

invested \$670 billion in the Paycheck Protection Program. Every time I say a number like that—or \$3 trillion—I still have to pinch myself that we are spending the money. We need to spend this money in order to meet this pandemic, but the Paycheck Protection Program, in particular, has been a lifeline for America's small business owners, especially in my State.

Texas received more than \$41 billion through more than 417,000 individual PPP loans. This has given our businesses the resources they need to stay afloat and stay connected to their employees until things can return to whatever the next normal is.

But we know the process is happening much faster for some businesses than others. It is interesting: A number of businesses, I would say, are flourishing during the pandemic—it is really, really interesting—while others are just flat on their backs or nonexistent.

Many small businesses that have already received PPP loans are still operating at a significant loss. They are unable to bring in enough revenue to keep their businesses and employees above water, and they need more assistance. Again, that is because of a lack of demand or because of restrictions governments have placed on people in the interest of public health—some of them seemingly pretty arbitrary. I won't go down that path here. But these folks need help.

Currently, those businesses aren't eligible for a second draw of the PPP, and unless we want Main Streets across the country to turn into ghost towns, that needs to change. We need to reopen the PPP with additional funding for the hardest hit businesses to receive a second loan. This is the most effective way of keeping Americans connected with their employers and more small businesses on track for a strong postpandemic recovery.

There are a number of other businesses—small businesses—that didn't qualify for the PPP which need our assistance, too. Things like small, independent music venues are the best example of a critical Main Street industry that is dying under the current COVID restrictions.

That is why I worked with our friend from Minnesota, Senator KLOBUCHAR, to introduce the Save Our Stages Act, which will keep independent venues across America from closing their doors for good. This wouldn't just apply to live music venues in Austin, TX. This would apply to symphonies and, potentially, Broadway. This would apply across the board.

I am proud to say that 56 of our colleagues have cosponsored the Save Our Stages Act, making it one of the most widely supported stimulus proposals before the Senate.

Again, I know the Presiding Officer has had his shoulder to the grindstone on this topic for a long time now. We still have a lot of work to do, but we don't have much time.

Beyond these three goals, there is a lot more I would like to see in the re-

lief bill, and I guarantee all 535 Members of Congress would like to see more for other things in the relief bill. But the fact of the matter is, we have been unable to reach an agreement on a bill that includes the most controversial priorities, and it is time to take action where we can act and where we do have consensus and come back next year and try to do more and try to do better.

Each of these areas I just mentioned—support for vaccines, our workers, and small businesses—have that sort of strong bipartisan support. So I think all 100 of us—whether Republicans, Independents, or Democrats—should be able to line up behind a bill that supports these goals. Over the last several days, we have seen more bipartisan communication and cooperation than we saw in months—in the months leading up to this point, certainly since March. And I hope we are able to reach an agreement and pass another relief bill before gaveling out. As a matter of fact, I heard the majority leader say we are not leaving until we do, and I agree with that.

The American people have repeatedly called on Congress to provide support for those hit hardest by this pandemic, and we simply cannot and will not let them down.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BLUNT). The Senator from Arkansas.

DEBORAH SAMPSON ACT

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize a significant legislative victory the Senate delivered for women veterans that will eliminate barriers to care and services that many women face when accessing the Department of Veterans Affairs.

The VA estimates that women make up approximately 10 percent of our Nation's veteran population. That number is expected to increase to more than 16 percent within the next 25 years. As a result, the number of women veterans receiving healthcare from the VA has more than tripled since 2000.

The changing face of our military requires us to reexamine how we can best serve these veterans. The VA has been slow to modernize its delivery of healthcare and benefits to support their needs. Women veterans are more likely to face homelessness, unemployment, and go without needed medical healthcare. They are reluctant to turn to the VA for help. More than 50 percent of women veterans believe they are not entitled to or eligible for VA care. We must do more to fulfill our promise.

We need to create a culture at the VA that welcomes women veterans and makes them feel like they belong. It is long overdue, and we need to update the belief that when a woman seeks care at the VA, it is because her husband is the veteran. So often, it is not uncommon for a veteran employee to pass a woman in line and ask, you know, is her husband around.

Arkansans have shared with me suggestions for improvement that include:

expanding care options women can access at the VA to reduce the need for referrals to community care, increasing trained medical professionals who specialize in women's health issues, and enhancing privacy in exam rooms. These are reasonable steps that the VA can implement to ensure equitable access to services.

