

about mysterious vaping-related illnesses and healthy teenagers being admitted to emergency rooms with symptoms usually associated only with decades-long smokers.

Well, to state the obvious, the most effective way to prevent children from becoming addicted to these devices is to stop them from getting their hands on them in the first place. If the 16-year-old went to a gas station or convenience store and attempted to buy an e-cigarette, they would be turned away because that sale could not take place without a proper ID, but those same age-verification requirements don't apply to online purchases. Devices can be ordered and delivered without any proof of age or an ID.

Senator FEINSTEIN, the senior Senator from California, and I introduced legislation to change that and ensure that online purchases are subject to the same age verification requirements as those made in person. Once again, this legislation passed the Senate unanimously, but the House has refused to take any action.

And here is another one. Last month, we passed a bill to provide mental healthcare to those transitioning out of the criminal justice system. More than half of the individuals in the criminal justice system have experienced a mental health issue, and our justice system too often fails to provide adequate diagnosis and treatment.

But even when these individuals do receive treatment while incarcerated, they are rarely given the tools they need to succeed upon release. Approximately 80 percent of the people are uninsured after being released, making it nearly impossible for them to continue mental health treatment without additional safety net provisions.

Senator BLUMENTHAL, our colleague from Connecticut, and I introduced legislation to support those who have become part of our criminal justice system who have decided to turn their lives around and to provide them stable treatment if they suffer from a mental illness as they transition out of incarceration. That is not only in their best interest, but it is in the best interest of the larger community, because these people, rather than being a danger to the community, can contribute to the community.

This legislation passed the Senate with unanimous support, but, once again, no movement in the House, and the list goes on and on and on.

We unanimously approved legislation to provide justice to families of human smuggling victims and assistance to local communities battling the problem, to help State and local governments strengthen their cyber security and safeguard their elections, and to increase cross-border economic and educational partnerships with Mexico.

Those half dozen bills I just named are only a handful of the ones I introduced that have passed the Senate but are collecting dust on the House cal-

endar. Add in the long list of bills led by our Republican and Democratic colleagues, and we have a major legislative logjam in the House.

As I understand it, next week is set to be the House's last workweek of the 116th Congress. That means that, unless Speaker PELOSI and House Democratic leadership allow movement on these compromise, commonsense bipartisan bills, we are going to have to start from square one. We are going to have to start all over again in the next Congress.

Now, I know it is not unusual for a Member of Congress to take legislative hostages to advance their own agenda, but this is not a time to play those kinds of politics, particularly on these kinds of subjects. These aren't controversial bills. We are talking about grants to prevent child sexual abuse, reform to stop kids from buying e-cigarettes online, a lifeline of hope for folks who suffer from mental illness and are transitioning from our criminal justice system, and so much more.

As I said, these bills are just one step away from heading to the President's desk for his signature, so it is time for Speaker PELOSI and the leadership of the House to quit playing games and allow the House to vote on these life-changing bills.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL ENZI

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, on another matter, we know we have a lot of lawyers in Congress, and we have some former businessmen. We even have people who are lawyers and businessmen who serve in our midst. They are doctors, educators. We have a few farmers. But we have only two accountants, to my knowledge, one of whom is our friend MIKE ENZI.

For those of us who have long fought to rein in spending and to get our national debt in check, MIKE's contribution to those efforts has been invaluable. But that is only part of the reason we are sad to say farewell to such an incredible colleague.

Long before Senator ENZI's career in politics or even accounting, he joined the family shoe business, cleverly named "NZ Shoes"—that is capital "N," capital "Z," Shoes. It wasn't long before our friend MIKE, at the young age of 30, was lured into a life of public service and elected mayor of Gillette, WY. His career would lead him to the Department of the Interior, the Wyoming State House and Senate, and eventually here to the U.S. Senate. But Senator ENZI still holds on to the lessons he learned in those early days selling shoes.

A few years ago, he said:

Legislating is like selling shoes. You have to know your market, what they want, and who's willing to buy what you're [selling].

Well, I don't know how effective MIKE was as a shoe salesman, but I can tell you that he has been a master broker here in the Senate. I still remember when I came to the Senate,

the liberal lion of the Senate, Ted Kennedy, was serving with MIKE ENZI on the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee. They were enormously productive—one of the most conservative Members and one of the most liberal Members of the U.S. Senate. So I asked MIKE, our friend Senator ENZI: How do you do it?

He said: It is simple. It is the 80-20 rule. You take the 80 percent that you can agree on, the common ground, and you get it done, and you leave the 20 percent that you can't agree on to another day and another fight.

That is the kind of common sense we need more of here in the U.S. Senate when it comes to solving our Nation's problems.

When there are big debates on policy or high-stakes negotiations, Senator ENZI is not one to share his opinions with reporters in the hallways or, thankfully, to air his grievances on national television, but he does work behind the scenes, settling disagreements with private phone calls and meetings rather than fiery speeches and press releases.

There is no question he has had to settle a lot of disagreements during his 24 years in the Senate, especially, as I said, during his time on the HELP Committee and as chairman of the Budget Committee. We have 100 individuals in the Senate from all across this big and diverse Nation of ours who have very different ideas about what should be done and opinions on how to get it done, but part of what makes him so successful is settling those differences—look past the areas where we disagree, and look at common ground.

