

Knepp II, of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio.

CLOTURE MOTION

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The closure 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 James Ray Knepp II, of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio.

Mitch McConnell, James E. Risch, Joni Ernst, Marsha Blackburn, Mike Crapo, James Lankford, Thom Tillis, Roy Blunt, Roger F. Wicker, Pat Roberts, Mike Rounds, John Cornyn, John Hoeven, Jerry Moran, Lamar Alexander, Mike Braun, David Perdue.

Mr. McCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum call be waived.

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

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam 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.

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 Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive Calendar Nos. 744 and 896 through 902 and all nominations on the Secretary's desk in the Air Force, Army, and Navy and that the nominations be confirmed. I further ask unanimous consent that for all nominations confirmed during today's session of the Senate, that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

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

The nominations considered and confirmed are as follows:

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Robert F. Hedelund

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named Air National Guard of the United States officers for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12212:

CLOTURE MOTION

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

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Jon S. Safstrom

IN THE ARMY

The following Army National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grades indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be brigadier general

Col. Robert B. Davis

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Robert J. Skinner

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Mark C. Schwartz

The following named officers for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grades as indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Matthew V. Baker

Brig. Gen. Vincent B. Barker

Brig. Gen. Bowman T. Bowles, III

Brig. Gen. Miguel A. Castellanos

Brig. Gen. Miles A. Davis

Brig. Gen. Matthew P. Easley

Brig. Gen. John B. Hashem

Brig. Gen. Joseph J. Heck

Brig. Gen. Susan E. Henderson

Brig. Gen. Jamelle C. Shawley

Brig. Gen. Tracy L. Smith

Brig. Gen. Lawrence F. Thoms

To be brigadier general

Col. Harvey A. Cutchin

Col. John M. Dreska

Col. Charles A. Gambaro, Jr.

Col. Michael M. Greer

Col. Andrew R. Harewood

Col. Daniel H. Hershkowitz

Col. Stephanie Q. Howard

Col. Maria A. Juarez

Col. Robert T. Krumm

Col. Jocelyn A. Leventhal

Col. Kevin F. Meisler

Col. Andree G. Navarro

Col. Robert S. Powell, Jr.

Col. Jeffrey D. Pugh

Col. David M. Samuelsen

Col. Katherine A. Simonson

Col. Justin M. Swanson

Col. Dean P. Thompson

Col. Jason J. Wallace

Col. Matthew S. Warne

Col. Michael L. Yost

IN THE SPACE FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Space Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C. section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. John E. Shaw

The following named officer for appointment in the permanent grade indicated in the United States Space Force under title 10, U.S.C., section 716:

To be major general

Maj. Gen. John E. Shaw

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S DESK

IN THE AIR FORCE

PN2258 AIR FORCE nominations (3) beginning JESSICA R. COLMAN, and ending BRIAN A. THALHOFER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 30, 2020.

PN2259 AIR FORCE nominations (2) beginning SCOTT R. MOORE, and ending SANDRA V. SLATER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 30, 2020.

IN THE ARMY

PN2260 ARMY nomination of Anne B. Warwick, was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 30, 2020.

PN2261 ARMY nominations (125) beginning JAKUB H. ANDREWS, and ending D002999, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 30, 2020.

PN2262 ARMY nominations (160) beginning MATTHEW T. ADAMCZYK, and ending D015515, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 30, 2020.

PN2263 ARMY nominations (18) beginning JOHN J. AGNELLO, and ending JOHN J. ZOLLINGER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 30, 2020.

PN2264 ARMY nominations (92) beginning CORNELIUS L. ALLEN, JR., and ending MICHEAL A. ZWEIFEL, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 30, 2020.

PN2265 ARMY nomination of Corey M. James, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 30, 2020.

PN2266 ARMY nomination of John H. Mitchell, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 30, 2020.

IN THE NAVY

PN2001 NAVY nomination of Robert K. Debuse, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 17, 2020.

PN2017 NAVY nomination of Paul S. Ruben, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 17, 2020.

