

A week from Thursday is October 1, which means another month's rent will be due, and many families know they will not be able to pay it. We need help on a bipartisan basis. I agree with Federal Reserve Chairman Jerome Powell, if we don't move and move quickly to address this issue, the economy can sink even deeper, and recovery would be further in the distance. In the meantime, the death numbers in the United States would be even worse.

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 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 John Charles Hinderaker, of Arizona, to be United States District Judge for the District of Arizona.

Mitch McConnell, Martha McSally, Tom Cotton, Roger F. Wicker, John Cornyn, Lamar Alexander, John Barrasso, Roy Blunt, Marco Rubio, Richard Burr, Mike Crapo, Rob Portman, Kevin Cramer, John Thune, Steve Daines, John Boozman, James Lankford.

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 John Charles Hinderaker, of Arizona, to be United States District Judge for the District of Arizona, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO), the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. JOHNSON).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) is necessarily absent.

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

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 71, nays 26, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 190 Ex.]

YEAS—71

Alexander	Feinstein	Murphy
Baldwin	Fischer	Murray
Bennet	Gillibrand	Paul
Blunt	Graham	Perdue
Booker	Grassley	Peters
Brown	Hassan	Portman
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Reed
Cantwell	Inhofe	Risch
Cardin	Jones	Roberts
Carper	Kaine	Romney
Casey	King	Rosen
Cassidy	Klobuchar	Rubio
Collins	Leahy	Sanders
Coons	Loeffler	Schatz
Cornyn	Manchin	Shaheen
Cortez Masto	Markey	Shelby
Cramer	McConnell	Sinema
Crapo	McSally	Smith
Duckworth	Menendez	Stabenow
Durbin	Merkley	Tester
Ernst	Murkowski	Tillis

Toomey	Warner	Wicker
Udall	Warren	Wyden
Van Hollen	Whitehouse	

NAYS—26

Barrasso	Gardner	Rounds
Blackburn	Hawley	Sasse
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Schumer
Boozman	Hirono	Scott (FL)
Braun	Hoeben	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cruz	Lankford	Thune
Daines	Lee	Young
Enzi	Moran	

NOT VOTING—3

Capito	Harris	Johnson
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The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 71, the nays are 26.

The motion is agreed to.

The Senator from Idaho.

NATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS WEEK

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, fellow Senators, I rise today in honor of and to speak about the importance of small businesses—in particular, in relation to National Small Business Week.

Idaho's small businesses are the engine that powers our State's economy. They provide us with not only goods and services, local jobs, and growth opportunities, but also immeasurable community value.

With the onset and spread of COVID-19, this year has presented Idaho's business owners with challenges not seen in our lifetime. Even under normal circumstances, business ownership takes remarkable courage and commitment. With the pandemic, the challenges associated with entrepreneurship have increased dramatically. Throughout 2020, Idaho's small businesses have shown tremendous determination as they have strived to serve their customers and keep their doors open to people in their communities.

During this year's National Small Business Week, I want to take this opportunity to recognize the resilience and courage of small businesses throughout the Gem State and encourage Idahoans to continue to support the local shops, restaurants, and businesses that make our communities vibrant.

I firmly believe that small business relief is a shared, bipartisan priority. Here in the Senate, we will continue to work to deliver relief to Idaho's small businesses so that we can get back on the path to recapturing the unprecedented prosperity our economy provided before this crisis began.

Idahoans are set apart by their grit, self-reliance, and their deep commitment to community. I am constantly reminded of this and proud of it when I see Idaho's small businesses enduring and supporting one another through these uncertain times.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

SUPREME COURT NOMINATIONS

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today in honor of Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg. Justice Ginsburg was a role model for many and a champion for all, and I was one of those.

I would like to speak about what is at stake for the American public with

this vacancy on the Court and why whoever is elected President in November should be the one who decides to fill this seat.

