle for equal rights. In reality, it was just the beginning. For the rest of his life, John

Lewis never lost sight of what the real fight involved.

During his time in the Atlanta City Council and later in Congress, he never gave up the fight for justice.

Today, our country is mourning a hero, a truly great American, and a great Georgian.

As we continue to say our good-byes, we should also take this time to reflect on John Lewis's life and what he stood for. We should take this as a call to action to continue the effort to which he dedicated his life.

The stain of injustice still marks our country. Just this year, there have been horrible tragedies that have shaken all of us to our core. Though John Lewis is no longer with us, we can still carry on his legacy.

As if in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 660, submitted earlier today, and that the text be read in full.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will read the resolution.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

S. RES. 660

Whereas the Senate mourns the loss of John Lewis, a titan in the struggle for civil rights and equality for all races, and commemorates his life and accomplishments;

Whereas John Lewis was born during the era of Jim Crow in a segregated community in which racism and discrimination ran rampant;

Whereas John Lewis's moral clarity and unwavering commitment to nonviolence made his first passions preaching and ministry;

Whereas John Lewis fought his first battle against segregation when he was just a teenager, authoring a petition for equal access to his local public library, where African Americans had paid for the construction of the facilities but were banned from checking out books;

Whereas, before his 21st birthday, John Lewis established his commitment to "good trouble" by organizing sit-ins at segregated restaurants and theaters;

Whereas John Lewis helped found the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, which advocated for civil disobedience and nonviolent resistance against segregation across the United States, bringing him to the forefront of the struggle of the United States for civil rights;

Whereas John Lewis participated in the 1961 Freedom Rides, which were a series of trips that tested a new desegregation order of interstate transportation facilities and resulted in multiple beatings and the firebombing of the bus that John Lewis was supposed to be riding;

Whereas, at 23 years of age, John Lewis served as the youngest member of the "Big Six", which planned the 1963 March on Washington, and worked alongside Martin Luther King, Jr., James Farmer, A. Philip Randolph, Roy Wilkins, and Whitney Young to advocate for racial equality and justice for all;

Whereas John Lewis courageously led protestors across the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma, Alabama, bravely bearing violence from the police to embody the struggle of the United States to live up to its founding ideals of equal justice under the law;