The good news is, we are one step closer to making these upgrades a reality, thanks to Senate passage of the Deborah Sampson Act. The Veterans' Affairs ranking committee member, JON TESTER, and I introduced this legislation, fittingly, named after a Revolutionary War veteran who disguised herself as a man to help defeat the British. In her spirit, we must do more to address the gender disparities at the VA.

We used the recommendations we heard from veterans in Arkansas, Montana, and all across the country to develop our legislation to eliminate the barriers to care. The Deborah Sampson Act creates a dedicated Office of Women's Health at the VA, expands the reintegration and readjustment group, counseling retreats for women veterans and their families, and improves call center services.

It increases the number of gender-specific providers and coordinators in VA facilities, trains clinicians, and retrofits VA facilities to bolster privacy and improve the environment. It provides access to legal services for women veterans and expands childcare for veterans receiving healthcare at the VA.

These are just a few of the improvements this bill requires the VA to implement so we can better serve the needs of women veterans.

I appreciate the leadership of Senator TESTER and the support of veterans service organizations and encourage Members of Congress to support this legislation. I applaud the Senate for advancing the legislation and urge my colleagues in the House of Representatives to quickly approve this bill so we can ensure women who serve in uniform receive the care and services that they so earned.

Also, as always, I want to thank the staffs of myself and Senator TESTER who worked so hard in this regard, and, simply, this would not have become law without their tremendous efforts.

So, with that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BRAUN). The Senator from Wyoming.

CORONAVIRUS

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to ask our Democratic colleagues to join us Republicans in providing immediate relief—relief in the fight against coronavirus and economic relief for the people of this country.

Americans don't ask much of their government, but they are asking us for something right now. No. 1, they are asking to help control the spread of the coronavirus, and, No. 2, they are asking to help with an economic recovery.

America and Americans shouldn't have to choose between staying open and staying healthy. We need both, and Congress needs to provide a path beyond the pandemic.

A path forward, as the Presiding Officer knows, is something Republicans have been proposing now for a long time. We have done it, first, with the CARES Act, and we need to do it right now with additional coronavirus and economic relief legislation.

Our bill is practical. It supports our neighborhoods—men and women working on Main Street in our small towns and communities all across the country. We also need to provide unemployment help for those who, for no reason of their own, happen to find themselves out of work as a result of the pandemic. We need to get the vaccine to as many Americans as we can as quickly and safely as we can, especially during this holiday season, when we are really looking at a medical miracle.

Now, what we have seen from the other side is gridlock—no path forward on the economy, no path forward on coronavirus. We have seen them play politics with the pandemic. House and Senate Republicans have tried now 40 times—40 different times—to get something accepted that can be sent to provide that relief for the American public. The Democrats, each and every time, blocked it. The gridlock must end today.

Mr. President, I would like to spend just a moment on this historic vaccine discovery. It is, to me as a doctor, comparable to insulin, comparable to the vaccine for polio, and comparable to penicillin as an antibiotic. It is going to be that dramatic in terms of the change in the world.

As we gather on the floor today, planes, trucks, UPS, and Federal Express are all taking vaccines across the country to many, many locations—over 636 this first week. So it is not just a scientific triumph. It is also a logistical triumph.

Every newspaper in the country yesterday, I believe, had a picture of somebody receiving the vaccine, receiving the shot in that local community. It is a remarkable time for our Nation. As Christmas packages are being delivered, so is this great hope for people receiving the vaccine.

All told, this week, there were 3 million doses distributed to people around the country, in 636 sites. In my State alone, Wyoming, there are 5 different locations where the vaccine has arrived and over 5,000 people being vaccinated this week. By the end of the year, there will be 15,000. I am sure in the Presiding Officer's State of Indiana, there are more locations than that, more people being vaccinated. The frontline workers are getting it first, and that is the way we need to do it.

As part of the CARES Act—the Presiding Officer and I voted for it—\$10 billion went to help develop the vaccine and money spent to distribute the vaccine. But we need to do more. About

\$6 billion is additionally needed to help in a full distribution of the vaccine.

Well, I am ready to vote for that. I want to make sure we have that money so the vaccine, which has been amazing in terms of the speed of development, can also be deployed similarly to what was done.