Justice Ginsburg was, simply put, a phenomenal lawyer and jurist. She was small, and she was mighty. As a civil rights lawyer, she won key cases that established a woman's constitutional right to equal treatment and confirmed the principle of equal rights for all. As a jurist, she further cemented these key principles into law. She brought them up, and she made them exist forever.

As a person, she brought smiles to our faces, and now she really does bring tears.

Although small in stature, Ruth Bader Ginsburg was a formidable advocate, strategist, and champion. I believe she will continue to serve as a major role model for generations of women, both young and old, for whom she paved the way, and I am one of those. We are in her debt today, and generations to come will be in her debt as well.

Justice Ginsburg is also important to me personally. Her confirmation hearing was the first I participated in as a newly elected Senator and as the first woman to sit on the Judiciary Committee in 1993. It was a long time ago.

As I said before the committee in 1993, it was not until I began preparing for Justice Ginsburg's confirmation that I learned how she built the foundation for women's rights. Simply put, it was this: Before becoming a judge on the DC Circuit, Justice Ginsburg was the director of the ACLU's Women's Rights Project, where she won five cases before the Supreme Court. Amazing—five cases before people believed women had these rights. In one of these cases, *Craig v. Boren*, the Supreme Court held for the first time that the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment applied to women. Can you believe it—actually applied to women. This is a very big addition because this really canceled out inequality.

In other words, it is because of Justice Ginsburg's advocacy as a lawyer that the government cannot discriminate against women on the basis of sex. For the female side of this room, this was really a major person whose works enabled us to run for this esteemed body and be part of it.

It is no surprise, then, that Justice Ginsburg remained a fierce defender of women from the bench.

She consistently reaffirmed a woman's right to choose and upheld *Roe v. Wade* against dozens of attacks.

She invalidated the men's-only policy at the Virginia Military Institute. Explaining that decision at a visit to VMI, Justice Ginsburg told cadets that she knew it "would make V.M.I. a better place."

In 2007, she vehemently dissented in a case where the Court's majority held that a woman—namely, one Lilly Ledbetter, with whom we have become familiar—was time-barred from suing

her employer for discrimination when she finally learned that her male colleagues had been paid more than her for several years. Justice Ginsburg's dissent in this case became the basis for the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act, which we passed in 2009, making it possible to bring lawsuits when gender-based pay discrimination is actually uncovered.

As a testament to the legal giant she was, Justice Ginsburg's accomplishments on behalf of women are just one part of her legacy, and that legacy I strongly believe is going to be honored more and more in the years to come. She died last Friday, just 46 days before the 2020 Presidential election.

Importantly, under a Republican standard adopted in 2016, the Senate should not consider a Supreme Court nomination until after the inauguration of the next President, whoever that may be. Until recently, Republicans have been intent on their own standard, which they used to block consideration of Merrick Garland, President Obama's nominee, to fill Justice Scalia's seat on the Court. Now, can we have one set of rules for Democratic Presidents and another for Republican ones? I think not. To allow otherwise undermines not only our faith in Congress but also the faith of people that we are going to stick by what we do and be impartial in the judicial system. Now, just 41 days before the election, Senate Republicans must abide by their own standard.

What is at stake? There is a great deal of attention this week as to whom the President might select. The simple truth, however, is this: No matter whom President Trump nominates, fundamental rights and protections must be considered because they become at risk if the nominee doesn't respond positively and effectively to these.

For example, in November, the Court will hear a renewed legal challenge—brought by the Trump administration—to the Affordable Care Act. Given President Trump's promise to appoint a Justice who would strike down the Affordable Care Act, healthcare access and protections for the nearly 130 million nonelderly Americans with pre-existing conditions are really in certain peril, and we have every reason for serious consideration and opposition if this protection is not continued.

It is unbelievable that during a pandemic that has already killed more than 200,000 Americans, this President and his allies are rushing a nomination that could leave up to 30 million Americans without healthcare. I hope that doesn't happen.

The next Justice will also decide cases concerning women's reproductive rights, voting rights, access to justice, environmental protections, the rights of LGBT Americans, and the rights of American workers. Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg was a champion for all these rights and protections. She is very hard to replace, and it is important to

think of those rights that need continued protection when the replacement is made by the President.