PN2267 NAVY nomination of Robert M. Knapp, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 30, 2020.

PN2269 NAVY nomination of Brian E. Lamarche, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 30, 2020.

PN2270 NAVY nomination of Terence M. Murphy, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 30, 2020.

PN2271 NAVY nomination of Roldan J. Crespopabon, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 30, 2020.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam 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.

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE KENTUCKY LOCK AND DAM

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, the Commonwealth of Kentucky is home to several marvels of engineering. These feats of concrete and metal have brought prosperity and opportunity to tens of thousands of Kentucky families. Earlier this month, we recognized the 75th anniversary of one of these landmarks, the Kentucky Lock and Dam. For three-quarters of a century, this massive structure has delivered electricity, commerce, and jobs to West Kentucky. I would like to take a moment to congratulate this community for brilliantly taking advantage of its geography to improve the quality of life for generations.

In October 1945, a crowd of roughly 20,000 gathered for a glimpse of the first U.S. President to ever visit Marshall County and the mammoth construction project he came to dedicate. Although President Truman's visit was only temporary, the Kentucky Lock and Dam's rural electrification marked a turning point that has lasted for decades. It began as plans drawn in a humble patch of dirt by local businessman Luther Draffen and engineers from the Tennessee Valley Authority. Luther envisioned a lock and dam system that, for the first time, would bring electricity to much of Marshall County and the Jackson Purchase region. He relentlessly pushed for the investment and construction of the project to improve flood control, enhance the flow of commercial traffic, and power the region's future.

Luther made some influential allies along the way, including Senator Alben Barkley, who began his political career a few miles down the road in Paducah. Barkley was elected Senate majority leader in 1937 and, with his new clout, secured the first appropriation for the Kentucky Lock and Dam's construction the next year. Today, the dam creates the largest water reservoir in the eastern United States.

In my career, I have had my own opportunities to deliver for the families who depend on the Kentucky Lock and Dam. As its waterway traffic increased, I led the authorization for the construction of a new and larger lock. Since then, I have directed over \$600 million to the project through the Appropriations Committee, investing in Kentucky's 20,000 maritime workers and their future. As work continues on the lock, I will always continue to support this project and the Kentuckians it serves.

Just up the river, we celebrated the ribbon cutting of a similar project at the Olmsted Locks and Dam in 2018. Over the course of three decades, the Olmsted became one of the largest civil works projects in U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' history. Today, it sees more commercial traffic than any other in-

land waterway location within the United States. From its authorization through completion, I was working in the Senate to ensure the project received necessary funding for the families who depend on it.

So I am proud to join this community in marking the 75th anniversary of the Kentucky Lock and Dam and its transformative impact on this region. I look forward to the completion of the new lock project to continue its great benefits for years to come.

Bobbie Foust, a columnist for the Marshall County Tribune-Courier, attended the dedication of Kentucky Lock and Dam in 1945. She recently wrote an incredible article about its historic impact, and I ask unanimous consent the article be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Marshall County Tribune-Courier, Oct. 6, 2020]

KENTUCKY DAM BROUGHT PROSPERITY 75 YEARS AGO; PROMOTERS DREW PLAN IN DIRT AT A PLUM THICKET

(By Bobbie Foust)

It was October 10, 1945. The weather was sunny and warm. President Harry S. Truman was dedicating Kentucky Dam from a platform below that powerful engineering achievement.

The dam had been producing electricity for 13 months. The crowd was estimated at 20,000, and it was the only time a sitting president has visited Marshall County.

I was 11 years old, and I was there.

Saturday will mark the 75th anniversary of that dedication. It will pass with little fanfare. Yet it is impossible to understand the impact Kentucky Dam has had on western Kentucky unless you have experienced it.

Kentucky Dam literally pushed Marshall County and environs out of poverty. It was the brainchild of Calvert City businessman Luther Draffen and U.S. Sen. Alben Barkley of Paducah. Barkley later became vice president of the United States. Their unwavering work to have the dam built and located here is unmatched.