This vaccine was done in an unprecedented scale—the number of people who are going to be vaccinated, the success, the timeline. A safe, effective, and powerful vaccine is truly astonishing. Never has a vaccine been developed or distributed faster.

It truly is this Senate, under the CARES Act, and this administration, under Operation Warp Speed, which stood this operation up and made it successful. So we are seeing the real effects as people are getting the shot.

When you think about it in the big picture—and you know this, Mr. President, from your background in business and contributing in your community—this is what we talk about when we talk about American ingenuity. It is why people around the world look to America for answers, because when things that are critical occur, it is America that finds the solutions, as we have done right now with this vaccine.

We have come together, public as well as private, over the last 8 months—the FDA—to approve a vaccine. It is interesting: Who should get it first—the doctors, the nurses? I know firefighters are getting it here in the District of Columbia. Firefighters have been getting it at home in Wyoming, and people like the healthcare providers, and then, of course, those who are most vulnerable, people who are in our nursing homes right now and in assisted living facilities, people who are most vulnerable. That is who ought to get it first.

I know when the time comes for me, I am going to get it. My wife is going to get it. We will be saying yes because I believe it is safe, I believe it is effective, and I believe it is the solution that gets us through this. It gets us through the disease, and it gets the economy back on track.

I talked to one of the doctors who runs the intensive care unit at Wyoming Medical Center. The healthcare personnel are exhausted. They have been working double shifts. If one gets sick, others have to pick up the workload, as more and more people show up in the hospitals and the emergency rooms with coronavirus. This is very welcome relief.

I talked to a physician who works in the emergency room. She is going to be vaccinated on Friday. So this is what we need.

It is so interesting. The pundits talk about the dark winters of the coronavirus surge, but for the healthcare providers in our home communities, they have to keep the doors open every day and keep the lights on and take care of these patients, one after another after another.

Once the first one came—and the wave hit different parts of the country

at different times—once the first patient came, they continued to come, and they are still coming today. That is why this vaccine is such a welcome relief and why, for the healthcare providers who have done such remarkable work, we can say this is their finest hour. They have kept us going, kept patients, offered of themselves, and now the vaccines have arrived.

We need to do more in this body. We have healthcare workers leading by example. We have folks in assisted living. Close to half of all the people who lost their lives because of coronavirus were residents of assisted living. But of those millions of healthcare workers, we need to make sure that the vaccines continue to flow to them and to all of society and to all people in this country.

It is by doing that, that we will put this disease behind us. We will be back to our strong, robust, and growing economy. Our kids will be back full time in school. The universities will be returning to the robust future that we know is ahead of them.

It is because of the work of this body, months ago, with the CARES Act.

But our work is not done. As we approach the Christmas holidays, there is more work to be done. I turn to my colleagues on the other side of the aisle and say: Please, join us this holiday season to make sure that the American people, who don't ask for much, are able to continue to keep their lives on track, get back on track, and move forward into the year 2021 with a vaccine available to everyone and for a much better new year.

Thank you.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, let me say a few words on the coronavirus relief package that is now being negotiated. In my view, this bill of roughly \$900 billion has a number of enormously important provisions in it which will do a great deal of service and help for the American people.

We are talking about funding for vaccine distribution, which is a no-brainer. We have got to get that vaccine out to every State in this country if we are going to finally put an end to this horrific pandemic. We are talking about, in this bill, in this proposal, increased funding for education, healthcare, childcare, nutrition, housing, transportation, and many other very important areas.

I agree with all of that, but the problem is that, while this proposal addresses some of the major crises facing our country and the families of our country, there is simply not enough money in the proposal to deal with the unprecedented crises that we now face.

It is no secret to anybody that right now, at this moment in America, we face the worst set of crises that this country has seen for perhaps a hundred years. The pandemic is surging throughout America. More and more

people are being diagnosed with the virus. More and more people are ending up in hospital. More and more people are dying.

But it is not just a public health crisis that we are addressing; we are dealing with a terrible, terrible economic meltdown, where many, many millions of people have lost their jobs; they have lost their healthcare. People are working, in many cases, for fewer hours. Rather than 40 hours a week, they are working 30 hours a week—less income coming in.

So this bill has a lot in it that is good, but given the enormity of the crises that we face, it simply does not go anywhere far enough.