We cannot allow the Senate and the President to jam through a nominee who will undo this legacy, which is so important to every American because every American has that legacy today, firm, and uses it virtually every day of their life.

We are ready to fight, and we will do everything in our power to safeguard these hard-won rights and protections. It is really important. Of all the nominations I have sat as a fairly long-term member—since 1993—of the Judiciary Committee, these protections and rights are really all important and must be protected. They will be what we are looking at when the nominee comes to the Senate.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

BILLION DOLLAR BOONDOGGLE ACT

Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, I grew up on a family farm with modest means. As a young girl, I saw Washington, DC, as a place for men in big fancy suits and big fancy houses. While a lot has changed since that time—for one, there are a lot more women like me serving in the Senate—so much here is still the same.

You see, too many folks in Washington get their paychecks from American taxpayers but don't honor the folks who pay their salary. Instead of holding bad actors accountable, whether it is reckless spending or raunchy behavior on taxpayers' time, it gets swept under the rug.

Let me give you an example. I have a bill right now. It is called the Billion Dollar Boondoggle Act. It passed committee unanimously. It is actually one of the simplest bills I have ever introduced. It literally requires the government to report on projects that are, No. 1, behind schedule and, No. 2, over-budget. It is a simple reporting requirement. Again, it passed through the committee unanimously.

The bill has the support of my Republican colleagues, but I am being stonewalled by my friends across the aisle. Folks, I cannot fathom why some Senate Democrats would oppose a reporting requirement to identify wasteful spending.

You might ask: If this bill is so simple, why does it mean so much to you? Because it matters to my fellow Iowa taxpayers. They expect Washington to use their tax dollars wisely, not throw them down bottomless sinkholes that go unnoticed. Ask any small business owner in Iowa whether the bottom line allows them to be over-budget or behind schedule. They would be out of business. They would be out of business in a heartbeat. Yet we can't even pass a bill to report on these cost overruns, much less address them. I guess it is perfectly fine for Washington to take more and more from working families and small businesses.

Folks, I think it is downright shameful that we just can't pass this simple

bill. I will remind you again, it passed unanimously through committee.

While there is a heck of a lot of political posturing that goes on in the Senate, we have had moments when we have come together to rein in the ticker tape parade of Washington's excesses. For instance, we passed my SQUEAL Act, which was signed into law as part of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017. I am proud of that effort because there is no reason Members of Congress should enjoy tax perks that don't get enjoyed by everyone else.

My bipartisan Program Management Improvement and Accountability Act was signed into law, creating more efficiency and oversight in the Federal Government.

I certainly have not stopped fighting to rein in Presidential perks.

I have also worked with colleagues who couldn't be more different from me politically, and we have actually accomplished really important things for the American people. I will name a few of those. We have fought against abuse in the Olympics. We have worked to stop prison rape. We have expanded telehealth and mental health services for our veterans. We have fought against opioids in our communities, and so much more.

Working across the aisle really does take humility. It takes honesty, and it takes a firm belief in America and her people. But we can do this. I would urge all of my colleagues to support my bill and move it through the Senate.

Living in Iowa, I am so blessed to be around the best people America has to offer. I am lucky not just to call these people farmers but also friends and neighbors. Iowans are strong. Iowans are resilient. And Iowans are brave. I have long said we need more of Iowa in Washington. I will keep fighting to make sure that happens.

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.

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

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

REMEMBERING JUSTICE RUTH BADER GINSBURG

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Mr. President, a 5-foot-1-inch giant, Ruth Bader Ginsburg changed this Nation—and the potential of my own life—time and again, seeing no challenge too big and finding no cause too small to fight for. A woman with the softest voice, yet the most powerful words one could ever imagine, she made it her life's work to lift up the voices of others who all too often had been silenced or ignored.

With every case she argued, with every ruling she issued, with every dissent she penned, Justice Ginsburg helped push our country toward that more perfect Union our Founders once