Besides the 80-20 rule that has forever stuck in my mind as a great formula for solving problems and getting things done, MIKE has a great attitude about life—one that I find very positive and inspiring, even. He says: "You have to have an attitude of gratitude."

That is another thing I will remember about MIKE ENZI—always grateful for his ability to serve his fellow Wyoming citizens, for his family, his wonderful family, and for this great country that we live in. I know he is eager to spend more time enjoying the great outdoors. MIKE has said he wants to actually go fishing in all 50 States. I don't know how many States he has not yet fished in, but after he leaves the U.S. Senate, hopefully he will accomplish his goal of going fishing in all 50 States of the Union.

We will miss him here in the Senate.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to 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.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 649.

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 bill clerk read the nomination of Stephen Sidney Schwartz, of Virginia, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims for a term of fifteen years.

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 bill 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 Stephen Sidney Schwartz, of Virginia, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims for a term of fifteen years.

Mitch McConnell, Joni Ernst, John Boozman, James E. Risch, Mike Rounds, Roger F. Wicker, Mike Crapo, Mitt Romney, John Barrasso, Shelley Moore Capito, Pat Roberts, Thom Tillis, Cindy Hyde-Smith, David Perdue, Lindsey Graham, Kevin Cramer, Tim Scott.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

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

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 911.

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 bill clerk read the nomination of Nathan A. Simington, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Federal Communications Commission for a term of five years from July 1, 2019.

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 bill 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 Nathan A. Simington, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Federal Communications Commission for a term of five years from July 1, 2019.

Mitch McConnell, Cindy Hyde-Smith, Joni Ernst, John Barrasso, Tim Scott, Lamar Alexander, Pat Roberts, Kevin Cramer, Shelley Moore Capito, Lindsey Graham, John Thune, Marco Rubio, Mike Crapo, Todd Young, Thom Tillis, Marsha Blackburn, Steve Daines.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

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

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

CORONAVIRUS VACCINE

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. President, the Presiding Officer and I are here, and we have been meeting today in Washington at, really, a groundbreaking moment as we continue this battle for our health, for our economy, and against the virus. What makes this such a critical moment are the developments we have seen in the last 10 days regarding a vaccine.

Public health experts around the world have agreed, almost from day one, that the way to really find the end of this pandemic—the ultimate weapon—would be to develop a vaccine that worked. Less than a year ago, which was in January and February of this year, we were hearing that 2 years would set a record for developing a vaccine and that sometimes a vaccine that has been developed on a new disease like this has taken 3 and 5 and even 10 years or more. Yet here we are, less a year from the discovery of COVID-19, with not just one vaccine but two vaccines that have already applied for their use permits. Both vaccines have shown an effectiveness of more than 90 percent, and a third vaccine with a similar response is about to get to the place at which it, too, can apply for use.

These are incredible numbers. It wasn't that many months ago that healthcare experts were saying, if we get a vaccine that is effective 50 percent of the time or more, that the government should consider accepting that vaccine and making it available to people, and here we are with a 90 percent effective vaccine. I had the measles, and my kids had the measles shot, which seemed to pretty much eliminate the measles. It was 90 percent ef-

fective. This is the kind of vaccine that has been the most effective among the most effective vaccines we have ever had.

Pfizer and Moderna have both come forward and asked for their emergency use authorizations. The emergency use doesn't really mean they have cut any corners. The only thing we have failed to do is to watch the 30,000 or so people for another 2 or 3 years who were in both of these trials. That is why we can't say with certainty if this vaccine will last for a lifetime or if this vaccine will be a 3-year vaccine or even a 1-year vaccine. What we can say with certainty is that, about 95 percent of the time, it will prevent you from getting the disease. Of course, if people are prevented from getting the disease, they can't spread the disease, and that is why a 90 percent effective vaccine, like the measles vaccine, was basically 100 percent effective as long as people took it.

So we need to step back, really, I think, and look at the unconventional way we got here. How did we get from 3 to 5 to, maybe, 10 years to less than a year of discovering a virus for the very first time to our having a vaccine?

The way that researchers have been able to move forward with this and the way that Congress and the Trump administration have responded to this pandemic has been extraordinary. In our country, Operation Warp Speed has accelerated the development of this new vaccine through a fast-track process that could be described, really, in one word—unprecedented. Normally, vaccines take years. Researchers have to go out and secure funding, get approvals, and study results step by step to get to where we are today. Only then would a vaccine be determined to be safe and effective, and only then would manufacturing begin.

Normally, with a vaccine, the day the vaccine is approved is the day you start manufacturing. We know that this is not what is happening here. In fact, in just a few minutes, I am going to mention that the head of distribution is saying, on the day the vaccine is approved, we will start shipping millions of copies of that vaccine all over the country.

This all really started with Congress's deciding, as we put these COVID relief packages together from the very first couple of packages, that when it came to a cure, we were not going to let funding stand in the way nor were we going to let it stand in the way of investing some money somewhere that just simply didn't work because, by investing money where it didn't work, it allowed us to invest money where it did work. Congress appropriated \$18 billion for vaccines and testing. About \$12.5 billion has gone into the vaccine side. Most of the rest has gone into testing, with some going into therapy. This is a decision Congress made. With this vaccine, we are going to become partners in developing how we fight back.