As the Presiding Officer may well remember, in May, in response to the crisis, the Democratic House passed a Heroes bill calling for \$3.4 trillion in new money to address the kind of crises that we are facing. And while that bill did not have everything that I wanted in it, it was a serious, serious step forward in addressing the multitude of crises facing our country. It was a \$3.4 trillion bill, passed in the House in May.

In July, the House came back and said: Well, we are not going to spend \$3.4 trillion; we are going to reduce it to \$2.2 trillion, and they passed what was called a Heroes 2 bill, which called for \$2.2 trillion in new money. Again, it did not go as far as I would want but was a very serious effort.

Among other things in that bill as well as the first Heroes bill, there was a provision to extend unemployment benefits for another 4 months and provide a \$600 supplementary check. And there were provisions in it to provide a \$1,200 direct payment to adults and \$500 to their children. That was the Heroes 2 bill for \$2.2 trillion.

Just a few months ago, the Trump administration, represented by Secretary of the Treasury Mnuchin, proposed a \$1.8 trillion bill—\$1.8 trillion.

Today, the bill that is being negotiated calls for all of \$348 billion in new money. This is a \$900 billion bill, but most of the funding is carried over from the CARES Act—\$348 billion in new money. In other words, this is roughly 10 percent of what Democrats in the House passed in the first Heroes bill.

Now, I was a mayor for 8 years. I know a little bit about negotiating. I, frankly, don't know how you negotiate from \$3.4 trillion down to \$348 billion. You got 10 percent of what you originally started with.

This is not just numbers. What this is about is whether, in this moment of unprecedented crisis, when families are struggling to feed their children, when a half a million people are sleeping out on the street, when in the midst of this awful pandemic over 90 million Americans are uninsured or underinsured and can't go to the doctor in the midst of a pandemic, when they are sick, at a time when many, many millions of families are worried about getting

evicted from their apartments or their homes because they no longer have the income to pay their rent or pay their mortgage—that is the crisis that we are in right now. And, unfortunately, this proposal does not address that crisis to the degree that it should.

Now, that is the bad news. My hope—very sincere hope—is that when the Biden administration comes into office in late January, their very first priority will be to address the deficiencies and the inadequacies in this bill.

The American people today, the working class of this country today, are struggling in a way that we have not seen since the Great Depression of the 1930s. People are desperate. I will never forget, in my State, in my community, in my neighborhood, a few months ago—Burlington, VT—they shut down—the State shut down a highway, and hundreds and hundreds of automobiles lined up, one behind each other, in order to get emergency food distributed by Vermont National Guard—in my community.

That is going on all over this country, where States are in worse shape than the State of Vermont. People who have never, ever gone to an emergency food shelter are now lining up for emergency food packages in the United States of America, in the richest country in the history of the world, at a time, by the way, when a number of billionaires are doing phenomenally well.

So this bill, in my view, does not go anywhere near far enough in terms of addressing our crises, and I hope that as soon as the Biden administration comes into office, they will address those deficiencies.

Now, the good news—there is some good news, and I am happy, as we enter the holiday season, to say something that I think the American people are wanting to hear. And that is, when you ask the American people—and the pollsters do that. They say to the American people that we are in the midst of this terrible crisis; what do you think should happen?

Overwhelmingly, some 80 percent of the American people—overwhelmingly, Republicans, Democrats, Independents, they say that, in the midst of this emergency, we need the U.S. Government to respond to our pain because we don't want to get evicted; we don't want our kids to go hungry; we don't want to be saddled with incredible debt. The government has got to do something.

Eighty percent of the American people—Democrats, Republicans, Independents—understand that.

Then, when you ask them, “What is the most important thing that can be done?”—there is a long list of things—what they say is the most important thing that can be done is, in this moment, help my family out. Get me some money so I can pay my bills, so I don't get evicted, so I can feed my kids, so I can go to the doctor when I get sick. Get me a direct payment.

As you know, the CARES Act provided \$1,200 for every working-class adult in this country; that is, for an individual earning less than \$75,000 a year; for a couple, \$150,000; plus \$500 for their kids. That means, for a family of four—husband, wife, and two kids—that is \$3,400.

Now, you don't get rich with that, but when you get a check for \$3,400 for a family of four, it means that maybe you can pay your bills; maybe you can breathe a little bit easier; maybe, come Christmastime, you might actually be able to buy your kids a few gifts; maybe the fear of eviction is lessened just a little bit.