For those born after 1945, Kentucky Dam, Kentucky Lake and Kentucky Dam State Resort Park have just been here for their enjoyment. However, there's a powerful—at times poignant—backstory of how they became reality.

At a 1975 dinner, the late Murray State University Professor L.J. Hortin painted a vivid picture of Luther Draffen as the driving force behind Kentucky Dam: "In 1936, we met in an old plum thicket overlooking the Tennessee River and there was poverty all around us," Hortin said. "If anybody had predicted we'd be in this beautiful Calvert City Country Club now, I wouldn't have believed it."

During the plum thicket meeting, Tennessee Valley Authority engineers and Draffen drew plans of the dam in the dirt with a pointed stick for Senator Barkley and a bevy of congressmen.

Before the dam, Marshall County was a poor farming community. Thousands were leaving to work in factories in Detroit and Flint, Michigan, and chemical industries or steel mills in Akron and Cleveland, Ohio. Electric power didn't exist here. There were no electric lights, electric refrigerators or kitchen ranges, running water or indoor plumbing. Farm families lit their homes with kerosene lamps. In winter, families

heated their homes with wood-burning fireplaces or potbellied coal stoves. Neither television nor the internet existed though some families had battery-powered radios.

In 1933 Congress passed the Tennessee Valley Authority Act, the New Deal federal agency that built a series of 16 dams including Kentucky Dam. Kentucky Dam had three objectives—enhanced navigation, flood control, and hydroelectric power production. After operations at the dam began, it took another five years before rural electric cooperatives, created under the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, extended electric power to farm communities.

The history of economic development in the lower Tennessee River Valley and construction of Kentucky between July 1, 1938 and Aug. 30, 1944 is a long series of events going back to the Civil War. Without Draffen's vision, financial investment, time and political prowess the dam might never have been built at the Gilbertsville townsite. Though he didn't do it alone, he was the driving force.

Draffen solicited and received help from a litany of heavy hitters of his era. Besides Barkley, there was Hortin, Paducah broadcaster Hecht Lackey, Congressmen Voris Gregory and Noble Gregory of Mayfield, Senators Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee and George Norris of Nebraska. Draffen also led the powerful Lower Tennessee Valley Association, made up of about 40 business leaders from western Kentucky, northwest Tennessee, southeast Missouri and southern Illinois. LTVA's single goal was to "bring prosperity to this region," known as "the Valley." Electrification was crucial if the Valley's people were to prosper.

Draffen wasn't the first person to envision damming the lower Tennessee River. Efforts to tame the river, especially for navigation and flood control, began as early as 1864. What Draffen understood was that electrifying "the Valley" was the only way to alleviate poverty. Building a hydroelectric power dam would achieve that goal. In 1928, Draffen made 48 trips to Louisville at his own expense to lobby Kentucky Utilities to provide electricity here. KU provided electricity to Paducah, but refused to extend its lines into rural communities saying, "there wasn't sufficient need."

Groundwork that eventually prompted Kentucky Dam's construction started June 5, 1920 when Congress authorized the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to conduct a 10-year survey of the Tennessee River Valley. It was the most comprehensive study ever made of any river basin in the United States. In 1928, the Corps recommended a flood control, navigation and power dam at Aurora Landing in Marshall County. The recommendation prompted formation of Aurora Dam Clubs in Marshall, Calloway and Graves counties.

The project went to Congress on March 24, 1930, and on May 28, 1931, Southern Utilities Inc. was granted a temporary permit to build the dam. But on May 18, 1933, President Franklin Roosevelt created TVA. That changed the picture. TVA opposed Southern's plan, and the company's permit was allowed to expire.

Aurora Dam Clubs morphed into the LTVA with Warren Swann of Murray as president, Draffen, vice president and Hortin as secretary. In 1935, Congress authorized TVA to build dams for a nine-foot channel from Paducah to Knoxville, Tennessee. "It was key legislation," Draffen said in a 1973 interview. "Without that, there was doubt TVA would ever build a dam on the lower Tennessee River."

In March 1936, TVA rejected Aurora Landing and recommended Gilbertsville as the preferred site. Then began what Hortin