That is what we did in the CARES Act, and that is what I wanted in this bill. Now, a week ago, 10 days ago nobody here was talking about the need for direct payments, help for working families, despite the fact that that is the issue, the program that the American people most wanted. There are a lot of other important things that we are dealing with. That is what the American people wanted: Help us out. Let us make a decision. Get us some money in this time of need.

I am happy to say, working with people like Senator HAWLEY of Missouri; working with the Progressive Caucus in the House of Representatives; working with Senators GILLIBRAND, WARREN, MERKLEY, MARKEY, and WYDEN; working with PRAMILA JAYAPAL and many others in the House, ALEXANDRIA OCASIO-CORTEZ, RASHIDA TLAIB, ILHAN OMAR, RO KHANNA, and many others who have stood up in the House and said “We have to have direct payments,” I am happy to say that, as of now—and we are going to fight for more because this process is not over—the proposal, as I understand it, provides for a direct payment of \$600 for every working-class adult and \$600 for their kids. That means for a family of four, that would be \$2,400. That is half of what I wanted, but it is a step forward. I am going to do my best to make sure that we come as close to that \$1,200 as we possibly can.

Millions of our people today are living in desperation. Half of our workers are living paycheck to paycheck, while one out of four American workers today is either unemployed or making a starvation wage of less than \$20,000 a year. During the holiday season, over one-third of Americans expect to lose income—one-third—and are having a difficult time paying for basic household expenses. In America today, hunger is at its highest level in decades. More than half a million Americans are homeless, and over 30 million of our people are on the brink of eviction. By January 1, 12 million Americans will owe an average of \$5,800 in back rent.

As bad as this crisis is for the whole population, from coast to coast, it is worse for the African-American and Latino and Native American communities. During this pandemic, nearly 60 percent of Latino families and 55 percent of African-American families and

many, many, many Native American families have either experienced a job loss or a pay cut.

All across this country, working families are standing up and saying: You know what, we have served in the military. We are doing our best to raise our kids in this unprecedented moment in history. We need help.

I want to thank not only my friends in the Congressional Progressive Caucus in the House of Representatives—JAYAPAL, TLAIB, OMAR, OCASIO-CORTEZ, RO KHANNA, and many, many others—I also want to thank the millions of Americans who have stood up and demanded that the government respond to the needs of working families.

I want to thank the over 60 groups representing millions of working families, progressives, the elderly and young people, including Public Citizen, the Sunrise Movement, Social Security Works, Presente, and People's Action, for pushing a progressive agenda forward and for demanding that this government respond to the needs of our people.

So here we are, as this proposal continues to be negotiated. As I said earlier, it is my hope that not only do we make sure that unemployment benefits are extended for another 16 weeks at \$300 per week, it is my hope that we can see some light here and get to the \$1,200 direct payment that adults in this country desperately need. I am going to do my best in the coming days to make sure that happens. I hope the American people will join with me and get on the phones and call up their Members of the House and Members of the Senate and say that in this unprecedented moment in American history, government has to respond to the needs of working families.

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

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

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the scheduled vote take place now.

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

All postcloture time has expired.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Dawson nomination?

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator

from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI), the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER), the Senator from Georgia (Mrs. LOEFFLER), and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. PERDUE).

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

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

The result was announced—yeas 56, nays 39, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 270 Ex.]

YEAS—56

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

NAYS—39

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

NOT VOTING—5

Enzi	Harris	Perdue
Fischer	Loeffler	

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. TILLIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. TILLIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum call be waived.

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 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 Charles Edward Atchley, Jr., of

Tennessee, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Tennessee.

Mitch McConnell, James E. Risch, Mike Crapo, Roy Blunt, Shelley Moore Capito, Tom Cotton, John Cornyn, Chuck Grassley, Thom Tillis, Richard Burr, Pat Roberts, Cory Gardner, Lindsey Graham, Todd Young, Marco Rubio, John Boozman, John Barrasso.

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 Charles Edward Atchley, Jr., of Tennessee, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Tennessee, 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 Wyoming (Mr. ENZI), the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER), the Senator from Georgia (Mrs. LOEFFLER), and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. PERDUE).

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

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 54, nays 41, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 271 Ex.]

YEAS—54

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

NAYS—41

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

NOT VOTING—5

Enzi	Harris	Perdue
Fischer	Loeffler	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 54, the nays are 41.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Charles Edward Atchley, Jr., of Tennessee, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Tennessee.